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THE GRAND LODGE AND GRAND FESTIVAL.

ONCE more has the Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland, Baron Dundas, &c., &c., been proclaimed as Most Worshipful Grand Master of Masons of England for the ensuing year, making the sixteenth time that he has received the office at the hands of the Craft; and certainly the reception which his lordship received on Wednesday last was of a character to show that he still enjoys the undiminished confidence of the large majority of the brethren.

There are doubtless some who think that more frequent changes, even in the highest office of the Order—and our opinions on the subject have been too frequently expressed to need their being repeated—would prove advantageous; but the Craft have decided otherwise, and so long as the present Grand Master fills the chair with that courtesy which, even when opposed in opinion to a brother, he always displays, there can be no doubt that his appearance amongst us will be hailed with cordial manifestations of approval.

But even had his lordship wished to retire from the high office entrusted to him, circumstances have taken place during the past twelve months which would have rendered it most injudicious, if not perfectly impossible for him to do so. In the early part of the year a most unfair and ungenerous attack was made upon him, on the ground that he was actuated by political motives in his selection of the Grand Officers. How promptly Lord Zetland met the accusation with an indignant denial, and how cheerfully the brethren throughout the country and the colonies came forward to express their continued confidence in the Grand Master, is too well known to need recital here. These expressions of esteem and attachment were so spontaneous—so unanimous—that retirement at such a moment would have been almost impossible; and we, therefore, with our brethren at large, rejoice to perceive that the final condemnation of those charges has

been given by the unanimous re-election of the Most Worshipful Grand Master; and we cordially sympathise with the hearty cheers which greeted his lordship on Wednesday last.

Of the new Grand Officers we shall say but little to-day, as we propose at an early opportunity to give a sketch of the Masonic services and standing of each of those whom the Most Worshipful Grand Master has been pleased to honour with his approval. In the meantime, however, we may be allowed to state, that we believe that these appointments will give general (we do not say universal—for that we hold to be beyond the limits of possibility) satisfaction, though possibly some brethren may consider that they have been unduly passed over to make room for others of inferior Masonic standing. However that may be, we believe that the Earl of Zetland has been actuated by a sincere desire to do justice to all, and that the claims of no brother to honourable promotion have been lost sight of, although, from the few offices at the command of the Most Worshipful Grand Master, they may have been for a time postponed. Of one, however, of the new Grand Officers we can at once speak—the Senior Grand Warden, Lord de Tabley—who, although a Mason of nearly twenty-five years standing, has come amongst the London Masons an almost entire stranger. Lord de Tabley made a most favourable impression upon the brethren by the frank and admirable manner in which he addressed them at the Grand Festival—an advantage which he has only to follow up during his year of office to make him as popular as any of the various noblemen who honour our meetings by their countenance and support.

We must express our regret that the principle of reappointing so many brethren should be continued. We do not wish to see the Grand Treasurer, the Grand Secretary, or even the Grand Registrar too often changed; but we continue to hold the opinion that no other officer (excepting under the most special circumstances) should be continued in office for more than two years; but that having held office for that time he should be entitled to his seat on the dais of right, without depending upon a vote of Grand Lodge to obtain it. Probably, however, there was one reason why the office of Grand Pursuivant was not this year given into other hands—the Board of General Purposes have recommended, that in consequence of the important duties which that officer has to fulfil, there shall in future be, in addition, an Assistant Grand Pursuivant—a recommendation which will have to be brought before Grand Lodge for consideration; and should it be determined to act upon the recommendation, the Most Worshipful Grand Master may fairly have entertained the opinion that it would

be desirable that the new Grand Officer should have the advantage of being conjoined with one who is experienced in the duties of an office requiring much knowledge and tact.

The Grand Festival was better attended than for some years past, and the whole proceedings passed off most satisfactorily; and on this head it would not have been necessary for us to say one word more, but for the discourtesy of the Grand Stewards towards ourselves. If they think fit to refuse the *Freemasons' Magazine* the compliment of an invitation, they have a perfect right to do so—we never have and never shall ask for it; having the right, under the Book of Constitutions, to be present on the payment of our fifteen shillings—no very heavy item in the annual expenses of this *Magazine*; and no very magnificent offering amongst eighteen stewards. It is the compliment only, and not the money we value; and when the question is mooted of forwarding such an invitation to the *Magazine* (although we repeat they have a perfect right to refuse it), the Stewards might at least discuss the question without being needlessly offensive towards ourselves. That we have ever sought to intrude ourselves anywhere, we indignantly deny; and positively assert that, during the whole period we have been connected with *Masonic literature*—now some six or seven years—we have made it an invariable rule never to visit any Lodge or Chapter to which we have not previously been invited, though we consider ourselves perfectly justified, if we see fit, to be present at every banquet, the tickets for which are publicly advertised, and are to be obtained without let or hindrance by every member of the Craft.

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*THE MASON'S HOME.*—Everything connected with the Mason's home is a discipline—a culture. To provide for its wants, to regulate its order, convenience, and comfort; to guard it from evil; to secure its peace and harmony; to fulfil the purposes of duty in establishing this institution—what strength of intellect, what strength of virtue, is needful? A man standing on the dais, bearing the responsibilities of the Lodge, presents one of the most impressive moral spectacles the world exhibits. On his intelligence, on his firm will, on his truthful integrity, on his kind spirit, how much depends? The different members of the Masonic household are daily called to adjust themselves to each others' peculiarities; to afford counsel, sympathy, support; to shun occasions of ill-feeling and angry passions; to aid one another by every office of tenderness. The acquirement of good manners, the practice of the genuine, unaffected heart-felt politeness of the Masonic Lodge is a task of no small moment. How many efforts have to be made, how many humiliations to be endured, how many defeats borne, ere we learn to be kind, uniformly and reliably kind on principle! Looking simply to the intellectual aspects of the Lodge we see a provision, for the daily use of intelligence, taste, and adaptation of thought in the intercourse of Masonic life. The Lodge cultivates our best sympathies; teaches patience, forbearance, gentleness, sympathy; breaks down the barriers which an exclusiveness is always raising around us; gives us a property in them, and them in us.—*Voice of Freemasonry.*

## MODERN WRITERS UPON FREEMASONRY.—II.

## DR. OLIVER'S MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE (CONTINUED).

WE now come to the eighth chapter of the first part, on the appointment, duties, &c., of officers, which appears to be well and sensibly written, especially the remarks on plurality of offices, and on the disqualification of landlords of taverns to hold office. The reasons for both are clearly stated, as for instance, that—

“The Wardens of a Lodge are *ex officio* members of Grand Lodge, and it would therefore be inexpedient, though not absolutely illegal, for a brother to hold either of these offices in duplicate, because by so doing, the Lodge would lose a vote in Grand Lodge; for as two votes cannot centre in one person, so if the Worshipful Master of one Lodge be a Warden in another, one of the two votes must necessarily be sunk, and the Lodge which had a title to it, be so far unrepresented. Besides, as the members of a Lodge possess the privileges of giving instructions to their representatives before the meeting of every Grand Lodge, it is exceedingly probable that the two Lodges in which a brother holds a superior office, might entertain hostile opinions on any particular subject to be discussed there, and thus their representatives would be directed to vote on both sides of the question. In which case—how is the unfortunate brother to proceed? Should he vote according to the instructions of one Lodge, he necessarily betrays the interests of the other; and if he withholds his vote altogether, he compromises the instructions of both. To avoid this dilemma, which is double-edged, and cuts each way, we would advise a brother to decline holding a principal office in more than one Lodge; and if he be ambitious of an office in both, to be content, if a principal officer in one, to hold a subordinate situation in the other.”

Again, after giving reasons against the tenure of office by a landlord, Dr. Oliver says—

“A well-disposed landlord, however, will studiously avoid office altogether, and be extremely fastidious about intermeddling with the affairs of the Lodges; because self-interest would be suspected as the moving principle of his actions, and his motives would be questioned, even if they sprang from the purest sources of truth and rectitude.”

On the former of these points we quite agree with Dr. Oliver that it is a mistake for a man to hold two superior offices at the same time; and as to holding a subordinate office in one Lodge in conjunction with a superior office in another, our own feeling is, that we should be inclined to leave the subordinate office for our juniors, in order that they may have the same gratification, and feel the spur of the same encouragement which we experienced on receiving our first bit of preferment in the Craft. We even think that it is generally, on the same principle laid down by Dr. Oliver, a pity for the same brother to occupy the chair of a Lodge twice, or indeed for a Past Master again to take the

chair of a Lodge at all, excepting under peculiar circumstances, as it not only keeps others back, but, as in the case alluded to by Dr. Oliver, deprives the Lodge of a vote in Grand Lodge, of which every subscribing Past Master is a member in his own right. There are indeed circumstances under which it may be right to elect a Past Master to the chair of a Lodge; he may, for instance, be doing the Lodge a favour by taking the office, owing to the illness of the Senior Warden, and the wish of the Junior Warden to go through both Wardenships, so as to gain more experience before taking the more important office of Worshipful Master, or he may be doing an act of justice by keeping out an incompetent person; and these, though exceptional cases, are still cases which are continually liable to occur. We know, however, one instance which supports our view about plurality of offices, in which, in the case of a very worthy brother who was eligible for promotion to high offices in two Lodges, but only wished it in one, the two Worshipful Masters agreed between themselves who should have the honour of promoting him, in order that no one should be unnecessarily kept back by his double advancement.

On the latter point we would merely say that however good or sound may be the laws about the tenure of office by landlords of hotels, we trust they may soon be generally superseded or rendered unnecessary, by the severance, as far as possible, of the Craft from the tavern system, which we have been of late advocating in our pages, we trust not without effect.

We had imagined that the Director of Ceremonies occupied a higher place than that assigned him by Dr. Oliver, and that the officers took precedence in the same order as in the Grand Lodge of England, and in Provincial Grand Lodge, viz. :—Worshipful Master, Wardens, Past Masters, Chaplain, Treasurer, Secretary, Deacons, Director of Ceremonies, Organist, Inner Guard, and Stewards; we cannot quite agree with Dr. Oliver, that in a private Lodge, the office is almost a sinecure: we did not allow it to be so when we held it twice. We were told, on our first appointment to it, that it was important, as involving, more or less, the comfort of every one in the Lodge, and the regularity of all its proceedings. We imagine the preparation of, and polite attention to candidates, due supervision of the signature and declaration books so as to see that both are duly signed by those and all who ought to sign them, the reception of visitors and providing them due places both in the Lodge and at refreshment, sundry little changes to be made in the Lodge, according to the degree in which it is open—fall within the duty of the Director of Ceremonies. In case any of these may be, as indeed some of them (according to the arrangements of some Lodge rooms) undoubtedly are, of a somewhat menial nature, the services of an extra serving brother, as is the case in new Lodges, under the direction of the Director of Ceremonies, to help him in the execution of duties which in our opinion do not allow his office to be a sinecure, considerably expedite business, and tend alike to the comfort both of brethren

and candidates, and to the impressiveness of the ceremonies. We have, by the bye, been informed by a high Masonic authority, that the term "Director of Ceremonics" is applicable only to Grand, and Provincial Grand Lodge officers, "Master of Ceremonics" to the officer of a private Lodge. And we consider the office, indeed, of so great importance that it should always be held by an experienced Past Master.

We must, moreover, question the, to us, new and somewhat questionable orthography "saltier," as used here (p. 136); Gwillim and other heraldic authorities spell the word "saltire." With regard to the jewels of the Secretary, (on the same page), the Treasurer (p. 138), and Inner Guard (p. 143), we have usually seen one key only as the badge of office of the Treasurer, not two, saltire wise, as indicated by Dr. Oliver, and one is ordered by the Book of Constitutions, (page 111, ed. 1855).

We have our doubts, moreover, as to the claim of a Tyler to the benefit of the general charity fund, unless he be a subscribing member of some Lodge; and as no serving brother can be a member of the Lodge in which he was initiated, many tylers make themselves subscribing members of some other Lodge, in order to entitle themselves and their families to these benefits. Neither did we ever hear before that the Wardens' columns were under the superintendence of the Deacons. Practically ours never was so; we considered it our own duty to raise or lower it as might be necessary.

Bro. Noorthouck's observations with regard to Wardens (p. 146), may have been pertinent at the time at which they were made, but any regular attendant at Grand Lodge will see that they are scarcely so now, at least not to any great extent; as every Past Master having a vote, and many exercising it, the number of installed Masters attending Grand Lodge is, usually, we should say, far larger than of Wardens of Lodges, as will indeed naturally be the case where the number of Wardens in each Lodge is limited to two, and only actual Wardens have a vote, while the number of Past Masters is absolutely without limit. And we cannot understand the permission given to a Warden at the beginning of this chapter on "Members of Grand Lodge," (p. 146), to delegate a Past Master to vote for him. What if the Past Master—who is not like the Worshipful Master and Wardens, are presentative of the Lodge—should be intending to vote on his own account?

The whole of the second section of this chapter is occupied by a long discussion of the powers of Wardens to occupy the chair, confer degrees, &c. All this seems to be a commentary on p. 72 of the Book of Constitutions (ed. 1855), sec. 6.

"If the Master shall die, be removed, or be incapable of discharging the duties of his office, the Senior Warden, and in the absence of the Senior Warden, the Junior Warden, and in the absence of both Wardens, then the immediate Past Master, or in his absence the Senior Past Master, shall act as Master in summoning the Lodges until the next election of officers.

In the Master's absence, the immediate Past Master, or if he be absent, the Senior Past Master of the Lodge present shall take the chair. And if no Past Master of the Lodge be present, then the Senior Warden, or in his absence the Junior Warden, shall rule the Lodge."

But Dr. Oliver says (p. 156)—

"But the Wardens will, generally, as a matter of courtesy, request any Past Master to take the chair, on account of his experience and skill in conducting the business of a Lodge. Nevertheless, such Past Master holds his authority under the Senior Warden, because he cannot act until the latter congregates the Lodge.

True; but when the Lodge is once assembled, no one under the rank of installed Master has the right to rule the Lodge if one of that rank be present. The Senior Warden, or in his absence the Junior Warden, may, according to the Constitutions, "act as Master in summoning the Lodge," in this instance taking precedence of Past Masters. But the Lodge once assembled, Past Masters take precedence of the Wardens, not as Dr. Oliver says, being asked to do so by the courtesy of the Wardens, but as a matter of right according to the Constitutions. With respect to taking the chair, and conferring degrees, the generally received opinion is that no one under the rank of an installed Master may take the chair of the Lodge, at least in its usual place, but that the Senior Warden or other qualified officer, may rule the Lodge in the absence of a Past Master, sitting in a chair before the dais; and if a Past Master be present, but not otherwise, may, sitting in that place, confer degrees, thus acting as the mouth-piece of the installed Master in the chair, so that the Lodge may not suffer, or candidates be inconvenienced by the inefficiency, or long want of practice of a Past Master. The case of holy orders, as quoted by Dr. Oliver from others, appears to us by no means analogous, and decidedly *mal à propos*; the case of the Lord Chancellor in the House of Lords seems more to the point.

On turning to p. 163, we find this sentence—"It is sound policy to support the chair, and maintain the authority of the Worshipful Master, on all occasions, except under circumstances of gross mismanagement or open violation of the laws, which very seldom occur." It has always been a maxim, almost to quote the words of the old song, in the army, in the navy, and in the universities (as references to courts martial, and decisions of visitors of colleges will prove), "Obey first, remonstrate afterwards." We cannot think it right even to lower the character of the office of Worshipful Master, by not supporting it, whatever the circumstances may be. Remonstrances may afterwards be easily addressed to the Board of General Purposes, and whatever evil may have resulted from the bad ruling of the Worshipful Master, will be speedily redressed; but to us it appears not merely "sound policy," but absolutely necessary to maintain the authority of the Worshipful Master on all occasions whatsoever, and we cannot but think it a very bad precedent even to suggest any other course. A member of any of the above named professions or bodies, would

speedily find himself "out of court," were he not so to act. Dr. Oliver, moreover, himself, lays down unexceptional, unconditional obedience to the Worshipful Master, at p. 165, under the head of "His Commands Imperative;" though we take the "obedience" referred to in the charge to which Dr. Oliver is here evidently alluding, to mean rather obedience to duly constituted authority generally, than to the Worshipful Master in particular, inasmuch as in the enumeration of the different quarters in which obedience is required, "perfect submission to the Worshipful Master and his Wardens, while acting in the discharge of the duties of their respective office," is expressly specified.

Under the head "Beware of Incompetency," (p. 166), we find a quotation from the *Freemasons Quarterly Magazine and Review* for 1853 (p. 636-7), which we consider for the most part so excellent and sensible that we venture to reproduce it *verbatim*, as few perhaps of our readers possess the volumes of the periodical which preceded the present weekly serial, and which may now perhaps not be very easily obtained :—

"Many a fine young fellow carries off the chair with a dash and brilliancy which it is ever pleasant to witness; but in the deeper duties of the office, —in the discrimination of proper objects for Masonry's greatest work, her charities—in the etiquette without which no society of gentlemen can be rightly maintained, and in that rigid impartiality which should be the brightest light in the code of Masonic morality—young men can scarcely hope to be grounded. Four or five years of probation, if not a longer period, should be required for every Master of a Lodge, except in the unfortunate cases\* where the want of competent candidates renders such an exclusive system impossible. Besides this, there is a still more serious defect inherent in this system of early taking office, viz., that it leads young men, even of promising abilities and liberal education, to confine themselves to the mere getting up of set formularies, without ever diving into the many subjects of deep and varied interest with which Masonry is concerned. Fine as are the formularies, it is as great a mistake to suppose that the enlightened study of Masonry ends with them, as it would be to attempt to neglect them; they are the Alpha, but not the Omega, of Masonry."

