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PERSECUTION OF FREEMASONRY.

NOTWITHSTANDING the greatest architectural monuments of antiquity were reared by the labours of Masonic guilds, and the Church of Rome owes the structure of her magnificent cathedrals, her exquisite shrines, and her most splendid palaces, to the skill of the wise master builders of former ages, she has been, for the last four centuries, in antagonism to the principles inculcated by the Craft. Swayed by the perverseness of her dogmatic teaching, she has striven to annihilate the freedom, which marks all its proceedings, and to obliterate the benefits which it has achieved.

Although every institution, which has graced the world by its scientific discoveries, and illumined its dark passages by the discovery of Light, has progressed with an advancing civilization, the church of Rome continues to stand still—nay, not only stands still, but strives to perpetuate her decrees by the same violence of party hatred, and by the same spirit of persecution, whenever she has the power to put

them in force, however absurd and preposterous those decrees may be,—and however distinctly and positively the march of improvement has shown them to be alike false, illiberal, and contradictory. Her claim—vain and foolish though it be—to infallibility, and her adhesion to that delusion, have placed her in a myriad of difficulties; but rather than give up this hold upon the minds of a few of her deluded votaries, she will sacrifice truth upon the altar of falsehood, and attempt to drain its life-blood, by acts only tending to her own inevitable and final destruction.

In vain did Galileo plead, two centuries ago, for the truth of those mighty mysteries he had discovered: the telescope had opened to his enlightened mind the courses of the stars, and the rolling of the planets in their Heaven-appointed orbits; he had detected the law of falling bodies, and showed that the spaces described were proportional to the squares of the times; he had studied with success the subject of the composition of forces; and demonstrated those remarkable propositions, which lie at the very base of all mechanical philosophy. He had used the appliances, which Masonry can adapt to the investigation of every subject, and traversed the heavens by means of the instrumentality it afforded him. After days of watching and nights of careful research, he pronounced, with infallible precision, that the moon, like the earth, had an uneven surface, and that the Copernican system was irrefragably true. Ignorance and superstition could meet discoveries so vast as these by the only resource adapted to their purposes—persecution. Twice did the blind and furious bigotry of

“That false faith, whose meteor smile illumes,  
La Trappe’s cold cells, and Nubia’s peopled tombs,”

charge Galileo with heresy, and twice did it deliver him over to the tender mercies of the Inquisition, to wring from

him, by threats of torture and torture itself, the abjuration of the truth,—which he yet would not mentally gainsay, as he testified, when, stamping his foot upon the earth, he muttered, “yet it moves.” But the Church of Rome had decided that the earth stands still, and therefore nothing must oppose her edict.

Two centuries have rolled away since this decision; succeeding discoveries have placed Galileo in that niche of immortality, from which no effort of vindictive hatred can ever remove him. The testimony of two centuries,—centuries in which the progress of knowledge has made greater advances than during the whole period, from the first hour, when the G. A. O. T. U. commanded Light to spring forth and illumine a new-created world, to the æra, when men could no longer endure the mental and bodily tyranny, with which dwarfed intellects and degraded humanity controlled them;—the testimony of two centuries, we say, has stereotyped the fact that Galileo was right, and Rome was wrong. Hundreds of members of that communion have learned that the decision of their Church was, in this case, as in many others, but

“The baseless fabric of a vision,”

and yet they *dare not* proclaim the falsehood to the world, because the decree that made the mighty astronomer lie against his own soul, has not *to this hour* been repealed.

But why dwell we on this damning proof of degrading bigotry? This might pass; the world might be allowed to suppose that circumstances had prevented a repeal of a decree so monstrous as that which still asserts that the earth is a fixture in the midst of space, and that the difficulty of abrogating a determination so preposterous, is found in the maintenance of the claim to Infallibility—the basis of Rome’s presumed pretensions. Liberality of thought and sentiment would fain hope—even against hope—that the mistake had

been tacitly acknowledged, and that a church, which pretends to "power divine," had become better *in fact* than she is in her dogmatic teaching. The mind that meditates no ill to others, cannot imagine that the fallacies of former times, for which there might be excuse, can yet be in force and as mischievous as ever. Yet so it is. The ignorance, which would chain astronomy to the wheels of its lumbering chariot, is still as potent for evil as ever. Rome is to this hour, what she has ever been,

SEMPER EADEM!

We speak not of the ritual of this Church, for which Freemasonry has done so much, by preparing mystic fanes, the "long drawn aisle," and "the fretted roofs," to which the odours of fuming incense ascend unhallowed. That would be to touch upon a subject, which Freemasonry scrupulously avoids, for she knows no difference of sect or creed. All the members of her society are bound together by ties, which dissolve the heart-burning animosities of an *odium theologicum*. Neither do we treat of this subject politically. That would be even still more in contravention of the directions of a system, which discards all reference whatever to this exciting topic, the moment it begins its work, and calls its members to order. But, although we would equally avoid both these questions,—

"Scyllam atque Charybdim,"

(for,

"Quid Syrtes, aut Scylla nobis, quid vasta Charybdis  
Profuit?")

there is yet another ground, upon which it is our painful duty to

"tell a plain unvarnished tale."

The principles of the Church of Rome and those of Freemasonry, ever since the persecuting dogmas of the for-

mer have been put in force, have been antagonistic. Rome, if she cannot bend the hearts of men to submit to her decrees, will break them, rather than yield one jot of her pretensions. Rome spurns at the march of mind, and allows no man to think or act for himself. She decides what he is to say, and do, and think. She permits "no rival near her throne." She revels in the degradation of her own creation, and exults the loudest, when she has trodden under foot the moral and social properties of the human race. How vast, then, the difference between herself and that noble system, which existed in all its vigour, long ere the name of even Rome Imperial, much less Papal, was known or thought of. This glorious system of Freemasonry proclaims that its object is to enlighten man, and to "teach him the knowledge of himself." It pronounces, as its decision, that man is mentally and bodily free; that the thoughts of the heart and the dispositions of the mind are neither to be controlled nor fettered by dogmas, or decisions of men, equally in a state of pupillage with the rest of the human race. It teaches that man is responsible for his own actions; that none can give an account for him; and that he must search and see how best he can fulfil the several duties, which devolve upon him as a free agent. It alike abhors the slavery of mind and body; for in its operations all men are equal, from the prince to the peasant,—from the most uncivilized African to the most intelligent European; that whilst all meet on the level, they yet part on the square; and that its sole end and object, whilst it cultivates the arts and sciences, and refines society, is to promote peace and good-will through every portion of the habitable globe!

Such are the *true* principles of Freemasonry. We say not that they have never been abused. It would be as great a blunder to assert that they have never been so, as it

was at first to pronounce, and still to maintain, that the earth stands still. But wherever Freemasonry flourishes in its primæval integrity—wherever it works its way according to the traditions of its fathers—it tends to the civilization of humanity; it works for the diffusion of an universal philanthropy; it labours only how it may *make* men to be what all should be,—ONE UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD. It has its hidden arts and secret mysteries. Its machinery is moved by impulses, into which the eye of a vain curiosity is not permitted to pry. It acts in its own way, and takes its own course to effect beneficial ends; and it allows no exoteric influence to interfere with a purpose, which has been going on for ages, and which, wherever it has been in full operation, has been pre-eminently successful.

For many years past this noble Order has been denounced by the Church of Rome. In those countries, wherein her sway is paramount, Masonry exists by stealth. The ever watchful eye of “Holy Mother Church” is prying incessantly, by means of her many appliances, to learn whether Freemasonry has been embraced by any of those, whom she accounts her children. Were time and space at our disposal, we could enumerate cases which would harrow up the soul—which would tell of the most horrible of tortures inflicted upon the persons of Freemasons, to induce them to divulge their solemn obligations, and to renounce the Order. But to them we will not refer. We have unhappily on this occasion to allude to instances, which have only recently been made public, with reference to our Order, and which tell us that wherever there is the power, the church of Rome never spares the Craft; that against this society she is still as vindictive and as resolutely revengeful as ever.

There is perhaps no country of the world, in modern

times, where the blessings, which Freemasonry can produce and diffuse, are more patent than in Ireland. Here it was working to heal divisions, and allay the violence of party and religious strife. It was striding onward to achieve a mighty work, and would, had it been permitted to proceed, have largely promoted the regeneration of the sons of that distressed and miserable land. The Roman Catholic priesthood of Ireland trembled at its progress. They felt their influence declining through its intervention. But they kept silence. They were too near to Great Britain to dare publicly to denounce the Order, however they might work against it secretly. But the present year has witnessed an act in Ireland, which would make us believe—if we were not cognizant that our faculties of perception are not entirely obscured—that we had been suddenly driven back into the dark ages of the thirteenth or fourteenth centuries. A Roman Catholic Archbishop, recently sent to Ireland from head quarters, has EXCOMMUNICATED every individual, who is known to be an Irish member of the Masonic body! Many of our English Brethren will laugh at such a decree, and attribute it to folly, which will speedily defeat its own ends. But such, happily, know nothing of the terrors, with which a sentence like this will affect the minds of those of their Brethren, who are members of the Roman Catholic communion. To them, the consequences are too fearful to dwell upon. Others may attribute this act of excommunication to the perverse decision of one narrow-minded bigot. But here they will be again in error; for the fact is upon record, that Freemasonry had once more begun to shew itself, and to exercise a beneficial influence in Italy and Sicily, when the recent revolutions opened a way for its progression; but since events have reverted to their old current, the decree has again gone forth, that Freemasonry is to be put down. And to

prove how determined is the temper to effect this purpose,—let our English Brethren weigh it well, and consider it in all its bearings—a *Rescript* has very recently been issued at Rome, which sentences every Italian, who returns as a Freemason to the land of his birth, TO TWENTY YEARS AT THE GALLEYS!

We leave these facts to be well considered and digested. We repeat it, that in all these observations we eschew both religious and political reference to the subject, with which we are dealing. We treat the question as a matter between a powerful Church and Freemasonry, irrespective of any other subject whatever. Our object is to state plainly what bigotry, combined with tyranny, is doing. At present we do not, nor shall we pretend to, advise what course, under such circumstances, it would be advisable to adopt. But of this we are sure, that when the sorrows of our Irish and foreign Brethren are considered, they will excite our sympathy, and induce us to value our own privileges, whilst they urge us to use every exertion to devise means, by which effectual help and service may be rendered to them. The question, how we can best aid them, it is difficult and delicate to decide upon without the gravest consideration. But whatever course may be adopted, it will be, we are confident, worthy of the Craft, and furnish another proof to the members of the Order, wherever dispersed, “o’er earth and water,” that the obligation, which binds them to each other, is not a fiction, or a myth, but a solemn reality, no less than a well authenticated and established fact.

# THE REVELATIONS OF A SQUARE.

BY THE REV. GEORGE OLIVER, D. D.

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## CHAPTER THE SECOND.

DR. ANDERSON. FROM 1723 TO 1740.

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"The end and moral purport of Masonry, is to subdue our passions; not to do our own will; to make a daily progress in a laudable art; to promote morality, charity, good fellowship, good nature, and humanity."—ANDERSON.

"She is the brightness of the everlasting LIGHT, the unspotted mirror of the power of God, and the Image of His goodness."—SOLOMON.

"In vain would Danvers with his wit  
Our slow resentment raise;  
What he and all mankind have writ,  
But celebrates our praise.  
His wit this only truth imparts,  
That Masons have firm faithful hearts."

SECRETARY'S SONG.

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"THE success that attended the re-establishment of Masonry," my strange companion continued, "created a very great sensation, and raised up a host of opponents, who either envied the popularity of the Fraternity, or were desirous of diverting it into some other channel; for the uninitiated were piqued at the respect and attention which it attracted so universally; and more particularly when the nobility began to interest themselves in its promulgation. Many were the consultations which were held in the lodge on this subject. Dr. Anderson, Grand Warden in 1723, had now become an active colleague of Grand Master Payne and Dr. Desaguliers, who held the office of Deputy Grand Master, and was installed into the chair of Hiram Abiff in the same year; and with the assistance of other eminent Craftsmen, it was formally deliberated which of three proceedings it would be most expedient to adopt in this emergency. Brothers Lamball, Noyes, and

Villeneau were of opinion that the most dignified method of treating the absurd publications of those cowans who distributed their anonymous effusions through the country, would be by silent contempt; others proposed ridicule as the most efficient weapon; while Brothers Desaguliers and Anderson thought that the interests of Masonry would be most effectually served by some public and authorised statement of their proceedings; by an avowal of the real objects of the institution, and an explanation of the principles on which it is founded. And this course was finally agreed on.

“Accordingly these two learned brothers entered on the work with great zeal and assiduity. Bro. Desaguliers, in 1721, made a public profession of a Mason’s faith in an Oration which was printed and distributed plentifully both in the metropolis and the provinces,<sup>1</sup> in which he enlarged on the reorganization of the Grand Lodge, and stated *seriatim* the peculiar benefits, both moral and intellectual, which may be derived from a regular attendance on the duties of a Lodge. And Bro. Anderson published a well written pamphlet on the rise and progress of the Order, and its application to the practical sciences.<sup>2</sup>

“In the same year, September 2nd, the Duke of Montague being Grand Master, and Bros. Villeneau and Morrice Grand Wardens, a Grand Lodge was holden at the King’s Arms Tavern, St. Paul’s Churchyard, at which Brothers Desaguliers, Payne, and Anderson, were ordered to examine the old Gothic Constitutions, and to digest the same in a new and better method; and at the succeeding Grand Lodge in December, a committee of fourteen expert Brethren was appointed to revise the manuscript when completed, and to make their report accordingly. In pursuance of this order, our worthy Brothers Desaguliers, Payne, and Anderson, commenced their proceedings by searching for manuscripts and authorities, in every part of the kingdom where they were supposed to exist. They communicated with many Lodges under the Constitutions both of York and London, and in most cases were successful in the search; yet a few instances unfortunately occurred where certain fastidious Brethren took the alarm,

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<sup>1</sup> An eloquent Oration about Masons and Masonry. Delivered 24th January, 1721.

<sup>2</sup> On the Rise and Progress of Freemasonry.

and committed many valuable manuscripts to the flames concerning ancient usages, regulations of Lodges, charges, and secrets, particularly one written by Nicolas Stone, who was Grand Warden to Inigo Jones, lest they should fall into the hands of our friends, and be submitted to public inspection in a printed form.

“At one of our Lodges when this design was in progress, Bro. Payne expressed his indignation at the superlative folly of these misguided Brothers in no measured language; and it was seriously debated whether it would not be expedient, for the purpose of preventing a repetition of the offence, to move a vote of censure against them in the ensuing Grand Lodge for contempt. This was decided in the negative, as it was considered to be inquisitorial, and alien to the general design of Masonry, for the Grand Lodge to interfere with the disposal of private property. It was agreed, however, at the same Lodge, that the R. W. Master, Dr. Desaguliers, should move ‘that the ancient office of Stewards be revived to assist the Grand Wardens in preparing for the feast, and in other things appertaining to the annual general assembly of Masons.’ Bro. Desaguliers accordingly proposed the appointment of twelve Brethren for those purposes, and the motion was unanimously agreed to. At the same Grand Lodge it was reported by the committee that they had perused Bro. Anderson’s manuscript containing the History of Masons, the Charges, Regulations, and Masters’ Song; and, after some amendments, had approved of it. In consequence of this favourable report, the Brethren requested the Grand Master to order it to be published; and its appearance produced a wonderful impression on the public mind, and insured the triumph of the Craft.<sup>3</sup> At a Grand Lodge in the same year, the Duke of Buccleugh, G. M., seconded by Dr. Desaguliers, proposed a scheme for raising a fund for the relief of distressed Brethren, and a committee was appointed on the spot to consider what would be the most effectual means of carrying it into execution. This was the origin of the Fund of Benevolence, for which the Fraternity are indebted to the amiable disposition, coupled

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<sup>3</sup> “The Constitutions of Freemasonry containing the History, Charges, Regulations, &c., of that most ancient and right worshipful Fraternity. For the use of the Lodges. London, printed by Will. Hunter, for John Senex and John Hooke, 1723.”

with the indefatigable exertions of Bro. Desaguliers; and the operation of the project was so beneficial to the general interests of the Order, that it was publicly announced in Grand Lodge, 'that ingenious men of all faculties and stations being now convinced that the cement of the Lodge was love and friendship, earnestly requested to join the Society, which soon flourished in harmony, reputation, and numbers. Noblemen and gentlemen of the highest rank,—learned men, merchants and clergymen, found in the Lodge a safe and pleasant relaxation from intense study or the hurry of business, without any intermixture of politics and parties.' New Lodges were constituted, which the Grand Master and his Deputy visited in person, and found in them a peaceful asylum, free from the turmoils and disputes by which all other societies were characterised and deformed.

“ But I can assure you, sir, that the opponents of Freemasonry, although at their wit's end, were determined not to die without a struggle. They circulated all manner of ridiculous reports about the practices of the Brethren in tyled Lodges, which were thus commented on by a Brother who was a member of our Lodge, in an address to the Brethren when the subject was mooted in open Lodge. I cannot recollect the whole of his speech, but he said, amongst other acute observations, which excited the unfeigned applause of the members—' Though we envy not the prosperity of any society, nor meddle with their transactions and characters, we have not met with such fair treatment from others; nay, even those that never had an opportunity of obtaining any certain knowledge of us, have run implicitly with the cry, and, without fear or wit, have vented their spleen in accusing and condemning us unheard—untried; while we, innocent and secure within, laugh only at their gross ignorance and impotent malice. Have not people in former ages, as well as now, alleged that the Freemasons in their Lodges raise the devil in a circle, and when they have done with him, that they lay him again with a noise or a hush, as they please. How have some of our maligners diverted themselves with the wild story of an old woman between the rounds of a ladder! Others will swear to the cook's red hot iron or salamander for marking an indelible character on the new made Mason, in order to give him the faculty of taciturnity. Sure such

blades will beware of coming through the fingers of the Freemasons ?

“Not contented with having circulated these *viva voce* calumnies,” the Square continued, “pamphlets began to fly about in every form, denouncing the proceedings of Masonry;<sup>4</sup> and several newspapers of the day joined in the cry, for it contributed materially to the sale of the sheet. Are you aware, sir, what very poor productions these periodicals were?—Do not speak! Well, then, I’ll tell you. They consisted of two leaves of about the size of what is now called pot paper, and were dreadfully stupid. Barren, sir, very barren of news; and therefore the present popularity of Masonry was a godsend; and the writers did not fail to improve the occasion by inventing any sort of nonsense, which they nicknamed ‘the doings of Masonry in secret Lodges;’ and the more ridiculous the imputation, the greater was the demand for the paper.<sup>5</sup> Danvers, a writer in the ‘Craftsman,’ so far exceeded his fellow-journalists in absurdity, as to have written a prosy article for the purpose of proving that those who hanged Captain Porteous at Edinburgh were all Freemasons, because they kept their own secrets;<sup>6</sup> and therefore this sapient writer concluded the perpetrators must be Masons, inasmuch as they were never found out.<sup>7</sup>

“The Fraternity was much amused with these abortive attempts to prejudice them in public opinion; and I have

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<sup>4</sup> In 1724, a year after the appearance of the new Book of Constitutions, we have the following pretended revelation of its secrets:—“The Grand Mystery of Free-Masons discovered. Wherein are the several Questions put to them at their Meetings and Installations: as also their Oath, Health, Signs and Points to know each other by. As they were found in the custody of a Free-Mason who dyed suddenly. And now published for the information of the publick. London, printed for J. Payne, near Stationers’ Hall. Folio. Price sixpence.” To the second edition were annexed Two Letters to a Friend. The first concerning the Society of Freemasons, the second giving an account of the Gormagons. London, printed for A. Moore, 1725. Folio. Price one shilling.

<sup>5</sup> Some of these amusing periodicals were called “the Daily Post,” “the British Plaindealer,” “the Daily Journal,” “the Post Boy,” in which it is asserted that “the Freemasons put out a sham discovery to invalidate their revelations; but the only genuine discovery is in the ‘Post Boy’ and the ‘Flying Post.’”

<sup>6</sup> This circumstance is referred to in our motto.

<sup>7</sup> “Craftsman,” 16th April, 1736, No. 563. And see Sir Walter Scott’s “Heart of Midlothian.”

heard them sing the Sword Bearer's Song, as a glee for three voices, and full chorus, with shouts of laughter and applause.<sup>8</sup> But the Brethren took no official notice of them, as they were considered too contemptible to merit their serious attention. Nor did they esteem the philippic of Dean Swift worthy of any reply, as it was evidently written for a satirical purpose.<sup>9</sup>

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<sup>8</sup> This song being read with the above explanation in view, will be seen in a new and interesting light.

To all who Masonry despise,  
 This counsel I bestow :  
 Don't ridicule, if you are wise,  
 A secret you don't know.  
 Yourselves you banter, but not it—  
 You show your spleen, but not your wit.  
 Inspiring virtue by our rules,  
 And in ourselves secure,  
 We have compassion for those fools  
 Who think our acts impure.  
 We know from ignorance proceeds  
 Such mean opinion of our deeds.  
 If union and sincerity  
 Have a pretence to please ;  
 We Brothers of Freemasonry  
 Lay justly claim to these.  
 To state disputes we ne'er give birth,  
 Our motto friendship is, and mirth.  
 Then let us laugh, since we've imposed  
 On those who make a pother,  
 And cry—the secret is disclosed  
 By some false-hearted brother :  
 The mighty secret 's gain'd, they boast,  
 From " Post Boy " and from " Flying Post."

<sup>9</sup> As may be gained from the following specimen :—“ As to the secret words and signals used among Masons,” he says, “ it is to be observed that in the Hebrew alphabet there are four pair of letters of which each pair are so like that, at the first view, they seem to be the same. Beth and Caph, Gimel and Nun, Cheth and Thau, Daleth and Resch ; and on these depend all their signals and gripes. Cheth and Thau are shaped like two standing gallowses of two legs each ; when two Masons accost each other, one cries Cheth, the other answers Thau, signifying that they would sooner be hanged on the gallows than divulge the secret. Then again, Beth and Caph are each like a gallows lying on one of the *side posts*, and, when used as above, imply this pious prayer—May all who reveal the secret hang upon the gallows till it fall down. This is their Master secret, generally called the Great Word. Daleth and Resch are like two half gallowses, or a gallows cut in two at the cross stick at the top, by which, when pronounced, they intimate to each other that they would rather be half hanged than name either word or

“ At length, however, these attacks assumed a form which it was thought necessary to counteract in some public manner. One gentleman (for they were mostly anonymous) wrote a pamphlet containing a critical review of the History of Masonry;<sup>10</sup> another printed what he called an account of the ceremonies of initiation,<sup>11</sup> which brought out a third, called the Freemason’s Accusation and Defence, which, in fact, had already appeared in the ‘Post Boy’;<sup>12</sup> and in 1726 an oration, in which these attacks were alluded to, was delivered by the Junior Grand Warden of the York Masons, in the presence of Charles Bathurst, Esq., the Grand Master, which was ordered to be printed.<sup>13</sup> A speech was also published as delivered at Carmarthen in 1728;<sup>14</sup> and another writer thus speaks of some objections which were made against the Craft:— ‘Others complain that the Masons continue too long in the Lodge, spending their money to the hurt of their families, and come home too late—nay, sometimes intoxicated with liquor! But they have no occasion to drink much in Lodge hours, which are not long; and when the Lodge is closed (always in good time) any Brother may go home when he pleases: so that if any stay longer, and become intoxicated, it is at their own cost, not as Masons,

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signal before any but a Brother so as to be understood. When one says Gimel, the other says Nun; then the first again, joining both letters together, repeats three times Gimel Nun, Gimel Nun, Gimel Nun, by which they mean that they are united as one in interests, secrecy, and affection.”

<sup>10</sup> “Observations and Critical Remarks on the New Constitutions of Freemasonry.”

<sup>11</sup> “The Secret History of Freemasonry, being an accidental discovery of the Ceremonies made use of in the several Lodges upon the Admittance of a Brother as a Free and Accepted Mason, &c. The second edition. London, printed for Sam. Briscoe at the Bell-Savage, 1725.”

<sup>12</sup> “The Freemasons’ Accusation and Defence, in Six genuine Letters between a Gentleman in the Country and his Son, a student in the Temple, wherein the whole affair of Masonry is fairly debated, and all the arguments for and against that Fraternity are curiously and impartially handled. London, Peele and Blandford, 1726.”

<sup>13</sup> “A Speech delivered to the Worshipful and Ancient Society of Free and Accepted Masons, at a Grand Lodge held at Merchants’ Hall in the city of York, on St. Thomas’s Day, December 27, 1726. The Right Worshipful Charles Bathurst, Esq., Grand Master. By the Junior Grand Warden. London, 1729.”

<sup>14</sup> “A Speech delivered at a Lodge held at the Carpenter’s Arms, the 31st December, 1728, by Edw. Oakley, Late Prov. Senior Grand Warden in Carnarthen.”

but as other imprudent men do, for which the Fraternity is not accountable; and the expense of a Lodge is not so great as that of a private club. Some observing that Masons are not more religious, nor more knowing, than other men, are astonished at what they can be conversant about in Lodge hours! but though a Lodge is not a school of divinity, the Brethren are taught the great lessons of religion, morality, humanity, and friendship; to abhor persecution, and to be peaceable subjects under the civil government wherever they reside; and as for their knowledge, they claim as large a share of it as other men in their situation.' Beyond these fugitive attempts, I did not hear that anything was done at present to rebut the slanders which were so freely circulated to the prejudice of the Craft.

"At length, in 1730, a man of the name of Prichard, an unprincipled and needy Brother, concocted a book which contained a great deal of plausible matter, mingled with a few grains of truth, which he published under the name of 'Masonry Dissected,'<sup>15</sup> and impudently proclaimed in his dedication that it was intended for the information

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<sup>15</sup> "Masonry Dissected: being a Universal and Genuine Description of all its Branches, from the original to this present time. As it is delivered in the constituted regular Lodges, both in city and country, according to the several Degrees of Admission. Giving an impartial Account of their regular proceedings in Initiating their new Members in the whole three Degrees of Masonry, viz., I. Entered Prentice; II. Fellow Craft; III. Master. To which is added the Author's Vindication of himself. By Samuel Prichard, late Member of a constituted Lodge. London, 1730. Fourth edition, London, J. Wilford, 1731." Eighth edition, London, J. Thorbeck, 1737. Thirteenth edition, London, Chandler, 1774. Twenty-first edition, London, Byfield and Hawkesworth, 1787. It was translated into Dutch, French, and German. The former had this title:—"Prichard het Collegie der Vrije-Metselaars ontledt, of een algemeene en opregte Beschrijving van alle derzelves Soorten, van desselvs Oorsprong tot op de Jegenwoordige Tyd. Utrecht, 1734." The French edition had this title:—"La Réception mystérieuse de la célèbre Societe des Francs-Maçons, contenant une Relation générale et sincere de leurs cérémonies. Par Samuel Prichard, ci-devant Membre d'une Chamber de la meme Confrairie. Traduite de l'Anglais éclaircie par des Remarques critiques, suivie de quelques autres Pièces curieuses, relatives à la Grande Bretagne, avec des Observations historiques et géographiques. A Londres par la Compagnie des Libraires, 1737." And the German edition was thus announced:—"Die zunft der freien maurer, oder, allgemeine und aufrichtige Beschreibung aller derselben Gattungen, von ihrem Ursprunge bis auf jetzige zeit. Als ein Unpartheyischer Bericht ihrer Handlungen bei Aunehm und

of the Craft.<sup>16</sup> And to show his learning, he asserted in his preface that ‘from the accepted Masons sprang the real Masons, from both sprang the Gormagons, whose Grand Master, the Polgi, deduces his original from the Chinese, whose writings, if to be credited, maintained the hypothesis of the Pre-Adamites, and consequently must be more antique than Masonry! The most free and open society is that of the Grand Kaiheber, which consists of a select company of responsible people, whose chief discourse is concerning trade and business, and promoting mutual friendship without compulsion or restriction.’!!!

“What do you think of this, sir? Was not this information truly wonderful? The public thought so. They said—‘It must be this—it can be nothing else; it is, as we always supposed, a whimsical cheat, supported by great names to seduce fools, who, once gulled out of their money, keep the fraud secret to draw in others.’ And accordingly the book had an enormous and rapid sale, for four editions were called for in the first year of its publication, so open is poor John Bull to imposition. Its success stimulated others to follow in the same track, and three or four pretended revelations of Masonic secrets issued from the press simultaneously.<sup>17</sup>

“It was now considered necessary to disabuse the public mind; and for this purpose Dr. Anderson was directed by the Grand Lodge in 1738 to prepare a defence of the Order against the calumnies which had been so industri-

Einweihung ihrer neuen Glieder, und den drei unterschiedenen Stufen derer Mäurer. Ans Licht gegeben durch Samuel Prichard, vormaligem Glied einer Zunft Kammer. Ans der fünften Englischen Auflage übersetzt 1736. Analysirt in den Actis Hist eccles 1738, im Anhange von 1736.”

<sup>16</sup> I subjoin this precious dedication. “To the Worshipful and Honourable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons. Brethren and Fellows,—If the following sheets, done without partiality, gain the universal applause of so worthy a society, I doubt not but their general character will be diffused and esteemed among the remaining polite part of mankind; which I hope will give entire satisfaction to all lovers of truth; and I shall remain, with all humble submission, the Fraternity’s most obedient humble servant, Sam. Prichard.”

<sup>17</sup> 1. “The Secrets of Masonry made known to all Men, by S. P., late member of a constituted Lodge. To which is added the Author’s Vindication of himself. London, Thorbeck, 1737.” 2. “The Mystery of Masonry. London, Thorbeck, 1737.” 3. “The Mysterious Receptions of the celebrated society of Freemasons; containing a true Account of their Ceremonies. London, 1737.”

ously circulated to its prejudice. Several pamphlets had already appeared, as the Oration of the celebrated Martin Clare, J. G. W., in 1735, before the Grand Lodge;<sup>18</sup> the 'Freemasons' Pocket Companion,' by Dr. Smith;<sup>19</sup> and the 'Freemasons' Vade Mecum;' but this latter book was condemned by the Grand Lodge as 'a piratical silly production, done without leave,' and the Brethren were warned not to use it, nor encourage the sale thereof.

"In the meanwhile Dr. Anderson wrote his celebrated Defence of Masonry, in which he treated the work of Prichard with great consideration. He took his stand on high ground—gave his adversary every fair and reasonable advantage, by assuming that if all he had advanced were correct, still Masonry would be an admirable institution, and answered his book *seriatim* like a gentleman and a scholar. When the Defence came out, and the subject was canvassed over in the Lodge, some thought he had conducted the dispute with greater mildness than the fellow deserved; but Bro. Anderson contended—and truly as I thought at the time—that 'it would be giving our opponents too serious an advantage to treat their productions, how absurd soever they might be, either with flippancy or severity.' He commenced the defence by conceding certain points which were thought to be discreditable to the Order. 'Let,' says he, 'for once, this dissection contain all the secrets of Freemasonry; admit that every word of it is genuine and literally true, yet, under all these concessions—under all disadvantages and prejudices whatever, I cannot but still believe there have been impositions upon mankind more ridiculous, and that many have been drawn into a society more pernicious.' He then proceeded step by step to prove its manifold advantages; and admitting that 'although Masonry has in some circumstances declined from its original purity, by running in muddy streams, and as it were under ground, yet, notwithstanding the great rust it may have contracted, and the forbidding light in which it is placed by the Dissector, there is still much of the old fabric remaining; the essential pillars of the build-

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<sup>18</sup> "An Address made to the body of Free and Accepted Masons, assembled at a Quarterly Communication, holden near Temple Bar, December 11, 1735." Translated into French and German.

<sup>19</sup> "The Freemasons Pocket Companion, by W. Smith, D.D. Thorbeck, London, 1736."

ing may be discovered through the rubbish, though the superstructure be overrun with moss and ivy, and the stones by length of time disjointed. And, therefore, as the bust of an old hero is of great value among the curious, though it has lost an eye, the nose, or the right hand, so Masonry, with all its blemishes and misfortunes, instead of appearing ridiculous, ought, in my humble opinion, to be received with some candour and esteem, from the veneration to its antiquity.'

"The effect of this Defence was electrical. It was universally read and admired; and though the attacks on Masonry were still continued,—for while the cowan was willing to purchase, false Brethren would always be found who were ready to sell; they attracted the attention of none but the very lowest classes of the people. One of the most eminent members of the Craft, on a visit at our Lodge, paid Dr. Anderson a very high compliment when proposing the thanks of the Fraternity for the service he had rendered to Masonry by the publication of the Defence. He said—'The Freemasons are much obliged to the generous intention of the unbiassed Author of the Defence; though some think the ingenious Defender has spent too much fine learning and reasoning upon the foolish Dissection that is justly despised by the Fraternity, as much as the other pretended discoveries of their secrets in public newspapers and pasquils, all of a sort, for all of them put together do not discover the profound and sublime things of old Masonry; nor can any man, not a Mason, make use of those incoherent smatterings (interspersed with ignorant nonsense and gross falsities) among bright Brothers, for any purpose but to be laughed at; our communications being of a quite different sort.' The motion of thanks, as you may suppose, was carried by acclamation.

"I have said more about this Defence," continued my extraordinary companion, "than may be necessary on any future publication, because it constitutes the first attempt on record to explain the real working of the machinery of the Order.<sup>20</sup> Poor Prichard had the audacity to publish a reply,<sup>21</sup> but he soon found, by the stunted sale of his book compared with the rapid demand for his former production,

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<sup>20</sup> The curious reader may find the entire Essay in the first volume of "the Golden Remains," p. 47.

<sup>21</sup> "Masonry further Dissected. London, 1738."

that Dr. Anderson had spoiled his trade, and that no one now gave him credit for veracity. He had confessed himself to be a perjured man; and it proved fatal to his reputation. From being a whale among the minnows, he dwindled into a minnow among the whales; and having once sunk into contempt and insignificance, he was heard of no more.

“Dr. Anderson’s Defence was followed by an anonymous work, called “the Beginning and First Foundation of the most worthy Craft of Freemasonry,” published in 1739; and a French writer, whose book was translated into English, although not very complimentary to the Order in general, admits that ‘the prince and the magistrate here lose nothing of that homage due from their inferiors. Nothing is banished but discord and quarrelling, which, if one moment raises, the next extinguishes, and this principle of union and society with which each Brother is impressed, becomes the principle of peace and quietness, which he preserves without any alteration until the time when he is required to throw it off, only for the purpose of rendering it more universal and more durable. What I have just said of the calmness and tranquillity which reigns in the Order of Freemasons will, without doubt, appear to some an incomprehensible paradox; but I will proceed, and their surprise will increase, when they know that this union is carried to such a pitch, that if two Masons, without knowing each other, should quarrel and fight with the sword,—upon an intimation that they were both Masons, the fury and rage which before animated the combatants, would in an instant give place to the most sincere reconciliation, and the most tender friendship; and this, if any signs should escape either of them, so that his adversary should only suspect him to be a member of the same Order with himself, his anger would instantly cease, and upon an explanation, a thousand embraces and expressions of regard would quench the boiling fury, which but a moment before had consigned one or both to sure destruction.’

“The Book of Constitutions becoming scarce in the year 1737, Dr. Anderson, who had assisted in the former work, prayed for the favour of reprinting it, with the transactions of the Society down to the year 1738. This being complied with, and the copy delivered to him, the management of it at the press was left to the Doctor. The manuscript being approved, the following Resolution was unanimously agreed to:

“Whereas, at the Grand Lodge on 24th February, 1731-5, the Earl of Crauford, Grand Master, being in the Chair, Bro. James Anderson, *D.D.*, having represented that a new Book of Constitutions was become necessary, and that he had prepared materials for it, the Grand Master and the Lodge ordered him to lay the same before the present and former Grand Officers, as in the Grand Lodge Book. And our said Bro. Anderson, having submitted his manuscript to the perusal of some former Grand Officers, particularly our noble Bro. Richmond, and our Bros. Desaguliers, Cowper, Payne, and others, who, after making some corrections, have signified their approbation. And having next, according to the foresaid order, committed his manuscript to the perusal of the present Grand Officers, who, having also reviewed and corrected it, have declared their approbation of it to the Grand Lodge assembled in ample form on the 25th January, 1737-8. This Grand Lodge then agreed to order our said Bro. Anderson to print and publish the said manuscript or new Book of Constitutions. And it is hereby approved and recommended as the only Book of Constitutions, for the use of the Lodges of the Free and Accepted Masons, by the said Grand Lodge, on the said 25th January, 1737-8, in the vulgar year of Masonry 5737-8.<sup>22</sup>

“About this time I had the high honour of witnessing some regal initiations. His Royal Highness Francis Stephen, Duke of Lorrain, received the two first degrees of Masonry at the Hague, by virtue of a deputation from Lord Lovel, G. M. for a Lodge there, of which Dr. Desaguliers was the Master; and subsequently he was raised to the third degree, along with his Grace the Duke of New-

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<sup>22</sup> Anderson, in his dedication to the Prince of Wales, says, “Your Royal Highness well knows that our fraternity has been often patronised by royal persons in former ages, whereby architecture early obtained the title of the *ROYAL ART*; and the Freemasons have always endeavoured to deserve that patronage by their loyalty. For we meddle not with affairs of state in our Lodges, nor with anything that may give outrage to civil magistrates, that may break the harmony of our own communications, or that may weaken the cement of the Lodge. And whatever are our different opinions in other things, leaving all men to liberty of conscience, as Masons we harmoniously agree in the noble science and the royal art, in the social virtues, in being true and faithful, and in avoiding what may give offence to any powers round the globe, under whom we can peaceably assemble in *ample form.*”

castle, at Houghton Hall, in Norfolk, the seat of Sir Robert Walpole. This was in 1731. A few years later, viz., on the 15th November, 1737, an occasional Lodge was opened at Kew, Dr. Desaguliers being the Master, and Bros. Gofton and King the Wardens, where his Royal Highness Frederick, Prince of Wales, received the two first degrees, and in due time was raised to the degree of a Master Mason in the same place, and by the same Officers, although it was not usual to raise a Brother in a private Lodge, nor in Grand Lodge, till he was elected to the Chair. The Grand Master, however, had the power of dispensing with this rule, and also of making Masons when and where he pleased.

“According to an apocryphal legend of Masonry, which it is as well to know, although impracticable in later times, the ancient Masons were enjoined to initiate their candidates at the *third*, *sixth*, and *ninth* hours only; for which custom they assigned these reasons; that it was at the *third* hour of the day that the Holy Ghost descended on the Apostles at Pentecost;<sup>23</sup> at the *sixth* hour Peter went up to the house-top to offer up his prayers to God, when he was favoured with a celestial vision;<sup>24</sup> and at the *ninth* hour Peter and John went to the Temple for the same purpose, and then and there healed a man who had been lame from his mother’s womb.<sup>25</sup>

“Dr. Desaguliers having now been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, the energies of his mind were directed to other pursuits, and he resigned his Chair as Master of the Lodge; in consequence of which your humble servant, being a moveable jewel, fell into other hands. The Doctor made many important improvements in mechanics, and communicated some curious papers, which are printed in the Philosophical Transactions. He published a valuable course of Experimental Philosophy in 2 volumes 4to, and contributed greatly to the scientific knowledge of the age in which he lived.

“The career of this worthy Brother was marked by many essential benefits to Masonry. He established several new Lodges, and based them on such sound principles, that one of them at least is in existence at this very day. The Strong Man Lodge was numbered 68 in the lists of 1738, 1764,

<sup>23</sup> Acts. ii. 1.

<sup>24</sup> Ibid. x. 9.

<sup>25</sup> Ibid. iii. 1.

and 1767, and was established according to the former authorities, 2nd February, 1733, and by the latter, February 17, 1734.<sup>26</sup> Its origin is somewhat extraordinary, and worth hearing.

