

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1880.

## CLASSICAL THEOLOGY.—XXXVII.

X.—VESTA AND DECEMBER.

The Romish religion, with its pagan and papal forms, has twice overspread Europe, and become more or less the faith and fate of its inhabitants. But as the papacy could never get free from the embrace of paganism, modern Rome is overwhelmed by as many statue saints as ancient Rome ever had statue gods.

In all ancient ordinances of divinity and adoration, called by us profane in contradistinction to the one only sacred and spiritual holy order of worship, we find the same first principles shadowed forth—in some cases more indistinctly than in others. Thus Cœlum, Titanus, and Saturn, and to use their combined Greek names, etymologically as the combined light of heaven, the *Αδων*, On, or Yoni; so also Jupiter Lucetius or Diespiter, as the father, and Apollo Phœbus, or *Σωτηρ* as the son, (that is the Son of Light and the Saviour)—the father and the son being indefinitely one, of the same nature and element of light—are each recognizable as the emblem of the great First Cause and pre-emanation of all things. Again the Delphis, or evil principle, called Python, is similarly significant of that old serpent the devil and Satan. And thus in the true and Scriptural sense, Christ is to be comprehended in his supreme wisdom when, as shown by St. John (ix.—x.), he says;—

“I must work the works of Him that sent me while it is day: the night cometh when no man can work. As long as I am in the world, I am the light of the world. I and my Father are one. If I do not the works of my Father, believe me not. But, if I do, though ye believe not me, believe the works: that ye may know, and believe, that the Father is in me, and I in him.”

Returning to the first Book of Moses, called Genesis, we read how the earth was really made; and more plainly perceive how the heathen theologues individualized as deity, the works of the Almighty Architect of the Universe. For example in this last respect, Vesta in conjunction with *Γενεσιος* or Jupiter Genitor created as deities the sun and moon, denominated by many titles and names, but best known as the god Apollo and the goddess Diana. Jupiter embraced Latona also, who was meant to signify the image of clay, the first daughter so called of Terra and Cœus the Titan, for we cannot but suppose the fabled or pre-adamite race of giants, were really the hills and mountains, allegorically represented. Jupiter begot of Latona at a birth Phœbus and Phœbe, by which were meant Adam and Eve, so named of the sun and moon, as being the first parents of gods and men. Here is sufficient to establish the birth of Cain rather than that of Adam: yet as the Genitor, we admit as previously stated, mythologically he as also been personated as Noah or Saturn who was the legitimate Jupiter of the Latins, previously the Roman adoption and adaptation of the Greek gods and religion. As with the Phœnicians before them, and the inhabitants of other countries, profound confusion was thus introduced which unsettled all prophetic progress, and eventually came to upset them altogether. In strong contrast to the darkening of knowledge, shines the enlightening of wisdom. When God beheld the light he had ordered to come forth, he saw “that it was good,” and he divided the light from the darkness. Holy Writ never grows old, but restores itself of itself and becomes new. The Bible is a book always full of the wisest learning and the deepest truth. Hereof we all gladly avail ourselves, we trust in the acquirements and assurance of the text.

“God made the firmament, and divided the waters which were under the firmament from the waters which were above the firmament. And God called the firmament Heaven. And God said, Let the waters under the heaven be gathered together unto one place, and let the dry land appear.”

This was accomplished simply as understood, or “it was so,” as the Creator had said it.

“And God called the dry land Earth: and the gathering together of the waters call he Seas: and God saw that it was good.” And again it was so when he said, “Let the earth bring forth grass, the herb yielding seed, and the fruit tree yielding fruit, whose seed is in itself upon the earth. And God said, Let there be light in the firmament of the heaven to divide the day from the night; and let them be for signs and for seasons, and for days, and for years: for lights in the firmament of the heaven to give light upon the earth. And God made two great lights [that is, as it were, with the sun be added to His works the orb of the moon.]; the greater light to rule the day, and the lesser light to rule the night; he made the stars also, and set them [or affixed their courses] in the firmament of the heaven to give light upon the earth. And the evening and the morning were the fourth day.”

We are then further informed that on that next day, at the command of the Almighty, the waters abundantly brought forth the “moving creature that hath life, and fowl that may fly above the earth in the open firmament of heaven.” Then on the following day, expressly stated to have been the sixth day, from the first light of all days, and time commencing with the beginning of creation, “the beast” was brought forth of the earth, and made after his kind. This probably means, of the generality of its species, or of the untameable beast; yet it has been by some supposed to signify the serpent, and by others considered as a wild man. Next were created “cattle after their kind, and everything that creepeth upon the earth after his kind.” Here again God the Creator looked upon his works, and saw that they were good: and he said, “Let us make man in our image, after our likeness, and let them have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over the cattle, and over all the earth, and over every creeping thing that creepeth upon the earth.” We see here that God did not speak in the singular, expressing sole and entire unity—as of the Lord the Creator, the Lord the Saviour, and the Lord the Spirit of the Lord—by the names, afterwards known, of Jehovah, Raphael, Michael, or Messiah. This last name is, being interpreted, the Christ; for the Lord said, (Gen. vi.), “My spirit shall not always strive with man, for that he also is flesh.” The words of the text seem to bear rather the plural acceptance of the sense, generally, as of Cherubim and Seraphim, both male and female.

“So God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him; male and female created he them. And God blessed them, and God said unto them, Be fruitful and multiply, and replenish the earth, and subdue it.”

And thus hearing a few more words of exhortation and instruction, man received of his Maker the world designed for him, for his, for all, as one of the great Masonic “many mansions,” exclusively his by inheritance “And God saw everything that he had made, and, behold, it was very good. And, the evening and the morning were the sixth day.” In the next three verses, which belong more, we should say, to this first than to the second chapter of Genesis are concluded and confirmed the concise records of the creation:—

“Thus the heavens and the earth were finished, and all the host of them. And on the seventh day God ended his work which he had made, and he rested on the seventh day

from all his work which he had made. And God blessed the seventh day, and sanctified it: because that in it he rested from all his work which [namely] God created and made."