We presume that the writer (whom we well knew, and whose name we could give, though the article from which Dr. Oliver has made the extract was published anonymously) meant, not so much "attempt to neglect them," as, "attempt to go deeply into Masonic studies, without first mastering the formularies as a kind of necessary alphabet to the sciences." We venture after his death to attempt thus to supply a defect left by him in one of his sentences. He was a writer of considerable, but we fear somewhat misapplied talent; learned, but too careless to be always an accurate scholar; Mason of considerable promise, had his career not been blighted in a manner as melancholy as unfortunate. We may on a future occasion notice the few writings on Masonic matters which he has left behind him.

\* Are not these, cases in which a Past Master should be invited to allow himself to be elected to the chair of the Lodge?



We will close the present notice with a few remarks on the election of a brother to the chair of a Lodge. Dr. Oliver says (p. 170)—

“Some Lodges name one qualified brother, and ballot for his reception; but this course is open to objection; for however unfit he may be for the office, there are few brethren, after he has been formally nominated by the Worshipful Master, who would like to incur the personal odium of voting against him. Others allow the Master to propose one, and the Senior Warden another, and elect him who has most votes. But the most comprehensive method appears to be to nominate every qualified member belonging to the Lodge, and let each brother vote for the individual who, in his judgment, is most likely to execute the duties of the office to the satisfaction of the brethren, by writing his name legibly on a slip of paper and handing it to the Past Master, who should announce it to the Secretary, and when all the brethren have voted, the last-mentioned officer should communicate to the Worshipful Master the names of the candidate who has the greatest number of votes. By this course the Lodge would arrive at a just conclusion, and most probably secure the best man. There are Lodges in which we have known a regular canvass instituted for the office; but it is a custom that we should be inclined most unequivocally to condemn. Although not absolutely unconstitutional, there is an indelicacy about it from which a sensitive man ought to shrink. The truly worthy and modest man will rest his claim solely on his merits, and not on the personal attachment of his friends.”

So far, so good. But Dr. Oliver commences this subject (p. 169) by saying that the process is not regulated by the Constitutions, which merely provide that the Worshipful Master be elected annually by ballot. It strikes us that the words “by ballot” do very strictly regulate the process: they clearly exclude any proposal by the Worshipful Master, or any one else, of any one or more brethren whatever, and the only legal method seems to be that each brother should vote secretly, that is, by writing his vote privately on paper for the brother he thinks most fit for the office. The reading by the Secretary of the names of the brethren who are qualified according to the Constitutions, is not a nomination, and is not intended as such; it is only meant to prevent brethren from unconsciously voting for a brother not legally qualified, and so to prevent confusion and the unnecessary loss of a vote. The mode, we believe, usually adopted in voting, is for each brother to place his voting paper on the Master’s pedestal, or in the ballot box, and for the Worshipful Master to inspect the voting papers and declare the result, without the intervention of either the Past Master or Secretary. As for a canvass, we can only remember one instance of a brother who canvassed for himself, and he was never elected, though he much wished for the chair, (and of another, by-the-by, who asked for office, and did not get it), but we can scarcely conceive any election without the merits of the several brethren eligible being duly canvassed for them by their brethren, the practical result of which, as far as we know generally, is, that a majority of the brethren have come to the same conclusion before the ballot commences. Certainly no sensible man would ever think of canvassing for himself, though he may delicately do so for his deserving friend.

## CLASSICAL THEOLOGY.

## II.—VENUS AND APRIL.

THE classical celestial of this month is the world famed beautiful Venus. As soon as she was born, or had sprung from the froth of the sea, the Nerine, that is, mermaids or marine nymphs, laid her, like a pearl, in a shell in the place of a cradle; and Zephyrus came and gently wafted her upon the island of Cyprus, or rather Cythera. Hence she gained her name of Cytherea, as she did afterwards that of Venus from her beauty, or, as Tully says, from love, "because all things are subject to the laws of love. Be that as it may, the daughters of the sun, the sweet and smiling Hora, tenderly received her, placed her in their bosoms, nursed, educated, and adorned her; and, on her attaining her adolescence, carried her into heaven, and presented her before the gods, who at first were so much enamoured and enraptured with her beauty, that they all wanted to marry her. Howbeit let none be over vain of their personal charms. She was at last betrothed to Vulcan, who was cast out of heaven for his ugliness, and afterwards became his wife. This but too often is the sorrowful fate of some belle, coquette, or arrogant beauty; she is abandoned by her honourable lovers; she has made her "beauty to be abhorred;" sooner or later she is even glad among the deformed and the wicked to find one who will have her; yet, nevertheless, it likewise shows that love pays no regard to persons.

Let us take a glance at Venus as she is represented with two cupids by her side, and the handsome youth Adonis supporting the train of her royal purple mantle all glittering with diamonds. Does she not, as the very personification, nay, indeed, as the very same, remind us of the lady "arrayed in purple and scarlet colours, and decked with gold and precious stones and pearls," described in the Apocalypse? And, furthermore, this too may be said of her, exactly as it was against Aholibah, "As is the mother so is the daughter." For certainly the sea, of which the goddess of love was born, has never shipwrecked men and their estates to the extent that Venus has done. Throughout the Scriptures there is one continuous warning voice raised—terribly denouncing her. She was one of the bright host of heaven, so called, whose image was graven. But, whether in the high place, or in the valley, or wherever else—at the corner of every street, or under every green tree—the idol and its worshippers were to be found—they called forth the wrath of that warning voice.

Not more certainly did the eloquent lyre of Arion accomplish its object than has the silent tear of beauty gained its ends. It is related of the emperor Augustus (more wise than gallant of soul) that he was more afraid to encounter Venus in the charms of Cleopatra than to meet death face to face on the battle field. He refused to see her when

she entreated an interview, lest the conqueror of the world should be subdued by a woman. But, perhaps our fair readers, if we have any, may opine that they know better, than we do, what really happened; they may say, "Although only inch by inch, yet still he was moved—she made him relent at last." Truly, at last she did make her defence before him; however, it was more than rumoured, he stopped his ears the while she pleaded, and when she was silent, he covered his eyes." We do not inquire why he should not have done so—as wholly in accordance with Virgil, "Nate meæ vires, meæ magna potentia," because Venus has herself confessed she can do nothing without her son, whose power is so mighty that, though the youngest, he is computed the strongest among the gods; but rather—could we behave like Cæsar? For the arts of love in a daughter of Auletes are hard to resist. However, wilful as the little god is, he laughs at the fool, and rejoices with the wise; he will not overcome right by might; where the thing that is right exists, Cupid is ever ready to help Hymenæus to make it "all right."

Marriage without love is only a political or convenient union. Passion is not love, neither is love passion. Therefore the poets have made mention of two Cupids, Eros, and Anteros the son of Mars. However, theogonically speaking, there is but one Cupid, who was the son of Jupiter and Venus; which goddess was first worshipped by the Egyptians, from whom she was translated to the Grecians, and from them to the Romans, and thus onwards far and wide to other nations. But before Venus was, beauty had been worshipped. Natural harmony in the beautiful, or uncorrupted beauty, whether innate or external, was created to be loved and to be cherished, and must always excite our enthusiastic admiration. It was not till after it had been deified under some name identical with a Diva, or image goddess, that her altars blazed with the flames of licentiousness, and fumed, fragrantly intoxicating, with the incense of pollution. It would be endless to repeat the names of all those whom she has incited to commit such monstrous wickedness as we dare not mention. Nyctimene, Myrrha, the Propetides, Phædra, Pygmalion, and a host as bad, not quite so ancient, are simple in their characters compared to many others mixed up with the actions of Venus.

The Bible tells us that "King Solomon loved many strange women:" he clave unto those in love: and they turned away his heart after other gods (fallen angels in the idol); and his heart was not perfect with the Lord his God. For "Solomon went after Ashtoreth (Astarte, one of the names of Venus), the goddess of the Sidonians." Our readers are not to be told how "her house is the way to hell, going down to the chambers of death." But let them bear in mind, although we may be referring to that kind of beauty of which Ezekiel hath said, "thou didst trust in thine own beauty, and playedst the harlot because of thy renown . . . and of thy garments thou didst take and deckedst thy high places with divers colours . . . thou hast also taken thy fair jewels of my gold and of my silver,

which I had given thee, and madest to thyself images of men (like unto Pygmalion's image of Venus), and didst commit whoredom with them, . . . and thou hast set mine oil and mine incense before them. Moreover, thou hast taken thy sons and thy daughters, whom thou hast borne unto me, and these hast thou sacrificed unto them to be devoured." And of what is it "that thou hast slain my children, and delivered them to cause them to pass through the fire for them?" There is another description of beauty, not "unadorned," and yet still "adorned the most," which the prophet explains in the poetry of God—"I decked thee also with ornaments, and I put bracelets upon thy hands, and a chain on thy neck. And I put a jewel on thy forehead, and earrings in thine ears, and a beautiful crown upon thine head. Thus wast thou decked with gold and with silver; and thy raiment was of fine linen, and silk, and embroidered work; . . . and thou wast exceeding beautiful, . . . and thy renown went forth among the heathen for thy beauty." But then, furthermore, "beauty is vain: but a woman that feareth the Lord she shall be praised." The "price of a virtuous woman is far above rubies." "She is a crown to her husband."

Here we have Hymen with his crown of amaracus (sweet marjoram), and sometimes of roses, to whom young brides offered sacrifices; as they did also to their tutelar Concordia, and with him the Graces called Charites, the companions of Venus. This is as it should be, to represent the worth of beauty—Hymen being the president of marriage and the protector of virgins; Aglaia, in herself, both beauty and worth; Thalia always in youth and bloom and "perpetual verdure;" and Euphrosyne never without her cheerfulness of heart and look, ever giving and receiving kindnesses as it were; because we ought to be free and without disguise in kindly acts of sincerity and truth, and the memory of a received kindness should never be forgotten. In this there is the evidence of the Elysium of the soul; or otherwise of the spirit's pre-existent and inherent purity. The Graces are virgins to show that kindnesses ought to be pure, without expectation of requital; or because we ought neither to give or receive a base or immodest kindness. Certainly not; and so it is said, their hands are joined, that it may be understood, one good turn requires another. And, therefore, surely there ought to be an uninterrupted interchange of kindly regards and affectionate assistance among families and friends. The ancients can teach us by the genius of nature what we are taught through the spirit of truth; but even they, "oraculo uti," called their oracles from God.

Anacreon, philosophically facetious, tells us, that nature gave women beauty, that they might use it instead of strength, buckler or bow, spear or shield, and conquer with it to a surer and greater extent than either iron and fire can. There are innumerable witnesses of this truth besides Helena, and the Phrynes and the Herodiases. We have read of more than one like the lady who, when she was bound to the stake to be stoned to death, with one look of

her fascinating eyes disarmed her executioners; and of another more famous and infamous, an old offender, who, even after her crime was proved, by tearing open her garment at the bosom, not only stopped the sentence of the judge, but when such beauty pleaded her cause, all who were present acquitted her.

Like roses of the brightest and sweetest colours, love has its thorns; and it leaves them in the heart; and the mind and the conscience are tormented and wounded by them. Venus has many names, for many nations worshipped her in some shape or form of a deity. Verticordia signifies the power which love has to change the heart and ease the mind of cares, as in the allusion of Ovid—

“Templa jubet fieri Veneri, quibus ordine factis,  
Inde Venus verso nomina corde tenet.”

Which is seen still further exemplified in her Greek name *Επιστροφή*.

However, in the phases of poetry, Venus is all beautiful: she is by turns the goddess of eloquence and elegance, as also of mirth and of the graces; for she was born laughing, and it rained roses at her birth; her coronal is of roses; her car is drawn by swans and doves; her smiles never want success; she triumphs with her eyes; and she draws her arrows from no other quiver. She can speak a language, that has an utterance, more impressive and impassioned than elocution; with a look she can conquer; her subdued enemies fly rather to her than run from her; and with invisible fetters, stronger than iron, she binds her captives. No wonder then if men made idols of their passions and phantasies, and deified them in gold and silver, brass and stone, to an extent more in number than the stars of heaven—or that an adoration should have been offered to beauty. But it is to be comprehended how Venus herself was sought and revered and worshipped as a living power or divinity? The Judaical scriptures perhaps more largely inform one on this head than any other books; while the Christian scriptures lead man from such worship to his superior or regained immortality. In which is the putting down of idolothysia and image resemblance (*simulachrum*) as rank demonology. The votaries of Venus, who offered their vows and gifts at her shrine, trusted to gain her aid in their hates and jealousies and love affairs. It is well known that the shrines were thought to be possessed of dæmons that were under the control, more or less, of the priesthood; and that they acted as media, where the priestess did not, of obtaining oracular responses. In which the house of Satan was not divided against itself.

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LIFE THOUGHTS.—It is a joy to know that there is a realm where all those aspirations which have betokened us, only to crown us still with thorns, shall be realized, and where there is no bud which shall fall without being filled into fruit. As prisoners in castles look out of their grated windows at the smiling landscape where the sun comes and goes, so we from this life, as from dungeon bars, look forth to the heavenly land, and are refreshed with sweet visions of the home that shall be ours when we are free,—*Mirror and Keystone*.

## THE CRAFT AND ITS CRITICISERS.—III.

[From a Correspondent.]

IN prosecution of the plan proposed, the next question which offers itself for consideration is—

What' is the antiquity of the Masonic Order?—This question will bear several different constructions, and of course may receive as many various solutions. There are those who will answer that it commenced with the creation of man, and in one sense this is correct, if we refer to the introduction of the principles on which Freemasonry is based, and regard the institution, as it probably existed in patriarchal times, in the light of a conservator of a knowledge of the Most High. If the question be limited to the earliest evidences of the existence of a regularly organized society, perhaps we can hardly quote anything very definite, more remote than the building of the first, or king Solomon's temple; but when we consider that in the construction of that great work every arrangement appeared to be fully organized and in complete working condition, in reference to the different orders in the Craft, and the peculiar duties of each, such a conviction leads us to the fair inference, that so great a variety of detail as was requisite, so perfect a classification of the members, so accurate a division according to various degrees of skill, so minute precautions for preventing the intrusion of those not qualified by race or by handicraft powers to take a share in that great and glorious work, could not have arisen all at once, and must evince an existence as a regularly constituted fraternity long prior to that period. There are others again who assign to the Crusaders the origination of Freemasonry; but if what has been stated be true, it is clear that to them can be attributed nothing more than the introduction of the element of Christianity, and the establishment of advanced grades based as a superstructure on the original system as a foundation. This however must necessarily destroy the universality of the Order, by excluding from it all who did not admit the truth of the Christian religion. Hence, these are considered in England as no part of the genuine Freemasonry, and while they are not forbidden, are not formally recognized and incorporated into the system. Such however is not the case in other countries, where their validity does receive the sanction of the Masonic authorities.

If Freemasonry be so good a thing as it is represented to be, why should not the whole world have the benefit of it? Though, as already stated, there is much in the history of the science which may afford room for pleasant and profitable study, since in the present day it is rather speculative than operative, still its effects are chiefly felt in a social point of view; and most of that which is presented to the attention of ordinary members of the Craft is only with the object of binding them together by strong mutual bonds—to lead them to act on the square with all the world, but particularly with each other—to induce them to render all those services which justice or mercy may require—to incite them to govern their own conduct by a prudent and well directed course of discipline. This being the case, it is clear that in an especial manner are kind offices called for to those who belong to the Order, not certainly to the exclusion of others, but if it were thrown open to all, this particular plan of operation would simply be impracticable. Any one who has had even limited acquaintance among Masons, must know that they are often, indeed constantly, induced to perform deeds of love and charity towards each other, which in a wider

sphere would have been left undone; and yet but little is really known of the extent to which this is carried, because the same secrecy which characterizes other proceedings is greatly exercised in this respect, and lists of donors are not vaunted and blazoned forth to the world for purposes of self-glorification. Under this head may be especially mentioned the Masonic Annuity Fund, and the schools for children of deceased and decayed Masons. "It may also be added, that according to the obligations which all must take on their admission, no Master of a Lodge can initiate a person without administering the same obligation; and hence, it is impossible that any one, since the establishment of the institution, in the early ages of the existence of the world as the abode of rational beings, could reveal that which he had solemnly sworn to lock up in the safe repository of his heart; in fact, that there can be no one willing to take on himself the awful responsibility of the first step, in violation of his serious promises and engagements."

How can there be any similarity between the present institution, which it is said is speculative, and intended to inculcate the moral and social virtues in a symbolical form; that of the periods of Old Testament history, when it is supposed to have been the conservator of religion itself; and that of the middle ages, when it seemed to have as its chief object the erection of Christian temples, and the cultivation of the sciences, particularly architecture?—It may be answered, that the connexion between them is much the same as that between astronomy and astrology, the former being the position which the latter assumed, in proportion as true knowledge of the laws by which the heavenly bodies are governed took the place of mere theory, founded on ignorance or credulity; though it must be admitted that the analogy does not hold good in every point of view, because Freemasonry was from the beginning founded on truth and on a knowledge of God's dealings with mankind. The very names of these two sciences referred to imply the change which has taken place; and such must ever be the case as the human race adds one discovery to another, and advances in the cultivation of knowledge of the different portions of creation, and of the principles and laws by which they are regulated. Still, Freemasonry has more affinity, at these different epochs, than may at first be supposed. It has ever had relation to religion and virtue; and it is well known that the Craft was in full vigour at the time of the building of the first and second temples at Jerusalem, in which it took a chief part, when the various means used to bind the members together in one fraternity were of infinite use in the accomplishment of those great works, independently of the operative skill which was confined to them, and without either of which the architects could not have been crowned with success. Again, in what are called the middle ages, when nearly all the great ecclesiastical edifices in the most civilized countries of Europe were erected, those who wrought upon them were united in Lodges or guilds for the purpose, and none were permitted to take a part unless they belonged to these incorporated associations. Even now there are Lodges in existence, whose charters date back to the period when such was the case, and they contain provisions suited to the circumstances of the time, and to the main objects which they had in view as operative as well as speculative Masons. To these bodies belonged a large number of ecclesiastics, who planned and directed the works, and it is but reasonable to suppose that their sacred calling must have led them to enforce, equally with operative Masonry, a regard for the principles of true religion, of genuine piety, and of fraternal union. "Before the invention of printing, when the means of communicating knowledge were few and imperfect, no readier mode presented itself of extending and keeping up the

speculative and practical information spread among any profession, than by establishing the profession itself into a community or order, all the members of which would have but one object and one interest in common." The art of building is no longer a monopoly retained in the hands of a privileged body, and there is a gradually increasing tendency to throw open all occupations, in which skill is required, and to permit their exercise by such as can establish their powers to the satisfaction of their employers, irrespective of any peculiar arrangements for association. While, therefore, as an art, Freemasonry has ceased to exist, it still flourishes as the inculcator of every moral and social virtue, and makes use of the working tools merely as symbols significant of great truths, which it is desirable to enforce by every legitimate means that can be brought into action by the members of the fraternity.