“About the year 1730, or it might be a year or two later, the attention of Brother Desaguliers was attracted by reports of the great strength and muscular power of a man named Thomas Topham, who kept the Red Lion public-house, nearly opposite the old hospital of St. Luke, and was called, by way of eminence, the **STRONG MAN**. It appears that he settled down in this locality from its vicinity to the famous ring in Moorfields, where athletic exercises were performed, such as boxing, wrestling, sword-play, and cudgelling, under the superintendence of Old Vinegar, whom I remember well. As was his name so was his nature. A most truculent looking fellow, with a flat nose, swelled cheeks, low forehead, broad across the back, shoulder-of-mutton fists, and the strength of a giant; and yet Topham found no difficulty in lowering his pride; and he overthrew him in the ring as if he had been made of cork, amidst the shouts and halloos of the fancy, and to the supreme delight of those whom the potency of Old Vinegar had hitherto forced to succumb.

“The first public feat which Bro. Desaguliers saw Topham perform for the purpose of actually testing his strength was this. A powerful cart-horse was harnessed and placed on one side of the low wall which then divided the upper from the lower Moorfields, and Topham on the other. Taking hold of the end of the traces, the fellow planted his feet firmly against the wall, and told the spectators to flog the horse, which they did, without producing any effect; for

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<sup>26</sup> It appears by the Records of Grand Lodge, that a warrant, bearing date the 2nd day of February, 1734, was issued under the seal of Masonry, enabling certain Brethren therein named to open and hold a Lodge of Freemasons at the Ship Coffee House, Hermitage Bridge, London, to be called the **STRONG MAN LODGE**, which was numbered 110; but by the general closing up of the List of Lodges in the year 1740, it became No. 98. By the closing up of the List of Lodges in the year 1756 it became No. 68. In the year 1770 the said Lodge became 57. By the closing up of the List of Lodges in the year 1781 it became No. 44; and by the same process in the year 1792, it became No. 41. In consequence of the union of the two Fraternities of Freemasons on the 27th day of December, 1813, it became, and is now registered in the books of the United Grand Lodge, No. 61; and meets at the Swan Tavern, Mansel Street, Goodman's Fields, London.

the biped proved to be the most powerful animal of the two. He afterwards pulled against a pair of horses; and Dr. Desaguliers was firmly persuaded that 'if placed in a proper position, he would have sustained the efforts of four horses without the least inconvenience.' I have witnessed several other instances of his personal strength," continued the Square, "but the repetition of them will not be interesting to you.

"Poor Topham! With all his strength he was as meek as a lamb, and a perfect slave at home, for his termagant help-mate led him a very unquiet life; and in the end ruined him, and forced him from his dwelling. It was at this point of time that Dr. Desaguliers became his friend and patron; for, as a Professor of Experimental Philosophy he took great interest in his performances. He placed him in another public-house at the Hermitage, with the sign of the Ship; and, after making him a Mason, established a Lodge at his house as a means of increasing his business by the introduction of his friends. And I must say the Lodge was well conducted, with Bro. Desaguliers at its head as the Master; and increased rapidly in numbers and respectability. Its cognizance was the redoubtable Thomas Topham matching his strength against that of a horse, with his feet propped by the fragment of a wall; and its name, *THE STRONG MAN LODGE*. Topham, however, unfortunately took to drinking, and the business fell into other hands; but the Lodge prospered, and was considered a crack establishment when the poor fellow and his patron were no more."

## MASONIC SKETCHES,

BY BROTHER CHARLES MACKIE,

AUTHOR OF THE "CASTLES, PALACES, AND PRISONS, OF MARY OF SCOTLAND," &amp;c.

PREVIOUS to the Conquest of William the Norman, no semblance of a fortress or castle, save a few Roman remains, was to be seen in North Britain. William coming with an army to take forced possession of the kingdom, was obliged to secure his conquests in the same manner as the Romans, by fortifying those places which had yielded to his arms, disputing and maintaining possession of every acre of ground, until he became master of the whole kingdom.

Among the families of note who settled in Scotland after the Conquest, was William de St. Clair, second son of Walderne, Comte de St. Clair, and Margaret, daughter of Richard, Duke of Normandy, whom the policy of King Malcolm Canmore invited to Scotland, and who settled upon him large grants of land in Mid Lothian.

These domains were considerably enlarged by the partiality and munificence of succeeding monarchs. King Robert the Bruce is mentioned as having contributed largely to their growing power; and a story is told of the success of Sir William St. Clair in a hunting expedition, on which occasion he perilled his head and lands on the prowess of his favourite dogs. The king caught at the unwary offer, and betted the forest of Pentland Moor against the life and lands of the rash St. Clair. The St. Clair, however, became the victor. In gratitude for which intervention of Providence, or rather, the intercession of the Virgin Mary, as the St. Clair imagined, the gallant knight built the church of St. Katharine's in the Hopes, the churchyard of which still remains.

This adventurous and successful huntsman obtained considerable possessions in addition to those he already held, and being married to a daughter of the Earl of Orkney and Strathearne (in whose right her son Henry was created Earl of Orkney), Hacco, king of Norway, afterwards styled him Prince of Orkney, a title recognized by the kings of Scotland until the principedom was by purchase, or rather exchange, annexed to the Scottish crown in 1471.

William de St. Clair, the lofty personage above alluded

to (surnamed the "seemly de St. Clair," from his noble stature and accomplished manners), was one of the chief ornaments of the Courts of James I. and II. of Scotland. He was also considered one of the best and greatest Masons of the age; and such was the high opinion formed of his talents, that King James II. bestowed upon him and his heirs the honour of being Patrons and Grand Masters of Freemasonry in Scotland, which remained in their family for more than three hundred years. About this period, St. Clair had planned and contemplated the erection of a most magnificent collegiate church at his palace of Roslin, but nothing more than the *choir* was proceeded with, and indeed, from the richness of its ornaments, and the state of Masonry in those days, it is wonderful that the munificent founder could have even outlived the execution of this small, but elaborate portion of his design.

Many of our readers must have seen this beautiful ruin, and before we part we may say something about its architectural wonders. But to continue our narrative: the once princely family of St. Clair, whose attachment to the Bruce was only equalled by their blind loyalty to the unhappy Stuarts, reduced them to the sad fate

"That tumbles mightiest kingdoms!"

The Master of St. Clair had to hide himself amongst the tombs in the cathedral built by his ancestors, and the last of that noble race finished his course in a manner befitting the son of a Master Mason. William St. Clair of Roslin, the last of that noble family, was one of the most remarkable personages of his time; although stripped of his paternal title and possessions, he walked abroad respected and revered. He moved in the first society; and if he did not carry the purse, he was stamped with the impress of nobility. He did not require a cubit to be added to his stature, for he was considered the stateliest man of the age. He was proprietor and possessor of a venerable house near the bottom of Libberton's Wynd, Edinburgh; it was what they call in Scotland a self-contained house, adjoining to the east side of the alley, having a southern exposure to the Cowgate; but, like Sir Walter Scott's birth-place, it has been swept away in the *march of improvement*. The last of the St. Clair's, like his great ancestor, was fond of athletic exercises, and such sports as was permitted to his fallen fortunes. He was a first rate archer, and belonged to the Royal Company of Archers. This nobleman, unacknow-

ledged by courtesy, excited such a power and influence over the society in which he moved, that he was looked upon with no less regard than if he owned the principedom of Orkney. He revived this ancient body-guard, which had been left by James I. of England with nothing but a name, and had consequently become nearly extinct; it now numbers upwards of three hundred members, and claims priority to any of the Queen's guards when Her Majesty visits Scotland. Before he died, he saw the fruit of his labours by witnessing the laying of the foundation stone of the Archers' Hall, which was erected in 1776.

We have already stated, that in addition to the other titles enjoyed by the noble family of St. Clair, that of Patrons and Hereditary Grand Masters of Freemasonry was enjoyed by them; but William St. Clair, from the laudable motive of encouraging the welfare, prosperity, and independence of Freemasonry, voluntarily renounced the title which his family had held for so many generations, and proffered his resignation as the last representative of the St. Clairs of Roslin.

The Grand Lodge of Scotland accepted the resignation of his paternal rights, and immediately *elected* him as their chosen Grand Master, which office he held for about two years. He died in 1778, aged 78, universally beloved and regretted by the Brethren of the mystic tie, and by a large circle of friends.

There were several curious stories amongst the old people respecting St. Clair. He was so famous a golfer that at all the competitions, held in Leith links and elsewhere, he invariably carried off the prizes, and in all other athletic exercises no person was bold enough to dispute the palm of superiority, he was therefore set down as a *Warlock*. He now sleeps with his mail-shrouded ancestors in Roslin Chapel; but there is a fine full length portrait of him in the Golf house at Leith, dressed in the habit of a golfer. At a meeting of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, held in consequence of his decease, Sir William Forbes, banker, delivered a speech in which his numerous merits and virtues were properly eulogised.

The Chapel of Roslin is one of the principal attractions about Edinburgh. It was frequently visited by Sir Walter Scott, and many of his literary and other friends. The writer of this has seen him superintending workmen taking casts of the different ornamental carvings, many of which he transferred to Abbotsford. In his youthful days he has

seen Sir Walter gallantly escorting the beautiful and accomplished Miss Bouverie (afterwards Countess of Roslin) through the ruins, who appeared delighted with his society. The last time he saw the poet and the lady together they were admiring the beautiful arch containing a drop representing the star of Bethlem in the centre, and when last he visited this ancient mausoleum on enquiring where the countess was buried: the cicerone replied, under the "*Star of Bethlem!*" And here, under a plain slab-stone, reposes the ashes of a form which "had once shone in the light of a nations eyes." Not far from this spot, but in different *habillments* rest the ashes of ten Barons of Roslin, clad in armour, and without coffins. Sir Walter Scott, with poetic licence, doubles the number:—

"There are *twenty* of Roslin's Barons bold  
Lie buried within that proud Chapelic;  
Each one the Holy vault doth hold—  
But the sea holds lovely Rosabelle!  
And each St. Clair was buried there.  
With candle, with book, and with knell;  
But the sea caves rung, and the wild woods sung  
The dirge of Lady Rosabelle."

*Lay of the last Minstrel.*

On the 14th of September, 1842, this picturesque ruin was visited by Her Majesty and her Royal Consort, when it underwent a careful and attentive examination. Her Majesty and the Prince were evidently struck on entering this "ancient fane" at the smallness of its dimensions, which form no proportion to the elaborate and almost endless sculpture which everywhere abounds.

Her Majesty spent sometime in surveying this truly wonderful ruin, and was about to descend into the subterraneous Chapel or Crypt, when the cicerone quaintly assured the Queen that "there was *naething* there worth seeing."

Her Majesty and the Prince laughed heartily at the legendary account given by the exhibitor of the *Prentice*\* pillar, which the Master Mason could not execute until he went abroad to see the original. In the meantime his apprentice, who had seen the drawing, executed the pillar before his master returned. The master, stung with jealousy at his apprentice, instead of rewarding him for his ingenuity, struck him on the head with a hammer, in proof of which three sculptured heads, the Master Mason, the Widow weeping for her Son, and the Son, with a red mark on his forehead, are pointed out as the veritable evidences of the fact.

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\* Suppose a corruption of *Princes*.

## THE FREEMASON'S WIDOW.\*

A TALE OF THE MEXICAN WAR.

BY A TRAVELLER.

THE two years' war with Mexico was rife with many a thrilling incident, the details of which have never found their way to the reports of commanders, paragraphs of newspapers, nor to the numerous volumes written upon the prolific chapter of the great world's history. It would take a thousand hands and a thousand pens to record the moiety of the surprising events and romantic circumstances that have transpired in the war. Every soldier has a story of his own—told in his own way, of his own experience—and each soldier's story is worth the listening to.

In the month of August last I was a passenger on board a steamer ascending the Mississippi. On board were several returned officers and privates who had served on the fields of Mexico. A voyage of four days in their company gave me an opportunity of listening to the recital of many a hair-breadth escape and daring deed in the "imminent deadly breach;" not that the brave actors therein were fond of boasting, but, on the contrary, were retiring and diffident touching the discourse of their experiences. Nevertheless, having nothing to do to pass away the time, we succeeded step by step, in drawing them out.

One noble looking young corporal, who spoke well, and knew how to describe what he had seen and taken a part in, particularly interested us. He had the rare faculty to bring in the battle field and the individual combat directly before the eyes of his auditors—and it is a picture of individual power which most pleases the listener.

"I have seen a woman face a fire that appalled our regiment, and made us keep cover."

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\* Extracted from the "Masonic Signet" (America), Feb., 1851, pp. 234—238.

“ Ah, how was that? Who was she? Young and pretty? An American or a Senorita? When was it, and how?” was the string of interrogations that assailed the *raconteur*.

“ It was the second day before Mexico. The particulars were these. In our company was a mere lad of sixteen, a daring young Virginian, the favourite for his cheerfulness, courage, and youth; and here let me add, talking of courage and fire, give me a regiment of well-grown boys from fifteen to nineteen. Nothing can withstand their charge. Boys bound and leap over the ground as if they were at play, and dash at anything without thought, like so many blind pups. For a hard fight in the streets, or for a headlong rush, give me the boys. They are perfect imps for fight.

“ This boy some weeks before had leaped a fence and climbed a parapet some hundred yards ahead of his company, and was taken prisoner, though not without killing three Mexicans, and wounding the colonel before he gave in. His mother, a poor widow, (though a lady, and why not?) heard of it, and as he was her only son, yearned for his release. She had no money—no influential friends. Suddenly she recollected that she was a Mason's widow; hope was lighted in her bosom by the thought, and she dried her tears. She said, ‘ I will test the talismanic power of the Order my husband loved and revered so highly.’ ”

There was a movement of interest with the listeners. Grave gentlemen drew nearer and gave closer attention, doubtless being of the Order themselves. The soldier, evidently gratified by the size and eagerness of his encircling audience, resumed his narrative.

“ She sold some little valuables, and with the money she reached Washington city; she reached the Secretary of the War Department, on foot, and dusty. With difficulty she obtained audience of the great man—for our big secretaries are as big as English lords, only wanting the title. A poor soldier, or a poor woman stands a poor chance with the quality.

“ ‘ Well, ma'am,’ said he crustily, as she entered, and he saw how dusty she looked—but when she removed her veil, and he saw that she was lady-like, and handsome too, he half arose and pointed to a chair. Well, she told him of her son's capture, and that she wanted to go to him.

“ ‘ I cannot help you, ma'am. Very expensive! He will be exchanged by and by. Better wait.’ ”

“ ‘ You can help me to a passport, sir,’ she said, nothing daunted.

“ ‘ Of course ; they can’t refuse that to you at the Secretary of State’s office. You see you are poor. How do you expect to pay the expenses of a journey to Mexico? It is a visionary scheme. Good morning, ma’am.’

“ ‘ Sir, if you could recommend me to the care of the officer in command of the regiment that sails from Baltimore——’

“ ‘ Impossible, ma’am.’ (To the page in waiting: )— ‘ Who did you say waited? Tell him I am at leisure.’

“ ‘ Are you a Mason?’ said the widow to the Secretary, making a sign for the page to delay.

“ ‘ Yes, ma’am.’

“ ‘ I am a Mason’s widow. My son is a Mason’s son. I appeal to you, sir, in that capacity, and by the honor and truth of your honorable Order,’ said the widow, firmly.

“ The Secretary’s manner at once changed to one of courteous interest. ‘ Stay,’ said he to the page. ‘ Take a seat, madam.’

“ And from that moment, the affairs of the widow took a new turn. The Secretary gave her a politely written note to the Secretary of State, who, in turn, gave her a letter to the commandant at New Orleans, to furnish her with a free passage to Vera Cruz. The Lodges, at the instigation of the Secretary, advanced her three hundred dollars, and the widow left Washington on her mission. The stage agent who was at Pittsburgh, on her showing him a letter which the Grand Master furnished her with—which she could not herself read, it being written in a mysterious cypher, but which she knew was potent—would not receive anything for her passage. The captain of the steamer at Pittsburgh had no sooner deciphered it, than he gave her his best state-room, and her passage free to New Orleans, so that when she reached there, she had two hundred and ninety dollars of her three hundred left.

“ Here she waited on Gen. ——, in command of the station, who instructed Col. ——, who had the charge of forwarding troops to Mexico, to see that she had a free passage given her on the first steamer. By all the officers she was treated with the greatest politeness and delicacy; for they were all Masons, and they felt bound to her by a tie stronger than that which binds brother and sister together, and they felt a pleasure in the opportunity afforded them

of carrying into practice the beautiful and systematic theory of their Order.

"After a passage of five days she reached Vera Cruz. Having a letter to the American Governor, she sent it to him, enclosing the talismanic card just spoken of, and which thus far had proved stronger than gold. The Governor immediately called upon her at the house of Dramond, and offered her transportation to the city of Mexico by a train that was to start next morning. The Colonel who commanded the train took charge of her, afforded her every facility and comfort on the journey, providing her with a carriage when the country was level, and with mules and palanquins over the mountains. Arrived within ninety miles of the city, they were overtaken by a detachment of dragoons escorting a Government official to the city. Anxious to get on faster, she asked permission to join it; and though informed of the danger and fatigue of a hard ride night and day on horseback at a steady trot, she was willing to brave it that she might the sooner see her son. Provided with a fleet and gentle-gaited Mexican horse, she assumed her place with the troops, escorted by the officers, and never flagged with fatigue until the towers of Mexico were in sight."

"A brave lady! But where was her son, and how was she to get into Mexico, if, as I understand you, you had not yet taken the city?"

"And where was it she stood fire?" asked the fat gentleman in a broad hat.

"All in good time, gentlemen," responded the narrator. "As I said at first, we were fighting the second day's battle before the gates when she arrived; but her son was in the city, and there he had been for five or six weeks in prison. I will tell you how I first came to see her. Our regiment had been doing its best to keep eight thousand cavalry from joining the left wing of the Mexican army, when we were ordered to face about to the left and drive a body of the enemy from a hill on which they were forming with artillery. It was when the company I was attached to was crossing a ravine to fulfil the order, that we encountered a body of horse. At first we took them for the enemy, but soon saw they were Americans. They came on as if fatigued with hard service. I saw a lady by the side of their captain; such a sight at such a time drew the attention of more than one of us. The party was the one from Vera Cruz, escorting

the officer. They were slowly making their way to Gen. Scott's head-quarters, too tired to a man to engage in the fight.

“At this moment Gen. Scott and staff came up, when the official from Washington placed his packet of letters in his hands, glad to end his long errand. The General immediately ordered the escort to seek quarters, and was riding on to another part of the field, when I heard the lady say earnestly to the captain :

“‘I cannot delay, sir, one hour within sight of the city that holds my son a prisoner. I must see him.’

“‘The city must be taken first,’ he answered.

“‘I cannot wait! my boy may be ill—dying! An hour's delay may remove him from me! I will enter the city.’

“‘You will surely be killed! You can reach it only by crossing the battle-field,’ said the officer.

“‘I have not travelled from Virginia to the gates of the city to fear to enter them. Thanks, a thousand thanks, sir, for your kindness and attention. I shall always remember officers with gratitude. But do not detain me. Yonder is a gate that leads to the city—I will enter through it in search of my son.’

“‘You are mad,’ I cried, for I had lingered to see what she would do—surprised enough at her danger and resolution; and as she was dashing forward over the field, I seized her pony by the rein, and pointed out the almost impassable dangers and difficulties that beset her path.

“‘This is no time,’ said she to the officer who now rode up to her side, ‘to talk to me of prudence and fear. I am told that Gen. Santa Anna is in the midst of yonder glittering group. I shall seek him and place in his hands the Masonic letter I have borne so far and so well—for he is a Mason, and will listen to me.’

“‘War destroys all brotherhood,’ replied the officer, who I judged was not a Mason.

“The lady did not wait to reply, but, watching her moment, she struck her pony smartly, and started off across the plain.

“At the same moment, a masked battery, five hundred yards in advance, had opened upon our regiment, and after being half mowed down, we began to return to take up a position in the ravine under cover, until they could be reinforced.

“Yet right across the field of death and winged iron, I

saw the lady gallop on her white pony, avoiding the platoons of retreating men, by a semi-circle round their flank. The next moment she was coursing over the ground in their rear, the battery in full play. Half our men, seeing her, stopped, forgetful of the storm of iron, to follow with their eyes what seemed to them an apparition. I kept my eyes on her, and so did the officers, expecting each minute to see her struck down. But on she went galloping at the top of her speed, her air fearless.

“‘The woman’s love for her son has made her wild,’ said the dragoon captain. ‘She will perish.’”

“‘A mother’s love is stronger than death,’ I replied. ‘I believe she will reach Santa Anna in safety, and get to see her boy.’”

“‘She deserves it,’ he answered. The same moment a reinforcement came up, and we were ordered to take the fort, and we did take it.

“After we had taken the city I ascertained the fate of the American lady.

“‘She was killed, of course,’ said emphatically the man in a broad hat.

“‘I’ll bet ten to one on her,’ said a Tennessean, strongly.

“The last gentleman is right. She went over the field through the hottest fire of that day, and reached old Santa Anna as sound as a roach. He was not a little astonished to see her, you may be assured; but he received her politely, and when she told him her story in French, he told her he would not oblige her merely because she was a Mason’s widow. ‘For,’ said he, ‘I am a Mason myself, and know the obligations of the Order in war as well as in peace. Your son shall be liberated, though he wounded my maternal nephew so that he has since died,—when he was captured. But by the tenor of the letter you bear, I have no power to refuse your demand.’”

“He then gave her an escort to the city, with an order for her son to be given to her arms. The order was obeyed, and that very day, as she had promised, she embraced her long lost boy again. So much for a woman’s standing fire, gentlemen, and so much for being a Mason’s widow.”

At this crisis of the story we reached Smithland, and our group was at once broken up and dispersed; each man, no doubt, going away with greater reverence for woman’s courage, and greater reverence for maternal love.

## CONCISE BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

OF FREEMASONS, WHO HAVE DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES BY  
THEIR TALENTS, OR THEIR VIRTUES.

**AHLEFELD**, Director in the Freemasons' Lodge at Schleswig, in Holstein. His name will be found inscribed on the plate contained in the foundation stone of the building which this Lodge erected for the poor in 1802.

**D'AIGREFEULLE**, Knight of the order of Malta, and Attorney General of the Court of Audit and Finance at Montpellier, Grand Officer in the Philosophical Administration and the Lodge of the Holy City; and Grand Officer of the Grand Orient of France in 1813.

**ALAVA**, General, Aid du Camp to Lord Wellington, imprisoned at Madrid in 1814, on suspicion of being a Freemason.

**ALEXANDER**, Grand Duke of Wurtemberg, uncle of his Majesty, the Emperor of Russia. This prince was received as a Freemason at Paris in 1808 in the Phoenix Lodge.

**ANDERSON**, an English minister, a literary man and historian. He was the author of the work—"Constitutions of the Ancient and Honourable Fraternity," printed in 1723.

**AUSTIN**, St., or St. Augustin. It is said that he landed in Britain, in company with forty monks, in 557; and bringing with him the knowledge and rules of the art, he placed himself at the head of the confraternity of the Masons.

**ATTAIGNANT**, the Abbé Charles Gabriel de l', Canon of Rheims. He was one of the most amiable and enlightened characters of his age, and remarkable for his wit. He was born at Paris in 1697.

**BAHRDT**, Charles Frederic, a celebrated Protestant theologian, born in Upper Saxony, August, 1741, and died in 1792. His works, which are highly philosophical, drew upon him vexations and persecutions of all kinds, and the sentence of two years' detention in the fortress of Magde-

burg, which sentence was, however, abridged by the King of Prussia. Bahrdt wrote while in prison a history of his own life and of his works. He was admitted a Freemason in England, and maintained the society to be a secret one of the description that our Saviour was desirous to establish.

BALZAC, Louis Charles, an architect, and member of the Institute of Egypt. He founded the Lodge of the Great Sphinx at Paris, and was the author of Masonic Canticles, among others of the hymn "Taisons nous, plus de bruit," the music of which was composed by M. Riguel.

BARON, the Abbé Olivier Julien, Prior of the Cross of Corneillié, of the Grand Rite Ecossais, Second Superintendent, and in concert with Baron Walterstorff, founder of the Lodge "Assembly of Foreigners," Orient de Paris. He was one of the most learned and zealous members of the Craft; and in the printed report of the proceedings which took place on the installation of the Lodge, the following remarkable passage occurs in the speech of Bro. the Abbé Baron, who filled the office of First Superintendent on the occasion:—"The sublime project which inspired the founders of our Order, was that of one day beholding amongst the inhabitants of the two hemispheres the various members of the same body and of the same family; of drawing them more closely together, and uniting them by the bonds of fraternity. Had these natural principles been engraven on the hearts of men, fifteen millions of a new race would not have disappeared from the American soil shortly after the discovery of the new world, nor would France have suffered, during a period of forty years, civil war and intestine division at the hands of her own children."

BEAUCHAINE, Le Chevalier. He was one of the most fanatical Masters of the ancient Grand Lodge of France, who was not removeable. He had established his Lodge at an inn in the Rue St. Victor, where he slept, and for six francs conferred all the ranks of Freemasonry. He likewise established the order of Les Fendeurs.

BIELEFELD, De, Envoy from the court of Prussia to the Hague. He is known as a literary man, and in his "Familiar Letters," may be found an account of the initiation of his majesty King Frederic II. of Prussia, and other curious details concerning Freemasonry.

*(To be Continued.)*

HISTORICAL ENQUIRY INTO THE FUNERAL CEREMONIES  
OF THE VARIOUS NATIONS OF THE WORLD.\*

BY BROTHER BLANC DE MARCONAY.

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“Humane feelings are due towards all ranks,  
But we reserve our esteem for virtue and talent.  
The homage which we render to the merit of another  
Does honour to ourselves, and supposes it to be likewise ours.”

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THERE is a degree of homage paid to the dead by all nations, and all religions: love, gratitude, and occasionally vanity, have sought to elevate and consecrate this duty by the most imposing ceremonies.

The Greek consumed his dead on the funeral pyre, the Persian and the Christian commit the body to its parent dust. The Indian plasters it with grease, while the African devours his relatives when dead; and the Egyptian embalmed them. The one seated the corpse of his father at his table as his guest, drinking and eating with him as if he were still in possession of all his faculties; the other employed him upon occasions as security for a loan, and allowed himself no rest till he had reclaimed the precious deposit; another conversed with him, as if he were able to reply, or probably fled from him, as if he had the plague. Pyramids, columns, tombs, inscriptions, games, devices, funeral orations, tears, and festivals, have been only so many forms adopted by nations to signalise their funeral ceremonies, and each nation has succeeded in alledging good reasons in justification of these various modes of giving utterance to their regrets. Among some nations, the tears of the parents, relatives and friends of the defunct have not seemed to be sufficient, but they have hired men and women, who for a gratuity were willing to increase the number of mourners. Others have enrolled dancers and musicians in their service, in order to distract their natural sorrow by the attraction of the graceful movements of the former, or to inspire mirth in their sad hearts by the charms of harmony. Others again in the deepest solitude, and by withdrawing from all society, sought to heighten the impression of these solemn moments. The ministers of the different forms of worship have each their sacramental words, or particular liturgy for these mournful ceremonies. In short, the inhabitants of the different countries of the earth have varied, *ad infinitum*, the customs observed on the sad occasion; but they have all agreed in celebrating the instant which terminates the journey of life.

In Egypt the priests cast sand thrice upon the opening of the cave wherein the corpse was enclosed, at the same time thrice repeating their farewell. At Rome (Ancient Rome) they pronounced the words *LICET*, *i. e.*, “you are permitted to depart;” after which all present uttered their last adieux, promising to rejoin the departed whenever destiny should have marked the appointed hour for each.

The Jews recite from the 16 v. of Psalm lxxij., the words “They of the city shall flourish, like the grass on the earth.” They then wash their hands, seat themselves, and rise nine times whilst repeating Psalm xciv.

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\* Translated from “L’Univers Macçonnique.”

Christians repeat the *Requiescat in pace*, to which those present respond, Amen.

The Lutherans of Saxony open the coffin at the moment of committing it to the grave, and consider in silence, the dead in its last resting-place, in order to ascertain if it present any signs of life.

In Denmark the minister apostrophises the body of the defunct, when deposited in the grave, casting earth thrice upon it, and saying, "Thou art born of the earth, thou will again become earth, and will rise again earth."

The Greek Christians send greetings by the departed to those relations or friends who had preceded them in the tomb.

In Russia, the persons present kiss the coffin, and the priest places a passport in the hand of the deceased, signed by the metropolitan and confessor.

The Georgians, who are schismatic Christians of the Levant, place upon the breast of the departed a letter of recommendation written by the Patriarch, by which St. Peter is prayed to introduce the bearer into heaven.

In Turkey, the body being placed in the centre of the apartment, the words, "Sabann Allah!" "Oh merciful God, have pity upon us!" are repeated in a mournful tone by all around.

The Laplanders pass round a cup containing what they call the "wine of the blessed," which they empty in honour of the dead. They drink thus in order to remind them of him, who has had the happiness of being delivered from the miseries of this world.

In China, the son of the dying man takes off his cap and comes with dishevelled hair to present himself to the gaze of his parent; he then tears in pieces the curtains and coverings of the bed, and casts the fragments on the body.

The bonzes\* of Japan utter prayers during the space of seven days; on the eighth, the body being consumed, the urn containing the ashes is carried to the place where it is to be interred; the spot is then covered with a plate of copper, upon which is engraven the name of the deceased, and the Deity he worshipped.

In the peninsula of Corea the dead are preserved in their houses for the space of three years; and interments only take place at the two seasons of spring and autumn.

At Tonquin the nearest relative of the defunct stretches himself on the ground and permits himself to be trodden under foot by those who bear the body. At the funeral ceremonies of a king all the roads, by which the cortège pass, are covered with violet-coloured cotton cloth, although the distance may be very great; and the procession must be sixteen days on the march.

At the obsequies of Ta-Tha-Ty-Twong, one of the kings of Tonquin, in 1675, they built a superb city in the middle of an island, the edifices of which were covered externally with the most precious stuffs, and were decorated with pictures and sculptures representing armies, battles, horses, and elephants; gold and precious stones also glittered on all sides. After the funeral ceremonies were concluded, they set fire to this city, and the riches described became a prey to the flames in honour of the deceased.

At Siam they restore the body to that element chosen by the individual for his divinity during his life.

In India the funeral pile, on which they propose to burn the body, is generally prepared on the bank of some river. Then first extending

\* The Japanese priests.

the corpse on the ground, the brahmin utters in a grave tone the words following, "Oh earth, who during his life nourished this man made of earth, we restore him to thee after his death." The corpse is then covered with combustible materials, to which fire is applied, and the brahmin exclaims, "Oh fire, whose beneficent warmth maintained the life of this man, we restore his body to thee in order that thou mayest purify it."

The corpse being entirely consumed the ashes are thrown into the air, the brahmin crying "Oh air, by whose means this man breathed, we restore to thee after death that by which thou supported it in life." The ashes cast into the air fall into the water, the fourth element being in conclusion thus apostrophised by the brahmin, "Oh earth, thy moisture was the principle of this man's life, we restore him to thee after his death."

At Madagascar they thus interrogate the deceased, "Why say they art thou dead? What grief has impelled thee to yield up thy breath? Wert thou not rich enough? Hadst thou not sufficient gold and iron, flocks, and slaves?" After the ceremony they construct upon his grave a small wooden haven, which they are careful to supply with rice, tobacco, and other provisions. The children repair from time to time to the place of sepulture, and when they are in any difficulty, they seriously consult the deceased thereon, saying to him, "Thou, who art now present with God, advise us what must be done in such an affair."

The negroes in the kingdom of Juida, on the Slave Coast, never inhabit the dwelling of the departed for the space of twelve moons.

The ancient inhabitants of the Canaries, were accustomed to place their deceased king in a cellar. They armed him with a great stick, in order that he might make use of it, as a defence against malevolent spirits.

All the nations, and all the religions which have preserved the inward, and almost universal feeling of the immortality of the soul, have also been desirous of describing the fate of mortals in another life.

The Greeks, following the Egyptians, who themselves derived their views from the Phœnicians, imagined that there was upon earth a vast abyss, which they called Tartarus; this idea was a reminiscence of the mysteries established in Egypt, and to which Freemasonry makes sensible approaches. They also supposed that three Fates (Parques) presided over men's destiny, and three judges, rulers of the empire below, disposed of his eternal existence; Pluto, Minos, and Rhadamanthus, composed the infernal tribunal. These interrogated the soul of the deceased, bestowing the joys of the Elysian Fields upon all those, whose life had been virtuous and irreproachable, while the wicked were delivered over to the Furies, charged to torment them, and with whom was to be found the purification by water, by fire—punishments and trials of all kinds.

They pretended to have received these particulars from those, who had formerly returned from hell, and it would be difficult to require perfect sincerity from men so situated. It is now certain that in the mysteries of Isis, Eleusis and Ceres, occasion might be afforded for these reports, by the ceremonies observed in initiation. The Neophyte had only the power of withdrawing, and re-entering the world again, up to a certain point, at which he had seen and heard nothing.\* He who at a later

\* The journey of Orpheus to the infernal regions, in order to recover Eurydice, and the subsequent loss of his beloved wife, are nothing more than a mystic description of Orpheus' initiation, which had not proceeded so far as to prevent his return to earth.

period had not proved himself the victor in long and dangerous trials, was retained within the interior of temples, in which he could not acquire the knowledge of any mystery, and which he never quitted; the hell of the Greeks was consequently only an imitation of the practices of initiation, as it reached the understandings of men enveloped in all the fables of tradition and error.

Among Masons, funereal rites are yet more particularly consecrated. They form a part of their ritual, and great importance is attached to them, as they must become a monument of the losses of the Order, and at the same time a standard of the attachment borne to the deceased. The proceeding is either by honours paid to the departed at his grave, or by a display of pomp in the interior of their Lodges.

The respect due to the dead is invariably found among all nations, which have attained that real civilization, in which religion and morality sanctify industry, the sciences, and the arts. Abundant historical facts, and the repeated testimony of architecture and sculpture, verify this assertion.

In ancient Egypt, that old and deplorable land of Misraim, entire subterranean cities, restored to light in subsequent ages, have revealed to us the reality of a worship and adoration paid by a people now no more. Immense excavations extend beneath the calcareous chain which borders the Nile, and the tumular marvels of the Necropolis of Thebes and Memphis, equal the *chefs-d'œuvre* illuminated by the beams of the sun on the lovely banks of that river. Even the Pyramids, those colossal monuments of architecture, are temples erected to death; these enormous works, mountains raised by the hand of man, bear aloft, even to their summits, the sorrow and regrets of those who constructed them, and who enclosed within these vast sepulchres the bodies of their benefactors, whose foreheads had once been encircled by the crown, on the sacred bandeau.

In our own days the members of the Institute, who were the peaceful companions of the French army in the east, and the researches of Burckhardt, Banks, Belzoni, Salt and Calliard, have enriched the learned world with fresh discoveries, and our illustrious brother the Count de La Borde, has admirably explored the tombs hollowed in the solid rock throughout the space of a square league. These monuments, dedicated to sorrow, of great elevation and extreme depth, enriched within and without by all the treasures of architecture, recall to the beholder, whose daring foot may rarely have pressed the soil of Egypt, the magnificence and piety of those, who were its inhabitants in the time of the Pharaohs.

Throughout Assyria and Persia, similar sentiments have everywhere left the same vestiges. At Ecbatana, Babylon, and Persepolis, crumbling palaces are buried beneath a vigorous vegetation, the Mausoleum alone still rears its head, and eloquently proclaims to the present generation the virtues of the past. When the empire itself has ceased to be, when dynasties are extinct, the tomb, which only has preserved its honours and its voice, reveals to us a double destruction,—that of the men and of the nation.

Throughout Asia Minor the same respect for the remains of mortal men may be observed. The tumulus of Achilles still crowns Cape Sigæum, on the plain where once was Troy; whilst the pomp of Artemisia's grief in Caria has immortalized her name and that of Mausolus.

In Greece the same spirit may be traced. The Eleusis of Attica was the daughter and the heritage of the Isis of Misraim. Everything tends to prove that the Athenians attributed a very just importance to the duty of

honouring the remains of their friends, their warriors, and their magistrates. The belief that those souls whose bodies were refused the rites of sepulture, hovered over the banks of the Styx, the funeral ceremonies of Patroclus, as recorded by Homer, the fate of those generals who had neglected to render the last duties to their soldiers after a battle, fable, history, poetry, all unite in confirming this impression. The tomb of the ancestor was the cradle of posterity, the latter taking up arms in defence of the former, and even in some cases the ashes of the ancestor exercised a protecting power over subsequent generations. A memorable example of this has come down to us. The inhabitants of Athens and Megara disputed concerning the possession of Salamis; the right was on both sides uncertain, and recourse was about to be had to the sword; when, the Athenians appealing to the names of their ancestors, engraven on the marble tombs of the Peninsula, the whole of the Grecian states arose in their behalf, and pronounced a verdict in their favour. What an irrefragable argument! What a touching appeal! What a noble triumph! Political animosity was disarmed by piety; the sanguinary laurel bowed before the religious cypress, and the Athenians then received the reward of never having exclaimed to the bones of their forefathers: "Arise! and follow us to the land of the stranger!"

Having thus made some observations concerning the tenants of tumularly cities, and private monuments, remarkable for their magnificence, or historic association, and having brought under your notice the Pyramids of the Pharaohs, the tomb of philosophers in Athens, of Cæcilia Metella, of Curtius, the mausoleum of Adrian. (now the castle of St. Angelo, at Rome); and reminded you of the numerous creations of genius perpetuated by the chisel of the artist of the middle ages, and devoted to the same object, we arrive at our own times. We would adduce the splendours of the Escorial, in which two dynasties peaceably repose side by side, which, while living were bitter enemies. We can appeal to the honours of Westminster (Abbey), where all the national glories of Great Britain are radiant even in the tomb; we may appeal to your sympathies in behalf of the misfortunes of the Abbey of St. Denis, where eight centuries of kings, who were its peaceful occupants, might well envy the repose and obscurity granted to the remains of even the most unfortunate of their subjects. In short we might transport you to that cemetery at Paris,\* which contains in a true city of tombs, a whole republic nation of great men interred in close ranks. But the eulogium of contemporaries dies on our lips. Policy asserts its claims even over our last asylum, and strict Masonic regulations enjoin a reserve truly painful at the moment that we desire to pour forth a tribute of admiration and regret due to spotless memories, and to suspend a crown of oak and *immortelles* on more than one mausoleum.

But the cenotaph, the column, the funeral urn, are the appendages of power and fortune. The aristocracy of the living is carried even among the dead. Long processions attend the remains of the great ones of the earth; cedar, marble, and lead compose their resting place; but poverty knows none of these ambitions, and these honours after existence. To the lowly a shroud, a coffin, and a little earth suffice.

While on this theme we may be permitted to refer to a simple and touching subject, the remembrance of which will ever live in our

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\* Père la Chaise.

memory, while its moving character excites involuntary tears. I allude to the print which represents the *poor man's* funeral.

The unfortunate human being whose sufferings had just terminated, had died friendless and in solitude. He had doubtless uttered, in an enfeebled voice, the wishes which Gilbert, expiring at the Hôtel Dieu, had breathed forth in those verses, which were the last spark that emanated from the poet, and the last feelings that flowed from his heart. He exclaimed while pardoning the ingrates, who had abandoned him, and with eyes directed to heaven:—

“ Ah ! may they long behold your sacred beauty,  
Those friends deaf to my farewell !  
May they die full of days, may their death be wept !  
May a friend close their eyes ! ”

In the lithograph to which we allude, a hearse of humble pretension is seen slowly entering the avenue, which conducts to the place of rest. It is alone; no weeping wife, or children, or relative, no mourning friends enter into the procession. We are in error; one tender friend remains, who with eloquent grief, and with head and ears inclined, sadly follows.

This faithful animal who has shared in the prosperous and adverse days of his master, is rendering his last testimony of affection. His instinct equals our reason, his sensibility surpasses our intelligence; *he* represents at the Poor Man's funeral, all who had loved the unfortunate creature upon earth.