We arrive now at some continuation, repetition, and other account of the sacred subject in discussion. In it we are told that:—

"The Lord God formed man of the dust of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life; and man became a living soul. And the Lord God planted a garden eastward in Eden: and there he put the man whom he had made." And that, "Out of the ground the Lord God formed every beast of the field, and every fowl of the air. . . . And the Lord God caused a deep sleep to fall upon Adam, and he slept: and he took one of his ribs. . . . And the rib which the Lord God had taken from man, made he a woman."

If there appear a discrepancy and a mystery in this second chapter, which cannot be discovered in the first; which may chance to involve and shroud the tree of whose fruit it was said, "In the day that thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die. To the Christian it of no consequence, for he finds thereof a true explanation and solution in the Gospels and the Epistles. Neither to the Jew is it of any moment, for his new creation dates from Noah, and his law and faith are based upon the commandments, the doctrines of Moses, and the predictions of the prophets. But, Christianity also is derived from the renewed tables of the twelve commandments, the doctrine of Moses, and the predictions of the prophets. Considering the advancement of the age, we do not see why the reformed Jews should not perceive in the union and unity of the two Testaments a confirmation and consummation of the good works of God, as he "saw it was good"—as much so as the Christian of the Reformation. Surely the Jews have long ago turned the proselytizing sword into the ploughshare, with as devout a will as the most enlightened Christian. The sword has enfranchised its service, and holy freedom will no longer suffer intolerance, tyranny, aggression, and oppression. Philanthropists would like to see all swords or implements of war converted into ploughshares for the harvest of peace, the culture of the mind, the heart, and the soul—in fine, of Christianity as of Masonry. But, till weapons can be dispensed with, the sword comes more and more to be used for the security rather than for the destruction, of life, property, and justice. And this glorious progress will continue until we approach the splendid and truly glorious victory, proclaimed and enthroned on the determined battle-field of its final strife—the ending of all bloodshed—as sacredly foretold and allegorised as the victory over the Python or the Apollyon of inhumanity.

HANNAH MORE—THE QUIET REFORMER.—Besides her literary reputation, Mrs. Hannah More was eminent for her piety and philanthropy; so much so, that, although she had not obtained celebrity by her writings, her memory would have been deservedly cherished as a Christian and philanthropist. She was ever prompt to originate and help forward philanthropic movements; she wrote for them—books for the drawing-rooms of the great, and tracts and ballads that insinuated themselves into the workshops of the town, and the cottages of the country; and she established schools for bestowing the blessings of education and a knowledge of the Gospel on the poor. She was considerate and liberal to that class during her lifetime, and at her death, the sums bequeathed by her to religious and charitable institutions were on the most munificent scale. But, perhaps, the truest and most touching proof of her generosity and kindness to the poor was that given on the day of her funeral, when each, with some semblance of mourning, came crowding from village and hamlet to pay a last tribute to their benefactress.—*Women of Worth.*

#### MASONIC JOTTINGS FROM ABROAD.

The Mason in our own happy land is exempted from many annoyances to which his continental brother is ever liable. He can enter his lodge and no one suspects he does so with the view of plotting against the interests of Church or State; he can wear the Masonic emblems on his shirt studs and breast pins, and no zealous sectarian trembles for the weal of his soul, believing him a member of Paganism. Not the most unenlightened citizen credits that in lodge he sacrifices to Satan, and makes a meal of hell-broth. It is otherwise in certain countries on the continent, where the human mind is still under the domination of an ignorant spiritual power, and where the uninstructed are led to entertain the gravest suspicions against Freemasonry as an institution, and to believe that if the Mason has not exactly direct dealings with the unclean spirit that there is still something about him, as the Scotch would say, "nae cannie." An example of the intolerance which can be manifested towards a Mason, in even the last and most solemn hour of his life, reaches us from Glogau, in the case of one Lange, a man who held a respectable position in life, was true to his king, and greatly respected by his fellow-citizen. He fell sick, and feeling his end approaching, he desired the offices of a priest, as he belonged to the Roman Catholic persuasion. The priest at once told the dying man that he could not allow him to participate in the benefits of the Church unless he at once declared in writing that he resigned all connection with the Masonic brotherhood to which he belonged. Lange firmly refused to do this, expressing the hope that he might obtain the grace of Heaven without the favour of the Church. Shortly after he died; the ecclesiastic refused to perform the usual consecration of the corpse, and indeed the usual attendance to the grave. The commander of the garrison of the place proposed to the Catholic military chaplain to perform this latter duty, and to pronounce a discourse over his grave. This was refused, because the deceased was a civilian. On the other hand, the garrison preacher went to the house of mourning, and spoke some words of comfort to the poor man's survivors; he accompanied the corpse to the grave, but there spoke not a word, as had been expected, because the deceased did not belong to his—the reformed creed. Silently the body was consigned to its mother earth, but from the hearts of his numerous friends who were present on the mournful occasion, there no doubt went up, says the reporter, many a sincere prayer to the God of Heaven for his eternal repose. These acts of deplorable bigotry on both sides, however painful it must be to witness them, cannot fail but to have one effect—to intensify the love that already exists among our continental brethren and thus strengthen the bonds of their union.