Is there not a possibility that a society whose proceedings are all veiled in mystery and secrecy may become most obnoxious to good government, and that under such a pretext conspiracies may be hatched, subversive of public order, and thus dangerous to all connected with it by membership, whether or not individually engaged in them?—Such charges have been brought, and no doubt with perfect justice, against many secret societies formed at different periods and in various countries, but it by no means follows that these are in fact Masonic, though attempts have been made by some writers to affix such a stigma on the Order. Freemasonry having a certain amount of credit for totally opposite views, it is manifestly the policy of those entertaining sentiments and pursuing plans inimical to the constituted authorities of a nation, to lead to a supposition of their connexion with it in order to free themselves from suspicion; but our own published regulations in the Book of Constitutions, as well as the printed charge given to candidates at their initiation, show that such objects are not only not admitted by us, but that both on admission into the Order and on assuming a position of rule in it, a clear and distinct statement to the contrary is made. Thus—"You promise not to be concerned in plots or conspiracies against government, but patiently to submit to the decisions of the supreme legislature"—to which a candidate for the Master's chair is required to answer in the affirmative. Again, an apprentice is enjoined to submission to the laws, "by never proposing or at all countenancing any act that may have a tendency to subvert the peace and good order of society, by paying due obedience to the laws of any state which may for a time become the place of your residence or afford you its protection, and above all, by never losing sight of the allegiance due to the sovereign of your native land."

Is not the custom of meeting in hotels inimical to the professed objects of the Order?—To this question a decided affirmative answer may be given, with which, unfortunately, the practice is not in accordance. It is unnecessary to enter on the subject in this paper, because it is one which is at the present time attracting much attention with a view to amendment, as the records of the proceedings of Grand Lodge, and the pages of the *Freemasons' Magazine* in every number amply show. Reference to them is therefore given for evidence of the growing conviction, that in this respect great changes, already commenced, must be made if the members of the fraternity desire to maintain their status and respectability, and to remove one of the most frequent grounds of complaint and censure, and, it may be added, one of the greatest temptations to depart from its principles and to bring discomfort and unhappiness to the domestic hearth, instead of leading to the promotion of peace and harmony, and to the protection rather than the desertion of those who ought to be able to regard Freemasonry as a boon, and not a source of affliction to a family.



Does not the practice of Freemasonry entail heavy expenses on those who take part in it? To this a ready reply may be given. Such is not necessarily the case, nor is it desirable. Whatever may be said as to equality among Masons, although while in the exercise of our duties in Lodge no distinctions of rank and wealth are recognized, still it is not possible to do away with those social positions which prevail in large communities, and they have a just claim to be considered as of value. There is in fact a great difference in the scale of expenses in the various Lodges, and a man whose income is limited should take care to join one suitable to his means; in such a one, moreover, at the social enjoyments for which, at the conclusion of labour, provision is frequently made, and which are far from being forbidden in moderation, he is more likely to meet brethren of his own standing and position in society, and into whose feelings and habits he can most advantageously and comfortably enter. It is true, that if he rises high in the Craft, certain honours bring with them temporarily greater expenses for dress and ornamentation, but as to the costliness or cheapness of the materials, he is at perfect liberty to judge for himself; the extent to which he will go is quite at his own option, and he may keep within very moderate limits. There are Lodges, in which, with an initiatory fee of £3 3s. the annual subscription is not more than £1, while there are others where each of these amounts to £21, besides the cost of frequent and liberal banquets.

I now bring my remarks to a close, and only fear that you and your readers will consider what has been said as too elementary and puerile. However long a school may have been established, there is constantly a fresh demand for primers and spelling books for the use of new pupils as they enter to commence with the rudiments. Freemasonry presents similar circumstances, requiring the same sort of provision, since every week brings accessions in the shape of apprentices who have to begin at the beginning. To them I trust you will consider that I have addressed myself more particularly, under an impression that you desire to make your pages useful to all in turn, whatever may be their Masonic rank or age, and in the hope that your more learned correspondents will furnish material suitable to the condition of those who are more advanced.

Jersey, April 15th, 1859.



H. H.

THE RETURN HOME.—When dear loved ones of the household are away from the paternal home, how great the anxiety for their welfare, how constantly and unceasingly the heart yearns to know if all is well; but when the glad message comes from home, dear home, then expectant anxiety is stretched to its utmost tension—the dangers incident to travel cause a fluttering of both joy and fear, which alternate until the dear ones are in our embrace, and then, after the brief excitement of greeting is over, how sweet and tranquilly the affectionate emotions resume their placid tone. Then, true happiness is enjoyed, unalloyed by fear or apprehension—the loved ones are near, are with us. We sit and gaze upon them in joyful serenity, and while the heart beats in grateful adoration to God for the blessings He has surrounded us with, we sit and look upon the travellers with peaceful contentment.—*Mirror and Keystone.*

## THE MIDDLESEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

## CHRIST'S AND ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITALS.

ON Wednesday, the 13th instant, the Middlesex Archæological Society held a meeting in the Court-room of Christ's Hospital. Some improvement is being made in the approaches to the hospital. At an enormous cost the thoroughfares in the heart of London are in course of enlargement, in order to prevent the congestion of the enormous traffic of the City; bit by bit the houses in Newgate-street and elsewhere are being pushed back a few feet; and in the course of time these ducts will have an increased width throughout. It is a matter of regret that the extra space gained is so small that it is evidently insufficient for the probable increase of the population and trade. A few years hence, when, if other means are not adopted for the passage of wayfarers, carriages, and merchandise, another congestion will have become imminent, it will be necessary, at a vastly increased cost, to march the houses and shops in the leading thoroughfares still farther to the rear.

In Newgate-street, the narrow way which formerly led to Christ's Hospital has been widened considerably; and now the entrance to the cloister, which is surmounted by the effigy of Edward VI., and the church, are visible from the street.

It was below the recently built houses on the left of this passage that some ancient arches were discovered. Here is the churchyard, on one side of which is a building of the old, hard, dark coloured red brick. The workmanship of this, as also of some gate posts, is well worthy of attention; for, although this structure has stood about two hundred years, the surface of the bricks shows not the least sign of decay; and the joints are close, and little touched by the weather.

The church demands a passing glance; so also does a little cloister which is reached after passing the porter's lodge. Here are several unassuming monuments, chiefly remarkable for the kindly feeling which they seem to show towards some of the more humble officers of the institution. There is a stone here, for example, with the following inscription:—

“ Near this place lies  
Mr. Robert Court,  
Late the wardrobe keeper;  
An upright and able officer.  
His extensive services for thirty-one years will endear  
His memory to all who are well-wishers  
To this house.  
He died 12 December, 1787,  
Aged forty-eight years.”

Another stone marks the resting-place of a master of the mathematical school, who had done duty twenty-three years; and a third, of John Wilkinson Long, who had been thirty-eight years carpenter to the hospital. On another stone is a very brief inscription:—

“ Here lyes a Benefactor.  
Let no one move his bones.”

The first feeling experienced by a visitor is that of wonder at the size and extent of the various buildings which cover this ground, yet are so placed

that ample space is left between each block for the purposes of ventilation and exercise. Under able guidance, we glanced at the steward's department; and, beginning at the basement, found that on this particular day the spacious kitchen was very actively in use, as it was not cold meat day; all were busily at work cooking the dinner of seven hundred and nine boys.

From the kitchen to the hall is but a short journey. The windows there are filled with stained glass; at the farther end, behind a dais, is a large gallery. On the wall in this part is a picture of considerable size, representing Edward VI. granting the charter to the hospital. Mr. J. Gough Nichols, in a very valuable "Catalogue of the Portraits of King Edward the Sixth," recently printed for private distribution, points out that this painting is an amplification of the picture representing the foundation of the city hospitals at Bridewell Hospital. It has been erroneously attributed to Holbein. Another large picture in the hall, eighty-five feet long! painted by Verrio, represents the foundation of the mathematical school by James II. There are also portraits of the Queen, Prince Albert, and others. It is an imposing sight to see all the boys assembled here to sup. From the hall we went over several of the dormitories and sleeping wards. The iron bedsteads are arranged to the number of about fifty in each ward, which is superintended by a matron. It is almost needless to say that the greatest attention is paid to cleanliness. There is a curious feature in most of the sleeping wards: in one corner, near the roof, and reached by a staircase, is a wooden box of moderate proportions, which serves as a resting-place and study for the "Grecian" of the ward. From this eminence he is enabled to notice any delinquency below. It is evident that in a sanitary point of view, the position is not very enviable; for the atmosphere of those studies must, under the best circumstances, be polluted to some extent by the breath of sleepers below. In the dormitory for the houseless in New Farringdon-street, the beds are ranged in considerable numbers on the floor, while surrounding this place is a gallery of from six to seven feet wide, and at a time of great pressure beds were made up in the gallery. Down below, during a considerable time, no disease of fever or any case of this class occurred; but in the gallery several were from time to time stricken with fever, and so dangerous did it prove to be to allow persons to sleep there, that orders were given for its disuse by the officers of health.

The various schools—the Latin school, mathematical school, writing school, drawing school—are established in different apartments, and are presided over by numerous masters. The school rooms are plain, and without any striking architectural feature. The sick wards are separated from the other buildings, and arrangements are made for the treatment of any infectious disease; the medical attendants' residence is close at hand.

It has now struck twelve, a bell has rung, and presently from all parts deafening voices are heard, and large bodies of the scholars rush *ad libitum* to the playground. There are some who, notwithstanding the temptation, open a door which is marked "library," and on entering with a few of the "small boys," we find a spacious room, divided into boxes and provided with tables: on the walls hang useful maps, and engravings of the steam engine: at one end is stored a small but well chosen collection of books, and on the table are several illustrated periodicals. This library is of recent foundation, and will, no doubt, be attended with much good. Before its establishment the boys had no option but to waste a very large amount of the spare time between school hours; now they can amuse themselves with useful reading. The books already in use have been purchased by a grant of two hundred pounds—a sum sufficient to make a beginning; the shelves, however, are very bare, and we think that if some of the wellwishers of

the school would look in, in passing through the city, and learn how this addition is appreciated by the "Blue-coat Boys," a capital library would soon be the result.

The Duke of Cambridge, who was to have presided at the meeting, was prevented from doing so; and the Bishop of Carlisle took the chair in his stead. The Rev. Thomas Hugo read a brief sketch of the foundation of the hospital; and Mr. Fairholt described clearly the pictures and the plate, which was laid out in the court-room; none of the latter is very ancient. In this room is a very interesting picture of Edward VI., at the age of nine years, by Holbein. It is inscribed "Edwardus, Walliæ Princeps, anno atatis sue 9. Formerly the property of Sir Anthony Mildmay, Chamberlain to Queen Elizabeth." A larger picture of the king, also in the court-room, and carefully glazed, may be a copy.

From Christ's Hospital the party proceeded to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where, in the great hall, a fine room of eighteenth century work, Mr. White told the story of Rahere, who, first a sinner then a saint, founded the church of St. Bartholomew the Great and the "hospital house, a litell longer off from the chirche," at the beginning of the twelfth century. It was pointed out, as a fact only recently arrived at, that the bells in the seventeenth century tower of the church of St. Bartholomew the Great are the ancient bells, and are inscribed to saints. The church itself, chiefly Norman, is, as most of our readers know, one of the most interesting in London, with its semicircular arches, "purgatory," the tomb of the founder, and additions by "Prior Bolton, with his bolt and ton." The interior of the church is in a miserable condition, further disfigured by two huge pulpits and a mountainous stove in the centre. In the church of St. Bartholomew the Less, Inigo Jones was baptised, as the register records; and in Bartholomew-close Hubert Le Scur modelled his statue of Charles I., now at Charing-cross.

St. Giles's, Cripplegate, was the next place visited, where rest three notable Johns—Speed, Fox, and Milton; and here Mr. E. Woodthorpe read a paper descriptive of the church and of that portion of old London-wall which remains in the burial-ground, illustrating his observations with some sketches, which included a view of the crypt of St. James's on the Wall. Barber-Surgeons' Hall, in Monkwell-street, where there is another bastion, was also visited, and the fine Holbein there preserved, which represents Henry VIII. delivering the charter to the court of assistants, duly examined.

The curious wanderer in this part of London should examine the whole plot which is bounded on the west by St. Martin's-le-Grand, the east by Bishopsgate-street, the north by London-wall, and on the south by Gresham-street and Lothbury. Here Wood-street, Aldermanbury, and Basinghall-street, which are themselves of no great width, are intersected like a maze by narrow lanes and alleys east of Moorgate-street; and, lying between that street and Lothbury, London-wall, and Old Broad-street, is a mass of buildings still more confused and confined, a number of which seem to have escaped the ravages of the Great Fire, and still serve to give an excellent idea of a large portion of London before that event. From London-wall along the space mentioned run numerous courts, the entrances and other parts so narrow, and the houses so high, that fresh air must be scarce. Most of the dwellers here seem to be respectable and hard-working people—some the widows of tradesmen who have been in better circumstances. The pleasant manner of the poorer occupants in the quiet of the city is striking; we do not mean those in such streets as have become "rookeries" and dens for crowds of doubtful characters; but in such places as this, where, as in the smaller towns and villages, families have been known

to each other, in a neighbourly, honest way, for two or three generations.

Extensive warehouses have been reared along part of the north side of London-wall, and we are told that considerable quantities of this ancient fortification have been removed, and spread upon the new roads in Islington; and so the warlike fragments of the London of the past are used for the more peaceful purpose of extending the metropolis into parts where a few years ago houses and streets were little thought of.

On proceeding more into the centre of the thick pile of houses referred to, the artistic visitor will be pleased by the picturesque appearance of the streets, or rather alleys, some of which, although they have no carriage thoroughfare, are places of great traffic. Little Bell-alley and Bell-alley, although only a few feet in width, may be considered the Regent-street and Oxford-street of this locality. To the first of these Bloomfield, the poet, was brought from the pleasant country when a little boy, by his mother, and placed in the care of his uncle, a shoemaker, who occupied the upper part of the house, No. 14, Little Bell-alley. In the upper front room of this city house the youthful genius, under the most ungenial circumstances, saw, in his mind's eye, those simple pictures of the country of which he has, with so much freshness, given word-paintings to the world.

Leading from London-wall, which is the city boundary in this part, is Wilson-street, composed of rather old-fashioned houses and shops. At a short distance from the London wall, on the east side of this street, is Horse-alley, which, with the parts adjoining, presents a curious specimen of old London. The roads are narrow, and many of the houses were built before the time of the fire. In this lane there is a stately mansion, with a portico, reached by a flight of steps from what has once been the courtyard. The house is lofty and of substantial brickwork. The staircase is wide, with ornamental balustrades. The doors are of polished mahogany; the mantelpieces are enriched with carved ornaments; and the ceilings decorated with heraldic and other devices in plaster.

In the courtyard in front some small houses of two rooms each have been lately built, which, together with the large building, are let to a decent class of working people. In the basement of the large house, washhouses, fitted properly with coppers and tubs, have been provided, and care has evidently been taken to promote the comfort of the tenants.

This quarter, like most of the debatable parts of the metropolis, seems to have been much neglected. We are told that until lately, in spite of repeated complaints, the water supply was altogether insufficient.

While in this neighbourhood it is worth while to look at the old inns, which not many years ago were so famous, so lively with numerous guests, on trade or pleasure intent. The "Swan with two Necks," as the modern letterer has written it, once so prim and smartly painted when cooks, waiters, boots, and chambermaids knew little rest, is now a dismantled and dilapidated wreck, that seems to be used only as a temporary booking-office for the railway carriers. Some of the other inns have dwindled down to mean "taps," or been appropriated to other purposes. The Bull and Mouth, the Holly Bush, and some of the inns in Bishopsgate-street and elsewhere, keep up their dignity; but it seems likely that the demand for space for offices and warehouses in the district round the Bank and Exchange, will cause the removal to a distance of the hostelries of former years, and the establishment of restaurants, where the citizens may obtain that hasty refreshment for which only time can be spared during business hours in these days of the railway and electric telegraph. Indeed, it is stated that the London Tavern, the scene of so many civic and charitable festivities, will,

at the expiration of the present lease, some ten or twelve years hence, cease altogether to exist, and that the site thereof will be covered with offices. Where are our successors, on benevolent thoughts intent, to—*dine?*

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### FREEMASONRY IN BRAZIL.

[From the *New York Mirror and Keystone.*]

IN the Brazilian empire, under the jurisdiction of the Grande Oriente do Brazil, out of one hundred and thirty Lodges, only forty-three are working at present. Those who are highest in the political world, are generally the highest in Masonry. The Grand Lodge meets on the 14th of every month, at Rio, in the Temple, called the Grand Lodge, or the Glorio do Lavardia; the subordinate ones of Rio meet weekly in the same edifice, each Lodge paying a rent of about twelve dollars per month, and paying into the Grand Treasury a milreis for each active member.