But at least, my Brethren, we feel certain that the departed received from the hand of men those pious offices which even the humble are not denied. The hemp and flax of our fields have furnished a material, wherewith to envelope his scarcely stiffened limbs; the trees of our forests have been laid under contribution; in short he has enjoyed the mournful honours of the bier and shroud; those weak ramparts, which may for a few days protect him from the worm, until at last, delivered over to rapid decomposition, his mortal remains shall become that which, according to Bossuet's energetic expression, *has no name in any language*, just as his memory will leave no trace in the mind of man! Yet, my Brethren, there are dead who are yet more unfortunate, if we may so express ourselves, whom sacriligious fortune insults even after life!

In France, our lovely France, in a populous city, in the centre of one of our rich provinces, in the department Du Nord, in short at Douai, the soldiers who died were left without winding-sheet or coffin, and even cast into the chill earth, thenceforward their bed, without covering. Thanks to the beneficent Lodge of Perfect Union, Orient of Douai, so afflicting a spectacle can never again be seen. A periodical\*, which has discovered the secret of modest benevolence, informs us that this honourable Lodge, will for the future furnish the bier and the shroud to those soldiers whose circumstances deny them this decency. Honoured, thrice honoured be the worthy Masons of the Perfect Union! Their action is at the same time *disinterested, humane, religious, and moral*. Disinterested, for the benefactor can never receive even thanks from the obliged; the body can never become re-animated in order to offer them grateful service; the recompense can only arise from the pleasure which the act brings with it.

It is humane, because philanthropy is its sacred principle. There exists no personal tie between him, who is no more, and the donors, who

\* “ Le Réunion,” of July, 15th, 1828.

survive; no tie—unless we consider as such the name of men, which is common to both.

It is a religious action, because the honours paid to the remains of our fellow creatures, to whom we were totally unknown during life, is a homage rendered to the idea of another world. There is the tangible conviction that death is but the short passage between the terrestrial life which ends, and the celestial life about to commence. There is the confused idea that the soul always watches over the covering from which it is scarcely disengaged, rejoices in the piety which offers respect to it, or is aroused at the sacrilege which would outrage it. This action is likewise moral, because the feeling of an immortal state lends a sanction to the laws; and this sentiment, instead of a blind or corrupt human justice, places in our hearts a vigilant witness, an incorruptible judge, and hopefully displays to our view palms for virtue beyond that grave, which is the end of all below.

Honour, therefore, I repeat, thrice honour to the worthy Masons of the Perfect Union.

And you, great ones of the earth, understand at length our Institution. By attacking several societies in Spain, Italy, and Germany, you thought to strike a blow at Masonry; but learn that it is perfectly different from those associations which may have assumed any of its forms. Its policy is charity, its religion is morality, its mysteries the secret of doing and diffusing good. Observe the answer of a reigning monarch to whom some one proposed the persecution of our Brethren. "Persecute the Masons! Never, they are the best people in my dominions." A magnificent eulogium which we will labour incessantly to deserve!

#### BRO. MARSHAL SOULT.

It was discovered last year, while the writer of these remarks was on a visit to the Highlands, that the Masonic Diploma of Marshal Soult, which was found in his tent on the 21st of June, 1813, after the battle of Vittoria, was in the possession of St. Nathalan's Lodge, Tullich-on-Mar; and this circumstance having been brought under the notice of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, they immediately communicated their opinion to the St. Nathalan Lodge that no Brother or body of Brethren had a right to retain unauthorised possession of the property of a Brother Mason; and directed an application to that Lodge for the restoration of the Marshal's Diploma, in order to its being surrendered to the legitimate owner.

The St. Nathalan Lodge, after some hesitation, transmitted the interesting document to the Grand Lodge for restoration to Marshal Soult; and, by desire of the Grand Master, the Diploma was duly returned to the Marshal through the hands of the Marquis of Normanby, British Ambassador at Paris; and the Marshal's letter of acknowledgment, when received, was ordered to be sent to the St. Nathalan Lodge for their satisfaction, the preservation of which will prove a far more valuable memorial of a distinguished Brother than the unwarranted possession of a plundered parchment.

The Diploma has probably travelled through immense space, as it was only presented to the St. Nathalan Lodge in June, 1823, very possibly by some Highland veteran returned from the wars.

## HISTORICAL NOTES ON FREEMASONRY.

BY EDWARD LEPEE, *M. A.*

P. M. OF THE FRENCH LODGE LA TOLERANCE, 784; HON. MEMBER OF THE VARBOROUGH LODGE, 412.

It is to be lamented that very many persons who understand nothing about Freemasonry, should pretend to speak of it in terms which induce others to think ill of its sacred mysteries. But it is even still more to be regretted that, in the present age of knowledge and science, men who call themselves the servants of Almighty God should assume to themselves the prerogative of hurling the thunders of a vain anathema against the most ancient, the most honourable, and the most respectable of all institutions, which have ever existed in the world. We pity the blindness of pretension, whilst we despise the wrath of prejudice. Although everything which is above the intelligence of vulgar men is, in their estimation, either ridiculous, profane, or abominable, yet we forgive them their misconception and their slander, because it is our duty, not only to forgive but to forget injuries. If they will take the trouble to ask of the poor what Masonry effects for them, they will learn that it *relieves them without ostentation*; that it *does not wait till they are reduced to the deepest misery*, but that it anticipates their wants; that their wives, their children, and all that concerns them, are constant objects of its care.

Humanity accomplishes slowly and laboriously its great revolution around the brilliant axis of truth—a long march indeed, during which many nations, and many civilizations have had, like time and seasons, their rise and fall; but when this divine principle shall be stripped of symbol, and be presented to human intelligence adorned with its splendid attributes; when the flambeau of truth shall have enlightened the world; and when the Masonic doctrine has become the religion of all people, then will be realized the sublime ideal mysteriously contained in the symbols of Freemasonry.

This time is progressively approaching; it will arrive; it is marked by the destiny and in the order of ages.

Already, as it weighs events and circumstances in its sacred balance, Eternal Justice causes the mass of political errors to diminish every day, and knowledge to increase from the elucidation of those great principles and self-evident truths which are preparing its triumph, and which will one day assure its reign.

As time has advanced, so has Freemasonry progressed, as may be apparent from the following facts, hastily thrown together.

Freemasonry is supposed to have been instituted about 715 years before the Christian æra, and has constantly preserved its primitive organization and privileges. After Christianity had become established, its members devoted themselves to the construction of religious edifices. They had already been charged by the new apostles sent from Rome, in A. D. 257, with the construction of the edifices that were building at Amiens, Beauvais, Soissons, Rheims, and Paris, in France. Those Christian Masons, guided by the ministers of religion, who inspired them with an horror for pagan temples, worked everywhere to adapt these edifices to

the purposes of Christian worship, and to rear other temples, which still remain as monuments of Wisdom, Strength, and Beauty. If a church was to be built, the plan was generally given by the Christian priest, who had become a pupil and member of the Masonic corporations. Thus St. Eloy, Bishop of Noyon (659), St. Férol de Limoges, Dalmac, Bishop of Rodez, Agricola, Bishop of Châlons (680-700), distinguished themselves as Masons.

By an examination also into records yet extant, it appears that the cathedrals of Canterbury, Rochester, old St. Paul's, St. John of Winchester, and other sacred edifices, were reared by Freemasons, whilst the monk Austin, beatified after his death under the name of St. Augustin, was Grand Inspector of Freemasons.\* Masonry from this period increased in influence through succeeding centuries to the times of Charles II., who, initiated into Masonry during his exile, ascended the throne in 1660, and it was by him that the rites of the Order were called *l'Art Royal*, because it had chiefly contributed to his restoration.

Independently of the existence of the Craft in this country, it is also upon record that the Masonic doctrines were founded,—In India, by Menou, Boudha Chaucasum, Boudha Gaspa, Boudha Gautama; in China, by Kong Tsee, or Confucius, Lav-Tseu; in Persia, by Hom Djemschid, the Majaii priests Mithra, Zoroaster; in Ethiopia, by Osiris; in Egypt, by Hermes, Moses; in Greece, by Triptolemus; and in Rome, by Numa Pompilius.

The following are the

NAMES OF THE GRAND MASTERS IN ENGLAND FROM  
A. L. 290 TO 1851.

- 292, Albanus, Architect, first Grand Inspector of Freemasonry in Great Britain.
- 557, Austin, Architect and Priest, (St. Augustin), Archbishop of Canterbury.
- 680, Benvet (Bennet), Abbot of Wirral.
- 856, Swithin, Priest, Architect, (St. Swithin).
- 872, King Alfred.
- 900, Ethred, King of Mercia.
- „ Prince Ethelward.
- 924, King Athelstan.
- 926, Prince Edwin, son of the above.
- 960, St. Dunstan, Archbishop of Canterbury.
- 1041, King Edward the Confessor.
- 1066, Roger de Montgommery, Earl of Arundel.
- „ Gundulph, Bishop of Rochester.
- 1100, King Henry I.
- 1135, Gilbert de Clare, Marquis of Pembroke.
- 1154, Richard Cœur de Lion, at the same time Grand Master of the Knight Templars.
- 1199, Peter Colechurch.
- 1212, William Almain.
- 1216, Peter of Rupibus, Bishop of Winchester.
- „ Geoffrey Fitz-Peter.
- 1272, Walter Giffard, Archbishop of York.
- „ Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester.

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\* After the death of St. Augustin in 610 the King of Mercia, Grand Protector of the Order, appointed Bennet, Abbot de Wirral, Inspector General and Superintendent of Masonry.

- 1272, Raoul, Lord of Mount Hernier.  
 1307, Walter Stapleton, Bishop of Exeter.  
 1327, King Edward III.  
 1350, John de Spulce.  
 1357, William de Wikeham, Bishop of Winchester. (Founder of New College, Oxford, and St. Mary Winton College, Winchester.)  
 1375, Robert de Barnham.  
   " Henry Yevele (surnamed "King of the Freemasons.")  
   " Simon Langham, Abbot of Winchester.  
 1399, Thomas Fitz-Allan, Earl of Surrey.  
 1413, Henry Chicheley, Archbishop of Canterbury. (Founder of All Souls' College, Oxford.)  
 1443, William of Wainfleet, Bishop of Winchester. (Founder of Magdalen College, Oxford.)  
 1485, King Henry VII.  
 1493, John Islip, Abbot of Westminster.  
 1502, Sir Reginald Bray, Chevalier de Carter.  
 1515, Cardinal, Thomas Wolsey. (Founder of Christ Church, Oxford.)  
 1539, Thomas Crumwell, Earl of Essex.  
 1540, John Fouchet, Lord Audley.  
 1549, Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset.  
 1551, John de Poynt, Bishop of Winchester.  
 1561, Sir Thomas Sackville.  
 1567, Francis Russel, Earl of Bedford.  
 1567, Sir Thomas Gresham.  
 1579, Charles Howard, Earl of Effingham.  
 1581, George Hastings, Earl of Huntingdon.  
 1603, King James I.  
 1607, Inigo Jones.  
 1618, William Hubert, Earl of Pembroke.  
 1625, King Charles I.  
 1630, Henry Danvers, Earl of Derby.  
 1633, Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel.  
 1635, Francis Russel, Earl of Bedford.  
 1635, Inigo Jones.  
 1660, King Charles II.  
 1663, Henry Jermyn, Earl of St. Alban.  
 1666, Thomas Savage, Earl of Rivers.  
 1674, George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham.  
 1679, Henry Benoit (Bennett), Earl of Arlington.  
 1685, Sir Christopher Wren.  
 1695, Charles Lennox, Duke of Richmond.  
 1698, Sir Christopher Wren.  
 1717, Antoine Sayer, Esq.  
 1718, George Payne, Esq.  
 1719, J. S. Desaguliers, LL. D., F. R. S.  
 1722, Philippe, Duke of Warton.  
 1723, Francis Scott, Earl of Dalkeith.  
 1724, Charles Lennox, Earl of Richmond.  
 1725, James Hamilton, Lord Paisley.  
 1726, William O'Brien, Earl of Inchiquin.  
 1727, Henry Hare, Lord Coleraine.  
 1728, King James, Lord Kingston.  
 1729, Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk.  
 1731, Thomas Coker, Lord Lovel, (afterwards Earl of Leicester.)  
 1732, Antoine Brown, Lord Viscount Montague.  
 1733, James Lyon, Earl of Strathmore.  
 1734, John Lindsey, Earl of Crawford.

- 1735, Thomas Thynne, Lord Viscount of Weymouth.  
 1736, John Campbell, Earl of Loudon.  
 1737, Edward Bligh, Earl of Darnley.  
 1738, H. Bridges, Marquis of Cærnarvon.  
 1739, Robert, Lord Raymond.  
 1740, John Keith, Earl of Kingston.  
 1741, James Douglas, Earl of Morton.  
 1742, John, Lord Viscount of Dudley.  
 1744, Thomas Lyon, Earl of Strathmore.  
 1745, James, Lord Cranstoun.  
 1747, William Byron, Lord Byron.  
 1752, John Proby, Lord Craysford.  
 1754, James Bridges, Marquis of Cærnarvon, (afterwards Duke of Chandos.)  
 1757, Sholto Douglas, Lord Aberdeen.  
 1762, Washington Shirley, Earl of Ferrers.  
 1764, Cadwallader, Earl Blaney.  
 1767, H. Somerset, Duke of Beaufort.  
 1772, Robert Edward, Lord Petre.  
 1777, G. Montague, Duke of Manchester.  
 1782, The Duke of Cumberland.  
 1791, George, Prince of Wales.  
 1813, The Duke of Sussex. At whose death, which happened on the 1st of April, 1843, the Earl of Zetland, who was Pro-Grand Master at the time, acted in that capacity until he was duly elected Grand Master in 1844. This illustrious Mason still rules the Craft (1851); and we hope for a long time to come will continue to occupy the throne of wisdom.

ARCHITECTONIC TABLEAU.

*Indicating the most remarkable Monuments and Edifices erected in the Middle Age by the Corporations of Freemasons.*

ENGLAND.

The Cathedral of Rochester	. . . . .	1100 to 1200
The Church of St. Bartholomew, Smithfield	. . . . .	1175 to 1225
The Church of St. Barreton	. . . . .	—
The Church of Castor	. . . . .	—
The Castle of Rochester	. . . . .	—
The Tower of Clifford, at York	. . . . .	—
The Castle of Norwich	. . . . .	—
The Church of St. Alban	. . . . .	—
The Cathedral of Durham	. . . . .	—
The Cathedral of Lincoln	. . . . .	—
The Abbey Church of Malmesbury	. . . . .	—
The Abbey Church of St. Croix of Winchester	. . . . .	—
The Metropolis of Canterbury	. . . . .	—
The Abbey Church of Shoreham, Sussex	. . . . .	—
The Cathedral of Salisbury	. . . . .	1220 to 1260
The Cathedral of Lichfield	. . . . .	1225
Westminster Abbey, London	. . . . .	1270
The Cathedral of York	. . . . .	1361 to 1405
The Cathedral of Exeter	. . . . .	1280 to 1370
King's College, Cambridge	. . . . .	1345

FRANCE.

The Church of Aix-la-Chapelle	. . . . .	1000 to 1100
The Great Church of St. Martin at Tours	. . . . .	—
The Great Church of St. Bénigne, at Dijon	. . . . .	—

The Great Church of Cluny . . . . .	1000 to 1100
The Church of St. Peter, at Sauvigny . . . . .	—
The Church of St. Cernin, at Toulouse . . . . .	—
The Church of St. Julien, at Brivude . . . . .	—
The Church of St. George, at Bocheville . . . . .	—
The Cathedral of Trèves . . . . .	—
The Church of St. Etienne, at Caen . . . . .	1025 to 1099
The Abbey of Moissac . . . . .	1100 to 1200
The Abbey of St. George, at Bocheville . . . . .	—
The Abbey of St. Trophine, at Arles . . . . .	—
The Abbey of St. Sauveur, at Aix . . . . .	—
The Town House, at Fontenay . . . . .	—
The Town House, at Douai . . . . .	—
The Town House, at Dreux . . . . .	—
The Town House, at Evreux . . . . .	—
The Church of Semur . . . . .	1125 to 1175
The Church of Arles . . . . .	—
The Church of Notre Dame, at Beaune . . . . .	—
The Church of St. Vincent, at Châlons-sur-Saône . . . . .	—
The Cathedral of Langres . . . . .	—
The Cathedral of Paris . . . . .	1175 to 1225
The Cathedral of Rheims . . . . .	—
The Cathedral of Chartres . . . . .	—
The Cathedral of Rouen . . . . .	—
The Cathedral of Amiens . . . . .	—
The Cathedral of Clermont-Ferrand . . . . .	—
The Cathedral of Bourges . . . . .	—
The Cathedral of Beauvais . . . . .	—
The Church and Abbey of St. Denis . . . . .	—
The Ste. Chappelle, at Paris . . . . .	—
The Cathedral of Strasburg . . . . .	1276
The Cathedral of Perpignan . . . . .	1300 to 1400
The Cathedral of Meux . . . . .	—
The Church of St. Ouen, at Rouen . . . . .	—
The Church of St. James, at Dieppe . . . . .	—
The Church of St. Urboin, at Troyes . . . . .	—
The Cathedral of Auxerre . . . . .	—
The Cathedral of Toul . . . . .	—
The Cathedral of Tours . . . . .	—
The Cathedral of Metz . . . . .	—
The Church of St. Rems, at Reims . . . . .	1400 to 1500
The Church of St. Gervais, at Paris . . . . .	—
The Church of St. Méry, at Paris . . . . .	—
The Cathedral of Evreux . . . . .	—
The Cathedral of Aix . . . . .	—
The Church of Notre Dame de St. Lo . . . . .	—
The Church of St. James of Orleans . . . . .	—
The Cathedral of Alby . . . . .	—
The Cathedral of Limoges . . . . .	—
The Cathedral of Moulins . . . . .	—
The Church of St. Germain l'Auxerrois, at Paris . . . . .	—
The Church of St. Maclou, at Rouen . . . . .	—
The Church of St. Vincent, at Rouen . . . . .	—
The Church of Than . . . . .	—
The Church of St. Antony, at Compiègne . . . . .	—
The Church of St. John, at Caen . . . . .	—
The Church of St. Peter, at Seulis . . . . .	—
The Church of St. Wulfran, at Abbeville . . . . .	—

BELGIUM.

The Cathedral of Tournay . . . . .	1110 to 1242
The Church of St. Piut, at Tournay . . . . .	1000 to 1100
The Church of La Madeleine, at Tournay . . . . .	—
The Church of St. James, at Ghent . . . . .	1120
The Church of St. Nicolas, at Ghent . . . . .	1122
The Church of St. John, at Tournay . . . . .	1200 to 1300
The Church of the Dominicans, at Ghent . . . . .	1250
The Church of St. Michael, at Ghent . . . . .	1440 to 1486
The Belfry, at Ghent . . . . .	1334
The Town House, at Ghent . . . . .	1480 to 1481
The Church of Notre Dame, at Bruges . . . . .	1185
The Church of St. Sauveur, at Bruges . . . . .	1127
The Belfry, at Bruges . . . . .	1291
The Cloth Market, at Bruges . . . . .	1364
The Town House, at Bruges . . . . .	1377
The Academy of Fine Arts at Bruges . . . . .	14 <sup>e</sup> siècle
The Church of St. Gudule, at Bruxelles . . . . .	1226
The Church of Notre Dame de la Chapelle, at Bruxelles . . . . .	13 siècle
The Church of St. John au Maurais, at Bruxelles . . . . .	1431
The Town House, at Bruxelles . . . . .	1401
The Church of Dominicans, at Louvain . . . . .	1230 to 1376
The Cloth Maker's Hall, at Louvain . . . . .	1317
St. Peter's Church, at Louvain . . . . .	1400 to 1500
The Town House, at Louvain . . . . .	1448 to 1463
The Church of St. Martin, at Ypres . . . . .	1221 to 1270
The Market, at Ypres . . . . .	1342
The Cathedral of Malines . . . . .	1366 to 1463
The Church of St. Wandru, at Mons . . . . .	1460
The Town House, at Mons . . . . .	1440 to 1443
The Church of St. Michael, at Anvers . . . . .	1440 to 1500
The Church of Notre Dame, at Anvers . . . . .	—
The Church of St. James, at Anvers . . . . .	1079 to 1507
The Church of the Dominicans, at Anvers . . . . .	1591
The Church of St. Paul, at Liège . . . . .	1200 to 1300
The Church of St. Croix, at Liège . . . . .	—
The Episcopal Palace, at Liège . . . . .	1508 to 1540
The Church of St. James, at Liège . . . . .	1522 to 1558
The Town House, at Courtrai . . . . .	1400 to 1500
The Church of St. Walburge, at Audenarde . . . . .	1200 to 1300
The Town House, at Audenarde . . . . .	1525 to 1530
The Church of Notre Dame, at Audenarde . . . . .	1525

GERMANY.

The Cupola of Bamberg . . . . .	1010 to 1019
The Cupola of Mayence . . . . .	1025
The Church of the Apostles, at Cologne . . . . .	1020
The Church of St. Géréon, at Cologne . . . . .	1097
The Cathedral of Bonn . . . . .	1050 to 1100
The Cathedral of Andernach . . . . .	—
The Cathedral of Spire . . . . .	1030 to 1061
The Cupola of Worms . . . . .	996 to 1020
The Cupola of Wurzburg . . . . .	1042
The Cupola of Wezlar . . . . .	1000 to 1100
The Cupola of Mersebourg . . . . .	—
The Cupola of Meissen . . . . .	—
The Cupola of Dantzig . . . . .	?
The Cupola of Breslau . . . . .	?

The Cupola of Constance . . . . .	1000 to 1100
The Rotunda of Aix-la-Chapelle, reconstructed in . . . . .	983
The Cathedral of Marienbourg . . . . .	13 <sup>e</sup> siècle
The Church of Mersfeld . . . . .	1000 to 1100
The Church of St. Michael, at Fulde . . . . .	—
The Church of Bacharach . . . . .	—
The Church of Sinzing . . . . .	—
The Church of St. Gaston, at Coblentz . . . . .	1157 to 1208
The Church of Bospard . . . . .	1100 to 1200
The Church of Heimersheim . . . . .	—
The Cupola of Ratzbourg . . . . .	—
The Cupola of Schwerin . . . . .	—
The Church of Gozlar . . . . .	1108
The Church of Wechselbourg . . . . .	1144
The Church of St. Michael, at Bamberg . . . . .	1121
The Church of St. James, at Rattisbonne . . . . .	1109 to 1120
The Cupola of Augsbourg . . . . .	1125 to 1150
The Church of St. Godard, at Hildsheim . . . . .	1135
The Church of Moosburg . . . . .	1146
The Cupola of St. Basile, at Brunswick . . . . .	1171
The Cathedral of Cologne . . . . .	1248
The Cupola of Magdebourg . . . . .	1208 to 1283
The Cupola of Notre Dame, at Trèves . . . . .	1227 to 1244
The Church of Notre Dame, at Cologne . . . . .	1221
The Church of St. Elizabeth, at Marbourg . . . . .	1235 to 1283
The Church of St. Catherine, at Oppenheim . . . . .	1262 to 1317
The Cathedral of Fribourg, (Brigau) . . . . .	1200 to 1300
The Cupola of Helberstadt . . . . .	—
The Cupola of Erfurth . . . . .	1349 to 1365
The Cupola of Prague . . . . .	1343 to 1385
The Cupola of Ulm . . . . .	1377 to 1587
The Church of Notre Dame, at Nuremberg . . . . .	1355 to 1377
The Church of St. Nicolas, at Stralsund . . . . .	1311
The Cupola of Frankfort . . . . .	1415 to 1512
The Cupola of St. Martin, at Cassel . . . . .	1443
The Church of Notre Dame, at Munich . . . . .	1468 to 1494
The Tower of St. Etienne, at Vienna . . . . .	1433
The Church of St. Martin, at Landetruth . . . . .	1432 to 1478
The Church of St. Mark, at Zwickau . . . . .	1453 to 1536
The Cathedral of Konigsberg . . . . .	?

## ITALY.

The Church of St. Michael, at Pavia . . . . .	8 <sup>e</sup> siècle
The Great Church of St. Eustogne, at Milan . . . . .	9 <sup>e</sup> siècle
The Church of San Pietro, at Grudo . . . . .	—
The Church of San Pietro, at Florence . . . . .	—
The Church of San Miniato, at Florence . . . . .	1013
The Church of St. Sauveur, at Florence . . . . .	11 <sup>e</sup> siècle
The Cupola of Pisa . . . . .	1063
The Church of St. Michael, at Borgo . . . . .	1018
The Church of St. Pierre, at Vincoli . . . . .	1072
The Church of St. Mathevs, at Pisa . . . . .	1027
The Church of St. Michael, at Lucca . . . . .	1070
The Palace of La Scala, at Venice . . . . .	11 <sup>e</sup> siècle
The Great Byzantine Church, at Venice . . . . .	—
The Cupola of St. Marc, at Venice . . . . .	—
The Cupola of St. Antoine, at Brescia . . . . .	—
The Church of San Spirito, at Rome . . . . .	1198

The Church of San Giovanni, at Rome . . . . .	12 <sup>e</sup> siècle
The Church of San Antonio, at Rome . . . . .	1130
The Cathedral of St. Lo . . . . .	1175
The Cathedral of Ferrare . . . . .	12 <sup>e</sup> siècle
The Tower of Carisondi at Bologna . . . . .	1100
The Cathedral of Sienne . . . . .	1193
The Church of St. Salvator, at Sienne . . . . .	1150
The Church of St. André, at Sienne . . . . .	1166
The Church of St. André, at Pisa . . . . .	1100
The Leaning Tower, at Pisa . . . . .	1174
The Cathedral of Gênes . . . . .	1199
The Cathedral of Plaisance . . . . .	1177
The Cathedral of Crémone . . . . .	1107
The Church of St. Bernardine, at Milan . . . . .	1135
The Church of St. Marie, at Bergame . . . . .	1134
The Church of St. François, at Assise . . . . .	1228
The Cathedral of Vicence . . . . .	1260
The Lodge of the Public Palace at Padua . . . . .	1270
The Church of St. Antoine, at Padua . . . . .	1231
The Church of Campo-Santo, at Pisa . . . . .	1277
The Church of Santa Maria della Spina, at Pisa . . . . .	1230
The Cathedral of Naples . . . . .	1280
The Cupola of Arezzo . . . . .	1256
The Church of St. Marguerite, at Cortone . . . . .	1297
The Church of St. Marie Nouvelle, at Florence . . . . .	1229
The Church of St. Croix, at Florence . . . . .	1285
The Church of St. Marie, at Florence . . . . .	1298
The Old Palace, at Florence . . . . .	—
The Church of St. John and St. Paul, at Venice . . . . .	1246
The Church of St. Francis, at Bologna . . . . .	1245
The Cupola at Orviète . . . . .	1290
The Church of St. Anastasia, at Verona . . . . .	1275
The Church of San Pietro, at Verona . . . . .	—
The Church of St. Etienne, at Venice . . . . .	1325
The Ducal Palace, at Venice . . . . .	1350
The Cathedral of Lucca . . . . .	1308
The Cathedral of Côme . . . . .	1369
The Cathedral of Milan . . . . .	1385
The Church of St. Marie S. L. M., at Rome . . . . .	1375
The Palace, at Bologna . . . . .	1344

SPAIN.

The Cathedral of Bourgos . . . . .	1221
The Cathedral of Toledo . . . . .	1258
The Cathedral of Barcelona . . . . .	1299
The Monastery of Pobelt . . . . .	1249
The Monastery of las Huelglass . . . . .	1190
The Monastery of Benevienne . . . . .	12 <sup>e</sup> siècle
The Monastery of Zamora . . . . .	—
The Monastery of Toro . . . . .	—
The Church of St. Thoné, at Toledo . . . . .	1270
The Church of Santa Maria Bianca, Toledo . . . . .	1295
The Cathedral of Seville . . . . .	1401
The Monastery of Minaflores . . . . .	1454
The Cathedral of Saragosse . . . . .	1400
The Church of St. Ildefonse, at Alcola of Hénarés . . . . .	1500
The Church of St. Etienne, at Bourgos . . . . .	—
The Monastery of St. Salvador, at Ona . . . . .	—

The Monastery of St. Salvador, at Huerta . . . . .	1500
The Palace of l'Infantado, at Guadalafaro . . . . .	—
The College of St. Grégoire, at Valladolid . . . . .	—

## SWITZERLAND.

The Cathedral of Bâle . . . . .	1010 to 1019
The Cathedral of Zurich . . . . .	14 <sup>e</sup> siècle
The Cathedral of Fribourg . . . . .	—
The Cathedral of Berne . . . . .	—
The Cathedral of Lausanne . . . . .	—

## ARCHÆOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

The monuments of the middle ages,—the last creations of a sublime architecture, for which we are indebted to the philosophic Masons,—have, thanks to Christian civilization, suffered nothing from that Vandalism which the anterior ages witnessed, and we have scarcely had any other degradation to lament on their account than that occasioned by the course of time. The greatest care has been taken, almost everywhere, to repair the records of the past, and to preserve those sublime models to the remotest posterity. If, on the other hand, we look at the monuments anterior to the middle ages, we only meet with vestiges. The monuments of ancient India are either ruined or abandoned in deserts almost inaccessible. The Babylonian monuments are buried under heaps of rubbish. The sacred edifices of the Egyptians are despoiled and deserted. The rich and brilliant Temple of Solomon has now no other existence than in the text of the Bible. The gigantic palaces of Persopolis lie low on the ground; they are only known by the capitals and broken shafts of columns scattered on the surface of the soil; rarely are they visited but at long intervals. The temples of the Greeks and Romans have no longer resounding under their porticos the echo of the sonorous voice of their priests. Everywhere civilization has shown in antiquity that architectural monuments are dead; they are abandoned to the devastation of men and to the destruction of time.

## NOMENCLATURE OF ALL THE GRAND MASTERS UPON THE SURFACE OF THE GLOBE, 1851.

U. G. L. of England, London, The Earl of Zetland.
„ „ St. Andrew of Scotland, Edinburgh, Duke of Athol.
„ „ Ireland, Dublin, Duke of Leinster.
„ „ „ Province of North Munster, M. Funnell.
„ „ „ South Munster, W. A. Chatterton.
„ „ „ Derry, Sir James Stewart.
G. O. de France, Paris * * * *
„ „ Bertrand, 2 <sup>e</sup> G. M. Adj.
„ „ Desanlis, Repres. part. of the G. M.
G. L. or Supreme Council for France, Duke of Cazes.
„ National of France, Paris,* L. Du Planty.
„ Three Globes, at Berlin, Fred. Wm. Lewis, Prince of Prussia.
„ Royal York à l'Amitié, Berlin, H. F. Link.

\* The Mother Lodge of the Mizraim Rite, in Paris, but not recognized by the G. O., is presided over by Bro. Bedarride, under the title of Grand Conserv. of the Order.

- G. L. National of Germany, at Berlin, W. H. de Dannersmarck.
- „ of Saxony, at Dresden, C. G. F. Winckler.
- „ of Hamburg, at Hamburg, D. A. Cords.
- „ of Holland, at La Haye, Prince Wm. de Nasseau.
- „ of Sweden, at Stockholm, King Oscar I.
- „ Nat. of Denmark, at Copenhagen, King Christian.
- G. O. Belge, at Brussels, E. de Facqz d'Ath.
- „ or Supreme Council of Belgium, T. A. J. Stevens.
- „ Alpina, at Zurich, J. J. Hottenger.
- „ au Soleil, at Bayreuth, N.
- G. L. of the Elec. Union, at Frankfort, Geo. Kloss.
- „ de Hesse Darmstadt, Lotheisen.
- „ of Hanover, at Hanover, the reigning King.
- G. O. Lusitanian, at Lisbon, José da Silva.
- „ de Sassa Manuel, at Oporto, Manuel da Silva.
- „ Hesperic, Dolabellas.
- G. L. of Corfu, at Corfu,
- „ of New York, at New York, H. A. Robertson.
- „ of Louisiana, at New Orleans, Lucien Herrmann.
- „ of Massachusetts, at Boston, S. W. Robinsou.
- „ of Virginia, at Richmond, S. S. Baxter.
- „ of Maryland, at Baltimore, Charles Guilmann.
- „ of North Carolina, at Raleigh, T. W. Fanning.
- „ of South Carolina, at Charlestown, Charles M. Furmann.
- „ of Kentucky, at Louisville, J. H. Davis.
- „ of Columbia, at Washington, W. B. Magruder.
- „ of Missouri, at St. Louis, John Ralls.
- „ of the Ohio, at Lancaster, W. B. Thrall.
- „ of Maine, at Augusta, A. H. Puttney.
- „ of Mississippi, at Natchez.
- „ of Connecticut, at New Haven, H. Godwin.
- „ of Georgia, at Milledgeville, W. G. Dawson.
- „ of Florides, at Tallehessée, Jesse Coé.
- „ of New Hampshire, at Concord, John Christie.
- „ of Rhodes Islands, at Providence,
- „ of New Jersey, at Trenton, W. S. Bown.
- „ of Indiana, at Indianapoli, Elizur Demming.
- „ of Tenesse, at Nashville, W. L. Martin.
- „ of Delaware, at Dover,
- „ of Alabama, at Tascalovsa, Felix G. Norman.
- „ of Illinois, at Rushville, Nelson D. Morsé.
- „ of Java, at Bloomington, Olivier Cock.
- „ of Vermont, at Montpelier, Ph. T. Tucker.
- „ of Wisconsin, at Mineral Point, A. D. Schmith.
- „ of Arkansas, at Little Rock,
- „ of Michigan, at Détroit, E. Schmith Lec.
- „ Prov. of Canada, West, at Kingston, Sir Allan N. Mac Nab.
- „ Prov. of Canada, East, at Moutreal, Hon. William Badgley.
- „ of Venezuela, at Caracas, F. J. Sanavria.
- „ of Brazil, at Rio Janiero, H. C. de Albuquerque.
- „ of Supreme Council of Brazil, at Rio Janiero, F. G. Chancel.
- G. O. of Haiti, at Port-au-Prince, Boyer, ex-President of the Republic.



sonic world, such statements would never have been published. They have been written to stimulate improvement, and with a view to produce such reforms as are patent to all but those, to whose interest it is to perpetuate abuses.

It is perfectly impossible to deny the fact—gloss it over or conceal it as some may attempt to do—that Masonic principle is at a low ebb in this country;—nay, it is just as feeble in this city as in any hamlet where its Masonic Lodge meeting takes place, perhaps, but once in two years, with this only difference, that here, *interested motives* serve to keep the so-called Masonic activity and enthusiasm alive, together with balls and festivals, and now and then a procession. Strange as it may seem, it is a fact, that in most cases, to be privileged to attend these *ré-unions* with an apron, is the sole inducement which many have for joining the Craft; but when once they are clothed, they know not the meaning which the badge they wear symbolically teaches; and with little honesty or truth can they say that “unbiassed by the improper solicitations of friends, against their own inclination,” they have become members. Then as to charity, where is that virtue—the distinguishing characteristic of a Freemason’s heart—to be found? We look for it in vain in the records of the Grand Lodge—we only find it there like Falstaff’s “half-pennyworth of bread to a gallon of sack.” Any individual crack Lodge, or rather any *fast* Lodge, spends more money in the course of one year in refreshment than the poor Brethren receive from the “Fund of Scottish Masonic Benevolence” in the same period of time. That there may be no mistake, I state unequivocally, that the members of such Lodges pay more for refreshment than for anything besides; we do not say they draw upon the Lodge funds, although we have heard it said in some Lodges, where private resources were low, that they would “draw upon the saint,” *i. e.*, they would use the Lodge funds for refreshment. If such things be, “and overcome us as a summer’s cloud,” it is not to be wondered at that charity has in many instances vanished, whilst all that is left should be a long array of “saints” and bleeding martyrs in reality, reduced to a state of syncope, with nothing to depend upon but a bankrupt exchequer.

Your own remarks in your last Number of the F. M. Q. M. and R. were severe, but not more severe than merited. It is to be lamented that, since you wrote, such strictures have become much more necessary. Whether they are so or not your readers will judge from the retrograde step which the Grand Lodge of Scotland took at its last Quarterly Communication.

I do not intend to take up your space with a detailed report of all the business there discussed; I will only refer to one of the motions then brought forward. As introductory to the subject, on the card of business for the evening, we find No. XI. “Representative from the Grand Lodge of Ireland.” This referred to an appointment by the Grand Lodge of Ireland of a Brother to represent that body in the Grand Lodge of Scotland. Bro. Samuel Somerville bears this commission; you are already in possession of his name, and you will doubtless recollect what were his remarks upon the F. Q. M. and R. at a former meeting of the Grand Lodge; how the commission he has received *dates its origin* it is difficult to tell. I am thus particular about this commission on account of the remarks which you made in the last Number of your *Magazine*, upon the subject of reciprocity between the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and other Grand Lodges, and to call the attention of our

Irish Brethren to the first piece of work at which their newly appointed Masonic Commissioner tried his hand at the last meeting of the Grand Lodge of Scotland. If he represented Irish opinions and Irish Masonic practices—which we cannot believe—we say frankly that the less we see of them in Grand Lodge the better; for if we are to judge by what we have seen, we should think little of those sent, and still less of those who sent them. It is, however, possible that we do our Irish Brethren wrong by entertaining the bare idea of such a suspicion. They may not know the opinions of their newly nominated Commissioner; but as he was the *active agent* for bringing forward the most important subject that was settled at the last communication, we are compelled to bring him and his proceedings thus prominently under their notice.

The motion to which I advert was marked No. V. on the list of business, and was proposed by Bro. Dr. Arnott, and was to this effect: “That the following alterations and additions be made to Chapter XXI.: that Section 4 *should be repealed*, and the following paragraph enacted in its place; viz., that every candidate for Freemasonry shall be at least 18 years of age, before he be admitted an Entered Apprentice: No one shall be elected Master of a Lodge until he has attained the age of 25 years, unless he has served two years as Warden, and in no case until he be 21 years of age.” Further, to Section V. it was recommended to prefix the words, “When one is entered in a Lodge he shall not be passed Fellowcraft by another Lodge, without the consent of his Mother Lodge until after twelve months have elapsed from the date of the apprenticeship;” and to add to the same Section, at the end,—“If a Brother be affiliated without producing evidence of his being recorded on the Grand Lodge roll, he shall be deemed an Entrant, and the affiliating Lodge shall itself return his name, and pay the dues of enrolment.”

The above was in brief Bro. Arnott’s motion; and that your readers may understand its nature, if they by any possibility can do so, we will give the laws as they at present stand, or rather stood; for an amendment made by the new Irish Commissioner altered the case in a very remarkable manner, the result of which we shall yet have to comment upon.

First, we will begin with the law as it stood on the morning of May the 5th, 1851. Section 4, Chap. XXI., which Bro. Arnott wished repealed, runs thus: “No candidate for initiation shall be advanced from the degree of Apprentice to that of Fellowcraft, or raised from the degree of Fellowcraft to that of Master Mason, at a shorter interval than two weeks between each degree;” and Section V., which was to be prefaced and added to as above described, runs thus: “A Brother about to be passed or raised must, if not already a member of the Lodge affiliating, be, previously to the ceremonial, affiliated as a member in the degree preceding that to be conferred.” Bro. Arnott wished Section IV. to be entirely done away; what motive he had for this it is scarcely fair to judge; he has given his opinion upon Craft matters in “The Charter,” pretty fully, *freely, and at length*, and Brethren may find his reasons there—at all events his motion caused a considerable discussion, and not a little excitement. Bro. Somerville, the new Irish Commissioner, however moved as an amendment that the following be added to Section IV.: “UNLESS IT SHALL BE CERTIFIED BY TWO BRETHREN OF THE LODGE IN WHICH THE CANDIDATE IS TO BE PASSED OR RAISED, THAT HE IS ABOUT TO REMOVE FROM SCOTLAND WITHIN THE INTERVAL HEREBY PRESCRIBED, OR IN ANY PARTICULAR CASE OF EMERGENCY TO BE ALLOWED BY

THE MASTER OF THE LODGE, ON THE SAME BEING CERTIFIED AND PROVEN TO THE SATISFACTION OF HIMSELF AND HIS WARDENS. In each case of emergency it has been the law, that the causes for departure from this law, as to interval of time between each degree, shall be stated and inserted in the Lodge minutes, and reported by the Lodge to the Grand Lodge, in the return of names of entrants for registration in the books of Grand Lodge." I may mention that the part in small capitals was, upon Bro. Whyte Melville's motion on November 4th, 1850, struck out, so that there might be no excuse for emergencies. Here, then, was the Irish Commissioner introducing the old and obnoxious law as an amendment,—which, we do not hesitate to say, has been the curse of the Craft in Scotland;—introducing, and by so doing sanctioning, the entering, passing, and raising of candidates in one night, the time occupied in so manufacturing the Mason to be, as usual, from half an hour to an hour and a half, according as the abilities of the W. M. or the convenience of candidates, might be consulted. The amendment was received with immense applause. One after another the members pathetically detailed the want of business in the Lodges, the diminished state of the exchequer and prophetically and publicly announced the total annihilation and bankruptcy of Scottish Masonry, unless the three Degrees were given in one night as heretofore. Our Masonic parliament, together with our worthy Secretary and Clerk, sung of *decreasing receipts and diminished fees*, and of course, as it is money that makes Masonry to go, without that silver oil we could not expect it to move freely unless well lubricated. The "Miserere" was sung in a manner highly creditable to the performers—solo and choral—nearly bringing tears even from the rough Ashler!