It is no doubt owing to such circumstances as these and to the open attacks made on Freemasonry in the pulpit and in pamphlets, that we find it on the continent ever in an attitude of defence, and using its weapons skilfully, exposing the ignorance and mendacity of its opponents, and by a lucid exposition of its real objects and principles, gaining intelligent adherents on every side, for in having intelligent adherents alone can it be strong and successful. Some recent articles in our excellent contemporary *Die Bauhütte*, from the pen of Bro. Dr. Chr. Rauch, "On the Unity of German Freemasonry," will contribute greatly to popularise the principles of Freemasonry in the non-Masonic world, while they cannot fail to render good service to the brethren themselves. Some few weeks ago we referred to the earliest of these papers, which gave some historical information respecting the

German lodges and the various rituals at present in use. In a third article he considers the question—"What object do the various German lodges propose to themselves," and answers, that the principles, regulations, and objects of the nine Grand Lodges are as various as their rituals, and he proceeds to point these out in brief paragraphs. Space will not permit us to follow him into a variety of interesting details, and we must condense his observations greatly.

1. The object of Freemasonry recognised by the Hamburg Lodge is the "ennobling of man." The domain of Freemasonry is the "purely human," that is, whatever is recognised by all men as good, and true, and beautiful. The Masons united for this object, are a strong league spread over the whole earth, whose members regard each other as brethren, and hence the Grand Lodge recognises in the Masonic bond but one brotherhood, no orders.

2. The "National Mother Lodge of the three Spheres," explains the Masonic Order as a union whose object it is, to advance by sound doctrine "Religion, Morality, and Humanity," and to teach and practice the "Wisdom of Life." Their efforts are directed to man as man. Politics and ecclesiastical matters are excluded from their interference. Alike removed from mysticism and infidelity, the Mason must conduct himself as a real God-fearing man, but still be patient towards the religious belief of others. The Mason must be a pattern to his fellow-citizens, not only in public life, but in private, as a citizen, a husband, and a father. Neither rank, station, nor wealth avail in Masonry, but the esteem of the brethren. Hence he labours with honest industry towards his own elevation.

3. The Grand Lodge of Hanover recognises as its fundamental principle, that the Masonic tie aims at affecting for the brethren and, through them, for all mankind, the highest possible moral and spiritual perfection, and with this the highest degree of happiness. The means of reaching this end, it declares to be the secret of Freemasonry.

4. The Eclectic Masonic League, sets forth as its object: to practice, carry out, and gradually perfect ancient Freemasonry through furthering humanity, and by faithful adherence to the ancient landmarks of the English Book of Constitutions, of the year 1723. Six of the constitutions are quoted by Bro. Dr. Rauch, but are too well known to need repeating here.

5. Some of the articles of the Grand National Lodge of the Freemasons of Germany, may not be so well known however, and may be cited in an abridged form. They are eleven in number, but the first five are common, more or less, to every lodge. The sixth declares, that the most excellent duties of a Mason are as follows:—"A tender love towards all mankind, especially towards a brother, even be he the remotest stranger; a spotless and honest behaviour; a determined warfare against the enemies of virtue; the conscientious endeavour to build up a spiritual Solomon's temple, through the three times three; and, the unreserved maintenance of the general laws, customs and usages of the Order, for ever." The seventh asserts—"Unity is the surest tie of the Order, and its throne is built on uprightness. A Mason's word and assertion must be held more than holy amongst us, and hitherto they have never been broken. Hence a Mason's word and promise is prized more highly, if that be possible, than the word and promise of an honest man." The eighth article ought to be assuring to all rulers:—"When a Mason is aware that evil intentions are harboured towards authorities, it is his duty, as soon as he has proof of the same, to advertise it to the master of his lodge, who will acquaint the grand Master of the

country with all the facts so that he may communicate with the government of the country." We should highly object to this article, were we not assured "that a Mason's prudence is equal to his patriotism and honour." The ninth article, again, would place the power of doing great political and domestic mischief in the hands of all but a prudent and honest man—"when the brother cannot communicate with the Grand Master of his lodge, he must communicate directly with the government, and afterwards inform his Grand Master by words or in writing what he has done." The tenth article prescribes:—"that Master, Brethren, and Apprentices, when they have the opportunity of being alone with their Masters and brethren, must always occupy themselves with the work brought before them, and so become acquainted with it; it is thus imposed upon them to be prudent and never taken by surprise." The spirit of the eleventh article is, that an apprentice ought to be well instructed before he takes upon himself to meddle in high matters.

We come now to—

6. The Grand Lodge "Royal York," whose first and highest aim is declared to be to quicken, to nourish, and to extend, remote from all political and confessional tendencies, according to the fundamental rules of Christianity, end through the means of Masonry, pure religion, noble and high sentiments, internal rectitude, patriotism, veneration, obedience and love towards rulers, confidence, union, brotherly love, and every other virtue. The maintenance and spread of Freemasonry is its second object.

7. The Saxony Lodges bind themselves to labour, through common endeavour, for the good of Freemasonry. Hence they make themselves independent of the one-sidedness of systems, as well of all influence of foreign lodges; put forward, as the guide for Freemasonry, useful truths and regulations, for common acceptance, and advocate one lodge policy, and one Grand Lodge. The league ordains, by its statutes, the greatest possible freedom of opinion, as well to individual brothers as to individual lodges. Entire Freemasonry, in the Saxon league, is limited to the degrees of the Craft, Apprentices, Fellows and Masters. It recognises no higher degrees as essential or necessary; but it permits them.

8. According to the original agreement of the Grand Mother Lodge of the Freemasons "of the Sun," the active principle is made to depend on the confidence of brothers in one another; but the laws determine the rights of individual members, as well as those of the whole society. The Grand Lodge, in order to carry out its beneficent objects, requires certain means, but care is taken against favouritism and profane uses of the means.

9. The Masonic League of "Concord" recognises as an irrevocable principle: "the labouring for the elevation of its members and the happiness of all mankind, remote from every political or confessional tendency, and according to the principles of Christianity, and particularly of christian morals."