This temple was erected by a society of Masons, who issued shares, under a charter, at fifty milreis each (twenty-five dollars). Only Masons or Lodges can hold these shares, and seven per cent. is guaranteed. It is the custom for Lodges to purchase shares enough to pay the rent with the interest on them, and it answers as a reserve fund. The reasons for so many Lodges being dormant are, that political characters use it as a stepping stone to office, and persons promoted are generally sent from their native state or province, and the Lodge being abandoned by the principal persons, ceases to act. But they are sometimes renewed by petitioning for them.

Most persons in good situations are Masons. You must understand that there are two Grand Lodges—one is the Brazilian Masonry; and the other is Masonry in the Brazils. I do not pretend to decide, but will give some particulars. Ours is the Grande Oriente do Brazil, and comprises the Scotch and French, or Blue rite, and I will not determine which should be the one alone, if either. The Visconde de Uruguay went to Europe, to settle the boundary between Brazil and Monte Video, and also between Brazil and Paraguay; and at a convention held at Paris, the affair was agitated. But as he was silent on his return, we presume nothing was done, although something may have been projected. During the last year, an order was issued for no member of the Oriente do Brazil to visit the Grande Oriente Brazillina, although their members visit our Lodges, and are branching off occasionally. Some are of the opinion that two circles are necessary, and many reasons can be given for it; but others think there may be a merging into one as there was in New York.

The Lodges of the Oriente Brazillina are principally composed of Brazilians, whereas the Oriente do Brazil are composed of foreigners and Brazilians, and the former often predominate. There are also some Lodges of the Blue rite working in the French language, but in no other language except Portuguese. There was a Lodge working under the Grand Lodge of England, but as they would not deposit their charter, and take out one under the Grand Lodge of Brazil, members were forbidden to visit them, and they gradually ceased working. Some of the ancient members are still here, and the charter is still in their possession. I doubt much whether a Lodge could be sustained, working in the English language, although there would be no difficulty in getting a charter, as the French have the same

privilege. The Visconde de Abrantes has been re-elected for several years in succession. After the establishment of the Brazilian empire, and on the occasion of the organization of a Grand Lodge for the empire, there were several prominent political characters who wished to be at the head, and the consequence was that three independent circles were formed, branching off from the Grand Oriente do Brazil. Baron Lage's, Marquis (then Conde) de Caxios, and Visconde de Jequitahond (then Montezuma); these circles have ceased, but their diplomas are widely scattered, and some of them are of the highest degrees. You will find Caxios a member of the supreme council, and I believe that D. Pedro would have been initiated some years ago, but that he was afraid of giving offence to one circle by preferring another, or his friends were afraid for him. Captains of ships, and travellers coming from the United States, have shown printed circulars forbidding them to visit any Lodge, or communicate with Masons in the Brazils, on account of abuses which have crept in amongst them, and which will take a long time to reform. But many of the extravagant stories which are flying about are not true. Charters have come from different countries in the hands of persons authorized to establish Lodges, and one fell into my possession, which was given to Commodore Jewett, from the State of New York. Amongst the signatures was that of De Witt Clinton; a great many certificates accompanied it, showing that he had established Lodges along the coast. I sent those documents to New York by a Mason who promised to deliver them, but of which I have no account. The Lodges so established have probably ceased working, or have sent their charters to Grand Lodge for the purpose of getting others.

The French were anxious to cause the Blue rite to predominate, but the Scotch rite is the prevailing one. There are thirty-three degrees in the Oriente Order of Brazil, and there are thirty-three members only of this degree, although there are those who having been approved of, affix it to their signatures. No one can hold any office in the Grand Lodge, without being an active member of some subordinate Lodge. All subordinate Lodges working in the Corte, have appointments allotted to them by a schedule. The Grande Oriente Brazilian is held in a hired *palacete*, fronts the public gardens, and belongs to the Visconde de Uruguay, Jose Paulins Soares de Souza, formerly minister of foreign affairs. It is supposed that he is favourable to a fusion, but finds it difficult. You are aware that there are a great many respectable men of colour in this country, of all shades; so they keep on admitting from the slightly tinged to yellow, and so on to black; and now you may readily understand why I think the fusion will be difficult, if not impossible.

When I get more information I will send it if you wish. Until then, adieu.

Rio, Jan. 1st, 1859.

HENRY LEWIS, 30.

ALL GIVE.—All creatures were made by a Giver, therefore all creatures give. The dull, cold earth gives life to the bountiful seed; the grass blade gives beauty to the eye and food to the heart; flowers give manifold pleasure; the trees give a dwelling; the air, the rain; the ocean, the river—all give, and who shall tell how much? The bird gives its music and its loveliness; the kine give food; the fold give raiment; the horse, the silkworm, all things we can mention, give, give; and above us every star gives, though but a slender ray; and every planet gives. God is ever giving; and has yet better things to give, which will make all these things look trifling.

## IO IN EGYPT.\*

BY RICHARD GARNETT.

No palm grove, green mid lion colour'd sands,  
 No forest heaving mount, no river coiled  
 Involving in clear silver fair champagnes,  
 Saw Io, mad and dizzied vagabond,  
 Full thirty days, so long the visible wrath  
 Of Hera as a gadfly followed her.

First from the awful pinnacle, whereon  
 Like a wrecked star the Iorn Prometheus lay  
 Precipitated. Pine on pine was crashed;  
 Stone—dusty, fiery—bounded after stone;  
 The startled eagles scream, a moment's space  
 Vanquished the clash of cataracts. Then on  
 Through deep Armenia, where the baffled snow  
 Glares on the plenteous mulberry secure  
 In sheltering glens. Then headlong through the still  
 Mesopotamia's plash'd, unbroken plain;  
 Then ever hungering deserts, no man's land,  
 By Syria and Arabia both disowned,  
 Till her strength failed her, and she fell at once  
 Unwitting where.

Grey cushioned on soft mist  
 Fumed from broad fens, reposed the sullied moon;  
 A slow stream nursed her image, as a weak  
 Down couching mother holds her new born babe  
 Up towards the father's face. Green curtainers  
 The rigid reeds upstood; and tressy sedge  
 Bathed in the water. Ever and anon  
 The crocodile plunged stonelike; herded bulks  
 Of tumbling, snorting hippopotami,  
 Churned the smooth light, or drippingly emerged,  
 Plash'd the tall flowering marsh where Io slept.

She woke in sunlight. As an alchymist  
 From crucible to chalice, Lybia poured  
 A molten flood on Egypt; golden sheets  
 Unbeaded by a bubble. Like a cloud,  
 Ibis and pelican and feathery rose  
 Of flushed flamingo hover'd o'er the stream  
 Where the winged anguish vanished. In its stead  
 Stood mighty female forms, austere proud  
 In the calm grandeur of colossal limbs;  
 Linen their raiment, needle-wrought with gold.

\* From "Io in Egypt, and other Poems," by RICHARD GARNETT. London: Bell & Dalby, 186, Fleet Street, 1859.



Gold cinctured billowing on the bosom sank  
 Decorous to the bulrush sandalled feet ;  
 Braided their hair on each dark front serene,  
 Jet spiked by each smooth ear. Their almond eyes  
 Dwelt mildly on the prostrate one, their hands  
 Shook silverly the sistrum, while they said—

“ The land of refuge hails thee ! Hera's frown  
 Melts in maternal Isis gravely mild.  
 Come, Io—Io, come—and be our queen ;  
 The millet thickens, and the joyous vine  
 Runs riot in the Marcotic marsh ;  
 The palm is doubly plumed, gourds doubly gild  
 The earth, by Io gladdened with a queen.”

I listened from the island in the Nile ;  
 The waves were musical ; the whirling stars  
 Chimed in their courses ; from the looming fane  
 Lowed sacred Apis ; and the voice of all  
 Saluted Io coming to be queen.

A sound goes forth from Ethiopia ;  
 The hills unlock their fountains ; burdened clouds  
 Unshine their murky waters ; rills, with rain  
 Roll, rage, and roar ; soon Nile with mighty floods  
 Comes crowding on the land and blesses it—  
 More blest with Io coming to be queen.

The dusky faces swarm into the streets ;  
 They wait for thee with leopards leashed in gold,  
 With ebon, ivory, frankincense and myrrh.  
 The cymbals clash around Amenophis,  
 Sole sitting in his royal seat ; his lords  
 Look forth and hear him crying, “ See ye aught  
 Of my dark sisters and my golden queen ?”

Then went she with them. Through plains, water-like  
 With the green millet's glimmer ; past the butts  
 Huddled in date trees, where the sifted sand  
 Locked the laborious foot, and camels lay  
 Cool in the shadow of the pyramid ;  
 Through avenues enormous, sphinx on sphinx,  
 And pillar'd streets and shouting multitudes.  
 So to the palace niched with gilded forms  
 Of god and sage, and bright with giant kings  
 Warring for ever on the pictured frieze :  
 Then the great court awful with deities,  
 Where pressed Amenophis his vivid throne,  
 That seemed a golden glowing apex, roll'd  
 From the bent knees of his colossal gods.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

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

## MASONIC HALLS.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—With many others, I have recently become more than ever impressed with the importance of clearing Masonic proceedings from all liability to those abuses to which, more than any other circumstance, meetings in hotels give rise. Even in cases where the evils complained of do not practically exist, the world is apt to form an unfavourable opinion of us in consequence of objectionable associations. The best thanks of Freemasons are due to you, and are hereby tendered as far as regards myself, for the efforts you have made and are continuing on this point, by your provincial analysis, and the distinctions you have so clearly pointed out between what you very properly term Masonic and profane practice. You are meeting with your reward in the responses you receive and insert among your correspondence, and it is most gratifying to observe the growing tendency to adopt your views.

This letter will perhaps add nothing very material to the argument; but I feel that on so vital a subject every expression of opinion strengthens your position, and keeps the matter before the Masonic public, remembering the adage, that a stone will gradually become worn with constant and long continued drippings upon it. Many men doubtless have long been of your opinion; but from want of opportunity, lack of moral courage, or some other of the many causes by which those constitutionally destitute of energy, or of timid dispositions, are influenced, these right-minded men have hesitated to come forward, to press their own opinions, and to strike out a path dictated by their convictions though opposed to common practice. It is more easy to float with the stream than to stem the current, and we may hope that in very many cases the difficulties only have proved a hindrance, which it has been your object to remove—and not an absolute and determined preference for non-masonic buildings. Turn the stream the other way—make the Masonic practice the rule and not the exception,—and all becomes easy.

The amount of money now spent in superfluities, and perhaps extravagance, which would, in such case, be available for the cultivation of pure and genuine Freemasonry, and the exercise of charity, one of its most distinguishing characteristics, is incalculable. The removal from undesirable places of meeting takes away the motive to a large proportion of the means of expenditure which must be incurred in them.

Herewith I send a report of a meeting of the Lodge La Césarée; and allow me to refer your readers to the measures therein mentioned.\* They will give encouragement, and may form a precedent, to others who entertain similar views, but who hesitate as to the provisions for carrying them into effect. In a letter you published some time ago this Lodge was mentioned as already meeting in a Masonic Hall, in common with two or three others. This, however, is in fact a private room, the property of a Mason, and not entirely consecrated to the purposes of the Craft, as was then pointed out; and though this plan is infinitely preferable to a tavern, still there are objections which it is the object of the Lodge to remove. As the plan becomes developed, I shall have great pleasure in forwarding further communications, in the hope that they may prove of general benefit.

An error, which I had already pointed out, is repeated in your list of Lodges on page 675; Kidderminster is marked with "II," significant of the possession of a hall. Such is not the case, for the Lodge of Hope and Charity, No. 523, meets at the Black Horse Inn, as I learn from a worthy and energetic brother of that Lodge, Bro. Fitzgerald, P.M.

I am dear Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,  
*Jersey, April 29th, 1859.* H.H.

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### MASONIC ANTIQUITIES.

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

SIR AND BROTHER,—“R. F. X.” has done the Masonic body service by his communication to you of 20th April, at page 791. Canterbury Cathedral immortalizes the name of its builder, who was the Grand Master of the Freemasons, and belonged also to the Christian degrees of the Order. By his influence a municipal law was established in that city, “That no person could become a freeman of the guild of operative Masons unless he had previously been initiated into Freemasonry and had obtained the third degree.”

I am, Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,  
*April 29th, 1859.* G. C.

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WASHINGTON.—His mind was great and powerful, without being of the very first order; his penetration strong, though not so acute as that of a Newton, Bacon, or Locke; and as far as he saw, no judgment was ever sounder. It was slow in operation, being little aided by invention or imagination, but sure in conclusion. Hence the common remark of his officers, of the advantage he derived from councils of war, where, hearing all suggestions, he selected whatever was best; and certainly no general ever planned his battles more judiciously. But if deranged during the course of the action, if any member of his plan was dislocated by sudden circumstances, he was slow in a readjustment. He was incapable of fear, meeting personal dangers with the calmest unconcern. Perhaps the strongest feature in his character was prudence, never acting until every circumstance, every consideration, was maturely weighed; refraining if he saw a doubt, but when once decided, going through with his purpose, whatever obstacles opposed.—*Jefferson.*

\* The report will be found in our Provincial Intelligence.

## THE MASONIC MIRROR.

### MASONIC MEMS.

We are requested to correct a statement in our last, to the effect that the annual meeting of the Grand Conclave of Knights Templar was to be postponed in consequence of the indisposition of the M.E. and Supreme Grand Commander, Colonel Tynte—there never having been any idea of postponement. The information came from a correspondent, upon whom, from long experience, we had every reason to believe we could rely for the accuracy of his information.

THE Provincial Grand Lodge of Hertfordshire will be held in the Freemasons' Hall, at Watford, on Friday, June 17th.

### GRAND LODGE.

THE Annual Meeting of Grand Lodge for the proclamation of the Grand Master, and appointment of Grand Officers, was held in the Temple, on Wednesday last, April 27th, the M.W. Grand Master, the Earl of Zetland, presiding, supported by Bro. Admiral Sir Lucius Curtis, Prov. Grand Master for Hampshire, as Deputy Grand Master; Bro. Colonel Burlton, P. Prov. G.M. for Bengal, as Senior Grand Warden; Bro. Wyndham Portal, Junior Grand Warden; Bro. Samuel Tomkins, G. Treasurer; Bro. Rev. E. Moore, G. Chaplain; Bro. Roxburgh, G. Registrar; Bro. Gray Clarke, G. Secretary; Bro. Henry L. Crolm, G. Sec. for German Correspondence, and Representative from the Grand Lodge of Hamburgh; Bro. W. P. Scott, Senior Grand Deacon; Bro. Daukes, Grand Supt. of Works; Bro. Richard W. Jennings, G. Dir. of Cers.; Bro. A. W. Woods, Assist. G. Dir. of Cers.; Bro. Gooch, G. Sword Bearer; Bro. Farnfield, Assist. G. Sec.; Bro. Horsley, G. Organist; Bro. Smith, G. Pursuivant; Bro. Hall, Prov. G.M. for Cambridge; Bro. Bowyer, Prov. G.M. for Oxford; Bro. C. P. Cooper, Prov. G.M. for Kent; Bros. Dundas and Patterson, P.G.Ws.; Bros. Rev. Sir J. W. Hayes, and Rev. J. E. Cox, P.G. Chaplains; Bro. W. H. White, Prov. G. Sec.; Bros. Havers, Giraud, King, Nelson, Potter, Faudell, Granville, Salomons, J. N. Tomkins, S. B. Wilson, T. R. White, P.G. Deacons; Bros. Patten, Philippe, Evans, Le Veau, Walmsley, and Masson, P.G. Sword Bearers; Bro. Chapman, P.G. Assistant Dir. of Cers.; Bro. Chevalier Hebel, Representative from the Grand Lodge of Berlin; Bro. Ludwig Herrig *Ph. D.*, Representative from England at the Grand Lodge of Berlin.

The minutes of the last Lodge having been read and confirmed, so far as regarded the re-election of the Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland, Baron Dundas, &c., his lordship was proclaimed and re-elected in due form, amidst loud applause.

The Most Worshipful Grand Master briefly acknowledged the honour which had been again conferred upon him, assuring the brethren that it would be his earnest desire to promote the interests of the Craft to the best of his ability.

The Grand Master was next pleased to appoint the following Grand Officers for the ensuing year. Those marked with a \* are re-appointments:—Bros. Lord de Tabley, S.G.W.; Sir Thomas Hesketh, Bart., J.G.W.; Saml. Tomkins,\* G. Treas.;

Revs. Arthur R. Ward\* and Wentworth Bowyer, G. Chaplains; F. Roxburgh,\* G. Reg.; W. Gray Clarke,\* G. Sec.; H. L. Crohn,\* G. Sec. for German Correspondence; John Savage, S.G.D.; F. Slight, J.G.D.; Samuel W. Daukes,\* G. Sup. of Works; Richard W. Jennings,\* G. Dir. of Cers.; Albert W. Woods,\* Asst. G. Dir. of Cers.; Gavin E. Pocock, G.S.B.; Wm. Farnfield, Asst. G. Sec.; Charles E. Horsley,\* G. Org.; and Joseph Smith,\* G. Pursuivant.

His lordship then presented Bro. Thory Chapman, P.M. and P. Assist. G. Dir. of Cers., with an elegant jewel, bearing a suitable inscription, in acknowledgment of his services for seventeen years to the Grand Lodge, which was voted by Grand Lodge at the quarterly communication in June last. The M.W.G.M. expressed the great satisfaction he had in presenting the worthy brother with this testimonial of the esteem of Grand Lodge, and trusted that he might long be spared to wear it among them.