I will now introduce the opposition—the glorious minority of (I had nearly said, one!) Brethren, who saw the evil that was about to be done to Scotch Masonry, and tried to stem the impetuosity of those Brethren, whose organs Nos. 5 and 6 had been so much excited. As a friend said to me, "Our fast improving and worthy Grand Master," and I use the word worthy advisedly, "shewed more of true Masonic feeling and principle on this occasion than many of the narrow-minded and very energetic Brethren, by whom the majority was made up; he appeared to be perfectly confounded at the decision, and recalled to their minds the bad odour, in which the Grand Lodge of Scotland stood in the Masonic world; he begged of them to weigh the consequences of the step they were about to take, and not to slur their name; nay, he begged of them as a personal favour to forbear, and quoted the experience of his own Lodge in favour of continuing the system of intervals of time between the giving of Degrees, that the candidates might be more properly instructed. When the Grand Lodge willed that the representative of the Grand Lodge of Ireland's amendment should be carried, the Grand Master appeared to feel that degradation had been heaped on the Craft and upon himself, and in a tone of voice, as melancholy, as if he mourned the loss of a dear friend, he said, "I am sorry that this has passed into a law; but since it has done so, I trust that the Masters of Lodges will indeed use their utmost discretion in this matter."

The Proxy Master of Lodge Kilwinning in the East, Bro. D. Robertson, next tried in vain to stem the current by moving that it was incompetent to make such an amendment; that it should come as a distinctive motion, being an alteration in the law, and in consequence required that three months' notice should be given, as laid down in Chap. XI., Section 5, of the laws, before it could be taken into consideration. This

was, however, ineffectual—the tide had turned with such force against improvement, that the slightest opposition was of no avail. The “foul blot” has thus been re-imposed on Scotch Masonry, and we fear that it will be long ere it be again removed.

We cannot but give all praise and commendation for the Grand Master's endeavour to aid and assist the progress of improvement; he did what he could to call the Brethren back to a sense of their duty; he pointed out the way, but he was not listened to; heedless of the consequence, they would have their own way; and when he saw that the fiat had gone forth, his address must have been felt as a reproof by many. He has been a most apt scholar in Masonic knowledge, and if he continue to improve as he has done, and, if he endeavour to keep the Grand Lodge in the line of its duty, he will earn for himself the respect of those Brethren who love Masonry for its principles, and not from the influence of *mercenary motives*.

You now see that we have got back to the method of giving the three Degrees in one night, sanctioned by the Masonic parliament, after the *legal* plan has had a trial of six months. There is no use of any Brother pointing out the law, and saying that the causes for each case of emergency must be noted in the Lodge books or minutes; this will be attended to *as strictly* as the former law was acted up to, that “it shall be certified by two Brethren of the Lodge,” &c. The cases of emergency *will be the rule*, the giving the Degrees regularly *will be the exception*; a man may now obtain all the Degrees, if he choose, from E. A. P. to Royal Arch, in one night; IT HAS BEEN DONE BEFORE, and it may be done again; there is no law or laws to prevent it; and we can only expect, in consequence of this alteration, that the Lodges will work as before, with that carelessness which characterized them; and that there will be a continuation of the “solemn farce,” the inane formalism, and the usual amount of Masonic ignorance yearly sent abroad, to astonish our foreign Brethren, duly certified with five and sixpence worth of parchment and the green seal of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, authenticated by the autograph of W. A. Laurie.

“That's good that's gone; our rash faults  
Make trivial price of serious things we have,  
Not knowing them, until we know their grave.”

The regret shown by the Grand Master at this most discreditable step now taken by the Grand Lodge is severely felt by many Brethren. They feel the odium that is attached to them by it, and only hope that some good may spring out of the evil. If Freemasonry in Scotland is to rise and take its proper place among our social and moral institutions, it is just as certain that the system at present pursued by the Grand Lodge must fall; sooner or later it must come to this; the pure principle of Masonry cannot co-exist with the utter want of principle, which at present obtains in our Masonic parliament.

In my next communication I will take notice of the Grand Lodge of Scotland Reporter, No. 3, and make some remarks on the charity of Scotch Masons as published in contradistinction to some other expenses, and give my own opinion as to the falling off in the fees from candidates joining Lodges; the Reporter giving a very considerable increase of members compared with last year, and the violation of laws when it suits the convenience of those in power,

I remain yours Fraternally,

FELLOWCRAFT.

## TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—I regret to observe that your last number contained some very bitter remarks on the condition of Scotch Masonry, and that you have gone the unwarrantable length of accusing the whole Brotherhood of upriousness and immorality.

I cannot subscribe to such an indiscriminate condemnation. I know many worthy members of the Craft who are far above the reach of censure. Others there are to whom, perhaps, the character may be applied.

At present, the noble Grand Master, the Duke of Athol, is labouring hard to maintain proper discipline in the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and in the other Lodges. A salutary law has been some time in force, enacting that an interval of fourteen days shall transpire between each of the three degrees; but the following amendment has recently been added, which will no doubt be fatal to this very judicious enactment: "That in cases of emergency they may depart from the law as to the interval of time between each Degree, but in such cases the causes of departure from the law shall be inserted in the Lodge minutes, and reported by that Lodge to the Grand Lodge." I understand that this clause met with very great opposition from the noble Grand Master, in proof of which he afterwards expressed "an earnest hope, that the discretionary power thus restored to Masters and Lodges, to pass and raise at a shorter interval than two weeks between each Degree, would not be abused, and only resorted to in cases of *urgent and imperative necessity*." A significant proof of the Duke's non-concurrence in the dangerous innovation.

It is, moreover, my firm belief, that the noble Grand Master, considering the elements he has to overrule, is at heart one of the best Masons, and spares no toil or pains to maintain the dignity of his office to the honour of the Craft. But the Officers of the Grand Lodge are far from being unanimous; and those, too, whose offices are in a manner inseparable, are themselves *separated*, and at variance with each other! Instead, therefore, of bringing before the review of the Grand Master all matters in form and order, he has frequently to arrange them himself.

The number of Lodges suffered to go in arrear either of return of entrants, or of annual certificates, from two to five years, is no less than sixty. Those for five years were "allowed three months more grace previous to being declared dormant, and erased from the Grand Lodge Roll."

The Scottish Masonic Benevolent Fund is progressing very favourably, and has by last report afforded relief to twenty-seven Brother Masons and thirty-one widows and children of Masons.

Several excellent enactments have been made to secure the prosperity of the Charity, *inter alia*, "that no Brother in arrear of his contribution to the Fund of Benevolence shall be eligible to be elected as an office bearer or Grand Steward of the Grand Lodge."

From the following statement it will be seen that Scotch Freemasonry is steadily on the increase, which is generally attributed to the active personal superintendence of the Most Worshipful Grand Master, whose attention to the business of the Grand Lodge has been unremitting and laborious.

Entrants per Grand Lodge Books ending 30th April, 1849 . . 1078.

" " " 1850 . . 1169.

" " " 1851 . . 1429.

I have the honour to remain, Sir and Brother, fraternally Yours,

A SCOTO-SAXON MASON.

## TO THE EDITOR.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—At such a distance you will be surprised, perhaps, to perceive that a question on matters of discipline should be referred to your judgment; but as you are held to be equal to the highest authority in things pertaining to Masonry, it appears reasonable to expect that when your opinion is pronounced, it will have the effect of working a change for the better in some of our Lodges in this part of the world, where, I am happy to be able to say, that Freemasonry is flourishing, though I cannot but say it with grief, that many irregularities destructive of the principles upon which this noble institution is based, have grown up along with it to tarnish its fair fame.

Those who are without the pale might well wonder to hear of dissensions and divisions in a body professing to be actuated by the all-prevailing sentiment of natural brotherhood, and influenced by feelings of peace and amity towards all; and indeed it is surprising that any irregularity should arise, particularly while there exist *Rules and Regulations for maintaining discipline and promoting order*. But the wonder vanishes when the fact is known that Masonry does not exempt from the infirmities common to humanity, though this fact does not relieve any from the due restraints which, more than others, it ought to be the duty of Freemasons to practice, and therefore it is matter of regret to perceive in some Lodges, Masons of respectable standing and experience not caring for the dignity of their position and the benefit of good example—in defiance of those natural restraints which ought to control mankind—breaking through even the very Rules themselves have framed, and that for the mere purpose of carrying out their private wishes, in opposition to all decorum and right feeling. This is the fruitful source of those dissensions and divisions,—that laws are made and not heeded;—made with all the appearance of earnestness, after mature consideration and much discussion, and every formality necessary to produce a salutary operation, and then broken as readily as if they were never intended to be upheld. The consequence is, that the peaceably disposed, having continually to encounter the opposition of those with whom they desire to live in harmony, rather than be subject to the reign of confusion where peace and unity ought to reign, are driven to the necessity of withdrawing from Lodge membership; and the result has been, that the body becoming crippled by loss of working members, falls into a state of hopeless dormancy.

A catastrophe so much to be deplored is what every Mason should endeavour to avoid, and with this view I am induced to forward, by the present opportunity, a Book of Regulations of the R. A. Chapter attached to Lodge No. 326, and would beg to draw your attention to the first part of Art. III. and Art. XVIII.,<sup>2</sup> that you may be enabled kindly to give us your opinion, whether it would be consistent to elect a Companion who may happen to be some thirty or forty rupees in debt (and who has not even paid his exaltation fee), over the heads of other worthy Companions, who are not only eligible for having paid up their dues in advance for the year, but for the qualifications they possess.

I willingly refrain from describing the scene that was enacted at a late meeting of the Chapter above mentioned, where such conduct had been perpetrated by a *banded majority*, but I may mention that the Rules pointed out were made expressly to correct the evil occasioned by

members putting off the payment of their dues, and these Rules were only very recently substituted for others less stringent. An early notice from you will relieve many disquieted minds.

I remain,

Dear Sir and Brother,

Yours fraternally,  
X. Y. Z.

Madras, 9th May, 1851.

\* [The following is the Article referred to: "Any Companion who shall be in debt on the 1st of January in the year succeeding that in which his subscription became due is liable to suspension, erasure, exclusion, or report, or such other penalty as the Chapter may agree to." We cannot understand how there can be any doubt about the interpretation of this Article. The Rule is either positive, or it is worthless. Rules are not often made for the purpose of being set at naught. There are instances in which their stringency may be relaxed; but this is only according to circumstances. But when occasions arise, it is imperative that they be enforced or repealed. The sum due to the Chapter is so trifling, that we cannot suppose it possible that inability is the cause of non-payment. The Companion clearly is not entitled to take office till he has discharged his arrears, and, if he have the love of Freemasonry at heart, and those who support him are actuated by the same motives, both he and they will at once forego all personal feeling, and endeavour to act in a manner honorable to themselves, and satisfactory to the Craft, upon which such conduct can only produce scandal and injury.]—*Ed. F. M. Q. M. & R.*

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## Obituary.

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### BRO. THE HON. FREDERICK SAVILE.

On the 3rd of June, at Coblenz, the Hon. Frederick Savile, fifth son of the Earl and Countess of Mexborough, formerly Lieutenant in the Horse Artillery. He married in 1839, Antonina, daughter of the Rev. William Archdall, of Clonmel, by whom he leaves issue three children. Bro. Savile was brother to Lord Pollington, late M. P. for Pontefract.

Bro. Savile was a Past Deputy Prov. Grand Master of North Munster, and a member of Prince Masons, Chapter No. 4, Limerick, as also a member of the Philosophical College of K. H., Ireland.

### BRO. GEORGE RADLEY.

At Southampton, on the 16th June, Bro. George Radley, aged 60; for many years the much respected proprietor of Radley's Hotel, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars.

### WILLIAM GEORGE WALLER.

On the 11th of May, at True-Street House, Berry Pomeroy, Totnes, Devon, William George, son of Bro. J. G. Waller, of the Bank of England Lodge, &c.

### BRO. REV. J. HARVEY.

At Boulogne, on the 22nd June, Bro. the Rev. J. Harvey.

## MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

### SUPREME GRAND CHAPTER OF ROYAL ARCH MASONS OF ENGLAND.

QUARTERLY CONVOCATION, *May 7, 1851.*

*Present.*—M. E. Comp. Rowland Alston, as Z ; E. Comps. Alex. Dobie, as H. ; R. G. Alston, as J. ; W. H. White, E. ; H. Bellamy Webb, as N. ; F. B. Alston, P. Soj. ; F. Pattison, Assist. Soj. ; T. Tombleson, as Assist. Soj. ; C. Baumer, P. Assist. Soj. ; John C. Morris, P. Assist. Soj. ; G. W. K. Potter, Sword Bearer ; E. H. Patten, P. Sword Bearer ; R. J. Spiers, Standard Bearer ; B. Lawrence, P. Standard Bearer ; J. Havers, P. Standard Bearer ; J. H. Goldsworthy, P. Standard Bearer ; T. Parkinson, P. Dir. of Cerem. ; A. A. Le Veau, P. Dir. of Cerem.—The Principals and Past Principals of several subordinate Chapters.

The Grand Chapter was opened in ancient and solemn form ; and the minutes of the last Quarterly Convocation were read and confirmed.

The following E. Companions were appointed and invested Officers of the Grand Chapter for the year ensuing :— M. E. Comps. the Earl of Yarborough, H.\* ; Rowland Alston, J. ; E. Comps. W. H. White, E.\* ; W. F. Beadon, N. ; F. B. Alston, Pr. Soj. ; W. Cubitt, *M. P.*, 1st Assist. Soj. ; R. Davis, 2nd Assist. Soj. ; R. Percival, Treasurer\* ; Alex. Dobie, Registrar\* ; T. R. White, Sword Bearer ; B. Webster, Standard Bearer ; G. Biggs, Dir. of Ceremonies ; Michael Costa, G. Organist. ; Comp. T. Barton, Janitor.

Charters were granted for Chapters to be attached to Lodges, as follows :—No. 322, at Heckmondwike ; No. 597, at Reading ; No. 735, at Canton ; and permission was granted for the Chapter No. 630, at Waltham Cross, to be removed to Enfield.

The Report of the Committee for General Purposes stating the amount of receipts and disbursements of the last quarter, was read and approved.

The following Committee for General Purposes was appointed for the ensuing twelve months, viz. :—The Grand Principals. E. Comps. Alex. Dobie, President ; R. G. Alston ; R. Davis ; John Savage ; E. H. Patten ; W. Watson ; J. Parkinson ; Abraham Le Veau ; and T. Tombleson.

After the dispatch of the ordinary business the Grand Chapter was closed.

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\* Those marked thus \* receive their appointments by virtue of the Offices they respectively hold in the United Grand Lodge.

## UNITED GRAND LODGE.

ANNUAL GRAND FESTIVAL, *April 30, 1851.*

*Present.*—The Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland, M. W. G. M., on the throne ; C. K. K. Tynte, Prov. G. M. for Somersetshire, as D. G. M. ; F. B. Alston, S. G. W. ; F. Pattison, J. G. W. ; H. R. Lewis, Prov. G. M. for Sumatra ; R. Alston, Prov. G. M. for Essex ; Rev. C. J. Ridley, Prov. G. M. for Oxfordshire ; T. H. Hall, Prov. G. M. for Cambridgeshire ; W. Tucker, Prov. G. M. for Dorset ; A. Dobie, G. R., and Prov. G. M. for Surrey ; J. Fawcett, Prov. G. M. for Durham ; H. C. Vernon, Prov. G. M. for Worcestershire ; Sir F. G. Fowke, Prov. G. M. for Leicestershire ; W. Burlton, Prov. G. M. for Bengal ; R. Percival, P. S. G. W., and G. T. ; B. B. Cabbell, *M. P.*, P. J. G. W. ; R. Hollond, *M. P.*, P. J. G. W. ; R. G. Alston, P. J. G. W. ; J. C. Morris, P. S. G. W. ; Hon. E. O'Callaghan, P. J. G. W. ; F. Dundas, P. S. G. W. ; Chev. B. Hebler, P. S. G. W., Repres. from the G. Lodge of Berlin ; Rev. J. E. Cox, G. C. ; Rev. W. Fallofield, P. G. C. ; Rev. J. W. Hayes, P. G. C. ; W. H. White, G. S. ; H. L. Chron, G. Sec. for German Correspondence, and Repres. from the G. Lodge of Hamburg ; S. C. Norris, P. J. G. D. as S. G. D. ; G. W. K. Potter, J. G. D. ; W. Shadbolt, P. S. G. D. ; J. S. Gaskoin, P. S. G. D. ; P. J. Salomons, P. S. G. D. ; C. Baumer, P. S. G. D. ; J. H. Goldsworthy, P. S. G. D. ; W. L. Chandler, P. J. G. D. ; G. R. Rowe, P. S. G. D. ; L. Thompson, P. S. J. D. ; John Havers, P. S. G. D. ; J. Nelson, P. S. G. D. ; P. Hardwick, G. Sup. of Works ; R. W. Jennings, G. Dir. of Cer. ; T. Chapman, Assist. G. Dir. of Cerem. ; R. J. Spiers, G. S. B. ; J. Masson, P. G. S. B. ; G. P. deRhe Philipe, P. G. S. B. ; G. H. Patten, P. G. S. B. ; F. W. Breitling, G. Pusuviv. ; R. Lea Wilson, Rep. from the G. L. of Ireland ; G. Brereton, Rep. at the G. L. of Ireland ; J. Bonorandi, Rep. from the G. L. of Switzerland ; the Grand Stewards of the year ; the Master, Past Masters, and Wardens of the Grand Stewards' Lodge ; and the Masters, Past Masters, and Wardens of many other Lodges.

The Grand Lodge was opened in ample form and with solemn prayer.

The minutes of the last Quarterly Communication, as to the election of the M. W. G. M., and G. Tr. were read and confirmed ; whereupon the Right Hon. Thomas Dundas, Earl of Zetland, Baron Dundas, of Aske in the county of York, Lord Lieutenant of the North Riding of Yorkshire, &c., &c., &c., was proclaimed Grand Master of Masons.

The M. W. the G. M. was then pleased to nominate and appoint, the following Brethren Grand Officers for the year, who were invested and proclaimed accordingly :—

The Right Hon. the Earl of Yarborough, D. G. M. ; W. Cubitt, M. P., S. G. W. ; R. Davis, J. G. W. ; R. Percival, (P. S. G. W.), Grand Treasurer ; the Revs. J. E. Cox and E. Moore, G. Chaplains ; A. Dobie, G. R. ; W. H. White, G. Sec. ; H. L. Chron, G. Sec. for German Correspondence ; T. R. White, G. S. D. ; B. Webster, G. J. D. ; P. Hardwick, G. Sup. of Works ; R. W. Jennings, G. Dir. of Cer. ; T. Chapman, Ass. G. Dir. of Cer. ; R. J. Spiers, G. S. B. ; M. Costa, G. O. ; F. W. Breitling, G. Pursuiv. ; T. Barton, G. Tyler.

The M. W. the G. M. announced that he had received a letter from the G. L. of Holland, stating, that as an acknowledgment of the great benefits derived by the Order of Freemasons from the presidency of H. R. H. Prince Frederick of the Netherlands, for the last thirty-five years as its G. M., and as a mark of the high esteem and attachment of the Brethren, the G. L. of Holland has caused a medal to be struck in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the marriage of His R. H. with Her R. H. the Princess Louisa of Prussia, and that the G. L. of Holland takes this opportunity of presenting one of the medals to the G. L. of England, as a slight mark of attachment and respect. The medal bears, on the obverse, the medallion likenesses of their R. Highnesses the Prince and Princess of the Netherlands, with the inscription,—“Guil. Fred. Carol. Neder. Princ. et Ludor. Aug. Guil. Amal. Bouess. Princ.” On the reverse, a triangle within a garland of myrtle, and acacia. Within the triangle the inscription,—“Fred. Prin. Summo. Magistro Optimo. Fratrum. Feliciss. Conjugii. Exact. Quintum. Lustrum. Celebranti. Fratres. Liberi. Coement. Nederl.” On the three sides of the triangle, the words,—“Fauste, Feliciter, Prospere.”

The Lodges appointing Grand Stewards having made a return to the M. W. the G. M. of the Brethren proposed for the ensuing year, and his Lordship having approved them, they were presented and approved accordingly, viz. :—

Bros. T. A. Chubb, No. 1, by J. J. Blake, P. ; C. G. Chenery, No. 5, by E. Bullock, T. ; H. Williams, No. 30, by W. Jaques, Sec. ; E. N. Bryant, No. 2, by P. Barfoot, vice W. Frith ; W. J. Stevens, No. 4, by J. G. Reynell ; R. Cuncliffe, No. 6, by T. Naghten ; H. J. Smith, No. 8, by E. Gillman ; R. Borrass, No. 14, by H. Lloyd ; G. Wilkinson, No. 21, by C. Scott ; W. J. Newton, No. 23, by W. Evans ; J. W. Whitelock, No. 27, by S. Cross ; J. Penny, No. 32, by G. Bishop ; S. Isaacs, No. 66, by G. C. Webster ; W. Jones, No. 72, by F. Burgess ; W. Johnson, No. 108, by H. Heller ; C. De Bruyn, No. 116, by A. Le Schlusser ; B. Albans, No. 223, by J. V. N. Balzagate, vice E. H. Bramah ; T. Jones, No. 324, by J. Smith.

The Grand Lodge was then closed in ample form ; the Brethren moved in procession round the Hall, the organ playing, after which the Members of Grand Lodge, and a great number of other Brethren partook of

THE GRAND BANQUET, at which a very large number of Brethren were present, and the gallery was filled with elegantly dressed ladies.

The Grand Master having taken his seat at the head of the table, ably supported by many Provincial Grand Masters, grace was said by the Grand Chaplain, the Rev. Bro. J. E. Cox.

Justice having been done to the refreshment provided, grace was sung by Miss Pyne, Miss Dolby, Bros. Herr Formes, and others; the Grand Organist, Bro. Costa, presiding at the pianoforte.\*

The G. M. said he would now propose to the company a toast which, in most societies in this country was the first given, but to which the Society of Freemasons was in the habit of doing great honor. (Cheers.) Upon this occasion it was quite unnecessary to remind the Brethren of the loyalty which all Freemasons were bound to observe, but as Her Majesty was about to inaugurate an assembly on the following day, which created the greatest interest throughout the world, and which must be peculiarly interesting to the Craft in general, he should call upon the Brethren to drink the health of Her Majesty with more than ordinary enthusiasm. (Loud cheers.) He would give them the first toast, which was drunk at all their festivals—"Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, and the Craft." (Loud cheers.)

"God save the Queen."

The G. M. said the next toast was one which he had peculiar pleasure in presenting to their notice, and which he was sure they would all be glad to drink,—“The Prince Albert, Albert Prince of Wales, and all the Royal Family.” (Loud cheering.) In proposing this toast he must observe that they ought at this particular moment to drink the health of Prince Albert with peculiar gratification, (cheers), because they might look upon His Royal Highness as the grand author of that Great Exhibition (applause), in which every man must feel an interest. He wished he was one of us. The conception of the Exhibition would have done credit to the greatest man that ever lived. (Continued applause.)

Glee.

The P. G. M. for Somerset (Bro. Col. Tynte), was about to propose a toast which he knew would be responded to with great gratification, because it was the health of the M. V. G. M. (Loud cheers.) Upon the death of their late lamented, beloved, and illustrious G. M., it became necessary for the Brethren to elect another G. M. to rule and govern the Order. At that time, he (Col. Tynte) had the honor from that chair to propose as a fit and proper person the Right Honorable the Earl of Zetland. (Cheers.) He did so with the greatest confidence, and the result of experience had proved that his opinion was just, and that the Craft in general had sanctioned his opinion by their approbation. (Cheers.) He would not trespass longer on their time, because he saw and heard how ready and anxious they were to express their feelings. He would propose the health of the Earl of Zetland, and long might he have the honor of presiding in that chair to accept their grateful thanks for his attention to his duties and to their interests. (Loud cheers.)

The G. M., who was received with repeated plaudits, rose to return his grateful thanks for the kind manner in which the Brethren had

\* The grace sung on this occasion was originally composed by Bro. Costa for the Bank of England Lodge. It was much admired for its solid harmonies, which are most appropriate to the subject. It is a composition which does the highest honor to the G. O.'s taste and discrimination, and will add much to his celebrity as the first Musical Director of the age, wherever it is heard.

accepted the toast offered to them by the worthy Brother on his right. It was most grateful to him to receive such marks of their approbation, and more especially so at the present time, because he felt that, from circumstances which had occurred, he had not been able to fulfil his duties recently according to his anxious wish. At the last two meetings of the Grand Lodge, he had been unable from illness to attend to those duties, which on other occasions it had been his invariable practice not to neglect. It was most gratifying to him to see so large and respectable an assemblage of the Craft, and he trusted that the festivities of the evening would be conducted with that order and regularity which was so honorable to the Craft, and so creditable to the Grand Lodge. (Cheers.) Even if it had been their pleasure to listen to him he was unable to make a long speech, feeling that his recent illness prevented his being heard, but he begged them to believe that he was at all times grateful for the kindness shewn him, and that it was his anxious desire to raise the Craft in the admiration of the world. (Loud cheers.)

Song, "In diesen heiligen hallien." Bro. Formes.

The G. M. was quite sure they were all anxious to pay a mark of kindness to all the Grand Lodges in the world, but there were two Grand Lodges which were particularly named at these Festivals, the Grand Lodges of Scotland and Ireland. (Cheers.)

Song, "Sing, who sings." Mr. H. Phillips.

The G. M. had now to propose the health of the Deputy G. M., the Earl of Yarborough. (Loud cheers.) He should state that, owing to a domestic affliction, the noble Lord was not present, but they all knew his zeal in the cause of Masonry, and his anxiety to be with them on all great occasions; the very melancholy circumstance of his having recently lost a brother would sufficiently account for his absence to-day. He would give them the health of the Deputy G. M. (Cheers.)

Duet.

The G. M. would now give the Grand Senior Warden and the other Grand Officers for the year. (Cheers.)

The G. S. W., Bro. Cubitt, said, the Grand Officers for the year were highly honored in being placed in office by the G. M., and they were grateful to the Craft for having so kindly noticed them. It had been the object of their ambition, ever since they had entered Masonry, to serve any office, however humble, in an Institution the most ancient and most simple, in which every religious faith, creed, and belief, might find neutral ground, upon which to meet and unite in the holy work of charity towards all mankind. (Loud plaudits.)

Song, "When the children are asleep." Miss Dolby.

The G. M. would now give the health of the P. G. M.'s; he was happy to say a great number of them were present. He was sure they would all join in drinking their healths. (Loud cheers.)

R. W. Bro. Col. TYNTE said the G. M. had done them the honor of proposing the healths of the P. G. M.'s. It had been his good fortune to have been associated with some of the best men and best Masons that had ever lived. It had pleased the Grand Architect of the Universe to remove some of them from this earth to a world where the weary were at rest; he saw, however, around him a great many friends, with whom he had had the honor of acting for many years, and in the place of those who had been removed from them he had the pride, and pleasure, and satisfaction, of seeing other men, of equal ability, of equal talent, of equal benevolence, and equal knowledge in the Craft. (Cheers.) He

would not weary them with further observations, but would thank the G. M. for the honor he had done them, and the Brethren for the kind manner in which they had received the toast. (Cheers.)

Song—Mr. Lockey.

The G. M. would now give them the Foreign Grand Lodges, the Chevalier Hebbeler, and the other representatives of the Foreign Grand Lodges. (Cheers.)

Chevalier HEBBELER briefly returned thanks.

Song.

The G. M. said, the toast he was now about to propose was one which he knew would receive their kind consideration. It was the Masonic Charities. (Loud cheering.) In giving that toast he would remind them, that in former times, and only fifteen or twenty years ago, the Masonic Charities comprised the Boys' School and the Girls' School; but since that time they had two additional Charities—for aged and distressed Freemasons, and for their widows; and while he trusted that all these Charities would be well supported, he hoped the two old ones would not be forgotten. When they considered the progress the Craft had made, they would see that four Charities were not so much for the Craft to support as two were twenty-five years ago. (Cheers.) He would also call to their minds that these Charities were the very essence of the Order; and if they were to decrease, the great spirit of the Order would fail. He would wish to mention that on the following Sunday Bro. the Rev. J. E. Cox would preach a sermon in his church at St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, in aid of the Boys' School, at which he would ask for a full attendance and liberal contribution.\* He would now call upon them to drink the Masonic Charities. (Applause.)

Song—Miss Pyne.

The G. M. said he was sure the Brethren would not feel satisfied, after the manner in which they had been gratified, if he did not propose the health of the newly-appointed Grand Organist, Bro. Costa, with their musical Brethren, and the ladies who had assisted them. Bro. Costa had on that, as on every occasion, proved that he was "*facile princeps*," and the most eminent professor of the day. He could but congratulate himself and the Grand Lodge upon having such a Brother in this office. (Cheers.)

Bro. COSTA returned thanks.

The G. M. then gave the health of the Ladies, who had honored them with their presence. (Loud cheers.)

The ladies having retired,

The G. M. proposed the health of the Stewards, with thanks to them for the excellent manner in which everything had been regulated. (Cheers.)

Bro. BLAKE, as Chairman of the Board of Grand Stewards, returned their sincere thanks for the compliment that had been paid them. They had been exceedingly anxious that the Festival should be so conducted as to meet with approbation, and the kind sentiments which the G. M. had expressed satisfied their minds that such had been the case; if their efforts had been successful, it was the highest gratification the Grand Stewards could desire. He begged to thank them for the compliment. (Cheers.)

The G. M., accompanied by the Grand Officers and most of the Brethren, then retired.

\* After this sermon, a collection of nearly £40 was made in behalf of the funds of the Institution.

QUARTERLY COMMUNICATION, *June 4, 1851.*

*Present.*—The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Zetland, M. W. G. M., on the throne; the R. W. H. R. Lewis, Prov. G. M. for Sumatra, as D. G. M.; W. Cubitt, S. G. W.; R. Davis, J. G. W.; R. Alston, P. S. G. W., and Prov. G. M. for Essex; A. Dobie, G. R., and Prov. G. M. for Surrey; J. Fawcett, Prov. G. M. for Durham; R. Percival, P. S. G. W., and G. Treasurer; R. G. Alston, P. J. G. W.; J. C. Morris, P. S. G. W.; Hon. G. O'Callaghan, P. J. G. W.; W. F. Beadon, P. J. G. W.; F. B. Alston, P. J. G. W.; F. Pattison, P. J. G. W.; Rev. J. E. Cox, G. C.; Rev. E. Moore, G. C.; Rev. J. W. Hayes, P. G. C.; W. H. White, G. Sec.; H. L. Chron, G. S. for German Correspondence, and Representative of G. L. of Hamburg; T. R. White, S. G. D.; B. Webster, J. G. D.; S. C. Norris, P. J. G. D.; C. Baumer, P. J. G. D.; J. H. Goldsworthy, P. S. G. D.; T. Parkinson, P. J. G. D.; J. Havers, P. S. G. D.; G. W. K. Potter, P. J. G. D.; T. Chapman, Assist. G. Dir. Cer.; R. J. Spiers, G. S. B.; J. Masson, P. G. S. B.; G. P. De Rhe Philipe, P. G. S. B.; H. B. Webb, P. G. S. B.; G. H. Patten, P. G. S. B.; M. Costa, G. O.; F. Breitling, G. P.; W. Rule, P. G. P.; G. Brereton, Rep. at G. L. of Ireland; Rev. W. J. Carver, Rep. from G. L. of Massachusetts; J. Bonorandi, Rep. from G. L. of Switzerland; the Grand Stewards of the year, the Master, Past Masters, and Wardens of the Grand Stewards Lodge, and the Masters, Past Masters, and Wardens of many other Lodges.

The G. L. was opened in ample form and with solemn prayer.

The G. L. having been opened, the M. W. the G. M. addressed the Brethren, stating that he had on this occasion the gratification to announce the presence of the R. W. Bro. J. D. Willard, P. G. M. of the State of New York, whom he felt assured they would be much rejoiced to receive with that distinction which his high station demanded. He therefore called upon them to salute the worthy Brother in Masonic form.

This being done, the M. W. Bro. Willard said he could only express on behalf of himself and the great Masonic Fraternity of the Western World, his deep gratification for this mark of honour, which he felt to be paid, not so much to himself as to them, and as evidencing that the principles of Freemasonry, which knew no distinction of country, colour, or realm, were cherished with the same affection in this country as they were on the opposite side of the Atlantic.

The minutes of the last Quarterly Communication and of the Grand Festival, were severally read and confirmed.

The M. W. G. M., in conformity with the notice he had previously given, now proposed that Bro. J. W. Hobbs, who had filled the office of G. O. for the last five years, but who had now retired, should in future take seat in G. L., and wear clothing as P. G. O.; which proposition passed unanimously.

The M. W. the G. M. adverted to a communication which he

had directed to be made to the G. L. in December last, in relation to the unhappy differences which had existed amongst the Freemasons of the state of New York ; since that period several other documents had arrived, and he would therefore now appoint a Committee, as he had originally announced, consisting of the following Brethren :—R. G. Alston, P. G. J. W., President of the Board of Gen. Pur. ; A. Dobie, G. R. ; F. W. Beadon, P. J. G. W. ; J. Henderson, P. G. R. ; and W. H. White, G. Sec.

The M. W. the G. M. further announced that he had had the satisfaction to receive communications from the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, and of the Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana, requesting friendly intercommunication with the G. L. of England, which he had given directions to the G. Sec. to acknowledge, and act upon.

A Report of the Board of Benevolence, for March, April, and May, was read, and on the recommendation of the Lodge of Benevolence of April, and on a motion duly made, it was resolved, that the sum of 50*l.* be granted towards the relief of Bro. George Cuttriss, of the Moira Lodge, No. 109, London.

The following Report of the Board of General Purposes was read and approved.

*“To the United Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of England.*

“The Board of General Purposes beg to report that a complaint was preferred against the Yarborough Lodge, No. 812, for having, on the 6th February last, initiated into Freemasonry seven candidates, without a dispensation for that purpose, contrary to the laws of the Craft, as set forth in the Book of Constitutions, art. xii. p. 62, and art. vi. p. 87.

“The W. M. of the Lodge having attended the Board, pursuant to the summons, together with his Wardens, and Bro. T. Vesper, P. M., admitted the fact, but stated in extenuation that he had addressed an application to the M. W. the G. M. for a dispensation to enable him to initiate *nine*, and not hearing from the Grand Secretary that the application was refused, he thought it had been granted, and therefore initiated such of the candidates as were in attendance.

“The Grand Secretary observed that the application arrived at the office only on the Friday evening previous ; the G. M. being then in Yorkshire, it was consequently forwarded to his lordship by the Saturday’s post, and the Brethren were informed that an answer could not be expected before Tuesday, or it might be Wednesday ; upon which Bro. T. Vesper, a P. M., said that he, or one of the other Brethren, would be at the Grand Chapter on the Wednesday evening, when he could learn the result of the application.

“No member, however, of the Lodge, did attend at the Grand Chapter.

“The Board having fully considered the subject, and feeling under the circumstances that the Master ought to have concluded that the application was not acceded to,

“Resolved, that the Lodge be severely reprimanded for the violation of the law.

“The W. M. and other Brethren were then addressed by the President on the serious nature of the offence, and severely reprimanded, in conformity with the Resolution.

“In connexion with this subject the Board has to state that Bro. Vesper, a P. M. of the Lodge, addressed a letter to the R. W. the D. G. M., the Earl of Yarborough, soliciting his Lordship’s interference as a member of the Board, on behalf of the Lodge; in which letter he made some very improper observations in relation to Bro. Dr. Major, the Treasurer of the Lodge, and a member of the Board.

“The D. G. M. being at the time absent from London, forwarded the letter to the Grand Secretary.

“The Board having attentively considered the letter, Resolved, that Bro. Thomas Vesper be seriously admonished for his letter to the R. W. the D. G. M., and especially for traducing the character of Bro. Major, a member of this Board.

“The Resolution having been read to Bro. Vesper, the President admonished him accordingly.

“A complaint was preferred by Bro. W. Jones, of the Lodge of Fortitude and Old Cumberland, No. 12, against the W. M. of the Lodge for having removed him, Bro. Jones, from the office of J. W. of the Lodge, without the concurrence of the members, contrary to the laws of the Craft in that behalf, and also for not having summoned him subsequently as a member of the Lodge, although he had paid his dues for the current year. The W. M. and Secretary having attended with the Minute Book, which the Board inspected, and after hearing the evidence produced by the respective parties, Resolved, that there is no proof that Bro. W. Jones was removed from the office of J. W. of the Lodge No. 12, at their meeting in January last, otherwise than in conformity with the laws of the Craft, Art. IX. p. 80, of the Book of Constitutions, and that it does not appear by the Minute Book of the Lodge, that the resignation of Bro. W. Jones was accepted at the meeting in January, and therefore he was a member after that meeting, and ought to have been summoned accordingly.

“The Board have the satisfaction of reporting that since the last Quarterly Communication, the sum of £800 3 per cent. Consols. has been purchased on account of the Fund of Benevolence, making the stock belonging to that Fund £13,300, and the sum of £500 has been invested out of the Fund of General Purposes, in the purchase of £514. 2s. 9d. Consols., in the name of the Earl of Aboyne, the Lord Southampton, Col. the Hon. George Anson, B. B. Cabbell,

and R. Perceval, as Trustees for the Fund, to be created and kept separate and distinct, and to be applied exclusively for the purpose of upholding, repairing, sustaining, and maintaining, the structure known by the denomination of "the Asylum for Aged and Decayed Freemasons," situated at Croydon Common, Surrey, pursuant to the Resolution of the Grand Lodge, passed on the 4th September last; and the Board have given directions for the purchase of £1,000 3 per cent. Reduced Annuities, on account of the Fund for General Purposes, out of the balance now in hand on that account.

"Signed ROWLAND GARDINER ALSTON,  
*President.*"\*

The Annual Report of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons and their Widows, dated 16th May last, a copy of which has been forwarded to each Lodge and the Grand Officers, was presented, in conformity with the order of Grand Lodge, read, and ordered to entered on the Minutes.†

This being the period fixed for the appointment of the Board of General Purposes, a list of the names of the several Masters and Past Masters put in nomination, was printed and delivered to the Members of the Grand Lodge upon their entrance into the Hall, and eight Brethren having been appointed, they collected the balloting lists, and afterwards retired for the purpose of casting up and ascertaining the numbers for the respective Candidates. But prior to their return the hour of eleven had arrived; the M. W. Grand Master therefore stated that after closing the Grand Lodge he would retire to his own room, and there receive the Scrutineers' Report.