Such are the principles and aims of the nine Grand German Lodges, differing now and then in the letter, but according in spirit and intention, and embodying nothing, certainly, which a mason should fear to acknowledge, or which a government should fear to find as the spring of action of any section of its subjects. We are not here making ourselves the apologists of continental brethren. They are strong enough and sagacious enough to take their own part; but, at the same time, it is well that English brothers should be aware of their aims and principles. We may have occasion to refer to the German Lodges again, through the aid of Bro. Dr. Rauch's articles.

In Masonic Literature, we may mention the appearance

in New York, of a Masonic "Manual," in Spanish, by Bro. Andrew Cassard. In the second edition of Proudhon's work: "Of Justice in the Church and the Revolution (*De la justice dans l'église, &c.*)" An appendix has been added "on Freemasonry" (*La franc-maçonnerie*). In Paris, will shortly appear, if not by this time published—"Calendrier maçonnique, &c." (a Masonic Calendar of the Grand Lodge of France, Supreme Council for France, and the French possessions, for the year of the V.L., 5860.) One, E. E. Eckert, who is crazy in his zeal against masonry, has published, in German, the first numbers of a periodical "for the protection of Christian and Monarchical States, against the return of ancient heathenism, &c. &c." One phase of ancient heathenism, he says, is Freemasonry, and in one of the articles of the periodical mentioned, Masons are plastered over with the vituperative mortar of a splenetic trowel. M. Eckert and his periodical are simply laughed at.

## STRAY THOUGHTS ON THE ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF THE FINE ARTS.

BY DIAGORAS.

No. VII.

Having in my former papers given a rapid sketch of the origin and progress of sculpture, I shall now, in like manner, offer some remarks on sculpture as applied to architecture; and here I would remark that the origin of the various orders of architecture is a prolific source of debate. On the origin of the pointed arch more than fifty volumes have been written by as many authors, who have left the subject as they found it—in obscurity. On these and similar moot points I will not touch, but merely glance at some of the more prominent or important features which have successively appeared in architecture. The origin of architecture takes us back to the period before the flood; we are told in the Sacred Volume that Cain built a city, and named it after his son Enoch, but we are not informed of the mode of construction nor the materials employed. We learn from the same Divine source, that Jabel was the father of such as dwelt in tents; this form, in all probability, includes most of the primitive abodes of man, and may have been formed of stakes, covered by leaves, bark of trees, or skins of animals; in Noah's time, however, we find a considerable advance made in the art of building, because much skill must have been exerted in the construction of the ark. We learn in the 10th chapter of Genesis, that Ashur built the cities of Nineveh, Rehoboth, Calah, and Resen, and the art of brickmaking must have been extensively known and practised when the city and tower of Babel were built,—“Let us make bricks, and burn them thoroughly. And they had brick for stone, and slime had they for mortar”—*Genesis xi., v. 3.* There is no information concerning the dimensions or shape of this tower; we are merely told, that it was the vain intention of its builders to cause its top to reach the clouds, in order that they might make to themselves “a great name, and be no more scattered abroad on the face of the earth;” or, as some have ingeniously supposed, that they might be in possession of a safe retreat from another deluge. Their design, whatever it was, was frustrated by the intervention of the Almighty, and the building remained unfinished. Strabo and Herodotus give a description of Babylon and its tower, but it is quite uncertain whether they allude to the Babylon here referred to. Herodotus describes it as a square build-

ing, measuring a furlong on each side. An inclined plane went eight times round the building, giving it the appearance of being eight stories high, each story being seventy-five feet: the entire height must have been 600 feet. The inclined plane was so broad that carriages might pass each other. Of the once mighty Babylon the very site is now a matter of dispute; its supposed ruins present nothing but shapeless masses of brick, which convey no idea of any style of architecture, or of the progress which art had made there. It is most probable that architecture had its origin in the devotional feelings of man; in India, Egypt, Greece, Italy, France, Mexico, Peru, and Britain, ruins of buildings have from time to time been discovered, evidently connected with Divine worship, the dates of which are far beyond our sources of information. These ruins evince various degrees of refinement, and of knowledge of the arts of life; but buildings evidently intended for the personal accommodation of man in the early ages are seldom if ever met with, on account of the perishable materials of which they were constructed. Egypt is generally referred to, as the country where the arts were first brought to any degree of perfection; but many hold the opinion that Ethiopia gave to the land of the Pharaohs its rudiments of architecture. It is also supposed that Egypt, Nubia, and India obtained their notions of religious architecture from the same source. In all these countries are found excavations in the solid rock of immense extent, and furnished with colossal figures; vast masses of building raised from the earth, with a profusion of statuary and carving; and all these on such a scale of extent and magnificence, that we feel disposed to think of the Giants, who are said to have inhabited the earth before the flood, rather than of men of the ordinary stature, as the authors of all these works. But although the works of Egypt are so stupendous, it is vain to refer to it the origin of *all* architecture, for it probably happens that every nation which claims a style peculiarly its own, owes that style to many natural causes, such as soil, climate, and the religious feelings and tenets of the people. Thus, the Egyptians believed that, after the lapse of 3000 years, the spirit would return and reanimate the body it previously occupied, provided such body were preserved entire and uncorrupt; hence arose the practice of embalming the dead; hence arose those wonderful labyrinths and pyramids, built for the preservation of the bodily organs till the spirit should revisit them. Although the architecture of the Egyptian presents many features in common with the Hindoo excavations, it does not necessarily follow that they were connected. It is true that both people (like the author of *Miranda*\*), believed in the transmigration of souls. Both constructed large excavations and enormous monuments; the lotus and palm were the favourite ornaments of both; their sculptured figures were equally stiff and motionless, but this is no proof that one derived its ideas of architecture from the other. Egypt and India are both possessed of a hot climate, of a river periodically overflowing its banks, and both produce plants and animals of the same peculiar species; on the rivers of both countries the Nymphaea, or water-lily, and along their banks, the palm, occur in the same abundance; the countries being so similar in natural resources, of a necessity produced similarity in the modes of life and methods of industry of the inhabitants, in their topics, religion, and amusements. Although there may be a similarity in the nature of the works of the Hindoos and Egyptians, yet,