Bro. Chapman having acknowledged the compliment,

The following brethren were presented as Grand Stewards for the ensuing year:

|                                  |                                       |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Bro. J. Marsh Cave.....No. 1     | Bro. Geo. J. A. Luff .....No. 27      |
| „ Jno. A. L. Creaton..... „ 2    | „ Edward Boards ..... „ 32            |
| „ Chas. Beaumont..... „ 4        | „ Wm. C. Hood, <i>M.D.</i> ..... „ 54 |
| „ W. F. Moore ..... „ 5          | „ Jas. Allen ..... „ 66               |
| „ Herman J. R. Gaskoin ..... „ 6 | „ Saml. Thomas..... „ 72              |
| „ Walter F. Nokes ..... „ 8      | „ Fredk. Jarchow ..... „ 108          |
| „ Hy. Freeman ..... „ 14         | „ Chas. Simon ..... „ 116             |
| „ Francis W. Blake ..... „ 21    | „ Jno. Whichcord ..... „ 233          |
| „ Thos. Alex. Adams ..... „ 23   | „ Ed. Barker Sutton..... „ 324        |

The M.W. Grand Master then announced that the Board of General Purposes had recommended that in consequence of the extensive and important nature of the duties, two Grand Pursuivants should in future be appointed, and that the matter would hereafter be brought before Grand Lodge.

Bro. Ludwig Herrig stated that he was deputed to acquaint the M.W. Grand Master and the Grand Lodge of England, that at the last meeting of the Grand Lodge Royal York of Friendship, Berlin, his Serene Highness the Hereditary Grand Duke of Baden had been duly installed as Grand Master in the presence of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Prussia, Protector of Masonic Lodges in Prussia, and his Royal Highness Prince Frederick William of Prussia.

The M.W. Grand Master thanked Bro. Herrig as the bearer of the communication, and assured him that it gave him the greatest satisfaction in finding that the office had been conferred upon his highness in the presence of such distinguished Masons.

The Lodge having been duly closed, the M.W. Grand Master, attended by his Officers and the brethren present, adjourned to the larger hall, in which was provided the

#### GRAND FESTIVAL,

there being upwards of two hundred brethren present. At the conclusion of the dinner, which was most excellently served,

The M.W. Grand Master rose and said he was sure they would anticipate the toast he was about to propose—it was a toast which was drunk with the greatest enthusiasm in all meetings of Englishmen, but in none more so than in those of Freemasons. (Cheers.) It needed no comments from him to recommend it to their notice, as it was written in the hearts of all Englishmen—the health of Her Majesty the Queen. (Applause.)

The National Anthem having been sung,

The M.W. Grand Master again rose and said he had now to propose to them the health of the Prince Consort; H.R.H. the Prince of Wales; and the other branches of the royal family. This toast, like the last, was not one which required any lengthened notice. He need only allude to the interest which the Prince Consort was known to take in every measure philanthropic, or likely to benefit the spread of arts and sciences; and to the Prince of Wales by stating that wherever he went he was gaining the love and esteem of those with whom he was brought into communication. But there were other branches of the royal family more closely

connected with Freemasonry, in whom he was sure they took the greatest interest. Her Majesty's eldest daughter, the Princess Royal, had become the wife of a member of the Craft, H.R.H. the Prince Frederick William of Prussia, who had honoured Grand Lodge with a visit a little more than a year ago, and who took the greatest interest in the prosperity of the Craft. (Applause.)

Bro. Admiral Sir Lucius Curtis, Prov. Grand Master for Hampshire, said it devolved upon him to propose the next toast, and in doing so he deeply regretted the absence of the R.W. Deputy Grand Master, who would have discharged the duty so much more ably than it was in his power to do. He should, however, do his best, feeling that the toast would require but few words to commend it to their notice, it being the health of the M.W. Grand Master. (Applause.) The right hon. the Earl of Zetland had that day been re-installed as the Grand Master of the Freemasons of England, and the manner in which they had received him showed how much he was beloved by the members of the Craft, how highly they respected his character, and how highly they appreciated him as a man. (Applause.) He was not possessed of any oratorical powers, but were he so, he could not do justice to the honesty, zeal, and fidelity with which the Grand Master performed his duties, nor, he was sure, to the affection with which he was regarded by the brethren. (Cheers.) He would not, therefore, longer detain them, but at once propose to them "The health of the M.W. Grand Master," wishing him long life to preside over them, and all honour and prosperity. (Applause.)

After the cheering, which followed the drinking of the toast, had somewhat subsided, the M.W. Grand Master said that he had to return his sincere and most grateful thanks for the manner in which his name had been received, and his health proposed by his worthy brother, the Prov. Grand Master for Hampshire. He could assure them that it was with the most sincere, honest, and heartfelt satisfaction that he met them that day; and the applause with which he had been received showed that he had not fallen off in their good opinion. He believed that this was the sixteenth time that he had been installed as their Grand Master, and each succeeding year only rendered him more desirous to fulfil the duties of the high position to which they were pleased to elect him. He could assure them that the office was one of no ordinary labour or difficulty, but he trusted that where heart and mind were united with a sincere desire to do the duties of the office fairly and honestly, all difficulties would disappear. He thanked them again for their kind reception and hoped he might have the pleasure for some years yet to be able to enjoy their confidence, and would conclude by most sincerely drinking to all their good healths. (Applause.)

"The Grand Lodges of Scotland and Ireland" having been drunk, the M.W. Grand Master proposed "The Right Hon. Lord Pannure, R.W.D.G.M. of England." In proposing that toast he had to inform them that he had been requested by Lord Pannure to express his regret that he had been prevented attending the last two Grand Lodges, once by illness, and on the second occasion by the death of a near and dear relative, and though his lordship had been unable then to be present, he (the Grand Master) could assure them, no brother took a greater interest in the prosperity of the Craft; and he must be allowed to take that opportunity of acknowledging the great obligations he was under to the R.W. Deputy Grand Master for the assistance he had afforded him in the performance of his duties. He therefore asked them to drink to the health of the noble lord as a good and worthy Mason. (Applause.)

The toast having been duly honoured,

The M.W. Grand Master again rose and said that last year he had ventured to predict that the Grand Officers then appointed would most zealously perform their duties. He was sure the brethren would agree with him that they had done so (cheers), and he would now, therefore, venture upon another prediction, that the Grand Officers he had appointed that day would also most assiduously perform theirs. He was most happy in introducing them to the notice of the Craft, and he begged to propose their health, coupled with the name of the S.G.W., Lord de Tabley. (Cheers.)

Bro. Lord de Tabley, S.G.W., believed that it fell to his duty as the Senior Grand Officer of the year, to return thanks to the M.W. Grand Master and the brethren,

for the kind manner in which the health of himself and brother officers had been drunk. He felt himself as the most unworthy of those officers—(No, no)—and he had some difficulty in properly addressing them, as he felt that he was almost entirely unknown to the brethren present; but he could assure them that he should endeavour to do his best, in conjunction with his brother officers, to maintain the position and honour of the Craft. Again he would speak for his brother officers and himself, in assuring them that nothing should be wanting on their part to promote those feelings of brotherly love, mutual esteem, and support by which the Craft were bound together. (Cheers.)

The M.W. Grand Master said, the next toast he had to propose was “The health of the Prov. Grand Masters.” They were favoured on that occasion by the presence of several Prov. Grand Masters, who were generally most regular in their attendance at Grand Lodge, and in the performance of the duties which devolved upon them. He was supported on that occasion on his left by his worthy Bro. Hall, to whom he was greatly indebted for his valuable services and advice in conducting the business of the Order. He begged therefore to give the Prov. Grand Masters and Bro. Hall. (Cheers.)

Bro. T. H. Hall, Prov. G.M. for Cambridgeshire, was much gratified at the manner in which it had pleased the M.W. Grand Master to propose the toast which they had just drunk, but regretted that so few of the Prov. Grand Masters were present on that occasion. He recollected the promises they made when they entered into Freemasonry, and he could assure the brethren that the Prov. Grand Masters took the greatest interest in everything which could conduce to the advantage of the Craft. He need hardly say, that it was not only in this country that the beneficent rule of the M.W. Grand Master was felt, but throughout the colonies under English rule; everywhere he was held in the most loyal and affectionate regard. (Applause.) The last had been an eventful and important year in Freemasonry, and in many provinces, his own amongst the number, it had been felt necessary to present addresses, expressive of confidence and regard to the Grand Master, under the circumstances in which he had been placed. He was proud to say that these demonstrations had not been confined to this country, but throughout the colonies, the Grand Master was regarded with the utmost attachment and esteem. (Applause.) He felt that in more ways than one it was the duty of the Prov. Grand Masters to assist the Grand Master in the performance of his responsible duties; these were no times for official inactivity—(hear, hear)—and if they would enjoy the honours of the Craft, they must labour to deserve them. (Applause.) He again thanked them for the honour conferred upon the Prov. Grand Masters, assuring the brethren that it would ever be their endeavour to merit a continuance of the confidence of the Grand Master and the Craft generally. (Applause.)

The M.W. Grand Master then rose to propose “The Representatives of the sister Grand Lodges.” The representative of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, the R.W. Deputy Grand Master Lord Pannure, was absent in Scotland, and he regretted that there was only one representative of a sister Grand Lodge present—Bro. the Chevalier Hebel, Representative of the Grand Lodge of Berlin [Bro. Crohn, the Representative of the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, being an English Grand officer, was no doubt unintentionally overlooked by the Grand Master]—but as there was also present their own representative at the Grand Lodge of Berlin, from which he had that day delivered a message, he trusted he might be allowed to couple the toast with the name of Bro. Hebel. (Applause.)

Bro. Chevalier Hebel acknowledged the toast, for which himself and Bro. Herrig felt under deep obligations to the M.W. Grand Master and the brethren. The flattering reception which he had ever received as the representative of the Grand Lodge of Berlin was duly appreciated by that body; whilst the great interest which the Craft had evinced in the happiness of H.R.H. Prince Frederick William, was strongly felt, and he trusted that the friendly feeling existing between the Grand Lodges of England and Berlin might long be continued to the mutual advantage of both. (Cheers.)

The M.W. Grand Master had now to propose one of the most important toasts of the evening, and one in which he took the greatest interest—“The Charities.”

(Cheers.) The festivals of two of those institutions had already been held this year, and, he had been happy to hear, had been more productive than on any former occasions. There was yet one festival, however, to take place, that of the Girls School, which would be held on the 11th May, and he trusted that it would equal if not exceed the others in the amount of subscriptions announced. (Applause.) This was one of the most interesting of their charities, and reflected the highest credit on the Masonic body; and he sincerely trusted there would be a good attendance at the festival on the 11th May. (Applause.)

The M.W. Grand Master then gave "The Grand Stewards," to whom they were much obliged for the handsome entertainment of the day.

Bro. George Haward, No. 108, said—"Most noble, excellent, and worthy Grand Master, (laughter) if anything the Grand Stewards have done has met with your approbation and that of the brethren present, they are amply repaid for their labours." (Cheers.)

The last toast, "The Ladies in the Gallery," was then given, and the M.W. Grand Master and his officers then left the hall, amidst loud applause, visiting the glee room, where the ladies, who had been previously in the gallery, were assembled, and where, it was understood, a further musical entertainment was to take place. Until a proper room is provided for this supplementary entertainment, it should be dispensed with; and if the Grand Stewards on this occasion did not follow the example of the Stewards of the Benevolent Institution and the Boys School, they did the next best thing—confined the entertainment to about three songs; so that ere the majority of the brethren had left the hall, it was all over—and the policemen, who, to the disgrace of Masons lined the stairs upon this as upon former occasions, were not called upon to display their authority.

The musical arrangements were under the direction of Bro. Horsley, the Grand Organist, who was assisted by Miss Messent, Miss Stabbach, Miss Jeffreys, Bro. Donald King, and Bro. Winn. The services of Mr. W. Lazarus on the clarinet were also called into requisition most unnecessarily; for though we do not deny the talents of that gentleman, we maintain that it reflects great discredit on the Craft to go out of its own body to look for talent, whilst dozens of brethren, holding an equally high a position in the profession, would gladly take part in the entertainment; and what is more, give their services gratuitously, if the money allowed by the Grand Stewards is not sufficient to enable the Grand Organist properly to remunerate them. To such a cause, or to professional jealousy, can we alone attribute this continual introduction of non-masons to our festivals by the Grand Organists; a feeling from which we had hoped Bro. Horsley was free. Bro. Horsley was so young a Mason at the time of his appointment as to excuse any little mistakes of the kind to which we have adverted, but that cannot be pleaded after two years' service. Bro. Harker officiated as toast master with his usual efficiency.

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## METROPOLITAN.

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### APPOINTMENTS.

*Wednesday, May 4th.*—GRAND CHAPTER, at S. Lodges, Westminster and Keystone (10), Freemasons' Tavern; Florence Nightingale (1008), Freemasons' Tavern, Woolwich.

*Thursday, 5th.*—Lodges, Egyptian (29), George and Blue Boar; Strong Man (53), Falcon Tavern, Fetter Lane; Lion and Lamb (227), Bridge House Hotel; Ionic (275), Ship and Turtle; St. Andrew's (281), Freemasons' Tavern; Yarborough (812), George Tavern, Commercial Road East; Crystal Palace (1044), Crystal Palace. *Chapter.*—St. James's (2), Freemasons' Tavern, Encampment.—Mount Carmel, London Tavern.

*Friday, 6th.*—*Chapters.*—Fidelity (3), London Tavern; British (8), Freemasons' Tavern.

*Saturday, 7th.*—Lodge, London (125), Freemasons' Tavern. Committee Boys School, at 4.

*Monday, 9th.*—Lodges, St. George and Corner Stone (5), Freemasons' Tavern; Fortitude and Old Cumberland (12), ditto; St. Albans (32), London Coffee House; Domestic (208), Falcon Tavern, Fetter Lane; Confidence (228), Auderton's Hotel.



*Tuesday, 10th.*—Lodges, Burlington (113), Albion Tavern; Percy (234), Ship and Turtle; Israel (247), Bridge House Hotel; St. Michael's (255), George and Blue Boar; Nine Muses (256), Freemason's Tavern; Wellington (805), Bull Inn, Lewisham.

*Wednesday, 11th.*—Lodges, Fidelity (3), Freemasons' Tavern; Union of Waterloo (13), Woolwich; Kent (15), Three Tuns, Southwark; Athelstan (19), George and Blue Boar; Royal Naval (70), Freemasons' Tavern; Eastern Star (112), Old Globe, Mile End; Justice (172), Albert Tavern, New Cross; Pilgrim (289), Ship and Turtle; Zetland (752), Adam and Eve, Kensington. Committee Royal Benevolent Institution, at 3. GIRLS SCHOOL FESTIVAL.

*Thursday, 12th.*—Lodges, Friendship (6), Thatched House; Regularity (108), Freemasons' Tavern; Friendship (243), Ship and Turtle; Bank of England (329), Radley's Hotel; Polish (773), Freemasons' Tavern; Canonbury (955), Canonbury Tavern, Islington.

*Friday, 13th.*—Lodges, Britannia (38), Thatched House; Caledonian (156), Ship and Turtle; Bedford (183), Freemasons' Tavern; Union (195), London Tavern; High Cross (1,056), Railway Tavern, Northumberland Park, Tottenham. *Encampment.*—Faith and Equality, Freemasons' Tavern.

*Saturday, 14th.*—Lodges, Phoenix (202), Freemasons' Tavern.

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

OLD KING'S ARMS LODGE (No. 30).—This Lodge closed its season on Monday, April 25th, when two gentlemen were initiated into the Order, the ceremony being performed by Bro. E. Warwick, P.M. Bro. Tooth was passed to the second degree, and Bro. Potter raised to the degree of W.M., the latter ceremonies being ably performed by Bro. Marsh. Seventeen of the brethren sat down to an excellent banquet, and spent a most agreeable evening. The visitors were Bros. A. Dickens and Parkinson, of the Universal Lodge.

LODGE OF FAITH (No. 165).—The last meeting of this Lodge for the season was held at Anderton's Hotel, on Tuesday, April 26th. In the temporary absence of the W.M., Bro. Capt. Arnold, the chair was occupied by Bro. Anslow, P.M., who, with great impressiveness, initiated two candidates into the Craft, passed two brothers to the second, and raised two others to the third degree. The widow of a deceased brother was recommended to the Board of Benevolence for relief. Two candidates were proposed for initiation; after which the brethren adjourned to the banquet, ably presided over by Bro. Capt. Arnold, W.M., with his wonted tact and ability. A happy and pleasant evening was passed, and the brethren separated at an early hour.

LODGE OF PRUDENT BROTHERS (No. 169).—A meeting of this Lodge was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Tuesday, April 26th, when Bro. Hart presided, and initiated Bro. Wm. Exall into the Order in a very efficient manner. At the conclusion of the other business, a very elegant P.M.'s jewel was presented to Bro. Henry G. Warren, for his services to the Lodge. The compliment having been briefly acknowledged, the brethren adjourned to supper, and passed a very pleasant evening.

FITZROY LODGE (No. 830).—The closing meeting of this Lodge was held at the head-quarters of the Hon. Artillery Company, in the City-road, on Friday, April 29th; Bro. Captain W. H. Rough, W.M., presided. There were also present, Bro. P. Matthews, P. Prov. J.G.W., Essex, P.M. and Treasurer; W. F. Newton, and T. E. Davis, P.M.s; and others; and Dr. Lawrence, P.M., No. 76; W. W. Davis, P.M., and E. W. Davis, J.W. No. 112; How, Prov. Dir. of Cers., Herts; Fenwick, P.M., No. 5; Adolph Gauz; James Pain, W.M., No. 11; and also Bro. Ponte Lorenzo (Montemardi), who enlivened the evening by his vocal abilities. There being no business before the Lodge, the meeting was purely social, and Bro. Newton, as on former occasions, most liberally contributed to the enjoyment of the day; the W.M., the worthy Treasurer, and Secretary, lending most efficient aid.

WESTBOURNE LODGE (No. 1,035).—The monthly meeting of this Lodge was held on Thursday, April 28th, at the Manor House Tavern, Westbourne-terrace-north, Paddington. Bro. Cottebrune, W.M., presided, supported by Bro. Russen, S.W.; Bro. Stacey (in the absence of Bro. Caldwell), J.W.; Bro. Dietrich, S.D.; and Bro. Harrison, J.D. Two gentlemen were initiated into the Order by Bro.

Cottebrune, in his usual impressive manner. Bro. Quinlan was raised to the degree of M.M., the ceremony being ably performed by the W.M. The brethren then retired to banquet, after which the usual toasts were given and duly honoured, and a most agreeable evening was spent.