The Grand Lodge was then closed in ample form, and the M. W. Grand Master proceeded to his room, attended by the R. W. Deputy Grand Master, and some other Grand Officers, where the Scrutineers handed to his Lordship a signed paper of the result of the Ballot. The following were then declared the Members of the Board for the ensuing year, viz. :—

R. W. Bro. Rowland Gardiner Alston, President. R. W. Bros. H. R. Lewis; A. Dobie; J. C. Morris; W. F. Beadon; F. Pattison; T. Parkinson; W. Jennings; R. J. Spiers; J. L. Evans; E. H. Patten; H. Emly, W. M. G. S. L.; H. Lloyd, W. M. No. 14; G. Haward, W. M. No. 85; J. Weichbrodl, W. M. No. 289; J. N. Tomkyns, W. M. No. 318; J. Hervey, W. M. No. 646; S. H. Lee, W. M. No. 830; J. Smith, P. M. No. 9; J. Savage, P. M. No. 19; W. Watson, P. M. No. 25; J. Barnes, P. M. No. 30; R. W. Townend, P. M. No. 36; S. B. Wilson, P. M. No. 188; G. Biggs, P. M. No. 269.

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\* This Report of the Board of G. P. contains matter of considerable importance, to which we probably may feel it necessary to advert in our next publication.

† For this Report, see p. 225.

The following were declared the Committee of Management of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons and their Widows.

Nominated by the M. W. Grand Master—Bros. H. R. Lewis, Prov. G.M. for Sumatra ; A. Dobie, Prov. G.M. for Surrey and G. R. ; R. Davis, J. G. W. ; R. G. Alston, P. J. G. W. ; F. Pattison, P. J. G. W. Rev. J. E. Cox, G. Chaplain ; W. H. White, G. Secretary ; F. W. Bossy, P. S. G. D. ; J. Havers, P. S. G. D. ; R. W. Jennings, G. Dir. of Cer. ; J. L. Evans, P. G. S. B. Elected by the Grand Lodge—J. T. Archer, P. M. No. 108 ; G. Biggs, P. M. No. 269 ; R. Levick, P. M. No. 85 ; G. Marriott, P. M. No. 12 ; J. Smith, P. M. No. 9 ; J. G. Simpson, P. M. No. 11 ; T. Tombleson, P. M. No. 25 ; W. Watson, P. M. No. 23 ; J. Whitmore, P. M. No. 329 ; W. L. Wright, P. M. No. 329. Elected by the Subscribers—Bros. J. N. Bainbridge, *M. D.*, P. M. No. 329 ; H. Faudel, P. M. No. 113 ; Lieut. Hill, *R. V.* P. M. No. 212 ; J. Leach, P. M. No. 109 ; H. Lloyd, *W. M.* No. 14 ; T. Parkinson, P. M. No. 54 ; W. Stephenson, P. M. No. 14 ; J. Vink, P. M. No. 66 ; G. Wackerbarth, P. M. No. 66 ; H. B. Webb, (P. G. S. B.) P. M. No. 5.

#### GRAND CONCLAVE.

The Annual Meeting of the Grand Conclave was held, as usual, on the 11th April, being the Friday preceding Good Friday. The Most Eminent Commander, Sir Kt. Col. Tynte, *M. P.* presided with his accustomed talent and urbanity. There were present the Deputy Grand Master, Sir Kt. Stuart ; the Provincial Commanders, Sir Kt. Col. Vernon, Sir Kt. Huyshe, Sir Kt. Dawes ; the Sub-Grand Prior, Sir Kt. Carnac Morris, Sir Kt. H. Udall, Sir Kt. Davis, Sir Kt. Claydon ; the Grand Chancellor, Sir Kt. Emly ; Sir Kts. the Revds. E. More and J. E. Cox. ; Sir Kt. Spiers, and many other eminent Sir Knights of the Order.

The principal business before the Grand Conclave was the reception of the report from the Committee of the Grand Conclave, on the subject of the revision of the language of the Ritual. Sir Kt. H. Udall proposed that the Ritual be adopted, and recommended for adoption throughout the Order ; this was seconded by Sir Kt. Emly, and after some discussion was carried.

The M. E. Commander regretted that he was about to lose a most efficient officer, the Grand Chancellor, and the Grand Conclave passed a vote of thanks for his services to Sir Kt. Claydon.

Some discussion took place about granting a warrant when the application was signed by five only, and about the number necessarily present in the installation of a Knight into the Order : the general opinion seemed to be that five were sufficient, and that turned out

to be the practice of some of the best London Encampments. No resolutions were come to on the subject.

The following are the Grand Officers for the year commencing April 11th, 1851 :—

M. E. and S. G. M. Sir Kt. Colonel C. K. Kemeys Tynte, ; Dep. G. M., Sir Kt. W. Stuart ; Grand Prior, Sir Kt. B. B. Cabbell ; Grand Sub-Prior, Sir Kt. John Carnac Morris ; Grand Prelate, Sir Kt. Rev. C. J. Meredith ; First Grand Captain, Sir Kt. J. Masson ; Second Grand Captain, Sir Kt. R. J. Spiers ; Grand Chancellor, Sir Kt. H. Emly ; Grand Vice-Chancellor, Sir Kt. J. H. Law ; Grand Registrar, Sir Kt. J. A. D. Cox ; Grand Chamberlain, Sir Kt. W. H. Reece ; Grand Hospitaller, Sir Kt. R. H. Hartley ; Grand Treasurer, Sir Kt. G. Wackerbarth ; First Grand Expert, Sir Kt. J. N. Tomkyns ; Second Grand Expert, Sir Kt. H. H. Burchell ; First Grand Standard Bearer, Sir Kt. Dr. Meadows ; Second Grand Standard Bearer, Sir Kt. W. Stuart, Jun. ; Grand Almoner, Sir Kt. M. H. Shuttleworth ; Grand Director of Ceremonies, Sir Kt. R. Dover ; First Grand Aide-de-Camp, Sir Kt. Rev. J. E. Cox ; Second Grand Aide-de-Camp, Sir Kt. F. Dee ; First Grand Captain of Lines, Sir Kt. Rev. E. Moore ; Second Grand Captain of Lines, Sir Kt. C. T. Townsend ; Grand Sword Bearer, Sir Kt. Captain Mahar ; First Grand Herald, Sir Kt. G. Gregory ; Second Grand Herald, Sir Kt. M. C. Rea ; Grand Organist, Sir Kt. M. Costa ; Grand Equerry, Sir Kt. Barton.

The following are the Members of the Committee of the Grand Conclave for the year, exclusive of ex-officio members :—

The Most Eminent and Supreme Grand Master ; the Deputy Grand Master ; the Grand Prior ; the Provincial Grand Commanders ; the Grand Chancellor ; the Grand Vice-Chancellor ; Sir Knights Davis, Shaw, Spiers, J. A. D. Cox, and Rev. J. E. Cox, elected by Grand Conclave ; Sir Knights Auldjo, Claydon, Goldsworthy, and H. Udall nominated by the Grand Master.

The following alterations and amendments in the Statutes, were made by the direction of Grand Conclave :—Article VII. Sec. 1.—In lieu of the words “at the Friday immediately preceding Good Friday” insert “second Friday in May.” Article VII. Sec. 4.—After the words “Grand Prior” insert the words “Provincial Grand Commanders,” after the words “Grand Vice-Chancellor” insert the words “and Grand Treasurer.” Substitute the word “nine” for the word “seven” ; the word “four” for the word “three” ; and the word “five” for the word “four.” Article VII. Sec. 6.—Substitute the words “June, November, and February” for the words “July, October, and January.”

After the business of G. C. the Sir Knights partook of refreshment, and spent a happy evening, under the direction of the M. E. the S. G. M.

THE 33RD DEGREE FOR ENGLAND AND WALES, AND  
THE DEPENDENCIES OF THE BRITISH CROWN.

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A MEETING of the Supreme Council of the 33rd Degree, was convoked at the Bridge-house Hotel, London Bridge, on Thursday the 8th day of May, A. D. 1851, for the purpose of filling up the legal number of Council—two vacancies having been declared at the last meeting of the Supreme Council. On this occasion Sir John Robinson, Bart., and Captain Hopper, who had attained to the rank of S. P. R. S. (the 32nd Degree), were regularly proposed for Sov. Grand Inspectors General of the 33rd and last degree. According to the grand constitutions of the Order, the election proceeded *viva voce*, and there being no negative voice they were declared elected. The solemn ceremony of inauguration was then proceeded with by the M. P. Sov. Commander, after which the Ill. Brethren, Sir John Robinson, Bart., and Captain Hopper, were inducted to the vacant stalls in the Supreme Council, as Sov. Grand Inspectors Gen. of the 33rd Degree. Proclamation was then made that the newly-admitted Illustrious Brethren possessed all the rights and privileges appertaining to that eminent degree and official dignity.

The M. P. Sov. Commander afterwards entertained the Members of the Supreme Council at a superb banquet.

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All the Supreme Councils in the United Kingdom are now filled, and as the lists are not inserted in the English Masonic Pocket Book, as they are in the Irish, American, and Continental publications, we place them here for the information of the Brethren:—

Supreme Council for England and Wales, and the Dependencies  
of the British Crown.

HENRY BEAUMONT LEESON, Esq., *A. M., M. D.*, of Trinity College, Oxford, and Caius and Gonville College, Cambridge; *F. R. S.*; Physician of St. Thomas's Hospital. Greenwich, Kent, and Pulpit Rock, Bonchurch, Isle of Wight.

MOST PUSSANT SOV. GRAND COMMANDER.

Rev. GEORGE OLIVER, *D. D.*, Scopwick Vicarage, Lincolnshire.

MOST ILL. LIEUT. GRAND COMMANDER.

*(Supreme Council for England, &c., continued.)*

- HENRY UDALL, Esq., the Temple, London.  
ILL. GRAND TR. GEN., H. E.
- DAVID W. NASH, Esq., the Temple, London, and Clifton, Bristol.  
ILL. GRAND SEC. GEN., H. E.
- RICHARD LEA WILSON, Esq., Streatham Common, Surrey.  
ILL. GRAND MASTER OF CEREMONIES, H. E.
- WILLIAM TUCKER, Esq., Coryton Park, Axminster.  
ILL. GRAND ALMONER, H. E.
- JOHN ASTELL D. COX, Esq., Richmond, Surrey.  
SOV. GRAND INSP. GEN., H. E.
- Sir JOHN ROBINSON, Bart., Arthur's Club, London, and Rokeby Hall,  
Dunlear.  
SOV. GRAND INSP. GEN., H. E.
- Capt. ARTHUR QUIN HOPPER, Bengal Army, Brompton Row, Mid-  
dlesex.  
SOV. GRAND INSP. GEN., H. E.
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The following Members have retired from the Council, but are appointed,  
by patent, specially to assist the Supreme Council in superintending  
Provincial Districts :—

- HENRY EMLY, Esq., Lincoln's Inn, London, and Gravesend, Kent; and  
FREDERICK A. WINSOR, Esq., Lincoln's Inn Fields, London,  
SOV. GRAND INSPS. GEN., 33RD.
- 

*Supreme Council for Ireland.*

- HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF LEINSTER.  
MOST PUISSANT SOV. GRAND COMMANDER.
- JOHN FOWLER, Esq.  
MOST ILL. SOV. LIEUT. GRAND COMMANDER.
- JOHN NORMAN, Esq.  
ILL. GRAND SECRETARY, H. E.
- RICHARD WRIGHT, Esq.  
ILL. GRAND TREASURER, H. E.
- GEORGE HOYTE, Esq.  
ILL. GRAND CHANCELLOR, H. E.
- Sir J. WILLIAM HORT, Bart.  
ILL. CAPTAIN GEN., H. E.

*(Supreme Council for Ireland, continued.)*

THOMAS JAMES QUINTON, Esq.	Sov. GRAND INSP. GEN., H. E.
THOMAS MACGILL, Esq.	Sov. GRAND INSP. GEN., H. E.
Col. CHATTERTON, (Hon.)	Sov. GRAND INSP. GEN., H. E.

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Members of Foreign Councils recognised in the Irish Council by affiliation :

MICHAEL FURNELL, Esq.,	) Sov. GRAND INSPS. GEN., 33RD.
JOHN JONES, Esq., and	
JAMES KENNEY, Esq.	

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Supreme Council for Scotland.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ATHOLE.	MOST PUISSANT Sov. GRAND COMMANDER.
Hon. A. JOCELYN.	HON. GRAND COMMANDER.
J. WHYTE MELVILLE, Esq.	MOST ILL. LIEUT. GRAND COMMANDER.
SAMUEL SOMMERVILLE, Esq., <i>M. D.</i>	ILL. GRAND TREASURER, H. E.
ANDREW MURRAY, Esq.	ILL. GRAND M. C., H. E.
WILLIAM DONALDSON, Esq.	ILL. GRAND C. G., H. E.
The MASTER OF TORPHICHEN.	Sov. GRAND INSP. GEN., H. E.
G. A. WALKER ARNOTT, Esq., <i>L. L. D.</i>	Sov. GRAND INSP. GEN., H. E.
Col. JOHN SWINBURNE.	Sov. GRAND INSP. GEN., H. E.
J. LINNING WOODMAN, Esq.	ILL. GRAND SEC. GEN., H. E.

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The Supreme Council of the 33rd Degree held a solemn Convocation of the Order at their Grand East, Freemason's Hall, London, on Friday, the 16th day of May, A. D. 1851, for the purpose of installing into the rank of the 30th Degree of the Order, several eminent Brethren. After the Convocation had been opened, accord-

ing to the ancient usage, the Brethren who had been elected were admitted, and the solemn ceremonies having been gone through, were declared Grand Elected Knights K. H. of the 30th Degree of the Order.

The Convocation having been closed, the Brethren banquetted together, it being the first meeting of "The High Grades' Masonic Union," which body will banquet together four times annually; no Brother being eligible for election, who has not attained the rank of the 30th Degree of the Order.

After the usual loyal and patriotic toasts had been given, the Ill. Grand Tr. Gen. of the Order, Henry Udall, (who presided in the absence of the M. P. Sov. Commander, Dr. Leeson,) proposed "the health of the M. P. Sov. Commander," which was received with great applause. He then proposed that the Brethren should drink with the highest honours of Masonry "the healths of the Patriarch of the Order, the M. P. Sov. Commander, J. J. Gourgas, and the Members of the Council over whom he presides." In proposing the toast, the Ill. Grand Tr. Gen. spoke of the M. P. Sov. Commander Gourgas in the highest terms of praise—for the clearness and good sense that characterised his correspondence—his honest and uncompromising career in the pursuit of the truths of Masonry; a career now extended above half a century as a Mason, and for forty-six years in the higher ranks of the Order, thirty-eight years of which he had been in the Supreme Council of the 33rd Degree for the Northern Division of the United States of America. He said that if anything was wanted to give a zest to the toast, which he could not believe, he would add that this Supreme Council owed its origin to that of the Northern Division of the United States. The toast was received with the most fraternal respect and with great applause.

The Ill. Tr. Gen. then gave "the healths of the M. P. Commander, the Duke of Leinster, and the Members of the Supreme Council of the 33rd Degree for Ireland." "The M. P. Commander the Duke of Athole, and the Members of the Supreme Council for Scotland." "The healths of the M. P. Commander, and the Members of the Supreme Council of the 33rd Degree for the Southern Division of the United States of America, at Charleston," adding to this toast, "all legal Supreme Councils."

The Ill. Bro. J. A. D. Cox then proposed "the health of the Ill. Grand Tr. Gen. Henry Udall," with thanks to him for having undertaken the duty of going through the brilliant ceremony of the 30th Degree at so short a notice.

After the toast was drunk, the Ill. Grand Tr. Gen. returned thanks, regretting that the M. P. Commander was unfortunately absent, although up to one o'clock that day he intended at all events to be present at the banquet—his public duties however had prevented his attendance. The healths of the Brethren who had assisted at the ceremonies were given, and duly responded to by the Ill. Brethren.

At this meeting a Board of Stewards was finally formed, of which the Illustrious Bro. Colonel Vernon is President, and the Ill. Bro. Stephen Henry Lee is Vice-President, for the purpose of entertaining at a banquet Members of other Supreme Councils, and such distinguished Masons of the higher Degrees, strangers in London, as can be present on Thursday, the 3rd of July next. Brethren who have attained the degree of R. C. (the 18th Degree) are admissible to the banquet; but the Brethren are to appear in the Masonic costume assigned to the highest degree of the Order they have attained.

The Supreme Council have announced a solemn Convocation of the Order for that day at the Freemason's Hall, on which occasion a Grand Council of Grand Elected Knights K. H. of the 30th Degree will be opened for the reception of candidates; after which a Sov. Chapter of Princes R. C. of H. R. D. M. of the 18th Degree, will be opened, at which all Princes R. C. of H. R. D. M. will be admitted. It is expected that this meeting will be one of the most interesting that has ever taken place in the Order.

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## THE CHARITIES.

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### ROYAL FREEMASONS' SCHOOL FOR FEMALE CHILDREN.

The Anniversary Festival of this most excellent Institution was held in the Freemasons' Hall on Tuesday, the 27th May, when about four hundred of the Brethren were assembled under the banners of the following Board of Stewards:—Bro. J. J. Blake, P. Prov. S. G. W. J. W. Surrey, 1, *President*. Bro. Rev. E. Moore, G. Chaplain, Oxford, No. 425, *Vice-President*. Bro. J. Beaumont, P. Prov. G. D. Essex, P. M. No. 18, *Treasurer*. Bro. F. Crew, Sec. to the School, P. M. No. 1, *Hon. Sec.* Bros. P. Barfoot, No. 2; E. S. Snell, No. 5; J. Stohwasser, No. 8; F. Ledger, No. 11; G. Stroud, No. 12; R. Borrass, No. 14; J. Symonds, No. 21; B. Webster, No. 23; W. Le Gassick, No. 25; W. Neats, Chap. 25; E. Warwick, No. 30; R. H. Townend, No. 36; A. Evans, No. 54; W. W. De Loitte, No. 72; D. Culhane, *M. D.* No. 91; W. Johnson, No. 108; J. Webber, No. 109; R. Brandt, No. 116; G. H. Baskcomb, No. 167; J. Bell, No. 177; J. Carter, No. 203; H. T. L. Rooke, No. 233; J. Morris, No. 237; C. Agar, No. 246; J. Stewart, No. 248; W. R. Preston, No. 257; J. A. L. Barnard, No. 275; George Biggs, No. 812; T. E. Davis, No. 830. The *R. W. D. G. M.* for England, the Earl of Yarborough, whose unvarying exercise of those truly Masonic virtues, benevolence and charity, add lustre to the enrichments of his coronet, presided on the occasion, and was supported by the most deservedly respected noble Brother, the *M. W. G. M.*, the Earl of Zetland, Bro. Benj. B. Cabbell, *M. P.*, the

highly esteemed Treasurer of the Institution, the Rev. E. Moore, G. C., R. G. Alston, P. J. G. W., and many other distinguished Brethren.

The cloth having been removed, Grace was beautifully sung by the Misses Birch, Miss Ransford, Bros. Genge, and several other musical Brethren.

The Earl of Yarborough said, before he proposed the first toast, he would take the opportunity of requesting that, as the party assembled was unusually numerous, they would endeavour to keep order and silence, without which it would be impossible that they could go on to the end of the evening with that regularity which he could wish, and which it was desirable should mark a meeting of this description. He would now suggest to them that they should drink, "Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen," (loud cheers;) and, frequently as he had seen the enthusiasm with which Her Majesty's name had been received in that Hall, he anticipated that on this occasion they would not be less loyal than the whole nation appeared now to be—for all persons seemed anxious to take every occasion of shewing their regard, their affection, their love for their Queen. (Loud cheers.) He begged to propose health and prosperity to the Queen, to which he would also add, as usual, "and the Craft." (Loud plaudits.)

God save the Queen.

The EARL OF YARBOROUGH said it had been his duty on more than one occasion in that Hall to propose the toast he was now going to ask them to drink; and on those occasions he had done so with great satisfaction; but he said now, without fear of contradiction, that there never had been a period when the health of Prince Albert could have been proposed with a better chance of being sincerely received, from the regard and esteem in which he was held in this country in consequence of the additional claim he had for the respect of the English nation; he would propose "The health of the Prince Albert, Albert Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family." (Loud and continued plaudits.)

Glee, "Now by day's retiring lamp."

The EARL OF YARBOROUGH was sure they were all anxious to drink the health of the M. W. G. M. (Cheers), and he would not delay them in the fulfilment of their wishes, if he did not feel he should be guilty of injustice towards Lord Zetland by not stating to them that he had come here to-day with great inconvenience to himself, because it was known that for many months he had been suffering from severe indisposition, nothing, he was sure, but his anxiety for the prosperity of this Charity would have induced his Lordship to have attended so large a meeting, and the special thanks of the Brethren were consequently due to him. He begged leave to propose "The health of the Earl of Zetland." (Loud plaudits.)

The EARL OF ZETLAND could assure the Brethren that it was difficult for him to find words, by which to express his thanks for their having so kindly responded to the toast proposed to them by his excellent friend the D. G. M. He had told them that in the winter, for many months, he was suffering from severe indisposition, and he had to thank them for allowing him to be absent from his Masonic duties during that time; he had also to thank them for the kindness he had received in that Hall, and from the Craft in general. Thanks to the Grand Architect of the Universe, he was now restored to his usual health (loud cheers), and he trusted he should be able to perform the duties their kindness had imposed upon him. It was now little more than two months since

the D. G. M. had presided at a meeting of the Boys' School, and they had this day the advantage of his presence at the meeting of this most excellent Charity. The noble Lord had also on many occasions filled the chair in Grand Lodge with so much ability, and with so much advantage to the Craft, that all were aware of the advantage of his presence and valuable assistance, and of the high qualifications he possessed for presiding over them upon those occasions. He trusted, therefore, they would join with him in drinking "The health of the M. W. D. G. M. (Loud cheering.)

The EARL OF YARBOROUGH, who was long cheered, said, he felt very sensibly the honor they had conferred upon him by receiving the toast with such enthusiasm. When he was requested to take the chair upon this occasion, it was represented to him that the G. M. could not do so from the state of his health; he had felt it his duty not for a moment to hesitate, and had said that if his presiding would be acceptable to the Craft, he would at once comply with the request. He hoped they would shew their sincerity in paying him this compliment, by the way in which they supported this Charity—that as he had done his duty, so they would do theirs. (Cheers.) No ordinary occasion had brought them together, and as it had brought so unusually large a number to Freemasons' Hall, he trusted it would also produce an unusually large amount of money. (Loud cheers.) He thanked them for their kindness, and begged now to propose "The health of the Grand Masters and Grand Lodges of Scotland and Ireland." (Cheers.)

Song, "Love rules the palace." Miss Ransford.

The Children, who are the grateful recipients of the bounty flowing from the Masonic and inexhaustible fountain of love for a Brother's offspring in distress, were, as is the custom at this period, conducted round the Hall by the members of the House Committee, and their healthy appearance, good conduct, and respectful demeanour, furnished ample proof that the same careful and judicious training, which has so long existed in the establishment, still prevails. When the Children had proceeded round the Hall, they sang the following Hymn, written by a Lady, and Composed for the occasion by the R. W. Bro. Hobbs, P. G. O., who had, with his usual kindness to the Children, assisted in teaching them to sing it.

To sing our great Creator's praise,  
Let us our infant voices raise;  
Untutored, simple, though they be,  
They will be pleasing, Lord, to thee.  
Bright angels round thy throne above,  
In Hallelujah's hymn Thy love;  
And we in grateful numbers stand,  
To swell the song—a happy band.

Taught as we are in early youth,  
To read the sacred word of truth,  
O bless the kind instruction given,  
And train our infant minds for heaven;  
Our Patrons—Benefactors, bless,  
Lord crown their labours with success,  
Protected by their fost'ring hand,  
Behold us here—a happy band.

Hail! Masonry! thy genial power  
Bids widows—orphans—weep no more

Plants gen'rous love, and influence mild,  
 To save, protect, a Brother's child.  
 Here Hope shall dwell a welcome guest  
 And Faith direct to realms of rest  
 Whilst Charity, with open hand,  
 Still hither brings—a happy hand.

## CHORUS.

To God, our highest praise be given,  
 Hark ! the echo sounds from heaven,  
 Let every voice in concert raise  
 Loud Hallelujahs to His praise ;  
 Praise the Lord.  
 Hallelujah, Amen.

The Grand Master, (then said the noble President), had requested him to propose a toast, and he felt happy that no eloquence was required in recommending it to their notice. The sight they had now witnessed must be one to touch the heart, and as many might be now present for the first time, he would explain the nature of the Charity and its benevolent objects. The Institution was founded in 1778, by the Chevalier Ruspini. Since that period, 600 children had been educated, and it must be a circumstance both remarkable and gratifying, to know that of those 600 children educated in the School, not one had turned out ill. (Great applause.) This of itself must be an inducement to them to support the Charity, and must be an excellent example to the rest of the children. The School was conducted in a manner which *deserved to be known*. There were 65 girls now in the Institution ; there was one matron, Mrs. Crook, who for nearly fifty years had devoted her whole time and attention to the benefit of the establishment ; there was one schoolmistress, and one servant. The girls were taught the most useful employments, and they assisted in the general superintendence of the establishment, thereby rendering themselves fit to take situations in the world. There was one circumstance that called for the particular attention of the Brethren. The present School was situated in a bad and close locality ; and, as the lease had nearly expired, it was desirable that an exertion should be made to remove the School to a more healthy and convenient situation. A site had been found on Wandsworth Common, which was conveniently suited for their requirements, being near a place of worship, and no great distance from a railway station. Bro. Hardwick, G. Sup. of Works, had prepared a plan, which no one could see, without being struck with the beauty of the design, and the convenience of the establishment ; he thought it combined everything that could be desired for such a purpose. It was calculated to hold 100 children. The only thing he feared was, that sufficient funds could not be procured ; but he felt confident that in so large an assembly as the present, the cause of charity—one of the brightest ornaments of the Craft—would be responded to (hear, hear) ; and although the sum required might not be immediately obtained, yet in no very long time all would be arranged. He was confident that all who had witnessed this exciting scene, and heard the musical talents displayed by the girls, would be highly gratified, and would endeavour in every way to support so charitable and excellent an Institution. (Loud cheers.) He begged to propose “The Royal Freemasons’ School for Female Children, and prosperity to it.” (Loud cheering.)

Bro. CREW then came forward, and, addressing the Earl of Yarborough, said he had the honor, as Secretary to the Institution, and on behalf of the House Committee, to present to his Lordship, Mary Ann Kernot, who had been considered a good child—indeed they were all good children—but who had been considered the best girl, and by her general conduct had obtained the love of her fellow scholars, and the regard and best wishes of the Committee. Her father was resident at Reading; and, antecedent to his death, it was supposed little likely that he would have a child in this School. He had now to present her to his Lordship, and to ask him kindly to present her with the accompanying medal, feeling assured that it would be an event which would never be forgotten by her in after life, and would be an inducement to her to follow in the steps she had so well commenced, and to prevent her deviating from the path of rectitude. (Cheers.)

The Earl of Yarborough then addressed Mary Ann Kernot with much feeling, saying that it was his duty to present her with that medal which it had been decided she should receive for her exemplary conduct in the School in which she had been educated. Though he had no doubt that her conduct had been good, and that she had been brought up in such a way as would incite her to future good behaviour, yet he would tell her that that future behaviour would be watched with the most jealous attention; he had no doubt her conduct would always be good, and that she would in the world obtain that respect which she had gained while at school; but she must reflect that after her duty to God, she owed a duty to those by whose means she had been educated, and that that would only be discharged by good conduct and propriety in that situation of life in which she might be placed. He then placed the medal round the child's neck, and added, that if her course of life in future continued to be consistent with her past conduct, the presentation of that medal to him in any case of distress or difficulty, which might assail her in after life, would insure to her his assistance and support. (Loud cheers followed the expression of this noble sentiment.) He wished the other children also to recollect that it was in their power to obtain the reward which they now saw bestowed upon their school-fellow. He would now mention for the information of the Craft and the ladies in the gallery, that among the children who had walked around the room, conducted by the Matron and the Schoolmistress, there were no less than five young women who had been educated in the School, who had felt such an interest in it that they had asked permission to be present at this interesting ceremony. (Cheers.)

The children then again proceeded round the room, the Brethren filling their little aprons with every bit of fruit and cake they could find on the table. They then sang "Good Night," and retired. We envy not the man who could witness this scene without being deeply moved.

The Earl of Yarborough then called upon the Brethren to contribute to the utmost of their power in aid of the building which it was contemplated to raise for the new School. They would wish the morals of the children to be attended to, but then facilities must be afforded—the locality should be changed, as well for the children's comfort as for regard to their education. He thought the plan of Bro. Hardwick highly creditable to his reputation. He was sure they would desire that this School should not be behind other schools. (Cheers.)

Song, "All is lost now." Bro. Ernest Perring.

The Earl of Yarborough then proposed "The health of their Trea-

swar, B. B. Cabbell (loud cheers), who was one of the most benevolent contributors to the School. (Loud cheers.)

Bro. CABBELL, in returning thanks, enlarged upon the great advantages derived from the School.

The EARL OF YARBOROUGH then gave "The health of the House Committee, (Cheers.)

Bro. CREW then announced the list of subscriptions, which amounted to £1500.

Bro. CABBELL paid a due compliment to the Stewards, and proposed their health. (Cheers.)

Bro. BLAKE returned thanks.—Toast, "The Ladies in the Gallery."

Bro. Harker officiated as Toast-Master with his usual effect.

One very gratifying circumstance connected with this Festival is that the Provinces appear to be becoming better acquainted with this noble Institution than they seem to have been hitherto. We were highly delighted to find about twenty Brethren from East Lancashire (principally from Manchester) present, accompanied by Stephen Blair, Esq., *M.P.* for Bolton, R. W. D. P. G. M. for the Province of East Lancashire. Bros. John Bell, *P.M.* of the Lodge of Virtue, No. 177, and Charles Agar, *W. M.* of the Caledonian Lodge, No. 246 (both Manchester Lodges), acted as Stewards, and we are happy to say that the funds of the Institution were much benefited by their exertions, the former bringing with him contributions to the amount of £98 13s. *6d.*, and the latter £40. It may not be generally known that the Brethren of East Lancashire have long had it in contemplation to establish a Charity in and for their Province, similar to the above Institution, but, after much consideration and enquiry, it was believed that there would scarcely be found a sufficient number of objects of the intended bounty in one province to justify the cost of a separate establishment of the kind; and some time ago, on the suggestion of Bro. Wolley Foster, of Manchester, a negociation was opened by him, sanctioned by the R. W. D. P. G. M., through Bro. Hopwood of London, with the Committee of the Metropolitan Institution, with a view to the Province acquiring a right to elect and send a limited number of children to that valuable establishment; and the erection of the intended new School-house and building on Wandsworth Common, seeming to present a favourable opportunity of extending the usefulness of the Charity in the manner suggested, a Sub-Committee was nominated to take the proposal into consideration. The Sub-Committee, consisting of Bro. B. B. Cabbell, G. T., Bro. White, G. S., and Bros. Stephenson, Patten, and Mills, appointed a meeting at the School-house for Thursday, the 29th ult., to receive a deputation from East Lancashire, for the purpose of conferring with them on the subject. The Lancashire deputation, which was introduced by Bro. Hopwood, consisted of Stephen Blair, Esq., *M. P.*, and R. W. P. G. M. for East Lancashire, and Bros. John Bell, Agar, Wills, T. Chadwick, Foster, Scattergood, Corner, and J. Chadwick. They explained fully their views and wishes, and after some discussion, a scheme was propounded for giving to the Province a right to elect and send any number of children, not exceeding eight, to the School. We believe the plan laid down was, that the Province should pay a sum of £300 as a sort of fund to meet a proportionate part of the charges for the building and establishment, and for securing the right of electing children (subject, of course, to the general regulations of the School), and then should pay an annual sum per head for the maintenance, &c., of each child sent. We

understand the deputation were highly pleased with their kind and Brotherly reception by the Committee, and with the liberality displayed by the latter during the discussion; and as we learn that the proposal was subsequently approved by the General Committee, there appears every reason to hope that the benevolent objects of the Lancashire Brethren will meet with the entire approval of the General Quarterly Meeting, before which the subject will be brought in July next.

The Provincial Brethren availed themselves of the opportunity of inspecting the establishment, and were much delighted with all the arrangements and management.

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THE ROYAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION FOR AGED  
FREEMASONS AND THEIR WIDOWS.

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At the Annual General Meeting held at Freemason's Hall, London, on Friday the 16th day of May, 1851, the Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland, M. W. G. M., President, in the chair, the Minutes of the Annual General Meeting on the 17th May, 1850, having been read and approved, the following Report from the Auditors was read and ordered to be entered on the Minutes, viz. :—

“We, the undersigned, having audited the Treasurer's Account from the 1st of April 1850, to the 31st March, 1851, inclusive, and the several Vouchers being produced, do find the same correct, and which appeared as follows :—

Balance as per Audit, 31st March, 1850 .....	£122	9	4
SUBSEQUENT RECEIPTS.			
Royal Masonic Ben. Ins.—Annuities ..	£1766	18	0
Building ..	115	0	0
	————— 1881 18 0		
Freemason's Widow's Fund .....	754	16	0
	————— 2636 14 0		
DISBURSEMENTS.			
Royal Masonic Ben. Ins. ....	£1172	19	1
Purchs. £425, 3 per Ct. Cons. £411 11 8			
100, 3 per Ct. Redu. 96 10 0			
	————— 508 1 8		
	————— 1681 0 9		
Freemasons' Widows Fund.....	£21	5	6
Purchs. £200, 3 per Ct. Red. £194 15 0			
350, 3 per Ct. Cons. 338 3 9			
	————— 532 18 9		
	————— 554 4 3		
	————— 2235 5 0		
Leaving a Balance in the hands of Messrs Willis, Percival and Co., Bankers of the Treasurer, of .....	£823	18	4
(Signed)	HENRY T. FOREMAN, WILLIAM RANGER HENRY MUGGERIDGE, } Auditors.		

The following Report of the Committee of Management was then read and ordered to be entered on the Minutes, viz.—

The Committee of Management in presenting the Report of the Ninth Year of the Establishment of the ROYAL MASONIC BENEVOLENT ANNUITY FUND, and the first since the Union with the Asylum for Aged and Decayed Freemasons', (being to May, 1851), have the satisfaction to observe that the Institution continues to receive the support of the Fraternity which has enabled the Committee under the provisions of the 56th Rule, to increase the Funded Property for Annuities by the sum of £525, 3 per cents.

The number of Annuitants in May 1850, including those then elected was fifty, the aggregate amount of their annuities being £973, of that number nine have since died, leaving the number of the existing Annuitants forty-one, receiving amongst them £778. Ten are now to be elected, nine to fill up the vacancies, and one additional which will make a total number of fifty-one to participate in the benefits of this excellent charity; of the fifty Annuitants, after the election, in May, 1850, thirty-nine were Members of Country Lodges, receiving amongst them £763 per annum, and eleven Members of London Lodges, receiving amongst them £210.

The Committee present a statement of the Finances of the Institution as Audited from the 1st April, 1850, to the 31st March 1851, inclusive:—

Balance as per Auditors Report to 31st March, 1850 . . . . . £422 9 4

SUBSEQUENT RECEIPTS.

Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution for

Annuities:—

Donations from Grand Lodge . . . . .	£400 0 0	
"    from Grand Chapter . . . . .	100 0 0	
"    from Lodges, Chapters, and		
Individuals . . . . .	371 18 6	
Annual Subscriptions . . . . .	716 9 6	
Dividends . . . . .	178 10 0	
		<u>1766 18 0</u>

Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution for Building:—

Donations from Lodges, Chapters, and		
Individuals . . . . .	101 17 0	
Annual Subscriptions . . . . .	13 3 0	
		<u>115 0 0</u>
		<u>1881 18 0</u>

Freemasons' Widows Fund:—

Donations from Grand Lodge . . . . .	150 0 0	
"    from Grand Chapter . . . . .	26 5 0	
"    from Lodges, Chapters, and		
Individuals . . . . .	535 8 0	
Annual Subscriptions . . . . .	43 3 0	
		<u>754 16 0</u>

£3059 3 4

## DISBURSEMENTS.

## Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution :

Annuitants.....	£898	0	0
W. Farnfield, Secretary .....	102	8	2
Thomas Barton, Messenger .....	11	3	2
John Nicholls, Collector, Commission .	38	2	6
A. U. Thiselton, for Printing .....	37	3	6
S. W. Rowsell, for Books and Stationery	13	0	0
W. Tite, for Surveying and Reporting on the Drainage of the Asylum at Croydon.....	26	5	0
Warden, Gate-keeper, and Gardener at the Asylum .....	5	10	0
Powers of Attorney to transfer Stock..	2	3	0
Postage, Advertisements, and Petty Disbursements .....	39	3	9
	<hr/>		
	1172	19	1
Purchase of £425, 3 per Cent. Consols	411	11	8
Purchase of £100, 3 per Cent. reduced	96	10	0
	<hr/>		
	508	1	8
	<hr/>		
	1681	0	9

## Freemasons' Widows' Fund :—

W. Farnfield, Secretary.....	15	0	0
Thomas Barton, Messenger.....	1	10	0
S. W. Rowsell, for Books and Stationery	4	15	6
	<hr/>		
	21	5	6
Purchase of £350, 3 per Cent. Consols	338	3	9
Purchase of £200, 3 per Cent. reduced	194	15	0
	<hr/>		
	554	4	3
	<hr/>		
	2235	5	0

## Leaving a Balance in the hands of Messrs. Willis, Percival, &amp; Co.

Bankers of the Treasurer, as per Auditor's Report to the  
31st March last, of ..... £823 18 4

## Which Balance belongs to :—

Royal Masonic Benev. Inst.—Annuities..	508	6	7
Building ..	115	0	0
	<hr/>		
	623	6	7
Freemasons' Widows' Fund.....	200	11	9
	<hr/>		
	823	18	4

And there is standing in names of Trustees the following amount of stock in the 3 per Cents., belonging to the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution for Annuities,—Consols £3300, Reduced £3000; and the Freemasons' Widows' Fund, Consols £350, Reduced, £200.

In accordance with the 16th Article of the present Rules and Regulations, communications were made to the several Annuitants, offering them the accommodation of a residence in the Asylum, seven of whom accepted, of which number one subsequently quitted at his own request, in consequence of the death of his wife, so that there are now apartments for eleven additional inmates. The Committee beg further to report, in relation to

the Asylum, that there is now in the hands of the Bankers, towards completing the building, the sum of £685 19s. 10d., and there will shortly be received, from the Executors of the late Brother Colville Brown, a legacy of £500, to be applied for a similar purpose. The Committee have much pleasure in announcing that upon the recommendation of the M. W. Grand Master, the Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland, the Grand Lodge has most liberally granted the sum of £500 to be invested as a portion of the separate fund for the repairs and sustenance of the building.

For the effectual regulation and preservation of order in the establishment, it became indispensable to appoint a Warden and Gate-keeper from amongst the resident Annuitants, and in consideration of their services to grant them a small pecuniary remuneration in addition to their annuities. That, upon the recommendation of the House Committee, the question was brought before the Committee of Management, of employing a man for the purpose of pumping up the water for domestic use, and also to mow the grass, and keep the walks of the ground in clean and proper condition, at a weekly payment of five shillings—and which payment was proposed to be made out of the fund for paying annuities. Upon this point much difference of opinion existed, it being felt by many that such payment, if made, ought to be taken from the Asylum fund; but, after much discussion, a Resolution passed, by a small majority, for the payment being taken out of the Annuity Fund; and the Chairman being requested to sign a cheque for the amount, stated: "That he believed it to be illegal, but that he would sign the cheque upon an understanding that the question should be brought before the General Meeting."

A Resolution having been passed by the Committee of the Asylum, prior to the amalgamation, that any lady who should, upon the consecration of the building, present a silver purse to the amount of five guineas, should be entitled to a number of votes equal to a subscriber of 10*l*. And the Committee beg now to recommend to the General Meeting to confirm such Resolution, by declaring that those ladies who made such presents shall in future be entitled to four votes each, in consideration thereof.