\* *Miranda*, a book divided into three parts, entitled Souls, Numbers, Stars, on the Neo-Christian religion, &c. London: James Morgan, 1860.

when compared with regard to science, art, and mechanical resources, the difference becomes apparent. In Hindoo architecture, the most stupendous works are excavations from the solid rock, patience and perseverance being the chief requisites in their execution. Their mouldings and general ornaments are repeated to excess, their figures display a preposterous reduplication of limbs, and monuments of great magnitude springing from the earth are seldom met with. The Egyptians have excavations quite as extensive as the Hindoos, and such edifices as the Temple of Thebes and the Pyramids bear ample testimony to their superior determination and mechanical skill. The ornaments and outline of their architecture is more varied than the Hindoo; and though their figures are stiff and unvaried in form, I have already explained that this was in a great measure due to the peculiar institutions of the country, where, as the language was symbolical, it was deemed important that the original forms should be retained, lest in process of time the meaning might be lost by the variation of the symbols. So many writers have entered into details concerning the Pyramids, colossal statues, mummy pits, obelisks, and subterranean temples of Egypt, and the vast excavations, and enormous idol images of India, that most of my readers are familiar with them, and therefore I need not offer any description of them here. After India and Egypt, the most ancient ruins are those of Persia. The ruins of Persepolis are the remains of a once magnificent structure; the architecture is said to be peculiar, and remarkable for correct proportions and beautiful execution. These ruins consist of blocks of deep grey marble, very hard, and, when highly polished, nearly black. The stones seem to have been united not by means of cement, but *cramping irons*, traces of which still remain. Some writers think the Persian style but one of the numerous offshoots of the Egyptian; others think it original, and that the resemblance is not imitative, but accidental, and that from natural causes the Persians were constrained to build as the Egyptians and Hindoos did. Lucian says that the Phœnicians built after the Egyptians, but no remains of their ancient architecture are left to confirm his opinion. It is highly probable that the Phœnician architects used more timber than stone in their structures, Mount Lebanon and other places affording them an abundance of that material. Sometimes a wall was built alternately with cedar wood and stones; this was probably the case with the temple at Jerusalem and King Solomon's palace, which was called "The House of the Forest of Lebanon," in consequence of the great quantity of wood used in its construction. Among the shepherd tribes of Israel there seems to have been no impelling necessity for architectural structures. Saul, the first King of Israel, does not appear to have had a fixed habitation, and at Gilgal, where the most sacred rites of the Jewish faith were solemnised, a pile of unhewn stones was raised by Joshua, on taking possession of the promised land, and making a covenant between God and the people. There is no mention made of any other architectural work until the time of the building of the Temple of Jerusalem, 1004 years B.C., on the spot made sacred by Abraham's intended sacrifice!

THE CLAN CAMPBELL IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—On Monday, when Lord Clyde, the pacificator of India, who has served in every great battle in which the British have been engaged since Corunna, was installed as a Peer in the House of Lords, besides the hero being a Campbell the Lord Bishop of Bangor, who read prayers, was a Campbell; the Lord Chancellor, who presided on the woolsack, was a Campbell; and the new Peer was introduced by the Duke of Argyll, now Lord Privy Seal, and chief of the clan.—

## ARCHITECTURE AND ARCHÆOLOGY.

### THE NATION'S PROGRESS IN AN ARCHITECTURAL POINT OF VIEW.

FAIRLY inaugurated now is the Architectural Session. The Royal Institute has opened its doors, the Architectural Association had previously done so; the Architectural Museum is beginning to stir while in Glasgow, Liverpool, Birmingham, and elsewhere, the Bodies have met and are preparing for action. There has been more than usual stir in architecture of late, and it will be well if in one quarter or another a retrospective glance be taken at what has been achieved in that field during the last ten years. In the course of a long up-hill journey, it is sometimes desirable to pause and survey the difficulties that have been surmounted. The sight of the long track behind, already accomplished, gives fresh energy to pursue the route. We have got thus far, we reason, and the same vigour that has brought us to this stage will enable us to pursue our journey to the end. It has been a decade of great activity. The spirit of restoration has swept from Land's End to Berwick-upon-Tweed, resting there but to plume her wings for a further flight across the border. The sister arts and industry have followed in her wake; and ancient buildings have been renovated, and modern edifices erected on all sides. A combination of circumstances,—the public baths and wash-houses movement, the Extra-mural Burial Act, the great improvement in the national appreciation of the beautiful,—materially aided, we may be permitted to say, by the publication of illustrated periodicals of an art-teaching purpose; the agitation of the educational question;—a combination, we say, of these and other causes have given an impetus to the erection of public buildings that has no precedent. So much has been done, albeit so much remains to be accomplished, that we could scarcely realize the fact that the immense amount of work achieved is but the result of ten short years' labour, if we did not keep before our eyes the multitude of workers. Not only new churches, whose number at a moderate computation must considerably exceed a thousand, but new castles, new colleges, new schools, new town-halls, new vestry halls, new literary institutions, have arisen around us in incredible numbers. Countless new cemeteries dot the green landscape, as do numerous industrial schools, and asylums for lunatics, paupers, and invalids. All this speaks of vitality and of well-doing; as well as of "faith, hope, and charity." Britannia, in her time-honoured chariot, presses up the hill of progress through a country, which, if not flowing with milk and honey, is enriched with the wealth accruing to industrious effort and thought-directed labour. May her shadow never be less!