#### INSTRUCTION.

EXOCII LODGE (No. 11).—The weekly meeting of this Lodge took place on Thursday last, at Bro. Rowland's, the Newton Hotel, St. Martin's-street, Leicester-square, Bro. C. J. Watson presiding as W.M., supported by Bros. Sewell, S.W., and F. Binckes, J.W. The Lodge was opened in due form in the three degrees, and closed down to the first, when the minutes and by-laws made at the last meeting were read and confirmed. Bro. Rowland was elected to the office of Secretary, and Bro. C. J. Watson to that of Treasurer. The ceremony of initiation was then performed, Bro. Lewis being the candidate, and the sections of this lecture worked by Bro. Garrod. Thanks were voted to the W.M. for the able manner in which he conducted the business of the evening; to Bro. Garrod, for his great and unremitting attention and exertions in the formation and proper carrying out the objects of this Lodge, and which has been so happily effected, aided by the efforts of Bro. Secretary Rowland, who was highly complimented on the very efficient and able manner in which he had performed the duties since the first meeting in February last. After a few remarks in return, the Lodge was closed in due form, and adjourned to Thursday next.

#### ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL OF THE LODGE OF STABILITY.

The forty-second annual meeting of the brethren and friends of this popular Lodge of Instruction was held at Radley's Hotel, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, and was attended by nearly two hundred members of the Craft. The Worshipful Bro. Henry Muggerridge, Preceptor of the Lodge, presided over the work, which was most efficiently performed by those to whom it was entrusted. The business of the evening was the working of the five sections of the second lecture, Bros. Myers, Boughey, and Pratt taking the first, second, and third, and Bro. Muggerridge himself the other two.

The business of the Lodge having been concluded, the brethren repaired to refreshment, presided over by the Worshipful Bro. Wm. F. Beadon, P.S.G.W., who was supported by Bro. John Savage, S.G.D., Bro. John Havers, P.G.D., Bro. Potter, P.G.D., Bro. Muggerridge, Bro. George Lambert, Bro. Barrett, &c.

Grace having been sung by the musical brethren, Bros. Fielding, George Tedder, L. T. Haines, and G. Allen,

Bro. Beadon, W.M., rose to propose the first toast of the evening. They were, he said, very early taught in the entered apprentice's charge the duty of being obedient to the laws of whatever country afforded them a residence, and to support the dynasty reigning there. If that was a duty which attached to them even in other countries, how much more incumbent was it on them in their own, where the sovereign was both in public and in private life an example of everything calculated to endear her to her subjects. He would not have begun this toast, except in the ordinary manner, were it not for the circumstances of the present time, when her majesty was surrounded by difficulties which must give her great anxiety. He called on them, then, as Masons, and therefore as loyal and faithful subjects, to drink the toast of her majesty's health; and he hoped and trusted that the blessing of heaven would come down on her, and relieve her from all causes of anxiety, and that it might also fall upon the Craft, who were ready to support her under all her difficulties. The toast having been duly honoured,

Bro. Beadon proposed "The Health of the Most Worshipful Grand Master." His lordship had ever been an honour to the station which he occupied in private life, and in the position which he filled in the Craft had, from the moment he became entrusted with that office, shown every wish and intention to carry out the duties which belonged to it. That he had succeeded in doing so, was universally acknowledged by the brethren. Indeed nothing could more plainly show it,

than the fact of their electing him year after year as their Grand Master. His lordship had now held that office since the death of their late Grand Master, the Duke of Sussex, with the greatest satisfaction, and had earned the highest respect from the Craft. The toast was drunk with enthusiasm.

Bro. Beadon next proposed the health of the Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master, Bro. Lord Pannure, and the other Grand Officers, coupling with the toast the name of the present G.S.D., Bro. John Savage. Bro. Lord Pannure, had, he said, since he accepted the office of Deputy Grand Master, given the greatest satisfaction to the members of Grand Lodge. It was notable that, in the person of his lordship, they had the pleasurable assurance of that bond of unity which should subsist among Masons. Their noble brother held high rank in the Grand Lodge of Scotland before receiving his present office, and thus the brethren in the north were joined with those in the south of the island, and he hoped the most fraternal feelings would ever exist between them. As Deputy Grand Master, Lord Pannure had, while officiating in Grand Lodge, invariably received from the brethren that respect which was due to his rank and character, and which his speeches demanded at the hands of the brethren. He (Bro. Beadon) had to couple with this toast the name of an old friend, the immediate Grand Deacon. He hailed his appointment to that office with the greatest satisfaction, for he and all those of them who had been in the habit of attending Grand Lodge knew how well he deserved it, and they knew too how he attended to what was most important, namely, the business of the Board of Benevolence.

Bro. Savage, S.G.D., who was loudly applauded, replied to the toast, and said he found that it devolved on him although the junior Grand Officer present, to return thanks on behalf of that very honourable body. If he could not speak of them as companions, he could as friends and brother Masons, and having for many years watched their conduct, he might say they were as worthy and deserving as the brethren believed them to be. He knew they had the interests of Masonry at heart, and they were headed by a nobleman to whom allusion had been already made in terms which had met with a ready response from the company. That nobleman stood in their estimation second only to the M.W. Grand Master, and he (Bro. Savage) might be permitted to say that, well as it has been filled, he never saw the office of Deputy Grand Master more ably sustained than at the present moment. With respect to the other Grand Officers he was happy to bear his testimony to their honourable and upright exertions to promote the best interests of the Craft. Whenever it had been his misfortune to differ from them, he had been treated by them with courtesy and true Masonic feeling. They had in their friend, Bro. Havers an excellent example of the class of men who sat upon the dais, and one they might take example from. He had now to say one word of himself, as the Worshipful Master in the chair had in such kindly feeling alluded to him. He had ever felt a warm interest in Freemasonry, as he saw it was founded on the purest principles—principles which tended to raise men in the scale of society, and make them better members in whatever position they might be placed. He loved the Order for the principles it disseminated, and because he saw them carried into practice with few exceptions as far as poor weak human nature would permit, by the numerous brethren with whom he had had the pleasure to associate. When the M.W. Grand Master was pleased in a most gracious manner to request of him to accept the offer which he had now the honour to hold, he did not hesitate a moment. His duty and his inclination both told him he should obey that gracious call. He accepted the honour, and it not a little increased the pleasure and gratification which he felt with respect to it, to find, from the manner in which they had responded to the toast, that they endorsed the appointment which the Grand Master had made. He trusted that his future career would merit and deserve the respect of the Craft; at all events he should endeavour to merit the character of being John Savage, a true and sincere hearted Mason. (Applause.)

Bro. Beadon then said that it was not a very difficult thing to speak of a man when not present, but he could assure them that when he spoke of their excellent preceptor, Bro. Mugeridge, upstairs in the Lodge, they heard his sentiments in reference to him, for whom, as a man and a Mason, he entertained the deepest

respect and regard. For him (Bro. Beadon) to speak of Bro. Muggeridge in his presence was in no way more difficult, except that what he said might appear fulsome, but his words expressed only what he felt, namely, the greatest Masonic regard and respect. Their kind and faithful preceptor, from whom they had all learned so much, while he perfectly understood his business, was capable of going through it for the edification of his pupils and for the great edification of those who had not had the good fortune of hearing him before. The members of the Lodge knew how faithfully and assiduously he had devoted himself to it and to each one of themselves. He knew therefore, that it would not be in vain that he should ask them to drink success and prosperity to the Stability Lodge of Instruction, coupled with the name of Bro. Muggeridge. Might he long continue its preceptor and head, and might he continue to obtain fresh pupils, and ingratiate himself in the hearts of those who were to come as he had in the hearts of those whom he had already instructed. (Cheers).

Bro. H. Muggeridge, in replying to the compliment, said he thought they would all agree with him when he said that the most difficult task a man could undertake was, to speak of himself. He was now placed in that difficult position, but he confessed he was not very nervous on the occasion, because he felt they could not expect a long speech from him, or that he should say much on the toast. But at the same time he could not let that opportunity pass without expressing his sense of the kind and fraternal manner in which their worshipful president had completed his name with the success and prosperity of the Lodge, and also for the no less kind and fraternal manner in which they had responded to it. He now, as they knew, had for the fifth of a century the honour of being connected with the Stability Lodge of Instruction, and many of them remembered when first he joined it under the banner of their late Bro. Peter Thompson. He had succeeded that worthy brother in the office of their preceptor, and he had now for twenty years endeavoured to do all he could to promote the prosperity and welfare of the Lodge. He should not, he hoped, be considered as departing from what he ought to say when he said that he had to some degree succeeded in that object. Bro. Savage had made some allusion to the Stability Lodge of Instruction; he had met Bro. Savage there before, and it was with very great pleasure he hailed his presence among them that evening, and occupying his present high position. He need not say that it also gave him the greatest satisfaction to see Bro. Havers again among them. He need not tell them what delight they had all experienced from his association with them, and he was sure they all felt the same pleasure he did at seeing him there with them that evening. He was now perhaps rather wandering out of the course, as the question before them was that of the Lodge and of himself, and to return to it he had only to say that he was pleased to see so many of them present, and if they were satisfied with what had been done, their satisfaction was to him the greatest pleasure and gratification. So long as the brethren thought proper to support him at the Lodge of Instruction, they would always find him ready to assist them. During the past session the Lodge had been well supported at the Green Dragon in Bishopsgate-street, and when it met again at the end of the summer, if any of the brethren wished to attend, he should be delighted to meet them and render them any service his humble abilities would allow, for with the assistance of the G.A.O.T.U. he should endeavour to do in the future what he had done in the past.

Bro. Savage next said that he had asked the Worshipful Master in the chair for permission to propose the next toast, and as he had received from him the Master's gavel, he was quite sure they would readily believe that he was determined to make the best use of it. It was not probable that he should have the opportunity of proposing to them more than one toast, but it did not require much practice to ask them to drink the health of the Worshipful Master in the chair. He knew that was a toast which would meet with the warmest response. To know Bro. Beadon, was to respect him: He, that evening, although their chairman, represented the Lodges at the west end of London, and they ought to esteem that as a compliment. They had asked him to preside over them for the evening, and in his consenting to do so, they were happy to see a kindly and mutual interchange of Masonic feeling. To him (Bro. Savage) it was gratifying to see Bro. Beadon present, not

only on account of the kind services he had thereby rendered the Lodge, but because of the improvement in his health. Bro. Beadon's state of health had lately been anything but what his friends could wish; he had been labouring under severe indisposition for a considerable period, and he (Bro. Savage) knew that if their worthy brother had consulted his own case he would not be in the chair that night. He had however given the promise to attend, and regardless of his convenience, he had fulfilled it. He (Bro. Savage) most sincerely wished him better health. He well remembered when Bro. Beadon had been a distinguished member, indeed he was still a distinguished member, of Grand Lodge, and therefore he should say that he remembered when he had been a more prominent member of that distinguished body than his bad health now allowed him to be. He could remember too when, amidst the greatest *éclat*, he had been installed Junior Grand Warden. He well recollected that honour being conferred on him; and the manner in which it had been done was a just tribute to Masonic worth. They were all happy to see him there, and he knew they would enthusiastically respond to the toast, wishing him long life and better health, and thanking him for his kindness in presiding over them on that occasion. (Cheers.)

Bro. Beadon, in responding to the toast, said that if Bro. Muggeridge, who was so well known to, and appreciated by, the brethren present, found it difficult to speak to them of himself, they could well understand how much more difficult was the task to him who was to them comparatively a stranger. No, no! No—not a stranger, when a brother. He trusted that claim of brotherhood made him feel at home, and put him on an easy footing among them. He could assure them he felt himself somewhat astonished at presiding over the brethren in the city. He had been for some years accustomed to preside over the sister Lodge of Instruction, and he knew that their excellent brother, Bro. Havers, had been in the habit of presiding over their Lodge with such harmony, with such kindly feeling, and with such good will that it was scarcely necessary for them to look elsewhere for a chairman, but he at the same time felt that if it there were anything more calculated than another to produce mutual harmony and good feeling between the Lodges at the east and those at the west end of London, it was that which Bro. Havers had done a year and a half ago, in consenting to preside over the annual meeting of the Emulation Lodge of Improvement; an example which he that night endeavoured to imitate. He knew that he should fail in respect to the Lodge and to Bro. Havers if he had not referred to that act of kindness on his part. It was with those feelings, and in that Masonic spirit that he had now come among the members of the Stability Lodge of Instruction. He was happy to meet them, and delighted with the manner in which the work of the Lodge had been done. He hoped that the two Lodges might yet be more closely united; and he was not afraid to say, that the time was coming when all the Lodges of Instruction would be joined in one universal system of working. He did not wish the Emulation Lodge to cease; on the contrary, he hoped the emulation would always be kept up among them with good feeling; as such it would be his pleasure to visit them again, and in return to see them at the sister Lodge. He could again assure them, that nothing could give him greater satisfaction than what he had seen in the Lodge, unless it was the kind manner in which his health had been proposed and drunk by the brethren. (Cheers.)

Bro. Beadon again rose to propose a toast—"The health of Bro. Havers." He said, that after the few observations which he had made in reference to the interchange of Masonic feeling between the two Lodges, they would not be surprised that he should now seek to honour one whom they had so often honoured, and who being among them was an honour to the Lodge. He (Bro. Beadon) could only say, with reference to the honour which Bro. Havers had conferred on the Emulation Lodge, that he had never seen a Lodge presided over with greater ability, greater firmness, or greater courtesy, than on that occasion. Since then it had pleased the M.W. G.M. to entrust him with high office. They would not be surprised when he spoke of him as holding high office, for he had so long, so kindly, and so faithfully, presided over them that they knew that he held only that which he deserved; and he was sure they all felt towards him that true bond of Masonic feeling which every Mason's heart ought to feel to one who had served them so long and so faithfully.

Bro. Havers, in replying to the toast, said that he could not forget that twenty years ago, last month, he had been elected a member of the Stability Lodge of Instruction, and did his first piece of work, nor could he forget the satisfaction with which he contemplated his performance. Twenty-one years, however, made him look with a different eye upon it, but those twenty-one years had enabled him to see great improvement even in that Lodge of Instruction, although it had then been presided over by the greatest Mason he had ever known, the late Bro. Peter Thompson. He never recollected having seen it worked more ably than on that night. It was a marvellous task of a man's memory and power to master the ceremonies and ritual of the Craft, but he felt assured that those who endeavoured to do so, derived a great amount of benefit from their industry. They were, he was afraid, all too apt to forget those principles of Freemasonry which bound them together as men. It was there they found themselves recalled to a sense of their principles, and knitted together as men and Masons. He could assure the Worshipful Master that he did not appear there as a stranger—he appeared on a different footing. When asked to preside, Bro. Beadon assented to the request made to him, and they were all indebted to him for his kindness. He did feel that the brethren of the Lodge should follow that principle of the interchange of Masonic feeling, and in years to come get leading men in the Craft from other Lodges to support them on occasions like the present. Nowhere was Masonry more accurately worked than in the city Lodges, and on the whole, with regard to Masonic politics, of which he would say nothing now, he did believe that the city Lodges showed a bright example of obedience to lawfully constituted authority, and carried out the true principles of the Craft. The Worshipful Brother in the chair had been pleased to allude to the Grand Master having conferred upon him (Bro. Havers) an important office, and he could truly say that he took it most reluctantly; but he was proud to think that the appointment met with the approval of the brethren. He was as conscious as any of them of many shortcomings, and it might be that in the course of the past year, under great provocation, he had used hard words. If so, it had been in the heat of argument, and he deeply regretted it. He hoped, however, that all causes of difference were now at an end—that they had all been shaken into one body, with no other desire but to promote the best interests of the Craft. He could only say that whoever would undertake to do so he was ready to meet them half way. He now entreated them not to confine their labours to private Lodges, and to Lodges of Instruction, but that they should remember they had committed to them the interests of that great and growing society. Any of them having leisure would advance the cause of Freemasonry, were he only to say to himself, "I have a duty to perform in carrying out the principles of the Order." He could find that at boards, such as the Boards of Benevolence, and of the Charities, and in taking care that their funds were properly applied. They might depend upon it, that what was most required was that there should be a deeper interest felt in Masonry by the general body of the Craft. It was impossible for two or three to carry on the business of the association, unless they all put their shoulders to the wheel to aid them. He had before said that they were about to inaugurate a new era in Freemasonry, and he thought the day was come when men who accepted public appointments, whether in the state or in Freemasonry, could not afford to neglect them, but would feel bound by a tie of honour to carry out the duties of whatever office they might hold. He asked them now if that pledge had not been redeemed, for if they were to look around at the appointments which had been made in Grand Lodge during the last three years, they would find a marvellous and great change; as an instance they had their old and well known friend, Bro. Savage, in office, and he could also point to the case of another worthy brother, Bro. Stephen Barton Wilson, and many others; but these were the kind of men who were now placed upon the dais, and every man might expect to receive his full and fair reward. He thanked them again most cordially for the kindness and respect they had shown towards him, and nothing would give him greater pleasure than to visit them again, and whether in the chair himself, or having a friend to fill that office, to be at his right hand to support him. (Applause).

The health of the working brethren was acknowledged by Bro. Myers.

Bro. Havers next proposed the Emulation Lodge of Instruction. He hoped soon to see the two systems of working assimilated; they were the same in principle, and the difference between them was one of mere verbal consideration. In the absence of Bro. Stephen Barton Wilson, who was professionally engaged at Wellington College, he would give them with the toast the health of Bro. George Lambert, a distinguished member of the Lodge.

Bro. Lambert having acknowledged the compliment,

The W.M. proposed the "Masonic Charities," leaving the response to the feelings and hearts of the brethren, and the proceedings terminated.

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## PROVINCIAL.