It is the duty of the Committee to state, that only five applications have been made by qualified candidates for participating in the benefits of the Freemasons' Widows' Fund; and, as the amount disposable, for the payment of annuities, under that head, is more than sufficient to grant to each the sum in accordance with the 3rd rule, the Committee therefore suggest, and do recommend, the General Meeting to declare the five approved candidates, viz.—Mary, widow of George P. Motton, of No. 184, Sheerness; Elizabeth, widow of Anthony Peverary, of No. 172, Deptford; Elizabeth, widow of James Humphreys, of No. 272, Ipswich; Lydia, widow of Austin Woods, of No. 234, London; Elizabeth, widow of William Whiting, of No. 671, Monmouth; elected without ballot.

The W. Brother Thomas L. Henley, P. M., of the East Surrey Lodge of Concord, No. 680, at Croydon, having kindly offered his professional services, gratuitously, to attend the inmates of the Asylum, the Committee beg to recommend that his liberal offer be accepted, and that he be now appointed Honorary Surgeon to the Institution.

(Signed) ROWLAND GARDINER ALSTON, *Chairman*.

Grand Secretary's Office, Freemasons' Hall,  
London, May 14th, 1851.

After the reading of this Report, it was moved and seconded:—

"That the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons

and their Widows, consists of three separate and distinct Branches, each having its separate and individual Fund; consequently, that it would be contrary to law, and a breach of faith, to apply any portion of the Funds and Monies subscribed for one branch to the objects or purposes of either of the other branches, nor is power vested in any body so to do."

On which Amendment was moved and seconded to the following effect :

"That the proceedings of the Committee of Management, in reference to the payment of a man for the purpose of pumping up the water for domestic use, and also to mow the grass and keep the walks of the ground in clean and proper condition, be approved."

The question being put on the Amendment, it passed in the affirmative.

Upon Motions severally made and seconded, it was, in accordance with the recommendation of the Committee of Management, Resolved—

"That those Ladies who, upon the Consecration of the Building, presented a silver purse to the amount of Five Guineas, should for every such sum be entitled to the same number of Votes as a Subscriber of Ten Pounds."

"That this General Meeting do declare that the Five Approved Candidates, on the Freemasons' Widows' Fund, be elected Annuitants without Ballot."

"That the W. Brother Thomas J. Henley's liberal offer be accepted, and that he be appointed Honorary Surgeon to the Institution."

The noble Chairman stated that the Brethren would have to elect three Brethren to form part of the Committee of Management in lieu of Bros. J. Udall and S. B. Wilson (Vice Presidents), and T. Pryer (deceased), and three Brethren as Auditors.

The following Brethren were proposed to fill the Vacancies in the Committee of Management, H. B. Webb, J. Hill, and H. Lloyd, no others being put in nomination they were declared Elected.

The following are on the Committee of Management for the ensuing year :—

J. N. Bainbridge, *M.D.*, P. M. No. 329; H. Faudel, No. 113; J. Hill, No. 212; J. Leach, No. 109; H. Lloyd, W. M. No. 14; T. Parkinson, (P. J. G. D.) P. M. No. 54; W. Stephenson, No. 14; J. Vink, No. 66; G. Wackerbarth, No. 66; H. B. Webb (P. G. S. B.), No. 5. Bros. H. T. Foreman, W. Ranger, and H. Mugeridge being severally proposed, were declared re-elected Auditors for the year ensuing.

Brethren were then nominated to receive and examine the Balloting Papers, and other Brethren to act as Scrutineers.

His Lordship being obliged to retire, the W. Bro. J. Savage, a Vice President of the Institution, was called to the Chair.

It was then Resolved unanimously—That the cordial thanks of this Meeting are due and hereby tendered to the R. Hon. the Earl of Zetland, M. W. G. M., President of the Institution, for his presence in the Chair this day, and for his constant regard and attention to the interests and prosperity of this Institution.

The Scrutineers reported the result of the Ballot as follows :

T. Hardy, 11528; G. Wainwright, 6311; A. Yule, 6240; J. Pierce, 6240; J. Purton, 6155; T. Miller, 5933; J. Marshall, 5781; H. du Jardin, 5690; J. Brown, 5344; W. Riding, 4506; H. G. Richards, 2602; S. Ash-ton, 1140; J. Price, 524; W. Chittum, 510; J. Mott, 379; T. Lancaster, 362; J. Whitehouse, 286; E. Dann, 246; J. Hogg, 202; A. Wade, 192; J. Pitman, 118; J. Potts, 97; J. Dixon, 83; W. B. Slater, 77; S. Bromley, 60; J. Williamson, 48; G. Gregory, 37; G. Barlow, 24; R. Stuart, 22; T. Hobson, 22; J. Harper, 20; W. Povey, 20; T. Platt, 14; T. Barker, 13; J. Jowett, 11; R. Fitton, 7; J. Isherwood, 4; J. Murray, 4; W. Johnson, 3; F. Esterford; W. Dent; B. Crompton; none.

The first Ten were declared duly elected.

It was then Resolved—That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Scrutineers; That the result of the Ballot as to the successful Candidates be advertised in the Times, Daily News, and Advertiser Morning Papers, and the Globe and Standard Evening Papers; That the proceedings of this day be printed, and circulated amongst the Lodges under the Grand Lodge of England; and, That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the W. Bro. John Savage, for the manner in which he has presided subsequently to the M. W. Grand Master's leaving the Chair.

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## METROPOLITAN.

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**PRESENTATION OF A TESTIMONIAL TO BRO. WATSON.**—The M. W. Grand Master having been pleased to grant a dispensation for the Brethren to appear in Masonic clothing at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Tuesday, April 29, to present a testimonial of respect to Bro. Watson, P. M., Nos. 23, 25, and P. Z. of 25, 29, Chap., Bro. Beadon, P. J. G. W., kindly and most efficiently presided, supported by Bro. Blackburn, W. M. of 23 as S. W., and Bro. Archer, W. M. of No. 25 as J. W.

Bro. Beadon presented the testimonial, which was a splendid tea service of the most elaborate and massive description, consisting of an elegant tea and coffee-pot, ewer, sugar-basin, salver, tongs, spoons, and forks, to the value of one hundred guineas, and a gold Masonic jewel of a most elegant design, manufactured by Bro. Evans, of Great Queen-street, at the cost of fifteen guineas. Bro. Banks, of Hatton-garden, manufactured the silver service.

The Brethren sat down to the number of one hundred and twenty, among them we noticed several Members high in the Craft, Bros. B. Webster, J. Savage, Archer, Temple, Brydges, C. Fox, Newton, Kirby, Ledger, Slater, Morgan, Pye, and several distinguished Members of the Polish National Lodge, including Bros. Shulzewski, Jablonski, Lemanski, Michalski, Guilgud, Detikins, &c.

Bro. BEADON, in presenting the testimonial, said he felt honoured by being present on the occasion, for one felt pleasure to step out of the way to do honour to whom honour was due, to prove to the individual that

we appreciate it. Bro. Watson had rendered the Craft great service, having installed forty-three Masters in twenty-three different Lodges, and arch-installed ninety-six. He had served on the Board of General Purposes two years, and General Committee of Grand Chapter four years; was a Past Grand Steward, a Life Governor of the Masonic Benevolent Fund, the Boys' School, &c. He had received many well deserved honours, and had been so promoted because he was determined to carry out all the Masonic principles of the Craft. It was not of this, however, that he would speak, but of the immense time he had bestowed in giving instruction to others. (Cheers.) "I speak" (added the worthy Brother) "for myself and many brethren, who gratefully received, and who truly thank him for the kind and fraternal manner in which that time was rendered, and which always meets its own and due reward. He can consecrate our Lodges, which very few can do. All who have heard him must consider it comes from the heart, and those who were present at his consecration of the Polish Lodge must bear witness to the beautiful manner in which it was performed, for it brought the tenets of Masonry from abroad closer among us than ever. (Cheers.) "He that is a good Mason must be a good man;" therefore, on behalf of the brethren, and with sincere pleasure, he presented Bro. Watson with this magnificent testimonial of their regard and esteem, trusting he might live long to enjoy its use with his family, whilst we may have his society, advice, and aid for many years to come. (Loud cheers.)

Bro. WATSON, in returning thanks, feared he was more indebted to the kindness of the Brethren than to any talents he had displayed; but whatever he had done was for love of the Masonic Fraternity, the interest of which he was so anxious to promote; when he first saw the light he found this society grounded on principles of friendship and benevolence; and the more he sought into its mysteries, the higher opinion he had formed of its moral and religious tendencies, to promote the brotherly love and feeling, and universal friendship throughout the whole Fraternity; he had found every Brother anxious to give him the necessary instructions to carry out the principles of the Order, and as freely as he had learnt them, he as freely taught those who were desirous of learning. In adverting to the jewels he wore, which were given by his pupils, or the Lodges and Chapters over which he had presided, he considered them as the honourable marks of their approbation. With regard to the present substantial mark of their esteem, he was unable adequately to express the feelings of gratitude which he owed to each Brother, there assembled to confer the high honour which they had been pleased to bestow upon him that evening; he should prize it to the latest hour of his existence, and hand it down to his children, and trusted that his sons would transmit it to their children's children. Bro. Watson was here evidently very much affected, and said in conclusion, I beg again to thank you, and may that Omnipotent Power have you in his keeping, at whose command the world burst from chaos to perfection, and all created nature had its birth, whose infinite wisdom governs, and whose unspeakable goodness rules and directs every work that proceeds from His hand.

Bro. P. M. WEBSTER, having been intrusted with the  $\ddagger$ , called upon the Brethren cordially to second the toast he was about to propose. He had no doubt they were already prepared in their own minds as to the nature of the subject, viz., to do honour where honour was due. They had that evening the pleasure of being presided over by one well

known in the Craft, who, although wearing on his breast many distinguished marks, jewels so much and so anxiously sought after by Brothers aspiring to high positions in the Fraternity, as showing how they had progressed in the Craft, still had set in his own true heart, that brightest of all jewels, "Charity:" for never did there exist a more staunch or warm supporter of their benevolent Institutions, than Bro. Beadon, who was ever ready to respond to any call that might be made upon him from childhood to old age; who yet, from his arduous duties as a magistrate, which took up so much of his valuable time, could spare a portion of it for the cause and interest of Freemasonry;—indeed he could speak of him from knowledge, having been initiated into Masonry by him; he therefore considered him as his Masonic father. He called upon the Brethren to fill bumpers to "the health of Bro. Beadon, and prosperity to his family."

The toast was drunk and responded to in the most warm and enthusiastic manner.

Bro. BEADON, in rising to return thanks, said it was most gratifying to him to preside over so numerous a company of distinguished Masons, and more especially on this occasion, when he had already spoken upon the merits of the Brother, to whom they had met to pay a mark of respect and esteem. He felt proud of the compliment which Bro. Webster had been pleased to pass upon him, and the manner it had been responded to by the Brethren, and in return he begged to drink all their healths and prosperity.

The Chairman gave "the Treasurer and Secretary." Bro. Brydges returned thanks.

The next toast was "Bro. Archer and the Committee." Bro. Beadon in calling upon the Brethren, felt fully convinced that it required but few words from him to state how much they were indebted to the Committee in carrying out the Testimonial to Bro. Watson, more especially when they found among their number a hoary headed Patriarch, with the younger Members of the Fraternity, ready to pay that tribute of respect to Bro. Watson. It only showed to those recently initiated, in what respect and esteem Brethren high in the Craft are held by their Brothers, who think it a pleasing task to render honour to those who have done suit and service to the Order.

Bro. P. M. ARCHER in returning thanks, said he was really at a loss to find words to express his feelings, and to do justice for his Brother colleagues; he wished it had fallen upon a more able Brother, but he would not shrink from his duty; he would not trespass long upon their time; he however could not help adverting to the Worshipful Chairman's remark, upon a hoary-headed Patriarch; he would not dilate long upon the subject, suffice it to state, that Bro. Beadon first introduced him into Masonry; then how old must be his father? and again, here was his elder Brother B. Webster, likewise initiated by the W. President. Bro. Archer in conclusion, said, on behalf of himself and the Committee, he felt that they had only been doing that duty which every Brother ought to do, to stimulate the rising Brethren in the Craft to follow the steps of Bro. Watson, and on the part of himself and Brethren of the Committee, he returned them their sincere thanks.

Bros. F. Chatterton, F. Smith, and James Perring delighted the Brethren with their talent to a late hour, when every one left with the great principles of Freemasonry, brotherly love, and affection, deeply impressed upon their minds.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING OF THE LATE BRO. PETER THOMSON'S LODGE OF INSTRUCTION.—The thirty-fourth Anniversary of the Lodge of Instruction, under sanction of the Lodge of Stability, No. 264, (meeting at the George and Vulture Tavern, Cornhill), was specially held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate Street, on Friday evening, the 25th April, last. Bro. Henry Muggeridge, P. M. 227, successor of the late Bro. Peter Thomson, as W. M., when the Lecture in the First Degree was worked in sections by the following Brethren:—

1st Section,	Bro. Richard Sharpe, S. D., 225.
2nd    "    "	David Samuels, W. M., 364.
3rd    "    "	James H. Townend, W. M., 36.
4th    "    "	Charles W. Steel, S. D., 18.
5th    "    "	Richard Bevington, J. W., 36.
6th    "    "	James Morris, — 227.
7th    "    "	Richard H. Townend, P. M., 36.

After the business of the evening had been satisfactorily completed, the Brethren partook of a very elegant cold collation. The W. Bro. John Havens, P. G. S. D., presiding as Chairman, supported on the right by the Worshipful Bros. R. G. Alston, P. J. G. W.; Potter, P. J. G. D.; Philippe, P. G. S. B.; Patten, P. G. S. B.; Breitling, G. P.; and Bonorandi, Rep. of the Grand Lodge of Switzerland: on the left by Bros. Muggeridge, John Savage, Satterly, Crew, R. Barnes, Sen., and about 150 Brethren.

Grace having been sung by Bros. Jolley, Genge, Smith, and Jolley, Jun., the Chairman rose to propose the first toast, in doing which he said—If there be one nation on the face of the globe which may be reasonably and naturally proud of its sovereign, and of its institutions, that nation is our own. If there be a country in which a sovereign reigns, not by the terror of the laws, but in the hearts and affections of the people—that country is happy England. If there is one nation more charitable than any other—more loyal than another, it is our own,—and if there is a society more charitable and loyal than another, it is our own time-honoured Order. I therefore give you "the Queen, God bless her, and the Craft." Immense applause followed this toast, and the National Anthem was then sung by the vocalists, in which the company rapturously joined.

The next toast was "the Earl of Zeeland, M. W. G. M." The Chairman availed himself of this opportunity to eulogise the noble earl, as the friend and benefactor of the Craft, and congratulated the Brethren on his Lordship's recovery from the effects of intermittent fever, and the prospect of his being sufficiently recovered to preside at the Grand Festival. The cordial and warm manner in which the health of the M. W. G. M. was received, was another proof how much his worth is appreciated by one and all of the Brethren.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed the healths of the "Earl of Yarborough, D. G. M., Bro. R. G. Alston, and the rest of the Grand Officers," paying a high and well-merited compliment to the active services and zeal, for the cause of Masonry, of Bro. Alston. A letter was here read from Bro. Bellamy Webb, P. G. S. B., regretting that he was prevented being present by severe indisposition.

Bro. R. G. ALSTON returned thanks in a most eloquent speech, and expressed the great gratification he felt at the admirable working of the Lodge of Instruction: he also expressed regret at the absence of his Brother, Francis B. Alston, the S. G. Warden, who had appointed to meet him there, but who was, doubtless, unexpectedly and unavoidably prevented doing so.

The next toast was "the Visitors, coupled with the name of Bro. Bonorandi, the worthy and esteemed representative of the Grand Lodge of Switzerland."

Bro. BONORANDI responded for the visitors, expressing his acknowledgements for the honour done to himself, and to his country. He assured the Brethren that *Freemasonry in Switzerland was esteemed most highly; that Lodges existed in good working order in eight Cantons, and in six of those Cantons there were sixteen Lodges of one thousand Members, in which Masonry was well supported and carried out.*

The CHAIRMAN then rose to propose the next toast, in doing which he said—If I consulted my own feelings, I should have proposed this toast without any comment, but I owe it to many present, who did not know Bro. Thomson so well as I did, to say that thirty four years ago, in conjunction with Bro. Broadfoot and Satterly, he founded this Lodge of Instruction, during which long period he was constantly engaged in giving instruction to the Members of the Craft, or working its beautiful lectures: many of those present knew his intrinsic worth, his irreproachable life, his extensive charity; though the voice is now hushed, which so long stimulated Freemasons to perfect themselves in the beautiful working of the Craft, yet long will his memory dwell with us. On my left hand sits one who was his most intimate friend and pupil, whose greatest ambition, I know, is to endeavour to supply his place in this Lodge of Instruction. I therefore call upon you to drink to the "Memory of the late Bro. Peter Thomson."—(Drunk in silence.)

The CHAIRMAN said—I have now another toast to propose, in which I am sure all present will concur. Although it is advantageous, in some respects, to follow in the steps of a great man, it is also disadvantageous in many others: the successor is expected to do not only as much, but frequently a great deal more than his predecessor; for myself I feel a peculiar interest in this Lodge of Instruction, it was here I gained my Masonic knowledge, and I am sure Bro. Muggeridge will carry out Bro. Thomson's system in all its purity,—I therefore give you "The Lodge of Instruction, and Bro. Henry Muggeridge."

Bro. MUGGERIDGE said, in rising to return thanks for the good wishes and kind feelings which have been manifested towards this Lodge of Instruction, and myself, I assure you I do so with mingled feelings of sorrow and gratification. It would be strange, indeed, if I did not feel sorrow when I look around in vain for that old friend and instructor, with whom I have been so intimately associated for years past, but sorrow will not bring him back; and the best proof we can give of veneration for his memory is to endeavour to maintain the efficiency and permanency of the Lodge of Instruction in which he took such strong interest, and to promulgate the beautiful system which he worked and taught for nearly half a century. I am happy to say, that through his kindness I trust I shall be found capable of disseminating that knowledge, and shall always consider the office to which I have succeeded, as held by me in trust—every instruction I can give is freely at the service of any Brother who may claim it at my hands; in every respect I will endeavour to carry out Bro. Thomson's principles and his system to the utmost. I thank the Brethren for their patient attention this evening, and for the satisfaction they have expressed; I trust they will excuse any defects they may have found, as no arrangements could obviously be made till a very late period of the session; next year there will be more time, and we then hope to be better enabled to elucidate the more advanced portions of our beautiful science.

After the address of Bro. Muggeridge, which was very cordially received, Bro. R. G. ALSTON proposed the health of "the Chairman." In doing this, he spoke very highly of the splendid talents of Bro. Havers; and expressed his gratification at having, through Masonry, been enabled to enrol him amongst the number of his friends.

Bro. HAVERS returned thanks with feeling and eloquence, bearing testimony to Bro. Alston's remark that Masonry, if it had no other merit, might at least boast of bringing together in social and benevolent intercourse, the good, the great, and the titled of the land; and concluded by proposing the health of "the Brethren who have worked the Sections," expressing his entire satisfaction at the correct manner in which they had performed their several parts, a subject on which he felt competent to give an opinion, having himself formerly assisted on similar occasions.

Bro. R. H. TOWNEND, the S. W., rose to reply, and spoke in the following terms:—On behalf of the Brethren who have had the honour to work the Sections this evening, whose names you have brought so prominently before the Brethren, I beg to offer my most sincere thanks. Some of them have had the pleasure to appear before this Lodge on former occasions. In prosecuting the duties with which we have been intrusted, we have invariably found it to be, as Bro. Alston has stated, that an attentive study of the principles of Freemasonry brings with it its own reward; and we ourselves know of instances, more than one or two, which have come under our own immediate notice, in which the inculcation of those very principles have been acted out in the life, and have been made the means of restraining the pernicious habits of intemperance and vice. We have been reminded this evening of the severe loss we have sustained during the past year, a loss we had at one time considered to be irreparable, but we rejoice to know that the mantle of the former Instructor has fallen on the shoulders of another, and though Bro. Peter Thomson has been removed from the sphere of his labours on earth, we believe Bro. Henry Muggeridge, who has been called to fill his place, will be found to be an equally efficient, willing, and competent Instructor. The Great Architect of the Universe has thought fit to call away Bro. Peter Thomson and Bro. Pryer, but the structure of which we form a part, is not like the idol temple of Dagon in Philistia of old; it depends not for its support on two pillars alone, however solid or stately. *Death, like Sampson, may grasp Jachin and Boaz, the one with his right hand, the other with his left; he may bow himself with all his might, and lay both pillars in the dust, yet the foundation of Freemasonry remaineth, and so long as that foundation is fixed on the Volume of the Sacred Law, and the key or cape-stone of the building is that pure disinterested charity, which forms the brightest gem in the system of Freemasonry, the superstructure can never fail; and we pledge ourselves to uphold this Lodge of Instruction to the utmost of our ability, as a means of carrying out and supporting that system so time-honoured and so noble, in which we delight, and which we are satisfied is so well calculated to benefit the world at large. It is not to be supposed that any Brother can know anything of the beauties of Masonry by merely listening to the ceremonies; it is only by a close study and acquaintance with the lectures, of which you have heard a small part this evening, that its various beauties can be understood and enjoyed.*

The speech of Bro. Townend, of which the above report is but an imperfect outline, made a great impression on those who heard it, and will doubtless serve as a stimulus to increase their exertions in behalf of a society, which possesses the many valuable qualities, upon which the Brother dilated so feelingly and appropriately.

The CHAIRMAN next proposed "the Masonic Charities, viz. the Girls' and Boys' Schools, and the Widows' and Annuity Funds," charities of which Masonry might well be proud. He fully expected to have seen the respective Secretaries of those Institutions present, but no doubt they were unavoidably absent; he was glad, however, to see in his place Bro. Crew, the excellent and indefatigable Secretary of the Girls' School, whose worth every one present must appreciate. He gave "the Masonic Charities, and Bro. Crew."

Bro. CREW returned thanks at some length: in the course of his observations he stated, that he had the pleasure to assure the Brethren that the Girls' School was in a very prosperous condition, so much so that the present premises having been found inadequate for the accommodation of the children, and their lease having nearly expired, the House Committee had been able to purchase and pay for a new piece of ground, on which to erect a suitable building, and that the plans and specifications had been supplied by the W. Bro. Phillip Hardwick, G. Sup. of Works, who had estimated the cost at 7000*l*.

After several other toasts, enlivened by very excellent and appropriate music, the meeting separated at low twelve!

We cannot conclude this notice without recommending this and similar Lodges of Instruction to all Brethren; we sincerely congratulate this Lodge in particular, on the great benefit it has conferred on the Craft by such meetings, such excellent working, and the exhibition of such good and kindly feelings as pervaded this crowded assembly; all of which not only do honour to the Craft, but tend, more than we may be generally disposed to think, to the advancement of the best interests of Masonry, as well as to the qualification of young Masons for the duties which will speedily devolve upon them.—ESTO PERPETUA!

NEPTUNE LODGE, No. 22.—A meeting of this Lodge was held at the King's Head Tavern, Poultry, Wednesday, the 11th June, on which occasion three Brethren were initiated, two passed, and one raised. After the business of the evening, a number of Brethren and Visitors sat down to an excellent banquet. Among the Visitors was Bro. Charles Mackie, of the Celtic Lodge, Edinburgh, who appeared in the Highland costume. The health of this Visiting Brother was proposed in a separate toast, and received with much enthusiasm.

Bro. MACKIE, in returning thanks, expressed his admiration of the whole proceedings of the evening; he had been both delighted and instructed, for in the midst of the cares of business he required to be reminded of many things; and he felt highly gratified by the kind invitation he had received from the W. Master, Bro. Feast, and the Brethren of that highly respectable and prosperous Lodge. When he revisited his native land, he would feel great pleasure in relating the kind manner, in which he had always been received by his English Brethren, and especially by the Neptune Lodge.

The harmony of the evening was kept up with great spirit, and the hospitality stopped within the limits of good order.

POLISH NATIONAL LODGE, No. 778.—At the meeting of this Lodge on Wednesday, the 25th inst., Bro. Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart was installed W. M. by Bro. Watson, who performed the important ceremony in his usual excellent and impressive manner. After the business of the Lodge had been concluded, the Brethren retired to refreshment, when the following toasts were given: "The Queen and the Craft;" "Prince Albert and the rest of the Royal Family;" "The Earl of Zetland, M. W. G. M.;" "The

Earl of Yarborough, Dep. G. M. ;" and "The G. Officers." The W. M. expressed the satisfaction he felt in being able to connect with this toast the names of two distinguished guests—R. G. Alston, and W. White, G. S. With Bro. R. G. Alston he had long had the honour of being on terms of intimacy, and to Bro. White the Craft was much indebted for the skill and talent which he had displayed in the discharge of the duties of his high position.

Bro. ALSTON returned thanks, and, in doing so, congratulated the Polish National Lodge on the acquisition of such a W. M. as Lord D. Stuart. It told well for Masonry, and for that Lodge in particular, that a nobleman so eminent for his private virtues and his public talent had accepted the Presidency of the Lodge. He had long been anxious to visit this Lodge on account of the very excellent reports he had continually heard of its prosperity and usefulness; and he rejoiced that upon the occasion of his first visit he should have witnessed the installation of his old and valued friend, Lord D. Stuart. Having now had a fair introduction, he should take frequent opportunities of enjoying their hospitality, and witnessing their excellent working.

Bro. White, G. S., having also briefly returned thanks,

The W. M. proposed "The Visitors," for which Bro. Bridges, W. M., No. 169, returned thanks.

The W. M. then proposed "Bro. Sczulcweski," and invested him with a P. M. jewel, voted him by the Lodge for his services as W. M. during the past year.

Bro. SCZULCWESKI returned thanks, and proposed the health of the W. M. He thanked the Earl of Zetland, G. M., for his kindness in having granted a Warrant of Constitution to this Lodge, which enabled his countrymen to form themselves into a Society for the purpose of carrying on the grand principles of Masonry. He congratulated the Lodge upon their position, and in a very feeling manner spoke of the connexion existing between the Poles and his Lordship. Although Lord D. Stuart was the first English Brother who had been placed in the Chair of the Polish National Lodge, yet the Lodge had lost nothing of its character; for the name of Lord D. Stuart was as dear to the sympathies of every Pole, as it was respected by the English Brethren; and if it ever should be that the Poles were restored to their native land, they would leave behind them, in the person of Lord D. Stuart, a representative who would continue to identify the name of Poland with that of this Lodge.

LORD D. STUART returned thanks, and stated that he felt very deeply how honourable was the position which he had been called upon to fill, and although, from the great demands made upon his time, he feared he should not be able to give so much suit and service to the business of the Lodge as previous Masters had done, he would still devote all the time he could spare from his public duties to promote the happiness and comfort of his Brethren. He loved Masonry for itself. The glorious principles upon which the Order was founded—Brotherly Love, Relief, and Truth—had enabled it to withstand all opposition, and raised it so high on the pinnacle of Sociality and Benevolence, as to become the model for all other benevolent structures. He concluded by proposing "The health of the P. M.'s."

Bro. Wiercinski returned thanks.

Several other toasts and replies followed of a most interesting character.

## PROVINCIAL.

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**CORNWALL.—REDRUTH.**—On Monday, April 28th, a very interesting event in Freemasonry took place at Redruth in the revival of the Druids Lodge of "Love and Liberality," which originally stood No. 113 on the list of lodges on the Register of the United Grand Lodge of England, but which for the last twenty years, in consequence of uncontrollable events, had ceased to meet. Some of the Brethren of the old Lodge at Redruth,—who, though the iron hand of time has pressed heavily on them, still possess the faithful heart and kindred feelings of Masons, in conjunction with some younger Brethren of the Fraternity,—resolved to resuscitate the ancient "Druids," which for so many years was a guiding star amongst the Lodges of the province. Accordingly they presented a memorial to the Grand Lodge to grant them a fresh constitution under the old title, which the Grand Master complied with, the only difference being that the re-constituted Lodge now stands 859 on the Register instead of 113 as formerly. At five o'clock, the Lodge was close tiled, when the D. P. G. M. for Cornwall, Bro. Ellis, took the Master's chair, and as it was the occasion of re-opening the Lodge, he appointed the officers for the day chiefly from those holding offices in the Provincial Lodge, and exclusively from other Lodges, the new officers of the Druids taking their places on the left of such officers. The Lodge was then opened with solemn prayer, and after the Dispensation was read, and the usual ceremonials on re-constitution had been duly concluded, two candidates for initiation were introduced, and were regularly admitted into the mysteries of the Craft, with all ancient usages and customs; two other candidates were also named, but they postponed their honours to a future occasion. In addition to the Brethren of the Lodge many attended from various towns in the county; the "Phoenix," of Truro, being fully represented by its Master and all his officers. After the business was concluded, the Brethren were called from labour to refreshment, and proceeded to the refectory in Masonic procession, where they found a luxurious repast provided for them by their newly initiated Brother, Charles Andrew, who, although he has so lately succeeded the former respected and lamented hostess, has well and worthily sustained her reputation, and given a promise of the hotel being conducted under his judicious management, with credit to himself and satisfaction to his guests. The repast was all that could be desired. In the course of the evening the usual Masonic toasts were given and suitably acknowledged, and the Brethren separated, at an early hour, much gratified with the proceedings of the day.

**DORSET.**—The Christchurch Masonic Lodge (the Lodge of Hengist) opened at the Belle Vue Hotel, Bournemouth, on Friday May 9th, with the usual ceremonies. At eight o'clock in the evening the Lodge was opened by Bro. J. Sydenham, P. M. of the Lodge of Amity (Poole), assisted by other officers of that Lodge. Bro. Samuel Bayly was then unanimously elected as W. M. of the revived Lodge, and being invested with the badge of office, took the chair, when, the other preliminaries having been arranged, he proceeded to appoint his wardens and other officers for the current year. At the close of the business, a party of

about twenty Brethren of the Lodges of "Hengist" and "Amity" adjourned to an adjoining room, to partake of the refreshment which there awaited them, to which, after the exertions of the evening, it is needless to say, ample justice was done. Numerous Masonic toasts, introduced by appropriate speeches, followed the removal of the cloth; the speakers in several instances not failing to allude to the various charities connected with the Craft; whilst the voting paper was filled for the election of annuitants, which then was about to take place. The proceedings throughout were conducted with that harmony and Brotherly feeling, which always attend the assemblages of Free and Accepted Masons. It affords us much pleasure to add that the Lodge of Hengist is now revived under very favourable auspices.

GUERNSEY.—On Thursday, June 19, the R. W. John J. Hammond, Prov. G. M. for Guernsey and its dependencies, held his annual Grand Lodge at Doyle's Masonic Hall, Berthelot-street. The Lodge was closed tyled at 12 A. M. The business being concluded, the Brethren separated only to re-assemble at the festive board, where a handsome banquet attended them, prepared by Bro. Greenwood.

The cloth being removed, and the usual loyal toasts drank, the R. W. the Prov. G. M. proposed "the health of the Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland, M. W. G. M. of England," which toast was received by the Brethren with every mark of respect and attachment; that of "the Right Hon. the Earl of Yarborough, D. G. M. of England," was proposed and drank with the same warmth of feeling. The Rev. Bro. H. O. Wood, D. Prov. G. M. for Guernsey, then proposed "the health of the Prov. G. Master," which was received by the assembled Brethren with rapturous applause, and drank with all the honours.

The R. W. Bro. HAMMOND, in returning thanks, remarked that he deeply felt the warmth of manner in which the toast had been received, and expressed his pleasure in presiding as Prov. Grand Master over Guernsey, that his attachment to the province increased daily, and he was glad to see it reciprocal on the part of the Brethren; he was, moreover glad to know that Masonry was in so flourishing a condition; already one Lodge (the Hammond) had been formed since the establishment of Guernsey into a Masonic province, and another (the St. Ann, of Alderney,) was about to be constituted, where he hoped again to meet the Brethren. After some further remarks, the R. W. Brother sat down amidst the cheers and applause of the Brethren.

"The health of the D. Prov. G. Master" was likewise drank with much feeling.

After the health of the officers of the Prov. Grand Lodge and Masters of the subordinate Lodges in the province had been drank, the Prov. Grand Tyler gave the concluding toast, after which the Brethren separated, delighted with the pleasures of the evening.

LANCASHIRE, WEST.—LIVERPOOL.—The annual Prov. G. L. was held at the Adelphi Hotel, at ten o'clock on Tuesday 29th April. The Craft Lodge was opened by the Prov. G. Sec., in the absence of the Worshipful Master of Lodge No. 35. At the appointed time the procession of Grand Officers entered the room, and were received with the usual honours. The Prov. G. L. having opened in solemn form, the minutes of the last Prov. G. L. were read and confirmed, and the customary business entered upon. A testimonial of respect was then presented to the late D. G. M., Bro. Drinkwater. After the transaction of

the routine business, the G. L. was closed, and the Prov. G. Officers retired. The Craft Lodge was then closed.

The Brethren re-assembled at four o'clock for refreshment, when Bro. the Rev. G. Robinson, D. G. M., occupied the chair. The cloth having been drawn, the first toast was "the health of her Majesty the Queen," which was responded to with much enthusiasm, and followed by the National Anthem. The toast "Prince Albert, Albert Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family," was next given from the chair. The R. W. D. P. G. M. said the G. L. was held earlier than usual this year, because a great number of Masons desired to visit the Grand Exposition, which was to bring all nations in peace and amity together in Hyde Park. A number of foreigners were expected there from all parts of the world. It had been said that when English Masons went abroad their foreign brethren did not behave to them as they ought to do; but when they came to this country, he hoped the English Masons would extend to them the right hand of fellowship. (Applause.) The Chairman next gave "the Earl of Zetland, M. W. G. M." He said that Freemasonry in England was considered to be worked to perfection, and they had at their head one of the finest specimens of the Craft. "The Earl of Yarborough, R. W. D. G. M., was the next toast, followed by "Le Gendre N. Starkie, R. W. P. G. M. West Lancashire." The Chairman regretted the absence of Bro. Starkie, who was unable to attend this meeting. He (the Prov. G. M.) had intimated to him that he possessed a sufficiency of this world's goods, and his desire was that a portion of his property should be devoted to purposes of kindness, and he (the D. P. G. M.) hoped, and indeed had no doubt, that Masonic charity would extensively participate in his bounty. (Applause.) "The Earl of Ellesmere and Lord Combermere, the R. W. P. G. Masters for East Lancashire and Cheshire," were next honoured. Bro. Samuel proposed "the health of Bro. Rev. G. Robinson." He said that although that gentleman had only recently been appointed, they found him always at his post—a working Mason, who had the welfare of this province at heart. The toast was most heartily responded to by the Brethren, and the D. G. M. replied.

After several other toasts, the Grand Lodge retired in procession about ten o'clock.

**HAMPSHIRE.—PORTSEA.**—The Companions of the Royal Sussex Chapter, No. 428, assembled on St. George's Day, for the purpose of installing the principals for the ensuing year, &c.; Comp. Dr. Meadows, M. D., P. Z. of the Phoenix Chapter, No. 319, attended, and, in a very impressive manner, installed Comp. Joseph Ogburn (the Junior Grand Warden of the province of Hampshire), as Z. of the Chapter for the ensuing year, Comp. Capt. Elliot as H., and Comp. Harrington as J. The following Companions were invested with the collars and jewels of their respective offices:—Comp. Gillmore as E., Comp. Geo. G. Palmer as P. S., Comps. Weeks and Slade as Assistant Sojourners, and Comp. P. Z. Lea as Treasurer. At six o'clock the Companions adjourned to the Banquet, and St. George's Day was never more appropriately celebrated than on this occasion: at eleven o'clock the Companions separated, highly pleased with the proceedings of the day.

**LEICESTER.**—On Wednesday, April 23rd, there was an unusually large assembly of Freemasons in this town, brought together for the purpose of installing a Provincial Grand Master for Leicestershire, in place of

Lord Raulcliffe, deceased. As it is between twenty and thirty years since his lordship was appointed to the distinguished post, the ceremony has of course been witnessed by a few only of the present race of Masons, and therefore the interest of the occasion was materially enhanced. But the feelings paramount over all others, which drew the Masons of the province together, were the profound respect and zealous regard which the pre-eminant Masonic attainments, the great experience, the uniform affability, and the genuine benevolence of Sir Frederick Fowke have always inspired in the minds of the members of the Fraternity throughout the province. The Brethren assembled about three o'clock in the Masonic Hall at the Bell Hotel.

When the Brethren had assembled—numbering more than sixty—the doors were close tiled, and the Lodge duly opened, the Grand Registrar, Bro. Dobie, presiding. The ceremony of installation was then proceeded with, the patent of appointment under the seal of the Grand Lodge being produced; after which the newly installed Master being enthroned, appointed and invested the various officers, and the other affairs of the Lodge were transacted. The Lodge being closed, preparations were made for the banquet. The following Brethren were present at the ceremony, with many others too numerous to mention;—Bros. Sir F. G. Fowke, Bart., P. G. M.; A. Dobie, P. G. M. for Surrey; W. H. White, Grand Sec. of the Order; Laurence Thompson, P. J. G. D.; R. Stott, Past P. G. S. W. for Warwickshire; T. B. Miller, Past P. J. G. W. for Leicestershire; W. G. Palmer, of Loughborough, Past G. D. for Leicestershire; Richard Allen, Prov. S. G. W. for Notts.; W. Cooke P. G. Secretary; Rev. G. C. Fenwick, P. G. Chaplain; John Martin, Past P. G. S. W.; Chas. Mavins, P. G. Organist; Dr. Irwin, P. P. S. G. W.; W. Kelly, P. P. S. G. W.; T. H. Wheeler, P. P. S. G. W.; W. Pettifor, P. S. G. W.; Thos. Cooper, P. G. I. W.; Robt. Crawford, P. G. Treasurer; John Prett, P. P. J. G. W.; Thos. Moxon, P. P. G. Director of Ceremonies.

At refreshment Bro. Sir F. Fowke occupied the chair, who, after the cloth was withdrawn, gave the following toasts:—The “Queen and the Craft,” (which was received with full Masonic honours, and was followed by “God save the Queen.” “Prince Albert and the rest of the Royal Family;” “the M. W. G. M. the Earl of Zetland;” “the Deputy Grand Master, the Earl of Yarborough;” “Earl Howe, the past Deputy Grand Master” (who was unable through illness to attend); and “Brother Dobie, Grand Master for Surrey, and Grand Registrar of the Grand Lodge of England.”

Bro. Dobie responded in an able and appropriate address, and proposed “the health of the newly-elected Provincial Grand Master,” which was received with loud and long-continued plaudits.