The battle of the styles has been fought in the progress-path. It is remarkable that the spectators of the great fight have not awaited the result. They have gone to their homes, and, in their private capacity of peaceable citizens, have facilitated the building of town-halls, mechanics' institutes, free libraries, and whatever else the spirit of the times required of them, unbiassed by any opinions but their own. Those inclined to the Classic styles will point to St. George's Hall, Liverpool, the sets of "Chambers" of the same city, the Town Hall in Leeds, the warehouses of Manchester and Nottingham, railway stations in many parts of the kingdom, club-houses, residences such as Bridgewater House, and business-house premises in London; while, throughout the country, whether in the recesses of Northumberland, in the wolds of Yorkshire, in the labyrinths of streets in our cities, the public feeling, as evidenced by recent erections, such as All Souls, Halifax, All Saints, Margaret-street, and a host of other instances, is seen to be in favour of Gothic architecture, as a fit rendering of ecclesiastical expression. The Dissenter would appear to have the same feeling. Within the last ten years the Wesleyans have built Gothic chapels at Ilkeston, Lincoln, Liverpool, and many other places; the Independents at Liverpool, Weston-super-Mare, and, in various other localities. Nor is Gothic without its important exemplars in other departments, giving notably a museum to Oxford.

The popular views respecting national education have called for the erection of numerous scholastic edifices—



Wellington College, Kneller Hall, St. Aidan's College, Birkenhead, and Bishop Stortford, are among the most considerable of these; while St. Olave's, Southwark, Huddersfield, Swansea, Liverpool, and Tamworth, are in the long list of national and grammar schools. When we remind our readers that it would be difficult to take up any number of the *Builder* in which there is not a notice of new schools being built, it will be seen that it would be a very serious undertaking to enumerate them all.

It has been urged that in this Victorian age we have no need of new castles, as some few may mistakenly think that our volunteers are equally out of date. Nevertheless, we are favoured with both. This decade, of which we write, has seen new castles arise at Ruthin, at Cloughanodfoy, at Hornby, not to mention the restoration of several ancient strongholds, of which Alnwick is an example. Of "gentlemen's residences," Cliefden, Tortworth Court, Somerleyton Hall, Bylaugh Hall, Mr. Hope's in Piccadilly, Mr. Holford's in Park-lane, are the first that occur to us of a long list. Much, too, has been done in the way of improving labourers' cottages. In this respect the last ten years outdo all others. The Prince Consort's model cottages, as shown at the Great Exhibition, incited many to turn their attention to a matter but too little thought of, whether in Edwardian, Tudor, or Georgian times. An estate without a row of pretty cottages, with roses and creeping plants trained round the mullioned windows, will soon be rare, it may be hoped, though at present there are plenty of exceptions. Some ladies of rank and wealth bestow as much attention on their model villages as it was the fashion, in the *Spectator's* time, to lavish on China monsters and black pages. We need not say with how much more advantage.

We would confine these retrospective glances within architectural bounds; but we must mention—perhaps their gateways may be a sufficient link to our subject—the two new parks in the metropolis. Nearly two centuries intervened between the grants that gave us St. James's and the Regent's; and here, in ten short years, we have two for the metropolis, Aston for Birmingham, and others at Manchester, Halifax, and elsewhere. The drinking-fountains, with which most of our towns are now supplied, are entirely the fruits of the period we are reviewing. They ought to be better, but there they are. For the one "Man of Ross" of the last century we have a score in the present day, though they do not forget to mark the marble with their name. The transportation of the Marble Arch was an incident which, like that of the erection and removal of the Great Exhibition building, appears to be part of some Eastern fable, rather than one of the prosaic proceedings of John Bull in the nineteenth century,—something posterity will regard as we view St. George's combat with the dragon, and deem half mythic, half historic. Perhaps the removal of the Marble Arch will be considered a myth, expressing the shifting of some fiscal burden off one shoulder on to another; and any representation of the Great Exhibition building that may be handed down, a hieroglyph typifying the volunteer review. The sites they once occupied are so utterly devoid of any token of their presence, that we can pardon the prospective unbelief in their existence that we have imputed to posterity. Some statuary has been scattered about, in London and the provinces, and architects have been enabled to make more use of sculptors in their designs than heretofore, and it is to be hoped will do so still more.

Perhaps in no respect is our progress made more evident than in a comparison of our recent street architecture with the dreary profiles presented in almost interminable succession in Harley, Baker, and Wimpole streets. Our shop-fronts present occasional instances of the application of architectural skill of a high order. A style, to all intents and purposes new, growing out of the application of new materials and processes (such as we have often urged) to the existing mode of house-building, is making itself evident.

Amongst modern streets on an older type, Cannon-street will be specially noticed; and other marts of our merchant princes are scarcely less palatial. Then we have a new Covent Garden Theatre, with its Floral Hall; St. James's Hall; a noble reading-room at the British Museum; three new bridges over the Thames; a new market at Billingsgate; the Oxford-street bazaar; and innumerable banks, club-houses, life,

fire, and other offices of architectural consideration, all belonging to the last decade. The metropolis, of course, presents us with a larger cluster of new buildings than is to be found elsewhere; but the same vital principle is apparent all over the country, as well as in the sister kingdoms. To enumerate the new town-halls, such as those at Bideford and Cardiff, and some to which we have already referred, or the new baths, such as those erected by the Duke of Devonshire at Buxton, or those with washhouses in London, Newcastle, Birmingham, Maidstone, or Bilston; or to mention by name only the new asylums for the blind, for idiots, for lunatics; the reformatories and the almshouses would fill a column. Monster hotels form a fresh feature, and will be still further developed. The great accessions to our wealth in our museums we have already treated upon at large. It is sufficient for our present purpose to have sketched this panoramic outline of these things.