### BRISTOL.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Monday, May 9th, Royal Clarence (81), Freemasons' Hall, at 7; Tuesday, 10th, Jerusalem (986), ditto, at 7; Wednesday, 11th, Royal Sussex (221), ditto, at 7; Friday, 13th. *Instruction*.—Ditto, at 7½. *Chapter*.—Thursday, 12th, Clarence (81), ditto, at 7.

### BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

AYLESBURY.—*Buckingham Lodge* (No. 861).—At a meeting held on Monday, April 25th, at the Royal White Hart, present, Bro. J. How as W.M. (in the absence of Rev. Bro. Farnborough, whose parochial duties prevented his attendance), Rev. Bro. J. B. Reade, P.M., and P. Prov. G. Reg., the Wardens and Officers, Bro. Beauchamp was passed to the second degree, and Bro. H. A. P. Cooper was raised to the degree of M.M. Bro. Barker was admitted a joining member. A ballot was taken for the election of W.M., and Bro. the Rev. J. C. Wharton, J.W., was unanimously chosen, Bro. Hooper the S.W., declining the office for the present. Bro. James was re-elected Treasurer. The W.M. elect, moved, and Bro. Reade seconded a recommendation that the members of the Lodge should, by an equitable subscription, present a testimonial of their esteem for Bro. Horwood, Secretary, and in acknowledgment of his services. The resolution was unanimously agreed to. Bro. Fidler, of the Apollo Lodge, Oxford, was a visitor. The brethren afterwards adjourned to the banquet, and in proposing "The Most Noble the Marquis of Devonshire, R.W. Prov. G.M., and the rest of the Grand Officers of the province," the W.M. *pro tem*, congratulated the Lodge on the recent assembling of the Grand Lodge of the province and the bestowal of the Grand Lodge honours on two members of the Buckingham Lodge; the Prov. G. Chaplain was absent, but they had the presence of a new member, on whom the office of Prov. J.G.D. had been conferred. In his friend, Bro. Samuel Weymouth Hopwood, they had a Mason of some standing, and as an experienced Past Master, one who could render a good suit and service when called upon. Bro. Hopwood in acknowledging the toast, expressed the great pleasure he had in being received as a member of the Buckingham Lodge, a connexion which he trusted would continue for many years. Bro. How then proposed "The Past Masters of No. 861," and referred to the absence of all but one of the founders—the father of the Lodge; it must be gratifying to Bro. Reade to observe his progeny increase and his household gaining strength. Severe indisposition had caused his absence from some recent meetings, and it was pleasing to see him again among them with renovated health. The benefice to which he had lately been appointed (the rectory of Ellesborough), being in the immediate neighbourhood, gave assurance of his presence in future. He concluded by proposing the health of the Rev. Bro. Reade, P. Prov. G. Reg., and the rest of the Past Masters of the Buckingham Lodge. The reverend brother in responding, expressed his pleasure in being again among the brethren, and referred to the position of the two parishes. Stone, which he had left, and Ellesborough, where he was now fixed, the Lodge being the centre, he might consider them the parallel

lines. The ancient church of Stone, erected above 600 years back, was dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and as the two saints of that name were, by our traditions, said to have been the Grand Masters of the Order, he should be glad to find that Ellesborough church, which was of the same age, was dedicated to the Evangelist [Ellesborough church is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul]. Bro. Reade then asked permission to propose a toast, which, as they might anticipate, was that of Bro. How, who had so efficiently discharged the duties of Master that day. In Bro. How they had a most valuable member; on many occasions, almost from the birth of the Lodge he had rendered them great aid, and the active part he had taken in the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of the province, proved he had rendered great service to Masonry in general and to the Buckingham Lodge in particular. The W.M. *pro tem.*, in returning thanks for the kind terms in which his services had been mentioned, assured the brethren that his attendances as a visitor had afforded him uniform pleasure, that gratification was increased since he had been a member, as his position enabled him to take a more active part in the proceedings. Bro. How, afterwards, in proposing "The W.M. elect," referred to the attention Bro. Wharton had given to the duties of his office as Warden, and from the experience they had of the regularity of his attendance and his efficiency, they might anticipate he would give equal satisfaction with his predecessor, whose absence on this occasion was unavoidable.

#### CHANNEL ISLANDS.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Tuesday, May 10th, St. Anne's (683), New Street, Alderney, at 7.

JERSEY.—*Lodge La Césarée* (No. 860).—On Thursday, April 28th, the usual monthly meeting was held under the presidency of the *Venerable*, Bro. Le Cras, to whom sincere congratulations must be offered on the success attendant on his exertions during his year of office, which terminated on this occasion. The year has been a memorable one for several reasons; first, the efficiency with which the mystic rites have been carried out by the W.M. and all the officers, in the selection of whom great judgment must have been displayed; secondly, in the great number of additions to the Craft through the instrumentality of this Lodge, the initiations having amounted to sixteen, besides three joining members; and, lastly, by the social position and character of those who have thus been admitted to the privileges of the Order, of which it may be confidently predicted that some of them will prove ornaments. This is a point of much importance, which cannot be too strongly impressed on existing Lodges in the selection of their candidates. After opening the Lodge, reading the minutes, passing the accounts, and other ordinary routine business, the ceremony of conferring the second degree on a brother and afterwards four initiations followed, in which the W.M. was assisted by Bro. Du Jardin, P.M. The address to the new members was given by the Orator, Bro. Ratier, with his usual eloquence, and was extempore, but not the less strictly conformable to Masonic rule, with the additional advantage (of which he does not scruple extensively to avail himself), of being able to enforce the ordinary explanations and injunctions, by allusions suited to the individual occasion, and arising out of particular and passing occurrences. In this instance he confined himself within narrow limits, merely pointing out the objects of study especially recommended to candidates on their initiations, and not taking up any one of the many questions to which the origin and history of Freemasonry give rise. Inquiry being made if any brother had aught to propose, the name of one profane was offered for initiation at the meeting in May, after the ordinary scrutiny. The next proceedings of the Lodge will not fail to attract especial notice. The following resolutions were unanimously passed—1. That it is highly desirable that Lodges should not be held in taverns, hotels, or private houses. 2. That the present position and the Masonic tendencies of Lodge La Césarée authorize its members in determining that measures should be forthwith taken for the erection of a temple specially consecrated to Freemasonry. 3. That a committee be appointed, whose duty it shall be to select a spot of ground in a convenient situation, to ascertain the sum required for the erection of the building, and to devise means for raising this amount. 4. That the committee be authorized to consult an architect, so as to be



prepared to present with its report a plan of the projected hall. 5. That the committee be requested to present this report at the next regular meeting of the Lodge. 6. That the committee consist of the W.M., the present Wardens, and of Bros. Manuel, Binet, Ratier, Le Gros, and Voisin. This very important matter having been satisfactorily disposed of, the Lodge proceeded to the election of the W.M. for the ensuing year. Several brethren were put in nomination, and Bro. Le Cras, who now fills that high office, was re-elected. A more complete evidence of the appreciation of his efforts could not have been given. The annual banquet and installation of officers was fixed for May 24th. The business of the evening was appropriately brought to a close by a vote of £4 to the Masonic Annuity Fund, the immediate object of which was to obtain votes for John Battam, an aged Mason of good character, who has lost one leg, and has been rendered incapable of work by old age and infirmity, with a view to place him on the list of annuitants at the approaching election of the institution. At half-past ten the W.M. closed the Lodge, after a sitting of five hours, and in another hour the brethren dispersed, after partaking of the usual light refreshments. It may be added, that Bro. J. Hammond, Prov. G.M. of the Channel Islands, favoured the meeting by his presence, and remained during the whole of the interesting proceedings.—[From our correspondent H. H.]

## CHESHIRE.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Wednesday, May 11th, Fidelity (623), White Hart, Flowerly Field, at 6; Thursday, 12th, Mersey (701), Angel Hotel, Birkenhead, at 5.

## CORNWALL.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Tuesday, May 10th, Druids of Love and Liberty (950), Lodge Room, Redruth, at 7.

## DEVONSHIRE.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Monday, May 9th, Sun (123), Globe Hotel, Exmouth, at 5; Sin-  
cerity (224), St. George's Hall, Stonehouse, at 7; Wednesday, 11th, Fortitude (123), Prince  
George Hotel, Stonehouse, at 7.

## DORSETSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Monday, May 9th, Montague (963), Lion Inn, Lyme Regis, at 7.

## DURHAM.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Monday, May 9th, St. Hilda's (292), Golden Lion, South Shields,  
at 7; Tuesday, 10th, St. John's (95), Phoenix Hall, Sunderland, at 7; Thursday, 12th, Palatine  
(114), Bridge Hotel, Bishop Wearmouth, at 7; Restoration (123), Town Hall, Darlington, at 8.  
*Chapter*.—Thursday, 12th, Tees (749), Mason's Court, Stockton, at 7.

GATESHEAD.—*Lodge of Industry* (No. 56).—This Lodge held a meeting at the  
Grey Horse Inn, on Monday, April 25th, 1859, when the Lodge was opened by the  
W.M., Bro. C. J. Banister, assisted by the Past Masters and officers of the Lodge. The  
business concluded, it was closed in due form and with solemn prayer. Notice of  
motion was given that at the next meeting a proposition would be brought forward  
to obtain the assistance of the brethren towards the erection of a Masonic hall.

## ESSEX.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Monday, May 9th, Star in the East (935), Private Rooms, Harwich,  
at 7; Tuesday, 10th, Angel (39), Cups Hotel, Colchester, at 7; Wednesday, 11th, United (498),  
George Hotel, Colchester, at 7; Thursday, 12th, Good Fellowship (343), White Hart, Chelmsford,  
at 7. *Chapters*.—Tuesday, 10th, Essex (343), George Hotel, Chelmsford, at 7; Thursday, 12th,  
Patriotic (59), Cups Hotel, Colchester, at 7.

## HAMPSHIRE.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodge*.—Thursday, May 12th, Royal Gloucester (152), Freemasons' Hall,  
Southampton, at 7. *Chapter*.—Wednesday, 11th, Friendship (319), Private Rooms, Portsmouth,  
at 7.

WINCHESTER.—*Lodge of Economy* (No. 50).—The usual monthly meeting of this  
Lodge took place on Wednesday evening, the 27th ult.; present Bro. Hasleham,

W.M.; Bro. La Croix, S.W.; Bro. Larkin, J.W.; and many other brethren. The first business transacted was the balloting for the reinstatement of Bro. Isaac Snary as a member of the Lodge. Bro. Snary had resigned some time since, in consequence of having been unfortunately charged with a misdemeanour affecting his moral character. The accusation, however, having been wholly refuted in a court of justice, which Bro. Snary left "without the slightest stain upon his character," (to quote the voluntary return of the jury), it was the openly expressed wish of most of the members of the Lodge to get him reinstated; and hence the above formal mode of his re-election. The W.M. on the ballot being taken said, he had very much pleasure in announcing to the Lodge that Bro. Snary was unanimously re-elected. Bro. A. Smith, who was initiated at the last monthly meeting, was passed as Fellow Craft. The working tools and ancient charge were very ably explained and given by the W.M. and Bro. Everitt, P.M. On the motion of Bro. Sherry, P.M., a resolution, framed by the W.M. and read at the last meeting, was ordered to be entered as a new clause in the by-laws of the Lodge, the whole of which were ordered at the same time to be revised. On the proposition of the W.M., seconded by Bro. Oakshott, P.M., it was unanimously resolved that Bro. Charles Sherry, P.M., be appointed the charities member to represent the Lodge of Economy, in accordance with the recommendation of Bros. Lyall and Symonds. Bro. Sherry, P.M. then addressed the Lodge. He said it was with mingled feelings of pleasure and pain that he proposed to the Lodge, that the resolution moved and carried at the late Provincial Grand Meeting of Hampshire, relating to the death of their late departed brother Firmin, (who was so well known and highly respected amongst the Masons of the county), be recorded in the minute book of the Lodge of Economy. They all knew that the sentiments of respect expressed in the resolution were perfectly true of their departed brother; and he (Bro. Sherry) felt convinced that the fraternity in the province would long have to deplore the loss of such a good and useful Grand Secretary. Bro. Oakshott seconded the motion, which was agreed to by acclamation. After the closing of the Lodge, the brethren adjourned to refreshment, and having been regaled by Bro. Sherry, in the usual excellent manner, returned to the lodge room, and spent an hour or two in harmony, and brotherly love.

#### HERTFORDSHIRE.

WATFORD.—*Watford Lodge* (No. 580).—The annual meeting of this Lodge, for the installation of the W.M. and appointment of officers, was held at Freemasons' Hall, Watford, on Friday, April 29th, Bro. Thomas Abel Ward, D. Prov. G.M., and P.M., presided, and inducted into the chair Bro. George Francis, Prov. G. Reg., the W.M. elected for the ensuing year. Bro. Francis filled the chair in 1840. The W.M. appointed as his officers—Bro. John Goodyer, S.W.; Bro. Charles Davy, J.W.; Bro. Rev. Robert Branson, Chaplain; Bro. H. H. Burchell Herne, P. Prov. G.S.W., Sec.; Bro. W. A. Russell, S.D.; Bro. A. T. Brett, J.D.; Bro. H. G. Martin, I.G.; Bro. Henry Miles, P.M., and Pro. G.J.W., Steward. Bro. Thomas Rogers, P.M., and Prov. G. Treasurer, was unanimously re-elected Treasurer; and Bro. Thomas re-elected Tyler. Bro. J. How, Prov. G.D.C., acted as Dir. of Cers., in the investiture of the officers. The Lodge, on the motion of Bro. Burchell Herne, voted an annual subscription of one guinea to the Male, and one guinea to the Widows' Annuitant Funds. The permanent committee gave a satisfactory report of the funds and property of the Lodge. The brethren afterwards dined together. Bro. George White, Prov. G.S.W., Surrey; and Bro. C. H. Law, P. Prov. G.S.W., Herts, were visitors.

#### KENT.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Tuesday, May 10th, Belvidere (741), Star Hotel, Maidstone, at 7.

#### LODGE OF INSTRUCTION.

RAMSGATE.—*Royal Navy Lodge* (No. 621).—This newly formed Lodge of Instruction, meeting at the Shipwrights' Arms, have forwarded a copy of their by-laws to the R.W. Prov. Grand Master, Bro. Charles Purton Cooper, who has

affixed his signature thereunto, in token of his approval. The R.W. Prov. Grand Master has likewise been pleased to signify his intention of becoming a member of the Lodge.

## LANCASHIRE (EAST).

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Wednesday, May 11th, Antiquity (170), One Horse Shoe, Bolton, at 7; Friendship (314), Angel Hotel, Oldham, at 7; Thursday, 12th, Samaritan (358), Green Man, Bacup, at 7; Perseverance (432), Old Bull, Blackburn, at 8. *Chapters*.—Monday, 9th, Perseverance (432), Old Bull, Blackburn, at 8; Tuesday, 10th, St. John's (268), Commercial Inn, Bolton, at 7. *Encampment*.—Friday, 13th, Hugh de Payens, Old Bull, Blackburn.

BURY.—*Lodge of Relief* (No. 50).—At the monthly meeting of this Lodge, on Thursday evening, the 14th April, Bro. Matthew Wardhaugh was passed to the degree of Fellow Craft, by Bro. John Redfern, Dir. of Cers.; and a joining member proposed and approved of. The meetings of the Bury Lodges this month have been badly attended, owing to the election for the borough; we trust, however, that whilst the brethren bravely battle, in all honour, each to secure the return of his favourite candidate, they will prove by their words and actions that Freemasonry can strongly cement together men of the most opposite sects and parties.

## LANCASHIRE (WEST).

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Monday, May 9th, Sincerity (368), Masonic Temple, Liverpool, at 4; Unity (889), Scarisbrick Arms, Southport, at 6; Tuesday, 10th, Royal Preston, (418), Cross Axes, Preston, at 8; Merchants (294), Masonic Temple, Liverpool, at 5; Wednesday, 11th, Loyalty (101), Royal Hotel, Prescott, at 6; St. John's (407), Rose and Crown Inn, Pendleton, at 6; Harmony (845), Wheatsheaf, Ormskirk, at 5; Thursday, 12th, Harmony (263), Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool, at 4. *Chapter*.—Thursday, 12th, Harmony (267), Wellington Hotel, Garston, at 5.

## LINCOLNSHIRE.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Tuesday, May 10th, Harmony (339), Masonic Hall, Boston, at 7; Thursday, 12th, Shakspeare (617), Town Hall, Spilsby, at 6.

## NORFOLK.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Monday, May 9th, Faithful (100), Exchange Rooms, Harleston, at 7.

## NORTHUMBERLAND.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Monday, May 9th, St. Peter's (706), Hope and Anchor, Byker, at 6; Tuesday, 10th, All Saints (161), Sun Inn, Wooler, at 7; De Ogle (919), St. James's School, Morpeth, at 7; Newcastle Instruction (24), Freemasons' Hall, Newcastle, at 7; Wednesday, 11th, Blagden (957), Ridley Arms, Blyth, at 8. *Encampment*.—Friday, 13th, Royal Kent, Bell's Court, Newcastle, at 5.

## OXFORDSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Thursday, May 12th, Churchill (702), Masonic Hall, Oxford.

## SOMERSETSHIRE.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Wednesday, May 11th, Brotherly Love (412), Three Choughs Hotel, Yeovil, at 6; Friday, 13th, Rural Philanthropic (367), Highbridge Inn, Huntspill, at 1. *Mark*.—Thursday, 12th, Royal Cumberland, Masonic Hall, Bath, at 8. *Chapter*.—Wednesday, 11th, Royal Sussex, Amery's Hotel, Bath, at 7½.

## STAFFORDSHIRE.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Friday, May 13th, Sutherland of Unity (674), Castle Hotel, Newcastle, at 7; Honour (769), Old Assembly Rooms, Wolverhampton, at 7½. *Encampment*.—Wednesday, 10th, Loyal Volunteers, Swan Inn, Ashton-under-Lyne.