Sir Fredrick Fowke said it would be affectation in him to say that he did not feel deeply the honour conferred upon him that day. He had a few remarks to offer, which he had committed to writing, and he would therefore read them. The Chairman then read the following very interesting narrative of Masonic experience, which was listened to with most marked interest, and frequently interrupted by tokens of pleasure and approbation:—

Brethren, I consider it to be my duty to give you a very brief sketch of my Masonic career for a period of nearly forty years, and to lay before you, as it were, my credentials, which I trust you may think in some degree may qualify me for the office, which, by the unsolicited

favour of the Grand Master, the Earl of Zetland, I have now the honour to hold. Brethren, I shall commence by stating that I hold in my hand a document, the discovery of which first gave me the idea of becoming a Mason. It is my father's appointment as Provincial Grand Master for Leicestershire, in the year 1774, by Lord Petre, the then Grand Master. I also found this square and royal arch jewel (Sir Frederick here produced them), emblems which excited in me a curiosity to know the meaning assigned to them; and I entertained at once a pre-conceived opinion of the usefulness of our Order. A relation of mine happening to be a member of the Prince of Wales's Lodge, in London, I requested him to propose me as a candidate for initiation, and I was accordingly initiated in that Lodge, in the year 1813, by Brother Waller Rodwell Wright, a barrister, one of the greatest ornaments of our Order, and possibly the ablest and most accomplished Mason of his day. No wonder then, when I was ushered into the Order under such distinguished auspices, that I should have become warmly attached to it, and endeavoured to perfect myself in the various ramifications of its hidden treasures. I soon joined other Lodges in the metropolis, and served those minor offices, the duties of which every Mason should discharge, in order to qualify himself progressively, step by step, for future advancement. (Applause.) Among these offices I was Junior and Senior Warden of that admirable Lodge, the Lodge of Antiquity, presided over by H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex, Grand Master, who twice offered me the Mastership, but I was obliged to decline taking the chair by my absence abroad.—His Royal Highness, with his usual discrimination, observing that I was a tolerably industrious workman in the Masonic vineyard, and that I appeared to take an interest in its prosperity, was pleased to appoint me S. G. Deacon, and afterwards, in the year 1821, S. G. Warden. I was acting Master of the Prince of Wales's Lodge for some time, and was Deputy Master of the Lodge at the installation of H. R. H. the Duke of York, in the year 1823, the arrangement of the whole of which ceremony devolved upon myself\*. This was truly a proud day for the Lodge, and I may add for the whole Fraternity. After the secession of Brother Wright from the Lodge, who had accepted an office under government, that of Assessor of a Code of Laws at Malta, the Lodge declined in numbers, when I proposed that it should memorialize the Duke of York to accept the chair vacant by the accession to the throne of the Prince Regent, afterwards George IV. His Royal Highness acceded to our wishes, and it is truly gratifying to me to know that it is now one of the most respectable and thriving Lodges in the metropolis. I was in due course a Grand Steward, and served the office at our annual grand festival. I was Steward at the anniversary of the Girls' School in 1820, and of the Boys' School in 1822, and became a Life Governor of each. Here perhaps, I may be allowed to say (in order to encourage others "to go and do likewise"), that I induced my better half to be in some measure useful to our Order (although she, in common with many of the fair sex, had no very great affection for *our dark and mysterious secrets*), by becoming a Life Governor, as well as myself of the Girl's School.—Though mentioned last, it is not least in my estimation, that I joined St. John's Lodge in this town, in the year 1817, to which I have continued a subscribing member ever since; and I believe, at the present moment, I

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\* The Prince of Wales's Lodge subsequently presented Sir Frederick with a splendid Masonic Jewel, in commemoration of his services to the Lodge.

an Father of the Lodge. Brethren, I cannot speak of St. John's Lodge (of which I was Master for two successive years), without expressing my grateful feelings for the many attentions I have received from its members; nor can I ever forget their kindness in presenting me with a beautiful cup as a testimonial of their regard, through the hands of my noble brother, the Past Deputy Grand Master, Lord Howe, whose absence I have now so much reason to regret. It also affords me great satisfaction to say that I am a member of the second Lodge at Leicester, the John o' Gaunt Lodge, which I trust will long continue to flourish in happy union and harmony with its elder brother of St. John's. I became a member of the Chapter of Observance and the Encampment of Mount Carmel, two Lodges of Masonic Knight Templars, and am now Provincial Grand Commander of the Order in this County. I am also Provincial Grand Superintendent of Royal Arch Masonry for Leicestershire. Brethren, believe me, I have not mentioned these facts by way of boast, but that you may know them, and pronounce your own judgment as to whether you consider they are in any shape qualifications for the office of Ruler of this Province; and to show you that I have not been merely a nominal member of the Order, but have worked my way to my present position, not only with a view to my own improvement, but, so far as in me lay, to serve the Craft at large. (Loud applause.) I have now to add a few words with respect to the relative position between the late lamented Provincial Grand Master, Lord Rancliffe, and myself, as regards this office. His lordship's father and my own were officers in the Guards together, and were Equerries at the same time to H. R. H. the late Duke of Cumberland, the brother of George the Third, who was Grand Master for several years, and this, in all probability, was the reason of their both becoming Masons, and subsequently Provincial Grand Masters for Leicestershire. I may, perhaps, be allowed in this assembly of Brothers to state, that there was one peculiar coincidence in our family history. The Duke and Duchess of Cumberland were sponsors to Lord Rancliffe and to my sister Mrs. Colonel Burnaby, both of whom took the Christian names of their Royal Highnesses, namely, *Henry Ann Parkyns*, afterwards Lord Rancliffe, and *Henry Ann Fowke*, afterwards Mrs. Burnaby, the gentleman taking the Christian name of a lady, and the lady a gentleman's. The Duchess of Cumberland was, I believe, the first Patroness of the Girl's School which was then called the Cumberland School, established, I fancy, originally by the Chevalier Ruspini, but afterwards encouraged and brought into note by the Duke of Cumberland. I have also here an old printed paper purporting to be a list of the shareholders in a Tontine for raising £5,000 towards building Freemasons' Hall. My father was one of them, and there are here the printed receipts for his share. Amongst the names is that of the Bishop of Osnaburg, one of the lives in the Tontine (age 12), who was no less a personage than the late Commander-in-Chief, the Duke of York, although, at that time, he was only known as Bishop of Osnaburg, and wore the costume of a Bishop, and went to court in lawn sleeves. I should wish, before I conclude, to say one word in respectful memory of our late Provincial Grand Master, for whom I had a sincere regard. There was an openness, sociability, and liveliness, and what I may term a *bon-homme* of character about him that made him popular amongst a large circle of friends and acquaintance, by whom he was much beloved, and especially so by those who best knew him. He had often said to me that he was conscious of his many deficiencies and omissions as Provin-

cial Grand Master. Of this, however, I am certain, that he was proud of the honour, and anxious to do all in his power, to perform the duties of the office.—Peace to his manes!—Brethren in concluding the affairs of the Province I trust I shall be ever careful to observe that “*sauviter in modo*,” which is so essentially necessary in every society; but it will be also my duty, in all cases where my authority may be required for the good of Masonry, not altogether to lose sight of the “*fortiter in re*.” Brethren, it cannot be expected, now the verdure of earlier days has been succeeded “by the sere and yellow leaf” of three score years and ten, that the same activity in your service as formerly can be displayed—of this, however, I feel conscious, that I am animated by the same zeal for the Order I ever possessed, and I trust, with the aid of my Wardens and the other officers of the Provincial Grand Lodge, the province may continue to flourish; for I should indeed grieve if Masonry declined in it under my too feeble sway and superintendence.

The address being concluded the Prov. G. M. gave the health of Bro. W. H. White, Grand Secretary, who recited some of his remembrances of Sir F. Fowke’s early Masonic career, corroborating what was stated in his address, and mentioning the high estimation, in which he was held by the late Duke of Sussex, Grand Master of the Order.

The next toast was that of Bro. Laurence Thompson, Past Grand Deacon of the Grand Lodge, who suitably responded.

The Prov. G. M. proposed “Success to the Boys’ and Girls’ School.”

After which the “Provincial Grand Wardens and the rest of the officers,” was given, which was acknowledged by Bro. Pettifor.

Bro. DOWE wished to propose a toast to those who were absent, those whom they would like to have present with them, the ladies. Let them not be wanting in honour to that toast. They had heard of the lady of the Prov. Grand Master being a life governess of the Children’s Schools; and he had been present at the inauguration of the Asylum for Aged and Decayed Freemasons, where the ladies had lent their powerful assistance. Had he not promised to acquaint them with the secrets of the Masons he would not, however, have got so much money from their pockets. In giving the health of Lady Fowke, he hoped to see the scions of that house following in the footsteps of their father.

The Prov. G. M. acknowledged the compliment, and then gave the name of a Bro. who had for very many years held a prominent post in the Grand Lodge—Bro. Cooke, the Secretary.

One or two other toasts followed, after which the Prov. G. M. retired, a most pleasing evening having been spent, and every Brother being delighted with the day’s proceedings.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.—MONMOUTH.—On Monday, April 20, the Free and Accepted Brethren of the flourishing Loyal Monmouth Lodge, installed their newly-elected W. Master, Bro. J. Pearce King. The Lodge has recently rejoiced in the acquisition of several “good men and true,” and is on the high road towards securing a high and proud position in the world of Masonry. On this occasion there was a large muster of the Brethren, who united in one cordial sentiment of congratulation at the selection made of a presiding officer. Bro. Crook acted as Installing Master.

The Worshipful Master presided at the banquet; and there were also present—Bros. J. E. W. Rolls, D. P. G. M.; T. Dyke, S. W.; T. Prosser, J. W.; J. Rogers, S. D.; James Powell, J. D.; James Mayon and W. Mills, Stewards; Joshua Williams, Treasurer; Roger Bevan, Secre-

tary; John Chilcott, Master of the Ceremonies; A. Rolfs, P. M.; T. Swift, P. M.; W. Davis, P. M.; Justly Pearson, P. M.; G. Crook, P. M.; Capt. Steward; W. F. Price, *M. D.*; J. Ward (Chepstow); D. Baker (Chepstow); W. Sheriff; T. Watkins, J. Webb, J. Embrey, Wood (London), H. Dyke, T. Spacey, — Swabia (London), W. Cowles J. Morgan, John Rees, James Preece, &c.

On the removal of the cloth, the President proposed, as the first toast, "the Queen and the Craft," which was right loyally and Masonically received.

"Prince Albert and the rest of the Royal Family," and "the Earl of Zetland," were the toasts which followed.

The President then said, they would now come nearer home, and he would direct their attention to a toast which he was sure would be to them, as Masons, most satisfactory. He proposed to them the "health of their R. W. P. G. M., Colonel Tynte."

The PRESIDENT—Very happily for him, the next toast would require but few words of comment to recommend it to their notice. He was convinced that it was only necessary for him to mention the name of Bro. Rolfs, their R. W. D. P. G. M. They all knew the urbanity of manner, and the hearty good feeling, exhibited by Bro. Rolfs on all occasions, and his meeting them that day, when he had a number of friends at his own house, showed that he had the interest of Masonry at heart. He would give them, "Health and long life to Bro. Rolfs," which he was sure they would drink with all their hearts.

Bro. ROLFS, on rising to reply, was received with renewed cheering. He said, it was a source of sincere satisfaction to him to have his health proposed and received in so enthusiastic and gratifying a manner. He congratulated them all on the flourishing way in which Freemasonry generally was progressing, and particularly on the rapid strides it was making in Monmouth. Under the able superintendence of their W. M., and his efficient staff of officers, there was no doubt but that their Lodge would continue to increase and flourish, to the great satisfaction of the Craft, and to the good of Freemasonry. He begged leave most sincerely to thank them for the honour they had conferred upon him: but before he resumed his seat he would direct their attention to the next toast which he saw upon the list. It was the health of a gentleman well known to them all, and of whom they had shown their appreciation by choosing him as their W. M. He did not think they could have made a better selection than in his friend, Bro. Pearce King. He begged leave to propose the health of their W. M., a most active and zealous Mason, and one who would exert himself to advance the interests of their Lodge.

Bro. KING said, he rose with a great deal of pleasure, as well as pride, to return thanks for the compliment which they had been pleased to pay to him, and to their D. P. G. M. for the flattering way in which he had introduced his name. It was sometimes customary on these occasions to expatiate on the beauties and advantages of Freemasonry; but they had all been brought from darkness to light, and this was no new science to most of them. Those who had been recently initiated into the mysteries of their Order, he hoped would attend to their duties with diligence during the ensuing year, and he trusted he should be able, by working out the lectures, to make them know something of Masonry. Thus he hoped by their assistance to carry on the campaign with profit and pleasure. Happily they had met, happily might they part, and many times happily meet again.

The President then gave, "Prosperity to the Provincial Grand Lodge of Monmouthshire," and with that toast coupling the name of the worthy Secretary of that Lodge, Bro. Crook.

Bro. Crook responded to the toast, thanking the Brethren for the cordial manner in which they had wished prosperity to the Prov. G. L. He was sure that as long as the Prov. G. L. was supported by the good wishes and feelings of the Brethren, it could scarcely fail to flourish.

The President next gave "the health of the Visiting Brethren," coupling therewith the name of Bro. Swabie, whom he introduced as the member and representative of Freemasonry in Scotland.

Bro. Swabie, in responding to the toast, expressed his admiration of Freemasonry in general, and of the *modus operandi* in the Monmouth Lodge in particular. He had experienced great pleasure in being present amongst them.

The President proposed "the health of the Past-Masters," who had all done their duty admirably, and in whose steps he hoped to follow. He would particularly direct their attention to their immediate P. M., Bro. Justly Pearson, whose valuable services they all appreciated.

Bro. Justly Pearson returned thanks, and in conclusion remarked, that so long as they remembered the grand principles of Masonry, "Fortitude, Temperance, Prudence, and Justice," their Lodge would flourish and be prosperous.

The President next proposed "the health of the S. and J. Wardens," which toast was responded to by Bros. Dyke and Prosser.

The President then proposed in succession "the healths of the Treasurer and Secretary," to which those Officers briefly replied.

"The health of Bro. Capt. Stewart, the Steward of the P. G. Lodge," was the next toast.

"The Deacons," and "the healths of Bros. Dr. Price and H. Dyke," followed. "The health of Bro. Ward and the Chepstow Brethren" was next proposed, and a hope was expressed that, ere long, an efficient Lodge would be formed in Chepstow.

The President next proposed "the Tylers," and other toasts followed. The speeches were interspersed with appropriate songs, and a most pleasant evening was spent.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—WALSALL.—*The Lodge of St. Matthew, No. 786*, celebrated their Anniversary on Tuesday, April 1st, when they were honoured by a numerous attendance of the Brethren from the neighbouring Lodges. Amongst whom were Dr. Bell Fletcher, P. D. P. G. M., Warwickshire; Bro. Dee, P. G., Sec., Staffordshire; Bro. Lloyd, W. M., Howe Lodge; Bro. Capt. Molloy, Western Australia.

Bro. Thos. James, W. M., installed his successor, Bro. Dr. Burton, and before retiring from the chair presented to the Lodge at the request of Mrs. James, a splendid silk banner, which she had worked as a mark of her esteem and respect for the Members of the Lodge. The banner which excited universal admiration, had a full length figure of St. Matthew on one side; and on the reverse the name and number of the Lodge, with the square and compasses, and the motto, "Audi, Vide, Tace," richly embroidered.

Bro. Burton's first act was to present to Bro. Thos. James, in the name of the Lodge, a beautiful Past Master's jewel, and took occasion to observe that without at all detracting from the merits of the previous Masters, the chair of a Lodge had never been more ably filled, the ceremonies more correctly worked, nor the true principles of Masonry

better observed than during the presidency of that Brother. The jewel bore the following inscription:—

“Lodge of St. Matthew, No. 786. To Bro. Thos. James, P. M., as a testimony of their esteem and appreciation of his valuable services to the Lodge. April, 1851.”

The Lodge having been called from labour, the Brethren partook of a banquet, which reflected great credit on the hostess of the New Inn. Several most excellent addresses were delivered, and the attention of the Brethren to the Masonic charities was eloquently enforced by Bro. Bell Fletcher. Bro. Dee congratulated the Members of the Lodge of St. Matthew on their present high position. As Prov. Grand Secretary he has an opportunity of knowing the progress of the various Lodges in the Province, and though having been in existence only four years, there was none making greater strides than this Lodge. Brotherly love and harmony prevailed till past low time, when the Lodge was closed and the Brethren separated.

*May 6.*—The Brethren of St. Matthew’s Lodge met for the purpose of Initiating a gentleman into the Mysteries of Freemasonry, far advanced in life, of the name of James, Father and Uncle to several of the Members. By the kind permission of the W. M., Bro. Dr. Burton, on this occasion, the chair was occupied by a Son of the Candidate, Bro. Howard James, P. M., and all the other Officers officiating at this most interesting ceremony were members of his family, viz.—Bro. Thomas James (Nephew), S. W., Bro. W. James (Son), J. W., Bros. John and Frank James (Nephews), Deacons, and Bro. Sydney James (Nephew), I. G. The Initiation of this Brother must shew to the popular world the value of Freemasonry, and be an assurance that the good conduct of his Sons and Nephews, has led him to form the highest opinion of the principles by which they have been actuated ever since they became “good and faithful” Members of the Order.

**WARWICKSHIRE.—BIRMINGHAM.**—*Faithful Lodge*, No 696, *April 8.*—The Brethren of this Lodge mustered strongly. The W. M. elect, and other officers for the ensuing year, were regularly installed and invested.

*Lodge of Light, Dee’s Royal Hotel, May 13.*—This being the usual day for the installation of the W. M., and appointment of other Officers for the ensuing year, a goodly number of the Brethren attended. The ceremony of installation was performed by Bro. William Lloyd, P. G. Treasurer. The new Master went through the ceremonies of initiating a candidate and raising two F. C.’s in a very creditable manner. The banquet was served in Bro. Dee’s usual good style.

We were pleased at receiving a visit from an old veteran in the Craft, Bro. J. V. Douglass, who was initiated in the mother Kilwinning, more than fifty years back.

*Athol Lodge*, No. 88.—This old Lodge has removed its quarters, and is now held in a noble room, at the White Hart Inn, Digbeth.

**WILTSHIRE.—SALISBURY.**—The interesting ceremonial of the installation of the first W. M. of the new lodge of Elias de Derham, lately established in this city, took place on March 11, the honour of filling the presidential chair having been unanimously conferred upon Bro. Dr. T. R. Moore (who also enjoys, by special dispensation from the M. W. G. Master, the Earl of Zetland), the somewhat unusual privilege of being at the same time W. M. of the Lodge at Southampton. The ceremony

was ably performed by Bros. Stebbing, Slade, and Coxwell (a board of P. Masters from the last-mentioned Lodge), after which the newly installed W. M. proceeded to appoint his officers for the year ensuing. Several joining members were balloted for, and the names of two candidates for initiation proposed and accepted. At the conclusion of the proceedings, the members and visiting Brethren partook of the hospitality of the W. M., who in the proposition of the various loyal, Masonic, and complimentary toasts, delivered some appropriate remarks, expository of the duties and principles of Masons in general, and pointed out the course to be steered by the members of this Lodge in particular, with a view to its stability and permanency.

**WORCESTERSHIRE.—WORCESTER.**—The Prov. Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of England, for the province of Worcester, held a grand meeting in this city on Tuesday, June 17th, in the Lecture Hall of the City, and County Library, Pierpoint Street, on which occasion the installation of the recently appointed Prov. G. M., Henry C. Vernon. Esq., (of Hylton Park, Staffordshire, P. G. W. of the Grand Lodge of England), took place. Being an event of rare occurrence, and the ceremony one of a very imposing character among the Fraternity of Freemasons, great interest was excited, and early in the morning an unusual number of gentlemen were observed making their way to the place of *rendezvous*, where about two hundred of them had assembled at the hour appointed in the official circular for the commencement of business. Among them were Brethren from Kidderminster, Dudley, Bromsgrove, Alcester, Stourbridge, Cheltenham, Upton, with many Masters and Past-Masters of Lodges, with their banners. &c. Several Grand Officers from the neighbouring provinces of Stafford, Hereford, and Warwick were also present.

The business was commenced by the Lodge *Semper Fidelis*, No. 772, of this city, which was honoured on this occasion by the selection of the Prov. G. M. as the place of meeting. The Prov. Grand Lodge was shortly after introduced, and the imposing ceremony of the installation of the W. Prov. G. M. of the Province of Worcester was proceeded with, which was conducted by the Prov. G. M. of Dorsetshire, William Tucker, Esq. An admirable address was afterwards delivered by the newly-installed Prov. G. M., who subsequently appointed his officers.

Business being thus far concluded, a procession of the Officers and Brethren was formed, which moved off from Pierpoint Street, shortly before three o'clock in the afternoon, to attend divine service at All Saints' Church, being preceded by the fine band of the Queen's Own Worcestershire Yeomanry, in military uniform. The weather being delightfully fine the streets were thronged with spectators; the windows and balconies were crowded by fair occupants, whose smiles lent an attraction to the scene, and every available eminence from which a view of the proceedings could be commanded, was eagerly attained. The bells rang merrily, and amidst these festive demonstrations the procession wound on its way along Foregate Street and Broad Street.

Arrived at the Church the band drew up on each side of the gateway, and played the National Anthem, during the performance of which, the Brethren and others forming part of the procession entered the sacred edifice. The crowds assembled in the vicinity were immense, but the strictest order and decorum prevailed. A pleasing feature was the appearance of the school children, who were drawn up on the terrace in front of the church, bearing a number of handsome banners, suitably

inscribed. The Prov. G. M. was conducted to a principal raised seat in the church, and the Mayor, preceded by the civic officials, to the seat appropriated to that officer on state occasions, over which was placed the civic sword. The church was well filled, and many elegantly-dressed ladies were present.

Full choral service was performed; the prayers were intoned by the Rev. C. Eckershall, Rector, and the second lesson read by the Rev. Bro. Paskowitch. Four other clerical Brethren were present, attired in their robes. The musical arrangements for the service were entrusted to Bro. Jabez Jones, the Prov. G. Organist, who secured the valuable assistance of several of the instrumental and vocal members of the local societies. The pieces were beautifully chaunted by the Rev. Bro. Eckershall, and Tallis's responses given with excellent effect by the choir. The Psalms were sung to Havergal's Festival Chant, and the Canticles to Cooke's service in G. The choruses, "And the glory of the Lord," "Lift up your heads," and the "Hallelujah" from the *Messiah* formed the other portions of the service, the whole of which was performed in a manner which gave the most perfect satisfaction and added materially to the completeness of the day's proceedings. The band was led by Bro. D'Egville, and Mr. Sefton, organist of the church, conducted; Bro. Jones presiding at the organ.

The sermon was preached by the Rev. Bro. C. Eckershall who selected for his text the 2nd chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Ephesians, verses 20, 21, 22; "And are built upon the foundation of the Apostles and Prophets, Jesus Christ Himself being the chief corner stone; in whom all the building, fitly framed together, groweth unto an holy temple in the Lord: in whom ye are also builded together for an habitation of God through the Spirit." The Rev. Brother founded an admirable discourse on these words of the Apostle, and at its conclusion a collection was made, which, with additional donations subsequently received, amounted to twenty guineas, which we understand will be thus disposed of—ten guineas to the Girls' School attached to the Order of Freemasons in London, and ten guineas to be left in the hands of the Rector for charitable purposes.

The procession then re-formed, (being marshalled by P. G. S. W. Bennett, with his usual accuracy in all matters connected with the Craft), and returned in the same order to Pierpoint Street, where the business of the Grand Lodge was completed. The Brethren again formed in procession and marched to the Guildhall, where a banquet was provided for them, under the care and superintendence of Mr. Barnett, of the Crown Hotel.

The Chair was taken by the Prov. Grand Master, who was supported on his right by Bro. J. B. Hyde, (the newly appointed Deputy Prov. Grand Master), Bro. William Tucker, (the Prov. Grand Master for Dorsetshire,) and Bro. Edmund A. H. Lechmere, (Prov. Senior Grand Deacon), Bro. the Rev. George R. Portal, (Prov. Senior Grand Warden of Oxfordshire), Bro. W. Lloyd, (Prov. Grand Treasurer for the Staffordshire and Warwickshire Grand Lodges); and on his left by Bro. the Rev. Dr. Bowles, (Prov. Grand Master of Hertfordshire), Bro. Col. Burlton (Prov. Grand Master of Bengal), the Worshipful the Mayor, Bro. W. S. P. Hughes; Bro. George Scarsbrook, (Prov. Grand Secretary for Hertfordshire), Bro. F. T. Elgie, (Prov. Grand Treasurer for Worcestershire), Bro. G. Hallam, (Past Prov. Grand Senior Warden for Staffordshire,) and Bro. Cobley, the Worshipful Master of

Lodge *Semper Fidelis*. 772. The company numbered upwards of 130.

The cloth having been withdrawn, and thanks returned by the Chaplain to "The Great Architect of the Universe," for blessings received upon that, as on all other occasions, the P. G. M. retired, in consequence of indisposition, when the chair was taken by Bro. Hyde.

The first toast of the evening was "the Queen and the Craft," which experienced that reception which is usual among all classes on the mention of the name of the Sovereign, and more particularly among Freemasons.

A number of other toasts followed, including "the Grand Master of England, the Earl of Zetland;" "the D. G. M. of England, the Earl of Yarborough, and the other Grand Officers," to which Bro. W. Tucker replied in the following terms:—

My Brethren,—Often as I have been called upon to make a speech at a Masonic Banquet, never did I feel so diffident as on the present occasion, because I am now, for the first time, called on to return thanks for our Grand Master, the Earl of Zetland, a nobleman, who, in whatever light he is considered, either as a private gentleman, or as a public character, is alike kind, gentlemanlike, and affable to all, and eminently fitted to fill the chair as the chief of the Masonic Craft. In the Earl of Yarborough, the D. G. M., you have also a nobleman, who has distinguished himself in his Parliamentary career, not more than he has endeared himself to all, who honour him for his many private virtues: as D. G. M., I must say I have never seen any one who has, as a chairman, conducted Masonic meetings more ably. For and on behalf of the G. M. and D. G. M., with the other officers of Grand Lodge, I return you my best thanks. But to ourselves: you have done me the honour of drinking my health as the Installing Master, this day; I do feel particularly proud of having been invited to perform this highly honourable office; and more so, as I see, on my left, Dr. Bowles, whom I had the great pleasure of placing in his chair at Hereford, last year. It is indeed a circumstance that rarely occurs for one brother, in so short a period, to place two such Masonic chiefs at the head of their respective provinces—men who cannot fail to throw a lustre on whatever they undertake, and under whose guidance and advice, Masonry is sure to flourish. We must now come directly home, and to ourselves, to look at our own P. G. M., Bro. Vernon, whose installation we have this day witnessed; in him, you have a good man and true, one who obeys the moral law; one, who having ever acted on the Masonic principles in every relation of life, has justly and properly become beloved and respected by all, more particularly by the Masonic Fraternity; such a man has the G. M. chosen, and such a man I have had the high honour of installing; the whole Craft, searched and researched, could not have found a Brother more eminently calculated for the position of your P. G. M. Let me then congratulate you, on this occasion, as your Masonic chief, a congratulation, in which, I am certain, every good man and Mason will join, when they see that our Bro. Vernon possesses every moral and social virtue which can adorn the human character. It is indeed a pleasure to look on so bright a picture; but it cannot be denied that there are occasionally to be found, in our ranks, bad men, bad Masons, men who have not acted up to the solemn and serious vows which they have taken; still in a society, so vastly extended as that of Freemasonry, this is not to be wondered at; all large flocks contain a

few black sheep, but when such men are found in our Order, they are most justly punished, by being despised and scorned of all, as unworthy Members. Such a one is the man who swears to his neighbours and disappoints him; such is the man who makes Freemasonry subservient to dishonourable purposes, who receives his brother's secrets as a brother, and sells them for filthy lucre. Should such a man, I say, be found, he deserves the severest censure, and will sooner or later meet with condign punishment;—so long as he continue in the Craft *unrepentant*, he stands before all honest men and Masons as a wilfully perjured individual. I trust that I can flatter myself that no such character exists among us here present, that Freemasonry has taken too deep and lasting a hold on us to permit of such apostacy from our Order. If such an one does exist, and is present, let him turn from the error of his ways, and repent. I thank you all for your attention, and beg, in conclusion, to propose for your acceptance “the health of the Prov. Grand Master, Bro. H. C. Vernon,” and I congratulate you and the province generally on the presidency of so intelligent and efficient a Mason, and so excellent and worthy a citizen.

The toast was drank with enthusiasm. Want of time, as well as of space, precludes our doing justice to the several admirable addresses generally delivered on the occasion. On “the health of the Prov. Grand Master of Herefordshire,” however, being proposed, and drank with great cordiality, Dr. Bowles rose and spoke to the following effect:—

“We have heard some beautiful addresses to-day, which prove that out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh. I cannot approach unto such eloquence, for it is my misfortune to belong to that numerous class of persons who find it so very much easier to swallow good things than to utter them, and in whose post-prandial speeches there is always such a somniferous resemblance that they are only endurable in proportion to their brevity. (Laughter.) I heartily wish, Brethren, both for your sakes and my own, that upon the present occasion it were in my power to flavour the *toast* which has just been so eloquently proposed, and so well received, by pouring over it a few drops of your far-famed Worcestershire sauce, which, if we may credit the advertisements, imparts an exquisite relish to everything, and possesses so many tonic and invigorating properties. As it is, I can only bespeak your fraternal indulgence, begging of you to accept with kindness the thanks which I offer with sincerity, and entreating you to believe that my heart feels what my tongue utters when I declare that I have derived unmingled satisfaction from the entire proceedings of this day. I lament that illness has compelled the absence of my Hon. Friend from the chair, and nevertheless I congratulate him on his having been selected to preside over a province so rich in recollections of the past; so hopeful in anticipations of the future. (Cheers.) It is indeed a proud and dignified position to be the Masonic chief of this ancient and noble city—a city which, as the motto which I observed over the portal on entering your hall to-day, has won the proud name of the faithful city—a city in which the first Christian church in this diocese was planted, upwards of eleven hundred years ago; which can name amongst its bishops the brave and noble-minded martyr, Latimer; the pious and learned Stillingfleet; the classical philologist, Hurd; and where the men have ever been renowned for their loyalty, and the women justly celebrated for their beauty and revered for their virtue. (Cheers.) These glorious reminiscences of the past, Brethren, will shine upon your onward path and stimulate

your Masonic exertions for the future, and therefore do I hope, and therefore do I believe, that under the able government of my Hon. and valued friend, you will become zealous working Masons, in all the duties of charity, mutual good offices, and brotherly love ; and that ever remembering your Masonic obligations, you will be the helpers of right, the redressors of wrong, a blessing and an example to all around you. (Great applause.) It is true, indeed, as we were told this morning, that having ceased to be practical Masons, we can no longer rear those stupendous material structures which were the glory of their own age and continue to be the admiration of ours ; but, if animated by that true spirit of Masonry which inspired the patriarchs, when they erected altars to the Lord, we can all be the builders of the far more glorious temple of moral, religious, and universal brotherhood—a temple whose foundations rest upon the Rock of ages, and whose top-stone shall reach to the throne of God.” (Long continued cheering.) He continued, “Brethren, I ought to apologise for detaining you so long, but an incident happened to me to-day, which, although one of the realities of life, might well be told in the pages of romance. On entering your Lodge-room to-day I was so much struck by the strong resemblance which one of the gentlemen present bore to my late father, that I requested my Hon. Friend, the Prov. Grand Master for Dorset, to introduce me, and after a few minutes’ conversation I found to my surprise and delight, that in Col. Burlton, the Prov. Grand Master of Bengal, I had met not only with a Brother Mason, but with one of kindred blood. The gallant Colonel’s mother was a Bowles of the same family as my own, and here we met to-day for the first time in our lives. My gallant relative has expressed a wish, to which my heart warmly responds, that henceforth we may be united in the bonds of friendship as well as by the ties of kindred, and thus prove that it is ‘good for brethren to dwell together in unity.’”

This toast was followed by that of Bro. Col. Burlton, the Prov. Grand Master for Bengal, who, in returning thanks said—

Right Worshipful Sir and Brethren, I am a rough soldier, more accustomed to wield the sword than the pen—more at home in a jungle than in the attempt to make a speech. I cannot address you with the wit, humour, and nervous eloquence of my relative Dr. Bowles, but I heartily thank you both for the manner in which you have received my health, and for the sympathy with which you heard my cousin relate the singular discovery we made to-day. I recognize most gladly a relation of whom I had before only heard, and I am proud of having been descended from so ancient a family as ours, and I hope to transmit our escutcheon to my children as untarnished as I received it from our ancestors. (Cheers.) The gallant Colonel stated that he had been in India for more than forty years, without visiting England, therefore it could not be surprising to the Brethren that he had lost sight of so near a relative, even as the Rev. Doctor ; but he imagined they could well conceive the delight he experienced in meeting with such a kind reception on that day in his native land, and at the unexpected family recognition which had occurred. (Applause.)

The CHAIRMAN then gave, in most complimentary terms, the health of his Worship the Mayor, thanking him for the honour he had done the Lodge and the Brethren, by his condescension in honouring them that day ; not only as a Mason, but in his official capacity as Chief Magistrate of the city. (This toast was received with deserved and oft-repeated plaudits.)

His Worship neatly and briefly returned thanks, and complimented the Brethren on their loyalty to the throne, reverence for the laws, and willing and cheerful obedience at all times to constituted authority. (Great applause.)

Upon the health of "The Visitors" being proposed, Bro. George Scarsbrook thus replied:—It has been said this evening that out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh, but if I might, without presumption, be permitted to say so, I would venture to suggest that there might be an exception to this general rule; indeed my experience at this moment tells me that it is so, because I feel that my heart is full to overflowing with gratitude for the honour which you have conferred upon me in proposing my health, whilst my tongue falters in giving utterance to those sentiments. (Applause). From the Masonic proceedings of to day I have received instruction, encouragement, and delight—instruction by the very admirable manner in which the working of the Lodge was performed; encouragement to render myself, by studious research, better enabled to understand the mysteries, and practice the precepts of Masonry, and delight at having formed the acquaintance of so many distinguished Brethren. (Continued cheering). My first wish to become a Mason arose from my having heard of its excellent and truly noble Charities—charities by which the young are trained up in the paths of virtue and religion, and where expiring age finds a shelter from the storms of life. (Hear, hear). He concluded an eloquent address by remarking that Charities, such as those of the Brethren, bless the givers as well as the receivers, for,

"Each act of charity and mercy done  
High o'er the wrecks of time shall live aloft,  
Eternal as the heavens, and beautiful bloom  
In other worlds and realms beyond the tomb."

The following toasts were given in the course of the evening, and were suitably acknowledged, viz:—"Bro. J. B. Hyde;" "the Rev. C. Eckershall," and thanks to him for the excellent sermon he had preached on the occasion, with a distinct wish that he would allow the same to be published; "the Master of the Semper Fidelis Lodge, No. 772," and thanks to him for the reception which had been given to the Brethren, and the admirable manner in which the proceedings had been conducted; "the Brethren who conducted the musical performance," &c.

The Lodge was closed about ten o'clock, when the Brethren separated highly pleased with the successful termination of the day's proceedings.

**YORKSHIRE.—DEWSBURY.—Masonic Ball.**—The annual Masonic Ball came off on the 27th February last, in the beautiful room of the Three Grand Principles, Lodge No 251, Dewsbury. There was a somewhat smaller attendance than usual, owing to deaths and other causes in the families of the Brethren. No sooner however had the dancing commenced, than the Brethren and their fair partners, forgetting the paucity of numbers, appeared to make up in spirit and enjoyment what was wanting in other respects; so that the blush of rosy morn, ushering in the king of day, had begun to unfold, ere many who had "tript the light fantastic toe" through every dance, thought fit to lead their partners to their homes, to dream of smiles and jocund strains in the arms of the drowsy god Morpheus.

**LEEDS.**—The Provincial Grand Lodge of West Yorkshire was holden in the Lodge Room of the Alfred Lodge, No. 384, at the Griffin Inn, West-bar, Leeds, on Monday, January 6. Present:—

Bro. C. Lee, D. P. G. M., and the rest of the Prov. Grand Officers : Bro. J. W. Collins, Minerva Lodge, No. 311, Hull ; and W. Masters, P. Masters, Officers, and Brethren, from Lodges Nos. 73, 179, 251, 293, 322, 330, 342, 364, 365, 379, 382, 384, 385, 642, 727, and 763.

The Lodges having been called over, the Prov. Grand Lodge was opened in form, with solemn prayer. The minutes of the P. G. L., held at Heckmondwike, June 21, 1850, were read and confirmed. The petition of Bro. J. Brown, of Lodge No. 365, was presented and read, when it was resolved, that the sum of 10*l.* be appropriated to the relief of the petitioner. The D. P. G. M. called upon Bro. Perkins, of Lodge No. 364, and complimented him upon an instructive Masonic Lecture, delivered to the Brethren of his Lodge ; and upon Bro. Smith, of Lodge No. 365, and congratulated him on the receipt of a fraternal Masonic token from a venerable and respected Brother of that Lodge. The Brethren from Lodge No. 727, were called for and complimented on the respectable manner in which they had conducted their Masonic Ball, for which a dispensation had been granted ; and the D. P. G. M. took the opportunity of stating to the Brethren that he should deem it to be his duty to withhold the grant of any dispensation, on any future application, if the slightest departure from right order and propriety should be permitted in any Lodge, to which dispensation for such festive purpose had been granted. The Prov. Grand Lodge was then closed in form with solemn prayer.

After the business of the Lodge was concluded, the Brethren sat down to refreshment, prepared for the occasion ; and when the usual toasts, had been drank, Loyal and Masonic, each departed to their homes like honest men, good and true."

**WAKEFIELD.**—A Provincial Grand Lodge was held on Saturday, the 29th of March, for the purpose of paying honour and respect to the memory of Bro. George Henry France, P. G. D. C. and P. P. S. G. W., lately deceased ; at which the following Grand Officers and other members of the Craft were present : Bro. C. Lee, D. P. G. M., and the rest of the Prov. Grand Officers, together with Masters, P. Masters, Officers and Brethren from Lodges Nos. 73, 174, 179, 251, 364, 365, 379, 382, 384, 529, and 727.

The Lodges having been called over, the Brethren formed in Masonic order, and proceeded, seniors first, to the late residence of the departed Brother, where, facing about, the funeral cortege moved to the parish church, the juniors going first, and the Prov. Grand Lodge last, all in full mourning, with black crape rosettes on the aprons, black crape covering the collars. Silence reigned throughout the ranks. On reaching the church, the Brethren opened to the right and left, and when the mourning family had passed, the D. P. G. M. and the Brethren in succession followed into the ancient church, and filing right and left took their seats in the aisle of this venerable edifice.

The Rev. Samuel Sharp, the vicar, read the beautiful service of the church for the dead, in a most impressive manner. Bro. White, the Prov. Grand Organist, presided at the organ, whose tones struck with deep and solemn effect upon the mourners' ears, as the sad procession moved from the church towards the last resting-place of the departed Brother.

After the funeral obsequies had been concluded, the Brethren followed the bereaved family in procession, to the late dwelling of him whom they had long loved, whose loss they all so deeply deplored.

The Brethren returned to the room in which they had at first assembled, when the Lodge was opened in the first degree, under the direction of Bro. C. Clapham, P. M. of Lodge No. 179, of which Bro. France had for many years been a member, and of which he was a bright ornament and a zealous supporter. The Prov. Grand Chaplain read an impressive Masonic funeral service with great pathos and effect, and the silent honours to departed worth were given. The Lodge closed, and the Brethren separated, deeply sorrowing.

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ROYAL ARCH.—WEYMOUTH.—On Thursday, May 29, being Ascension day, a solemn Conclave of the religious and military Order of Knights Templar, was held in the Sovereign Order of the R. C., which commenced by distributing the benefactions of the Knights to twelve of the aged and infirm poor of the town, who will be continued on the list as pensioners for the annual distribution. Seats were arranged for them in a semicircular form in the centre of the chapel, facing the east, where they rested until the whole had arrived, the Organist in the mean time giving them a kindly welcome with a voluntary on the organ. Each person received a loaf of bread and some new coin, which drew forth many expressions of gratitude from them; they also appeared pleased at the privilege of being introduced into the interior of a Mason's Lodge, so elegantly arranged as that at Weymouth. After they had withdrawn, the Knights repaired to their stalls for the private duties of the Order, during which one of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem was installed as a S. P. R. C. A short and interesting lecture suitable to the day was delivered, and the proceedings closed at half-past nine o'clock, when the company immediately separated as is customary with them. This being also the Thanksgiving Day for the restoration of the Royal Family to the throne of these realms, the subject was loyally and properly introduced. The Prov. Grand Lodge for Dorset will be held at Weymouth for the present year, when it is probable a Provincial Encampment will also be held at the same time, to afford an opportunity to those Brethren of the other Lodges for taking their degrees, who may be desirous of doing so, this being the only Lodge in the province, with an Encampment attached to it.

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## SCOTLAND.