The advance of stained glass in the public estimation, though scarcely to that extent in excellence which could be desired, is another peculiarity of the time. Ten years ago a memorial window was looked upon as remarkable; but now the use of glass for that purpose is general. Hence our churches are becoming enriched with colours, though, as yet, not always harmoniously, instead of being defaced with cold, tasteless, mural tablets.

Here we must withdraw the lingering glance we have thrown back upon part of the road we have travelled, and again face, with fresh courage, the steep path before us. If so much has been accomplished within the last ten years, what may we not achieve in the next! We must not stand still:—"There is nothing so revolutionary, because there is nothing so unnatural and convulsive, as the strain to keep things fixed, when all the world is, by the very law of its creation, in eternal progress."—*Builder*.

#### GENERAL ARCHITECTURAL INTELLIGENCE.

Melbourne Church, Derbyshire, after having been closed for about a year, was reopened on the 3rd instant. The church may almost be called a small Norman Cathedral. Indeed, at one time, owing to the invasion of the Scots in the north of England, the Bishops of Carlisle held their ordinations at Melbourne, where also they had a palace. The present church is supposed to be built upon the site of one even still more ancient, which is mentioned in Domesday Book, and supposed by the Rev. Joseph Dean, in his "History of Melborune" to have been built by King Ethelred on the spot where Queen Osthrid met with her death. The church of Melbourne has long attracted the attention of the archæologist and antiquary. The late William Wilkins, who built Donnington Hall, gave plans, sections, and descriptions of it in the 13th volume of the *Archæologia*. It is 144ft. long, cruciform in shape, with a lantern tower containing thirteen arches rising at the intersections. It has triforia running over the arches of the nave, which are continued round the lantern tower. The pillars of the nave are 4ft. in diameter; the arches are semi-circular and enriched with zigzag and other mouldings. On the capital of one of the western pillars are carved two plain crosses with a pellet in each angle. The northern triforium is probably Norman, the southern of a later date, about the time of Stephen. The side aisles are of much later date. The windows of the edifice contain no stained glass, but are now glazed with rolled cathedral glass. The fabric is entered by a Norman doorway at the west end, which opens into a spacious arch, leading to a portico extending the whole breadth of the church, and covered by a groined arch, over which are chambers which some antiquaries supposed were the residence of the keepers of the church, called Porstophin. The font is a hemisphere of stone, supported by a cluster of four pillars. There are a few objects to interest the antiquary. These are in the south transept, near the organ, and consist of the effigies of a crusader clad in mail and surcoat, his head being encircled with a bandeau of jewels. There are also some curious slabs to the memory of various members of the Hardinge family (from whom Lord Hardinge was descended), who formerly lived at King's Newton Hall. In the same transept, too, is a curious monumental cross carved upon a flagstone. Whilst on the

one hand the restorations have been effected in keeping with the style and character of the edifice, of course the main object has been to increase the accommodation.

St. Andrew's Church, Falkingham, Lincolnshire, has been reopened, after having undergone a second course of restoration. After the fabric had been reseated (about two years ago) as well as otherwise improved, owing to the violence of last winter's extraordinary gales, some of the pillars began to twist and to show such evident symptoms of failure that it was immediately considered necessary to consult several architects as to what was necessary to be done, and to carry out the approved suggestions, which has been done in a successful manner. Besides the necessary rebuilding of the aisle pillars and much of the outer walls, a fine new well-pitched roof now spans the nave, and panelled ones the aisles. The chief attraction is, probably, the stained glass inserted in the new east window of the chancel. The subjects are the Birth of our Lord, the Crucifixion, the Resurrection, and Ascension.

The new church erected at Solly-street, Sheffield, and dedicated to St. Luke, has been consecrated by the Archbishop of York. The church is a Gothic structure, in the Flowing Decorated style, the arrangement of the plan being a nave with north and south aisles, and an internal chancel. The ground is considerably elevated, and the approach to the principal entrance is by a flight of stone steps. The plan provides for a spire to be erected at the corner adjoining Solly-street and Garden-street. The height of the spire will be 125ft. The total length of the building 74ft., and is divided into a nave, 40ft. by 24; chancel, 34ft. by 24; south aisle, 58ft. by 18; and north aisle, 56ft. by 11. It accommodates 700 persons, about half free. It is intended to erect galleries at some future period over the aisles. The cost of the building in its present state is £2,500, all raised except £300. It will take about £700 more to complete the edifice.

The church of Hovingham, Yorkshire, has been rebuilt and restored by Mr. Marcus Worsley, as a memorial of his deceased wife, and reopened for divine worship. The church consists of a chancel with north aisle, and a nave with north and south aisles. The chancel and nave have been entirely rebuilt, the original character of the edifice being maintained. The old Norman tower has been repaired, and a new roof of stone placed upon it, surmounted by a plain cross. The roof of the chancel is open-timbered and wainscoted: that of the nave also shows the rafters, which are stained. The floor of the chancel within the communion-rails is laid with encaustic tiles, and the remainder of the chancel floor is paved with self-coloured tiles.

The parish church of South Hinskey, after having been closed for three months, for the purpose of restoration, has been reopened by the Bishop of Oxford. The edifice was first built in the thirteenth century, but the decay of time, and the so-called taste of the last century, had almost obliterated the earlier features of the structure. The interior of the nave and tower has been restored, and fitted with open sittings; whilst the roof (which before had a very unsightly appearance) is now uniformly covered with Stonesfield slates.