## SUFFOLK.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Thursday, May 12th, Virtue and Silence (417), Lion Hotel, Hadleigh, at 7; Unity (84), Suffolk Hotel, Lowestoft, at 7.

## SUSSEX.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Monday, May 9th, Derwent (47), Swan Hotel, Hastings; Tuesday, 10th, Brighton Instruction, Old Ship, Brighton; Wednesday, 11th, Mariners (878), White Hart Hotel, Little Hampton; Thursday, 12th, Wellington (426), Crown Inn, Rye; Royal Brunswick (1034), Old Ship Hotel, Brighton.

## WARWICKSHIRE.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Monday, May 9th, Howe (357), Masonic Rooms, Birmingham, at 6; Rectitude (739), George Hotel, Rugby, at 6½.

## WILTSHIRE.

TROWBRIDGE.—*Lodge of Concord* (No. 915).—This Lodge held its regular meeting at the Court Hall, on Tuesday, April 19th; present Bros. Levander, W.M.; Webber, P.M.; Plimmer, S.W.; Allen, J.W.; Hayward, Treas.; Stancomb, Sec.; and other brethren. Mr. A. Grimes, of Frome, who had been regularly proposed at the preceding meeting, was balloted for and initiated by the W.M. The ceremony being completed, the Secretary laid before the Lodge a correspondence which he had had with the Provincial Grand Secretary on the subject of the circular lately issued from Swindon, by the committee appointed at the last Provincial Grand Lodge, to organize a plan for the extension of the Masonic charities in Wiltshire. After a short discussion of the subject, in which the brethren declared their unanimous accordance with the sentiments expressed by their Secretary in this correspondence, the Lodge proceeded to determine to which of the candidates for the Masonic charities the votes of the Lodge should be given. It was then proposed and carried unanimously, that a letter of condolence, signed by the W.M. on behalf of the Lodge, should be addressed to the widow of the late Bro. Mandry, to testify their sympathy with her in her affliction, and the regard in which they had held the deceased brother. All Masonic business being ended, the Lodge was closed, and the meeting adjourned to Tuesday, May 17th.

## WORCESTERSHIRE.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodge*.—Tuesday, May 10th, Royal Standard (730), Dudley Arms, Dudley, at 6½. *Chapter*.—Same day, and same place, at 3.

## YORKSHIRE (NORTH AND EAST).

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Monday May 8th, Royal (926), Bellevue House, Filey, at 7; Wednesday, 11th, Minerva (311), Masonic Hall, Hull, at 7.

## YORKSHIRE (WEST).

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Wednesday, May 11th, Wakefield (727), Old Rectory, Wakefield, at 7; Thursday, 12th, Britannia (169), Music Hall, Sheffield, at 7; Three Grand Principles (251), Masonic Hall, Dewsbury, at 6; Friday, 13th, Holme Valley (937), Victoria Hotel, Hothamfirth, at 7; Alfred Instruction (384), Griffin Hotel, Leeds, at 8. *Chapter*.—Fidelity (364), Freemasons' Hall, Leeds, at 7.

SELBY.—*Lodge of St. Germain* (No. 827).—On the 4th of March last, a Lodge of Emergency was held at the above Lodge for the installation of Bro. the Rev. J. D. Mac Gachen, W.M. for the ensuing year. The installing Master was Bro. J. P. Bell, P.M. No. 65, who discharged his duty with his usual ability. There was a full attendance of the brethren, and the following brethren were chosen officers by the newly elected W.M. Bros. C. Gags, S.W.; W. Richardson, J.W.; Rev. J. H. Jackson, Chaplain; Charles Smith, Secretary; J. Tomkinson, Treasurer. Among the brethren present at the banquet, which took place at the Londesborough Arms, were Bro. Lord Londesborough, P.S.W. of the Lodge, and P. Prov. S.G.W., N. and E. Riding; Bros. M. Pearson, P.M., coroner for the county; T. M. Weddan, P.M.; W. Dohn, P.M.; T. Hawdon, P.M.; T. W. Bartrill, P.M.; H. Pearson, P.M.; and many others, amongst whom were some visitors. During the evening many loyal and appropriate toasts were given, and the Lodge was closed amid every demonstration of brotherly sympathy and good feeling. Among the first acts of the new W.M. has been the establishment of a regular course of lectures for every

monthly Lodge, as follows:—April 1, Masonry, as shown in its obligation and charges, by the W.M. of Lodge No. 827; May 6, the First Tracing Board, by Bro. Henry Pearson, P.M.; June 3, the Second Tracing Board, by Bro. T. Motley Weddall, P.M.; July 1, the Third Tracing Board, by Bro. John Fothergill, P.M.; August 5, the Jewels and Furniture of the Lodge, by Bro. William Dobson, P.M.; September 2, the Banner, by Bro. T. M. Weddall, P.M.; October 7, the Symbolic Teaching, by Bro. Rev. W. Hutchinson, M.A., Prov. G. Chaplain; November 4, the Ancient Charges, by Bro. John P. Bell, M.D., P.M. No. 65; December 2, the Catholicity of Masonry, by Bro. J. Hepton; January 5, the letter G: its signification, by the W.M. of Lodge No. 827. We are glad to hear that the course is being given with much spirit, and with general acceptance among the Brethren.

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## ROYAL ARCH.

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### METROPOLITAN CHAPTERS.

DOMATIC CHAPTER (No. 206).—A convocation was held on Thursday, April 28th, at the Masonic Hall, Fetter Lane, the M.E.Z., Comp. W. Carpenter, presiding, supported by Comp. Thompson, as H., and Comp. Suter as J. There was scarcely any business to transact, and the Companions sat down to an elegant banquet at eight o'clock, the M.E.Z. presiding. The usual toasts were heartily drunk, and the evening was spent in a most harmonious manner.

POLISH NATIONAL CHAPTER (No. 778).—At a meeting of this Chapter, held at Freemasons' Tavern, on Thursday, 28th April, 1859, six brethren were proposed for exaltation, and duly elected; Comp. Cole was also admitted as a joining member. Five of the brethren, Bros. G. Motion, (Nos. 3 and 663), G. States, (No. 166), R. E. Mac Entire, (No. 202), R. Harris, (No. 33), and R. Lublinski, (No. 778), being in attendance, were introduced in due form, and exalted to the supreme degree of Royal Arch by Comp. Watson, M.E.Z. This being the night for election of Principals and Officers, the following Companions were elected:—Johnstone, M.E.Z.; Webber, H.; Sharman, J.; Boyd, N.; Blackburne, E.; and Williams, Pr. Soj., who appointed Comps. Smith and Panchaud to be his Assistants, and Comp. Lemanski was re-elected Treasurer. The visitors were Comps. Hewlett and Binckes.

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## THE WEEK.

HER MAJESTY and the royal family are expected in town from Windsor, this morning. On Monday, the Prince Consort went to Saltash to open the Royal Albert Bridge over the Tamar, on the Cornwall Railway. The Queen and her children continue in good health.—There appears now to be little doubt that a secret treaty has been concluded between France and Russia, a circumstance which may well give rise to gloomy forebodings as to the peace of Europe. As far as regards France and Austria, all hopes of the maintenance of peace have departed. The vast armies of both countries are now in motion, and before many days an engagement will in all probability take place. Turin is the point to which the contending forces are directed. Paris correspondents inform us that the greatest activity is displayed to forward troops to the scene of action. The belligerent parties are issuing manifestoes to their subjects and circulars to foreign courts, with the view of proving that the *onus* of disturbing the peace of Europe does not rest with them. As men and

money must be found to carry on the war, the French Corps Legislatif has been ordered to supply the means. On Tuesday, Count Walewski read to the chambers an exposition of the negotiations which had taken place. The count then went on to say: "The chambers would observe that if the emperor makes war, it is because he has been forced and constrained so to do by the aggressive conduct of Austria. In the negotiations every possible moderation had been used by France." The emperor has not at present allowed the date of his departure for Italy to be known. The question of the government during his absence is the great one of the moment. There are two parties, but it is thought that Prince Jerome will remain as lieutenant of the empire, with his council of regency.—By a telegraphic despatch received on Monday, we learn that the Austrians have entered Piedmont, by Arona, and are establishing a line of rail to Novara. The French General Niel and Marshal Canrobert have reconnoitred the position on the line of the Dora, and it will require 60,000 men to cover Turin on that side. A battle may be expected about the 5th inst. The Austrians are concentrating in great masses at Piacenza, where a proclamation has been issued by an Austrian commissioner extraordinary. The *corps d'armée* which entered Piedmont by Gravelona, consists of twenty battalions and eight batteries of cannon. On Saturday, the advanced posts were at Vespolato, in the province of Novara, and a still more numerous *corps d'armée* is on its march from Vigevano by Mortara. The King of Sardinia and his staff left Turin on Sunday morning to take the command of the army. Yesterday evening the Austrians occupied Novara, and then made a further advance towards Verelli. The French troops left Turin this morning for Alessandria. Other troops have arrived from France, with two batteries. It is believed that the Sardinians will fall back upon Alessandria, which is considered almost impregnable.—The Russian government has taken the resolution to place the *corps d'armée* of General Luders on a war footing. The cabinet of St. Petersburg has declared its intention not to advance troops so long as Germany also refrains from so doing; otherwise, however, a corps of observation would be placed on the Austrian frontiers; Russia would thus assume the same attitude of watchfulness as Austria did during the war in the East. The Emperor of Russia gives a denial to the reports which have circulated that Prussia and Austria are threatened by Russia.—The official Austrian journal of Saturday publishes the following financial decrees—"The income tax of the third class is to be retained by the payment office immediately upon the interest on the public funds being paid. A loan of two hundred million florins is ordered; the national bank will advance two-thirds of the nominal value of the loan in new notes. The duties and certain excise dues must for the future be paid in silver, or in payable coupons of the national loan." The French ambassador, M. de Banneville, was to quit Vienna on Saturday. The Danish ambassador to the court of Vienna has given an authentic denial to the report that a treaty of alliance has been concluded between France and Denmark. Count Buol has forwarded circular notes to the foreign governments, stating the diplomatic and political reasons for the declaration of war by the emperor. The Austrians have occupied Intra, Palanza, and Arona, on the Lago Maggiore, the Sardinians retreating on their approach. The telegraph lines to Switzerland have been cut by the Austrians.—From Berlin we have news with regard to the policy of Prussia, which tends in a most alarming degree to confirm the fears of a general continental war. The *Preussische Zeitung* of Sunday, states, that on account of the increasing uncertainty in political affairs, the Prussian government has resolved upon putting the remaining *corps d'armée* of the Prussian army in readiness to march.—On Wednesday, the officers of the Tuscan troops presented themselves to the Grand Duke at Florence, and declared to him that to prevent the revolt of his army there was only one way, viz., to unite with Piedmont in the cause of Italian independence. The Grand Duke refused to subscribe to these conditions, and declared he would quit Tuscany immediately. He did so without making any provision for a legal and regular government, leaving the Tuscans to do what they pleased. Victor Emmanuel has been proclaimed Dictator of Tuscany.—Advices have been received from Rome to the 26th instant. A proclamation has been issued by General Goyon, recommending the inhabitants to remain tranquil, disapproving of any manifestations even of a pacific nature,

reminding the populace that the assembling of street crowds has been already forbidden. Letters from Ancona state the arrival of 8,000 Austrians in that town.—Among other threatening signs of the times, there is good reason to believe that Spain will interfere in the scramble in Italy as allies of France.—The Indian intelligence of the week is of very slight importance. Tautia Topee, the Begum, and the Nana are still at large, and we fear likely to continue so.—Lord Elgin and Sir Michael Seymour are on their way home from China.—We have intelligence from the United States to the 22nd ult. The Sickles trial was still proceeding and expected to last another week. Lord Napier was coming home in the *Curacoa*. The Cass-Yrissari treaty had been ratified, with an amendment that the States should use vigilance to prevent filibusters invading Nicaragua, which was approved by Secretary Cass, but rejected by the president.—The *Atrato* has arrived at Southampton with the West India mail. Order had been restored in Jamaica. The revolution in Chili was nearly quelled. The opposition forces had been defeated by those of the Bolivian government. The blockade of Guayaquil continued. On the 22nd March, nearly the whole city of Quito was destroyed by an earthquake, and 5,000 lives lost. The Paraguay affair was settled.—Intelligence has been received of the total wreck of an emigrant ship, attended by an appalling loss of life. The name of the ill-fated vessel is *Pomona*, from Liverpool to New York, with three hundred and seventy-five passengers and a crew of thirty-two seamen. It appears she had been driven on shore on the Blackwater Bank, off Wexford, during Thursday night, and on Friday morning sank with three hundred and eighty-six souls, the remainder having been saved by taking to one of the boats.—On Saturday, Mr. Jessop, of Tyrrelspass, county Westmeath, was fired at, and so grievously wounded, that he is not expected to survive. The deed was witnessed by several persons, none of whom made any attempt to stay the hand of, or arrest the assassin. The cause was the taking by Jessop of a farm the former tenant of which was murdered.—Richard Bedford Allen, the underwriter at Lloyd's, who stands charged with forging a transfer of stock for £875, was again examined at the Mansion House on Saturday, and committed for trial. It was stated that there was another similar charge against the prisoner, which might be afterwards brought forward.—A man has been examined at Marylebone police court, charged with the sacrilegious destruction of paintings at Marylebone church, that was perpetrated some time ago. The prisoner is called James Hughes, at present a chair-maker, an ex-policeman, and a discharged patient of a lunatic asylum. After some evidence had been taken, a remand was ordered till Thursday next.—In consequence of the fall in public securities, occasioned by the breaking out of war on the continent, no less than twenty-eight firms on the Stock Exchange have stopped payment. On Monday the funds fluctuated with less violence; there were no more failures, and consols left off about 90 to  $\frac{1}{4}$ , showing a recovery of half per cent. It is still feared other defaulters will be announced before the consol account is finally adjusted. Eighty-six thousand pounds was withdrawn from the Bank for export, notwithstanding reported arrivals from Australia, America, and the West Indies.—A royal proclamation was issued on Saturday regarding the manning of the navy, which affords the gratifying assurance that our government is resolved to be prepared for any emergency that may arise under the present unsettled state of the continent. The increased royal bounty of £10 to volunteers is now offered, which will doubtless induce a large increase to this right arm of our defences.

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#### PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

At the Strand Theatre (which must now be ranked among the aristocratic resorts of London, without any diminishing of its popularity among the more plebeian classes), that popular entertainment of last season, the burlesque of "the Maid and the Magpie," has been produced with new scenery and dresses and a variety of fresh and *à propos* jokes; and if a judgment were to be formed from the enthusiastic manner in which it was received, it would appear to be a greater favourite than ever. The scene between *Isaac* (Mr. J. Clarke) and *Pippo*, that "remarkably odd boy" (Miss Marie Wilton), was received with roars of laughter. In the farce

of "Vandyke Brown," Miss Ida Wilton, <sup>as</sup> *Mrs. Brown*, takes the place of Miss Ternan with great success. A new piece in one act has been produced during the past week entitled "Which of the Two?" which turns upon the funny situations produced by the astonishing likeness between two pages of the Russian imperial court, which two characters are played with great spirit by Misses Charlotte Saunders and Maria Simpson. The acting was exceedingly clever, and brought down repeated applause. At the close of the piece Miss Simpson, Miss Saunders, and Miss Wilton, with Messrs. Bland and Turner, were brought before the curtain, amid a round of applause. Mr. Swanborough, in compliance with loud and repeated calls for the author, stated that it was written by Mr. J. M. Morton.—At the Surrey Theatre the Easter novelty is entitled "Oceola," and is founded on Captain Mayne Reid's recent novel of the same name, which has earned a fair <sup>!meed</sup> of praise from the reviewers, and found its way into most circulating libraries. The wrongs endured by the American Indians by the onward progress of the white man supply the theme for the adapter, and admirable skill has he shown both in the arrangement and development of his story. Mr. Creswick enacted the part of the hero with his usual care and discrimination, bringing to it not only much manly vigour, but a delicacy of feeling and sentiment which told well with the audience. Mr. H. Vandenhoff looked well as *Arens Ringgold*, and infused a sufficient amount of the demon into that character to carry out the idea and intentions of the author. The heroine was well sustained by Mrs. Hudson Kirby, and to Mr. Wright's clever acting as a Yankee militiaman, Mr. E. Marshall's highly amusing delineation of a negro coachman presented a very agreeable relief. The new scenery, painted by Dalby, was very beautiful, and the stage appointments and general getting up highly creditable to the management. The music also, by Mr. Jolly, was appropriate and pleasing.—At Astley's Theatre, Sir Walter Scott has again been laid under contribution to furnish the subject of the Easter spectacle, and the efforts of the adapter of "Ivanhoe" (Mr. Fox Cooper) have been ably seconded by a liberal management and extra care on the part of the actors. The part of *Rebecca* is played by Miss Bathurst, who made a pleasing first appearance. The character of *Isaac*, the Jew, was sustained by Mr. Holloway with great energy and immense applause; and the acting of Mr. W. Worboys as the *Poor*, elicited repeated bursts of approval. The celebrated scenes in the circle, which are more immediately in keeping with the character of the amphitheatre, follow; and the talented members of the Cooke family distinguish themselves by wonderful and almost alarming acts of equitation. Miss Emily Cooke astounds the Easter folks by her leap through thirty-six balloons, and Mr. John Henry Cooke shows marvellous skill in managing and riding four fleet coursers. The amusements are enlivened by the drolleries of Mr. H. Hemmings as *Clown*.

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## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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BRO. HARRY WINTON.—In the report of laying the foundation stone of the Leamington Schools, in our number of April 20th, this brother is described as a P.G.D., it should be P. Prov. G.D.C., Sussex.

"S. W."—It is not necessary to be a Knight Templar to take the Rose Croix degree; the being a Royal Arch Mason is a sufficient qualification.

"T. P. T."—We will endeavour to obtain the information in the course of a week or two.

MASONIC ANTIQUITIES.—Bro. Hadley's communication arrived too late for this week's number.