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ABERDEEN.—March 21st, the City Provincial Lodge met in the Masonic Hall Union Street; in the absence of Bro. Alex. Hadden, P. G. M., and his depute and substitute, the chair was filled by Bro. J. Rettie, the W. M. of St. Machar's Lodge, No. 54. The Lodge was opened in-form, and after the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed, the election of those office bearers who are annually chosen by the Lodge took place, after which they were installed by the acting P. G. M., who regretted that the P. G. M. was not present to perform that duty himself. The P. G. Secretary read a letter from Bro. Beveridge, Secretary to the Aberdeen Masonic Club, requesting the P. G. L. to give their opinion with regard to the conduct of the Club in issuing a

circular to the Lodges throughout Scotland on the Proxy question, which had been characterised by the Secretary of the Grand Lodge as incorrect and not consistent with fact, although the Club had obtained documents to prove the correctness of the statements made in that circular; the Club therefore wished the opinion of the P. G. L. upon these points; after discussion it was moved by Bro. Stabler, W. M. of Old Aberdeen Lodge, and seconded by Bro. Farquhar, W. M. of St. Nicholas Lodge, that the letter be laid on the table for consideration at the next meeting—Bro. Stabler said, that as a Member of the P. G. L., he could not recognise Masonic Clubs—he was not a Member of a Club—and as there was no such bodies as Clubs authorised by the Laws and Constitutions, he thought that the subject of the letter could not be entertained; at the same time he thought that there could be no harm in its being laid upon the table for the next three months, and moved accordingly. Bro. Winchester, G. Secretary, moved that the letter be not received, which being seconded, the acting P. G. M. stated that a vote might be avoided if Bro. Beveridge would agree to withdraw his letter, and come before the P. G. L. as a Brother of the province, or a Member of the P. G. L., and state the case to the effect that he wished to have the opinion of the Lodge with regard to the enclosures, which the letter contained; this the Bro. declined to do, and Bro. Stabler's motion was carried.

Bro. Stabler then rose and said, that, as Master of his Lodge, he had received the roll from the Grand Lodge, containing a letter or circular from the Grand Secretary to all the Lodges, which he had no doubt the Brethren had seen; although not a member of a Masonic Club, and, although he could not recognise the Clubs as Masonic bodies, he wished to move a protest against the circular issued by the Grand Secretary, as he considered it subversive of Masonry, which was free; and with every wish to give obedience to the Grand Lodge, and to act in accordance with its laws, yet he could but protest against the principles implied in that circular; as although it might do very well for the Grand Lodge to lord it over Lodges that were dormant, he, for one, could not allow it now to try and lord it over those, which were not in that position; he concluded by reading the Protest, and moving that it be entered in the minutes, and that a copy be sent to the Grand Lodge, in order to show its Members that sterling and manly Masonry still exists in Aberdeen. Bro. Findlay, of St. Nicholas Lodge, seconded the reception of the Protest, which was as follows:—

The Aberdeen City Prov. Grand Lodge, having taken into their consideration the letter issued by the Secretary of Grand Lodge to the Masters of Lodges, 21st February, 1861, are of opinion that such a circular should not have been issued, and protest against the opinions expressed in it; as not only derogative to the character of the Craft in Scotland, but diametrically opposed to the ancient customs and established usages which have hitherto been inculcated among Freemasons. As Brethren are taught that it is the duty of Master Masons to give instruction in Masonic subjects, according to their ability, those Brethren who are less informed—whether the subject be the routine of ceremonial, or the Laws and Constitutions of Grand Lodge, have an undoubted right to meet when and where they will, to discuss such matters for their own information, so long as they do not infringe the landmarks, or violate the Laws and Constitutions. This Provincial Grand Lodge protests against such penalties, as “suspension,” and “expulsion from

the Order," against Brethren who may think it necessary to use the press, as a means of communicating their ideas on Masonic subjects. "Masonry is free," and unless Brethren, when they use that most powerful instrument, trespass the landmarks, or circulate falsehoods concerning the Brotherhood, they ought not to be punished. The press is now called in to aid the discussion of almost every subject, to investigate right from wrong, truth from falsehood, and it is the opinion of this Prov. Grand Lodge that Freemasonry should form no exception to this rule. The A. C. Prov. Grand Lodge protest against the interference of the Grand Lodge with any unauthorised Masonic bodies, over whom she can have no control; as such a step is likely to lead to a result similar to that which took place in 1818, when she interfered with another Masonic body.

The Aberdeen Prov. Grand Lodge are of opinion that information is much wanted by the Lodges; that intelligence on Grand Lodge business, the state of Lodges generally, and other topics connected with the Craft, ought to be transmitted in a more ample manner than has hitherto been the case. Such a step would be a great improvement, and would tend to foster that respect and esteem, which it is the duty of Lodges to pay to the Grand Lodge—which a Circular such as the one under consideration, cannot but alienate.

The Protest was carried over an amendment "that it lie on the table for three months;" three of the Brethren dissented from this resolution. Some minor business being settled, the acting P. G. M. addressed the Lodge, again stating that he regretted the absence of the P. G. M. and the other officers appointed by the P. G. M. with Commissioners, that during the last year, the P. G. M. had only been once at the Lodge, the substitute P. G. M. twice, and one of the Wardens once; that it had fallen to his lot as W. M. of St. Machar's Lodge, to preside over this Lodge twice in that time. Such lack of attendance was ample proof that there was much need of reform in the system at present employed in the constituting Prov. Grand Lodges; and whilst such was the case with them, it was no great wonder that there were complaints about the Grand Lodge itself. It was the duty of Lodges to examine and consider the Laws and Constitutions, that they might take such steps as are necessary to put the Craft upon a right footing; the Lodges alone could do this, and they would be in a more likely position to carry out the principles of Freemasonry, if those, in each province, had power to elect their own office-bearers; the same power which is invested in every individual Lodge in Scotland. Bro. Findlay asked if there would be any objection to a report of the proceedings of this meeting, and circulating the same amongst the Lodges in Scotland, as it might be of advantage to the Craft generally, to show what was doing in the north. Bro. Winchester, the P. G. Secretary, stated that he did not think that any report of the meeting could be circulated, and that, in his opinion, it would be an infringement on the Laws.

The acting P. G. M. put an end to the discussion by giving, as P. G. M., full liberty to any Brother or Brethren to print, publish, or circulate, a full, true, and particular account of the proceedings of the meeting—there being no rule or law in the Constitutions of the Grand Lodge of Scotland against it; he held in his hand a report of a meeting in Glasgow—or a speech of the substitute P. G. M. of that province—which was in itself evidence that the Lodge required very much information on Masonic matters generally. The Lodge was then closed in form.

GLASGOW.—*Grand Masonic Demonstration.*—The Victoria Bridge, of which the foundation stone was laid on Wednesday, the 9th April, replaces “Old Glasgow Bridge,” which, erected before the middle of the 14th century, has existed for more than 500 years. At that early period the Masonic Craft in Scotland possessed the secret of rearing enduring structures, if they were not always distinguished for the conveniences of modern times. On this occasion, all the grounds round the cathedral, and the rising ground of the Necropolis in the distance, were crowded to excess by the multitudes attracted by the display. The bands of the Lodges lined the walk from the gate to the cathedral, and played several national airs as the Lodge filed into the edifice. The magistrates and council of Glasgow, the bridge trustees, and other civic authorities, met in the Lady Chapel of the Cathedral, at half-past eleven o’clock. Previously to taking their places in the choir of the cathedral, the Grand Marshal, Capt. J. Smart, arranged them according to the programme. The Grand Lodge having closed and opened in the Chapter-house at half-past eleven o’clock, the other Lodges closed and opened in their respective halls, when they afterwards assembled in the nave. Divine Service in the cathedral commenced at twelve o’clock, the sermon being preached by the Rev. Bro. Leckie, of Shuttlestone, Deputy Grand Chaplain. The text selected was from Ephesians v., verse 2—“And walk in love, as Christ also hath loved us.” The Lord Provost and magistrates occupied the front gallery, and the Duke of Athol occupied a pew in the gallery between the middle pillars, on the left of the pulpit, Sheriff Alison being on the left hand of the Grand Master. Immediately after the service the procession was marshalled, the Masonic Lodges numbering forty-three. On arriving at the site of the bridge, the Lord Provost, magistrates, councillors, bridge and river trustees, judicial and civil officers of the corporation, sheriffs, members of Parliament, lieutenantancy, justices of peace, military officers, took their places in the enclosure on the platform, on the east side of the foundation stone. When the Junior Lodge arrived at the gate of the enclosure at the foot of Stockwell-street, it remained stationary, opening right and left, and so on with all the Lodges, to the Grand Lodge. The Grand Lodge then advanced through all the Lodges, entering the enclosure followed by the other Lodges in seniority.

The area, when the Masonic body had fairly drawn up, presented one of the most brilliant spectacles ever witnessed. The banners of the Lodges, with their devices waving in the gentle breeze—the sashes and the emblems decorating the Brethren—the flags floating hither and thither, wherever a staff could be planted, and the varied hues of the ladies’ dresses on the platform made up an elegant *ensemble*.

When silence was proclaimed by the Grand Marshal, the band played the National Anthem. When the Anthem was finished, the Lord Provost, in the name of the bridge trustees, asked the Grand Master to proceed with the ceremony of laying the stone. The Grand Chaplain then advanced, and offered up prayer. The Grand Treasurer then deposited a glass bottle, hermetically sealed, containing specimens of all the gold, silver, and copper coins of the present reign. The Grand Secretary then deposited another glass bottle, hermetically sealed, containing records, &c.; and the Grand Clerk read the inscription on the plate, and deposited it in the foundation stone. The inscription was as follows:—

VICTORIA BRIDGE.

“From the continued increase of the City of Glasgow and surrounding

districts, and to provide more ample means of communication between the north and south side of the city, the ancient bridge formerly called the Bishop's Bridge, and latterly the Stockwell Bridge, has been taken down; and by the favour of the Almighty God, in the presence of Sir James Anderson, the Lord Provost, and the other magistrates and councillors, His Grace the Duke of Athol, Master of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons in Scotland, assisted by the other Lodges, laid the foundation stone of this bridge, to be called the Victoria Bridge, on the 9th day of April, Anno Domini 1851, and of Freemasonry, 5851, and in the 14th year of the reign of our Gracious Sovereign Queen Victoria."

The names of the Lord Provost, magistrates, and councillors of the city, the names of the bridge trustees, of the builder, and other gentlemen connected with the erection of the bridge followed. The operatives having completed their part of the ceremony, the Grand Wardens delivered to the Grand Master the level and the plummet. The Substitute-Grand Master delivered to the Grand Master the mallet. His Grace then laid the foundation stone of the bridge, with all the honours usual on such occasions, pronouncing the benediction:—"May the Grand Architect of the Universe enable us successfully to carry on and finish the work of which we have now laid the foundation stone, and every undertaking which may tend to the advantage of the City of Glasgow and its neighbourhood, and may this bridge be long preserved from peril and decay." The Substitute Grand Master then delivered to the Grand Master a cornucopia, the Senior Grand and Junior Grand Wardens silver vases, with wine and oil. The Grand Master, having spread a sheaf of corn on the stone, and poured out wine and oil, conformably to ancient custom, said:—"Praise be to the Lord, immortal and eternal, who formed the heavens, laid the foundations of the earth, and extended the waters beyond it—who supports the pillars of nations, and maintains in order and harmony surrounding worlds. We implore Thy aid, and may the continued blessing of an all-bounteous Providence be the lot of these our native shores; and may the Almighty Ruler of events deign to direct the hand of our Gracious Sovereign, so that she may pour down blessings upon her people; and may her people, living under sage laws, and a free government, ever feel grateful for the blessings they enjoy."

At the conclusion of the prayer, the Brethren gave three cheers, while the band performed the Masons' Anthem. The treasurer to the bridge trust then presented to the senior master builder, Bro. York, a purse of gold, saying, that it was the pleasure of the Grand Master that those who hewed the stones, and those who laid them, and all who assisted, should "rejoice in the light."

His Grace the Grand Master ascended the platform to the site of the stone, and addressed the assembly.

Sir James Anderson, Lord Provost of the city, then, in name of the bridge trustees, returned thanks for the services which the Duke had rendered. He said, "When we contemplate, my lord duke, the state of things at the time when the foundation of the former bridge was laid, and contrast it with that which exists now, how striking is the change! At that time the population of this city probably was not the hundredth part of what it now is. The river, at the point, at which we now stand, might have been, without much difficulty, waded across, and no vessel approached within many miles of the Broomilaw. Now there is an extensive harbour, crowded with ships from all parts of the world, and the

requirements of the present time, accordingly, are very different from what they were then. We are now going to erect a bridge of sixty feet in width, where one of only twelve feet in width stood then.

The ceremonial was then concluded with three cheers.

The Lord Provost, magistrates, councillors, and trustees, and other civic bodies, then returned to the City-buildings, Wilson-street, followed by the Grand Lodge. The duty of the civic bodies there terminated. The Grand Lodge closed in the Burgh Court Hall. The other Lodges retired from the site by the west door, opening to Clyde-street, and returned to their respective places of meeting.

*Masonic Festival.*—The Lodge St. Mark held their annual festival this year in the Merchants' Hall, Glasgow, on the 25th April, the feast day of their titular saint. The attendance of the Craft was more numerous than on any former occasion, and the affair went off with more than the usual spirit. The Brethren of the Lodge of Glasgow, St. John, and the Kilwinning No. 4, appeared in great force, and there were respectable deputations from the St. Mungo's of this city, and the Thistle and Rose from Stevenston. Along with the latter of these was the venerable minstrel, Bro. Francis Love, well known throughout Ayrshire for his popular lyrics, and for his amiable qualities. Besides these, the festival was honoured by the presence of many of our most respected citizens, including some of the civic dignitaries, and other gentlemen of merit and distinction. The excellent band of the 93rd Regiment, under the conduct of Bro. Signor d'Angelis, added greatly, by their spirit-stirring strains, to the delights of this joyous evening. We have also reason to know that, in addition to the aid at all times so fully rendered to the poor and worthy Masonic applicant, a liberal sum is to be presented to one or more of the public Charities—an example, every way worthy of imitation.

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## IRELAND.

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LIMERICK, *Masonic Ball 23rd April.*—This magnificent festive assembly responsive to the appeal of Charity, was held at the Theatre Royal, Henry Street, and was attended by the *élite* of the gentry of this and the surrounding districts.—A special railway train, from Tipperary arrived at nine o'clock, with a number of the Craft, ladies, gentlemen, and military officers. The Worshipful Master of the Lodge No. 13, Bro. Lloyd, at ten o'clock, received the Grand Master of North Munster, Bro. M. Furnell, with the customary forms and observances of the ancient and honourable Order of Masonry; on which important occasion the Master also was attended and assisted by the Wardens, Officers, Committee, Past-Masters, Stewards, &c.

The ancient and honourable Fraternity may exult with feelings of laudable gratification upon the eminent success attending this grand festive exhibition. "Peace, love, and harmony," the fundamental rules of this admirable Institution, gladly imparted their hallowed influence, upon this happy occasion, to the sacred claim of Charity, through the zealous efforts of the Masonic Brotherhood. The Master's throne was

raised upon a dais in the centre and above the other Masonic stalls, the banner with coat of arms of each Knight being suspended above his stall in pictorial tableaux. At 10 o'clock the G. M. of North Munster, Bro. M. Furnell, arrived in full Masonic costume, and was received in the vestibule with all the honours of the Craft, by the W. M., Bro. H. V. Lloyd, and officers of Lodge 13, and was preceded by the members of the Lodge, two and two, and having made a measured circuit of the ball room, to the tune of the Masonic Anthem, was conducted to the throne of state, where being duly installed, he received the obeisance of the brethren, with the well known fraternal salute. After this ceremonial the stewards gave the welcome signal for opening the ball, and dancing commenced.

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## COLONIAL.

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**AUSTRALASIA.**—From those regions of the antipodes it is satisfactory to be able to furnish information, of a particularly gratifying character. We find on reference to the "Freemason's Quarterly Review" for June, 1839, that our Bro. the Rev. Charles Woodward, B. C. L., then Chaplain to the British Lodge, No. 8, took leave on a Government appointment, on which occasion the Lodge presented him with a very handsome jewel as a token of their esteem. The remarks of the Editor on that occasion, that the Brethren in the southern hemisphere would find an able and zealous adviser, have, we are happy to say, been fully realized. He is now very recently returned amongst us, and by the same mail we have received a number of the *Sydney Herald* containing the following report, &c., of a parting dinner to our Brother, and the presentation of a purse of 100 guineas, as a substantial memorial of their sympathy and esteem. We subjoin an account of this, as it will, we are sure, be a satisfactory proof that Masonry is flourishing in this colony. Since the patent for constituting a Prov. G. L. was forwarded from England, Bro. Woodward appears to have laboured hard to organize the proceedings of the Craft in the double capacity of Provincial Grand Chaplain and Secretary. In so extensive a territory it must have been attended with considerable labour and correspondence. The result, however, has been the establishment of various Lodges in different parts of that vast country, under the English Constitution. In the metropolis of Sydney the Lodges are working well, and we have before us a copy of the Oration delivered by Bro. Woodward at the consecration of the Provincial Grand Lodge and Installation of the Master, on which occasion there was an assemblage of more than two hundred Brethren.

**NEW SOUTH WALES.**—**SYDNEY.**—The following interesting correspondence has lately passed between the Goulbourn Lodge, New South Wales, and the Rev. Bro. C. Woodward, upon his leaving the colony to return to England:—

*To the Chaplain and Provincial Grand Secretary of New South Wales.*—*Rev. Sir and Brother,*—We, the Worshipful Master, Officers, and Brethren of the Goulbourn Lodge of Australia, having learned that you are shortly about to proceed to Europe, and aware of the deep interest you have always taken, and the valuable services you have rendered to the cause of Masonry in this distant colony, beg leave to address you previous to your departure for England, and to convey to you as well our regret at your departure as the high sense of esteem and respect for yourself personally.

We are aware, Sir, that to your fostering care and zealous exertions may be attributed the formation of a new Lodge in the metropolis, viz., the Sydney Samaritan Lodge, which we believe bids fair to add strength and stability to the ancient and honourable institution of Masonry in this remote colony.

For the prompt and courteous attention paid to our communications to you in your capacity of Prov. Grand Sec., of New South Wales, when desirous to establish this Lodge, we beg to express our cordial thanks and gratitude, and to assure you that we look forward with pleasure to the time when you will again return amongst us to encourage and promote by your zeal the ancient and honourable institution of Masonry.

Wishing yourself and family a prosperous and pleasant voyage, with the pleasing hope that we may yet live to meet you here in Brotherly love and harmony.

We are, Reverend Dear Sir and Brother, fraternally yours,

(Signed) Wm. Ross, W. M.; N. Mandleson, P. M.; David Patterson, S. W.; Edward Hillyard, J. W.; Dennis Gillespie, S. D.; S. Emanuel, J. D.; J. Davis, Treasurer; James Lyon, Sec.; William Dignan, J. G.; Minian Telfer, Tyler. Francis McArthur, Joseph Collins, Moss Menks, William Davies, Philip Dignan, Lewis Jones, N. C. Phillips, Robert Waugh, F. Webster, Jas. R. Styles, Robert J. Sherriff, S. Moses.

Goulbourn, 8th August, 1850.

*To the Worshipful Master, the Rev. Wm. Ross, and the Officers and Brethren of the Goulbourn Lodge.*—Dear Brethren,—Under the circumstances of my departure for England, the result of unsuccessful efforts on my part to be employed in my proper vocation as Her Majesty's Chaplain in this colony, which for three years past I have been denied, it is deeply gratifying to me to receive the Testimonial presented personally by Bro. Francis McArthur.

The manner in which you have been pleased to advert to my services, and the interest which I have taken to promote the cause of Masonry, is on your part expressive of a kindness too favourable; on mine, permit me to assure you that in upholding the valuable principles of the Order, although it has exposed me to be called in question, I derive the best satisfaction in the "*Mens sibi conscia recti*," and consolation in your approval.

Believe me, that I respond to your wishes for my return amongst you with the utmost sincerity, since it is with regret that I leave this colony, to which I have been attached for eleven years past, and am about to quit, with much sacrifice, from a bounden duty to my professional position and other causes.

Committing myself and family to the protection of the Great Architect and Ruler of the Universe, at whose divine command the waters were gathered together, I trust that your fraternal wishes for our prosperous and pleasant voyage may be realized.

Accept my earnest prayer to Him for your individual and collective happiness.

I remain, Dear Brethren, ever affectionately, fraternally yours,

C. WOODWARD.

Sydney, 4th Sept., 1850.

*Masonic Dinner.*—On the evening of Friday, 27th Dec., 1850, St. John's Day, about a hundred of the Masonic body dined together at Mr. Clarke's Rooms, Elizabeth-street. The Brethren, however, had not so much in view on this occasion their ordinary celebration of the festival of St. John, as the bestowal of a mark of respect upon their Prov. Grand Chaplain, the Rev. C. Woodward, on his departure from the colony.

The office of President was filled by the Prov. G. M. Capt. Innis, and

other Senior Officers of the Province presided in the south, the west, and the north. The Masters sat at the upper table, in the vicinity of the P. G. M. In the same position of honour were seated the guest of the evening, the Rev. C. Woodward, and Sir O. Gibbs, Bart., D. P. S. W., of Weymouth, and Dr. Bland.

After dinner the customary loyal toasts—the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Royal Family—were given by the P. G. M. with a good terse speech to each, in which the loyalty of feeling inculcated by Masonic principles was maintained. “The Three Grand Lodges” was also proposed by the same officer. This and other Masonic toasts were drunk with the honours of the Craft.

The next toast was “The health of the Prov. Grand Chaplain.” Dr. BLAND in proposing it, expressed in strong terms the pleasure which he felt in being selected not only to propose the health of their dear and Reverend Brother, C. Woodward, but to present that gentleman with an address and testimonial in the name of the Craft, as a mark of their affection and esteem. A long course of usefulness and a strict adherence to the broad principles of rectitude under trials of the most painful nature had, he said, well earned for their Reverend Brother their esteem and good wishes, which would follow him to his native land. The address and testimonial were then presented. The address was in the following terms:—

“To the Rev. Charles Woodward, B. C. L., late Provincial Grand Chaplain of Freemasons in New South Wales, under the constitution of the United Grand Lodge of England, Worshipful Master of the Sydney Samaritan Lodge, &c., &c., &c.”

“Reverend and Dear Sir and Brother,—On the eve of your departure from this colony to return to the mother country, it well consists with our principles of Brotherly love as Members of the Ancient Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, to record our esteem and affection towards you for your uniform zeal and fidelity in the cause of our Order.

“More especially should we fail in our duty were we not to offer you our sincere and fraternal sympathy on account of the peculiar circumstances of trial and discouragement which have compelled your decision; and while we carefully abstain from commenting on those circumstances, we cannot refrain from expressing our regret that they should have interrupted the course of usefulness so worthily pursued by you for the period of more than eleven years.

“In testimony and as a substantial proof of the respect and fraternal regard which the Masonic Body in New South Wales entertain towards you, we beg, in their name and as their united contribution, your acceptance of this purse and its contents, and in bidding you farewell, we earnestly pray that the Great Architect of the Universe, whom we all acknowledge and adore, may have you and your family in His holy keeping, enabling you to overcome all your difficulties and making all your paths peace.

“Signed, on behalf of the Brethren,

“W. M. Leinster Marine Lodge of Australia, No. 266.

„ „ Lodge of Australia, No. 548.

„ „ Australian Lodge of Fidelity, No. 267.

„ „ Australian Lodge of Harmony, No. 814.

„ „ Sydney Samaritan Lodge.”

The purse, containing one hundred guineas, was presented upon a silver salver.

The health of the Reverend Gentleman having been drunk with enthusiasm, and with high Masonic honours, he proceeded to acknowledge the testimonial and the toast, in a speech of considerable length, and of much feeling. While appealing to his conduct for the last eleven years, as an evidence of the principles by which he had all along been guided, he denied that he had done anything more than his duty as a man and a

Christian. This testimonial of their approbation, however, was peculiarly grateful to his feelings, and he should not only treasure up their address as a most precious document to the last hour of his existence, but should hand it down as an heir-loom to his posterity. His son, who was now at an age to appreciate its value, and whom he hoped soon to see received into the bosom of Masonry, would see in this document an additional incentive to virtue—an additional encouragement to struggle onward in the paths of honour and rectitude, with a full confidence in the great Architect of the Universe as to the result. That man should pass through life without trial was not to be expected. His own troubles had been severe, and grievous to bear; but he trusted in the Divine Master, and in this trust he felt himself secure. He had been asked by many why it was he was about to leave them? It was not until he was wholly unable to avoid this step, without completely abandoning his profession, and sacrificing the interests of his family, that he had determined upon it. From a sense of what was due to his sacred calling, he had, amidst all the persecution to which he had been subjected, abstained from entering into any newspaper controversy, or from thrusting himself forward in any way. The Reverend Gentleman pronounced a warm eulogium upon the Masonic body of the colony, not only as regarded the respectability of its Members, but as to their earnestness in the cause of charity, and the warmth of their Brotherly unity. These feelings he dwelt upon as having been strongly exemplified towards himself; and he concluded by assuring them of his lasting affection and esteem, and of his prayers for their welfare. (He was warmly cheered by the Brethren throughout the whole of his address.)

BAHAMAS, NASSAU, NEW PROVIDENCE.—The Provincial Grand Lodge, under the English Constitution, met on Tuesday evening, April 29. The R. W. P. G. M. appointed and installed his Officers for the year. Stephen Dillet, P. P. S. G. W. had the rank of Past Deputy Provincial Grand Master conferred upon him by the P. G. M.—*Bahama Herald* of May 3, 1851.

CANADA, WEST.—TORONTO.—St. Andrew's Royal Arch Chapter, No. 487, E. R.—working under the authority of the Supreme Grand Chapter of England, Earl of Zetland, Z., Earl of Yarborough, H. Rowland Alston, J.—held a meeting on Wednesday evening, the 29th of January, 1851, at the Masonic Hall, Church-street, Toronto, when the following Comps. were duly installed Officers of the Chapter for the current year:—

M. E. C.—T. G. Ridout, 1st P. Z.	E. C.—G. B. Spencer, T.
M. E. C.—Hugh Scobie, 2nd P. H.	M. E. C.—S. B. Campbell, P. S.
M. E. C.—Nathan Gatchell, 3rd P. J.	C.—W. A. Campbell, A. S.
E. C.—John Tully, S. E.	C.—James Patton, A. S.
E. C.—Thomas Paul, S. N.	C.—W. M. Jamieson, J.

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## WEST INDIES.

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TRINIDAD.—PORT OF SPAIN.—At a General Meeting of Free and Accepted Masons, held at the Philanthropic Lodge, No. 585, on Monday evening, the 10th day of March, 1851. Brother the R. W. D. Hart in the chair.

BRO. HART—as Chairman of the Committee appointed at the meeting held at Mount Moriah on the 19th November last, for the purpose of

framing rules and regulations for the government of the Trinidad Masonic Benevolent Institution—stated that the present meeting had been convened for the purpose of submitting those rules which the Committee had framed, as also for the election of Office-Bearers. He would, therefore, call on the Secretary to read the Rules.

The Rules were read accordingly; after which the Chairman addressed the meeting on the advantages which would be derived from such an Institution, and called upon the Brethren present to give their support in carrying out the same.

It was moved and seconded, that the Rules read be adopted.—Carried unanimously.

The Chairman then stated that the meeting would proceed to the election of a President, Vice-President, Treasurer, and Secretary.

The following Brethren were unanimously elected:—The R. W. Bro. Daniel Hart, President; the R. W. and Rev. Bro. Thomas Gilbert, Vice President; Bro. Henry Louis Jobity, Treasurer; Bro. Kenneth Clarke, Secretary.

It was unanimously agreed that the President should order from England 150 printed copies of the Rules and Regulations.

It was moved and seconded that Bro. Hart vacate the Chair, and that Bro. Wilson do take the same. Brother Wilson having taken the Chair, a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to Bro. Hart, for the manner in which he had conducted the proceedings of the meeting, and for his indefatigable exertions in the general cause of Freemasonry.

It was agreed that the proceedings of the present meeting be published, after which the meeting separated.

We are happy to find that the gentlemen appertaining to the Order of Freemasons have determined on establishing an Institution for the relief of their indigent Brethren, as also the Widows and Orphans of Freemasons left in indigent circumstances. Having been promised a perusal of the rules and regulations by which the “Trinidad Masonic Benevolent Institution” is to be governed, we shall, on a future occasion, return to the subject. Whilst noticing matters of Freemasonry, we feel it due to the Members of the Philanthropic Lodge to notice the progress they have made towards the building of their new Temple, the first floor of which is completed; and we are led to understand that the building will be entirely finished, and ready for consecration on the 24th June next. Its dimensions are 50 feet in length, 25 feet in width; the first floor 11 feet, and the second 10 feet high in the clear; the inner part of the roof will be finished in the Gothic style, and somewhat like that of Trinity Church.—*Port of Spain Gazette*, March 25, 1851.

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## AMERICA.

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*Centennial Anniversary of the Initiation of Washington.*—It will be seen from the subjoined resolutions that the Grand Lodge of Mississippi has recommended to the Lodges under its jurisdiction, that they celebrate the approaching centennial anniversary of the initiation of Washington into the Masonic Fraternity. It also recommends that the other Grand Lodges adopt a similar course, and thus make the celebration general throughout the country. The proposition strikes us agreeably, and as being eminently proper. Washington was initiated on the 4th November, 1752—passed to the degree of Fellow-Craft on the 3rd of March, 1753, and was made a

Master Mason on the 4th of August following, in the Lodge at Fredericksburg, Va., then working under a Dispensation from the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. We shall take occasion to refer to the subject again:—

*Extract from the Minutes of the Proceedings of the M. W. Grand Lodge of the State of Mississippi, at Natchez, 3rd Feb. A. D., 1851, A. L. 5851.*

*Resolved*,—That this Grand Lodge recommends to all Lodges under its jurisdiction, that they celebrate in an appropriate manner, on the 4th day of November, 1852, the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Reception of the Illustrious Washington, into the Masonic Fraternity.

*Resolved*,—That this Grand Lodge respectfully recommends the adoption of similar Resolutions to all Grand Lodges with which it holds correspondence, and that the Grand Secretary communicate a copy of these Resolutions to the said Grand Lodges.

*A true copy*—Attest :

WM. P. MELLEN, G. Secretary.\*

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## LITERARY NOTICES.

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*Stuart of Dunleath.* By the Hon. Mrs. NORTON. Three Vols. London: Colburn.

Though it is now a long time since Mrs. Norton favoured the literary world with one of her productions, it will scarcely be regretted that she has so long abstained from taking her part in a circle, of which she is one of the most intelligent and clever, inasmuch as she has availed herself of this holiday to produce the most remarkable volume of the season, and one that will be read everywhere with the greatest avidity. The story is clever and truthful, free from extravagance, elegant in diction, and one of real life. We cannot but think that many incidents in her own unhappy lot have given a colour to several of the most emphatic passages in these volumes; the intense feeling with which she has delineated them marks that the circumstances described must have been felt to be so thoroughly natural. The opening pages of the first volume will go home to many a heart, as evidence of accurate observation, for few have passed through the chequered scenes of life without having witnessed and experienced much that is said of the receipt of the daily post.

*The Cricket Field; or the History and Science of Cricket.* London: Longmans.

Now that the season for the pursuit of this manly and truly English game is commencing, this book will doubtless have a rapid and extensive sale, amongst all those who take part in a pastime which braces the sinews and invigorates the frame. The game in itself is far superior to any other which has ever been invented. There is a degree of science and skill about it which affords many opportunities for elucidation; and though a certain philosopher of the 19th century once expressed himself, when asked what he thought of it, that to his mind "there was nothing else in it than knocking a ball about according to rule," yet had he given himself the trouble to analyse its regulations, and examine all the bearings of its principles, he would have found that intelligence, no less than practice, is required to render a person adroit both as a good batsman, wicket-keeper, long-stop, fieldsman, &c. There is not, in fact, a single subject on which something

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\* Freemason's (America) Monthly Magazine for June, 1851.

is not to be learned, as this book incontestably shows; and whilst it will make many, like ourselves, long for the times of our boyhood, when, free from the cares which journalism engenders,

"Resolvent of joy and youth,  
To breathe a second spring,"

we enjoyed the pure country air, and disported ourselves in this glorious exercise on the village common or green, it will instruct all those who are still able to follow the sport, in which we can ourselves only long to participate, but long in vain.

*The Cricketer's Manual.* By BART. London. Baily Brothers.

This book is equally valuable in its way, as it contains a brief review of the character, history, and elements of cricket, with the laws appertaining thereto, as revised by the Marylebone Club, from which all the directions of the game, and for the formation of other clubs emanate. It will be a useful companion to the cricketer, being of a size which may be easily carried about with him, as a means of reference in all cases of dispute.

*Some Recollections of Mrs. Anderson's School.* A Book for Girls. By JANE M. WINNARD. London: A. Hall, Virtue and Co.

This little work is calculated to be exceedingly useful in forming the minds of female children. The authoress entirely meets our own views in her preface of what female education ought to be, and, in her portraiture of a well regulated school, shows what course of instruction is best suited to make pupils self-relying and intelligent in after life. She aims at practical results; and thus is in advance of the advocates of those theoretical systems, which would constrain the youthful mind by artificial and too often insincere regulations, which, once allowed to take root, too often produce the fruits of incurable misery and discomfort in after life.

*Masonic Songs.* Adapted to Modern Melodies. By Bro. S. N. EVANS, Lodge of Honor, 769, Wolverhampton. Dedicated, by permission, to the Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland, G. M. London: R. Spencer.

This little *brochure* supplies a *desideratum* long required in the Craft. The old Masonic musical compositions have gone nearly out of date, and scarcely any attempt has been made to supply their places. Bro. Evans has, however, done much to make up for an acknowledged deficiency by providing the words in Masonic phrasology, which may be adapted to the best modern songs at present in vogue. The poetry is of the very best kind, and such as does him the largest amount of credit.

*The White Chief's Urn, and other Poems and Contributions.* By JANE MARIA DAVIS. London: R. Spencer.

By an oversight, from which we cannot but express our deep regret, this volume of poems has too long escaped our attention; for which we are anxious to make amends by stating how deserving it is of consideration, not only because its versification is far above mediocrity; but because the fair authoress has many claims upon us for consideration, inasmuch as she has endeavoured to assist the several Masonic charities, and to spread their diffusive excellences as far as possible by the exercise of her talents. Amongst the most interesting features of her poetic flights, are several Odes to Charity, some of which abound in fervent language and beauties of no ordinary excellence. These qualities ought especially to recommend the work to the patronage of the Craft, who in aiding it will pay no more than a merited debt of gratitude to one who has used her best exertions to make those principles known, which she has heard, form the basis of the integrity of the Order, Brotherly Love, Relief, and Truth.

## BRO. WYLD'S GREAT GLOBE.

The public will be amply compensated for the delay which occurred in opening this highly interesting exhibition, the interval having been actively employed, not only in completing the external portion of the building, and the approaches thereto, but in the decoration of the interior, and rendering the gigantic model itself as accurate in its proportions and finished in appearance as will comport with the ideas of the scientific proprietor. The defective iron palisading round the square has been restored. The grounds within are being ornamentally laid out, and the paths newly gravelled. The noble portico at the north or chief entrance is finished externally, beneath which is laid a paving of Orsi and Armani's patent metallic lava, while the flooring of the vestibule within is covered with the same material, but of an ornamental description, representing inlaid marble. The design displays an elegant centre-piece, with floral decorations, in brilliant colours, enclosed in a square of white, surrounded by broad borders alternately in coloured and black and white inlaid, the whole having a chaste, novel, and brilliant effect. The corridor surrounding the model has seats covered with crimson cloth ranged around, and to soften the glare of the numerous glass lights above, a lining of white muslin has been affixed; the diagonal supporters of the globe have been relieved of their somewhat unsightly appearance by the introduction of a series of light pillars, surmounted by curiously formed curvilinear heads or arches, ornamented with tasteful pillarets, and decorated with scrolls, foliage, &c., in mazarine blue, relieved with fawn colour and light blue, the whole termed Byzantine, and designed after the style of the Alhambra. The convex surface of the sphere, as seen from the corridor, has a covering of blue, upon which the celestial bodies will be depicted. On the lower portion the interstices are filled in with numerous ranges of drawers for the reception of the best editions of all the known geographical works; and the inside wall of the corridor will be entirely covered with maps, so that the visitor will be enabled, in addition to the inspection of the stupendous model, to spend a day in actual study. The building has been well executed by Mr. G. Myers, of the Belvidere-road.

The Globe within which we enter is placed vertically north and south, the unknown regions of the south pole making way for a staircase and galleries, and those of the arctic for the illumination and ventilation of the interior. The diameter is called 60 feet, and the circumference about 190 feet, affording a surface of above 10,000 square feet. Within the structure are four galleries, affording near views of several zones of the earth's surface; but it is most desirable in the first instance to ascend to the upper gallery or platform, when a remarkable sight presents itself. Modelled on a colossal scale are Europe, North America, and North Asia in their familiar features, with the expanse of the oceans. The rivers are seen minutely depicted, the mountain chains represented in their various peaks and branches, their snowy heights and hollow volcanoes. Above us the ice-bound realms of the north gleam under a blueish light. While we are struck with the greatness of the picture in contemplating those lands less known to us, when we turn away from the great continent of North America, with the proud feeling that such vast districts belong to us, we are struck with surprise to find our own island no bigger than the sheet of paper before our readers. Yet there it is with every well known stream and hill, its cliffs, its bays, and its creeks, so well laid down that as we look at it through a glass, we may fancy ourselves viewing the wide scene from the peak of Snowdon, Ben Nevis, or other towering mountain. In the design and execution of this great undertaking, Bro. Wyld has displayed great ability and resources, and he has been well seconded by those who have co-operated with them. Bro. Wyld has scrupulously guarded himself against

anything but natural and permanent types. There is no writing on the surface, no artificial lines; nor are there even indications of the phenomena of isothermism, electromagnetism, atmospheric and oceanic currents. The seas are marked of blue, the land in green tints, except in the frigid zone, where it has a glittering icy covering; the mountains are ranged according to their heights; the volcanoes shown with hollow peaks, the line of perpetual snow indicated by the absence of colour, the rivers marked with lines, the large towns by spots, the sandy deserts of the Sahara by a glare of red. Except the towns, the only vestige of human occupation is the line of the great wall of China, dimly dotted down. By the arrangement of the opaque colours, as well as by media stopping off the light, great variety of surface is produced. Altogether this is one of the most remarkable works of the year. The Crystal Palace is remarkable for its variety, but as a single work this model globe stands unsurpassed, nor is it likely to be wanting in interest to the public, for, while the idlest spectator *must* be attracted by curiosity, there are few who have not some distant relative whose station they wish to mark out, or whose line of voyage they seek to know, and before the great model globe all other globes and modes of geographical representations fade into comparative insignificance.

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#### THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

Among the articles exhibited in Class 3, under the title of "Substances used in Food," only one house has contributed specimens. We allude to the firm of Batty and Feast, the eminent sauce and pickle manufacturers, Finsbury-pavement. Their pickles and preserves, which are enclosed in large bottles or globes, attracted the marked attention of Her Majesty and the Prince, on the occasion of a late visit to the Exhibition.

Formerly such condiments were of foreign invention, and it must be gratifying to know that we can have all these luxuries furnished by manufacturers of our own nation, who have increased the number, improved the quality, and cheapened the production of those viands, which minister to our palates and increase our comforts.

We have seen the articles exhibited by Messrs. Batty and Feast, and we cannot deny that we have tasted them more than once, and from the specimens we have had of their enterprise and skill, as inventors and manufacturers, we have no hesitation in stating that they have no rivals in the trade. The pickles exhibited being warranted free from deleterious acids, which we believe are too frequently introduced by small pickle merchants, cannot fail to please. Their specimens of vinegar are in the highest state of purity. The salads of extreme brilliancy. There are also some very pretty bottles of preserves. Among others a pine-apple, with roots and leaves; an orange tree; bunches of citron and fruit; and part of a French olive tree, the only specimen of the kind we have seen in England.

The day being rather hot, when we visited the Crystal Palace, we could not help casting a long and lingering look at a beautiful *globe* of calves-foot jelly, of which the exhibitors and the original inventors had sent a specimen; but it was hermetically sealed. Among other novelties is a specimen of a sauce appropriately named in honour of the "Great Exhibition."