A numerous meeting has been held at the Shire Hall, Brecon, to consider the propriety of restoring a portion of the Priory Church. The Marquis Camden has offered £1500 towards the restoration of the chancel, provided £2000 were raised for the tower and transept. The chair was occupied by the Bishop of St. David's, and among those present were the Marquis Camden, the Earl of Brecknock, Sir Thomas Phillips, Archdeacon Davies, and Mr. Scott, the architect, who addressed the meeting, but presented no formal report. He said what they ought to do, in the first instance, was to look to the main security of the building. The outer walls were substantial and firm, but the foundations wanted examining and under-pinning. The roof of the tower would have to be made new, the pointing attended to, the walls internally cleaned, and the accumulation of whitewash removed, so as to expose the fine old grey stone of the country. The roof of the transept was much decayed, and part must be restored to its proper height. The floors would all have to be taken up, and especial care taken in relaying and replacing those monumental memorials of the past, of which there were so many. The screen dividing the chancel from the nave would have

to be removed, in order to give the fullest effect to the interior. The meeting resolved to meet the Marquis Camden's views by raising the sum required, and of this sum £1256 were subscribed at the meeting.

The church at Holme Pierrepont, Notts, has been recently refitted and partially restored, at the expense of the late Earl Manvers. The square box pews have been removed and open benches substituted. The family pew of the Earl, with its armorial bearings and other carved and gilded ornaments, has not been spared, and the family bench is now as one of the rest.

The choir of Lichfield cathedral has been reopened, the stonework having been completed. The entire edifice will not be re-opened until the whitewash has been removed from the nave. There are six additional figures placed in niches in the choir, representing St. Peter, St. Philip, St. Christopher, St. James, St. Mary, and St. Mary Magdalene, which are the gifts by collection of several ladies and gentlemen.

The new church of St. Barnabas, Birmingham, has been consecrated. The edifice is in the Early Decorated Style. Provision is made for 850 persons. The dimensions are—length 80ft.; width, 44ft. 4in.; height, 50ft.; and side walls, 20ft.

The small Roman Catholic Church of St. Mary, just erected at Much Woolton, has been opened with the usual solemnities by the R.C. Bishop of Liverpool. The edifice is situated on a slightly elevated plot of ground. It is in the Early Geometrical style, and seats 650 persons. At the east end, the communion-rail, which is 46ft. in length, is brought 6ft. within the chancel arch. The church composed of nave, chancel, side chapels, and transept. The estimated cost was £2200.

The foundation-stone of a new Wesleyan Chapel has been laid on a plot of ground known as Pooley's Park, fronting City-road, and near to Stretford Old-road, Manchester. The chapel will be in the Early Pointed style, with stone dressings, and be capable of seating about 800 persons. The frontage to City-road will be 60ft., and the interior of the chapel 72ft. by 38ft. 6in.; besides the semicircular apse at the end, in which the communion will be administered. The roof will be constructed so as to gain the effect of the ordinary steep-pitched church roofs: columns will be avoided. The gallery will traverse the sides and across the front of the chapel, the body of which will be lighted by three-light windows under the gallery, and above by circular cusped windows, instead of the usual long windows, stretching nearly from floor to ceiling. The chancel will be lighted by three cusped lancet windows. A tower and spire are to be raised, the extreme height of which, from the ground, will be 100ft. A number of the sittings will be free.

## MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

### THE COSTUME OF THE TYLER.

Being in Melrose, Scotland, on St. John's day in December last year, I witnessed the annual "walk," or procession, of the members of a lodge held there. They paraded by torch-light through the ruins of the old abbey; and that ancient pile, lighted up in such a manner, had a most imposing appearance. The Tyler in the procession was clothed in the identical manner described by your correspondent in a late number of the MAGAZINE.—DIAGORAS.

### THE LATINITY OF OUR CERTIFICATES.

Certificates are generally admitted to be of a late introduction in the Craft, and, I presume, there is no difficulty in arriving at the name of the individual who first latinised them?—QUESTOR.

### LODGES ON BOARD A SHIP.

Will some one be good enough to mention any instances, if such there be, of lodges having been held on board ship, with all particulars of persons and places?—BEN. BACKSTAY.

### H. E.

The Supreme Council of Grand Inspectors General have amongst them certain officers who sign themselves H.E. after their other titles. This is an abbreviation of Holy Empire. I would respectfully ask of what Holy Empire? The Counts of the Holy Roman Empire, an order well known all over Europe, cannot surely be identified with this body?—†\*†

## CONSECRATION VESSELS OF GRAND LODGE.

These vessels, from what I once saw of them, struck me as being of very elegant design and classic form. Who was the artist that planned them?—WM. E. . . T.

## FRENCH STEP-BOARDS.

[If you do not know better, we do. Never send us questions that *must* not appear. We are anxious to oblige all who have anything to say that does not interfere with our duty, but we cannot allow improper things to find their way into these columns.]

## THE CEDARS OF LEBANON.

Everything connected with the building of King Solomon's Temple ought to have an interest for our Craft, and reading the following in a late article, I have cut it out as deserving a place in your "Notes and Queries:"—

"The stately cedars of Lebanon, several of which are believed to have been in their prime when Solomon built the Temple, stand by themselves in a gorge of the mountain, with no other trees near them. Of 'all the cedars of Lebanon that are high and lifted up,' these alone remain, for on no other part of the mountain are cedars to be found. The bark of the most ancient has been cut away in places to afford room for carving names of visitors, among which one regrets to learn, is that of Lamartine. In their anxiety to protect the Holy Places it is surprising that neither France nor Russia has thought of protecting the cedars of Lebanon, which have as strong a claim upon the veneration of all readers of the Bible as the shrines and relics of Palestine. These are trees such as those which suggested to the Psalmist and the Prophets the noblest imagery in the Old Testament. They are, moreover, called the 'trees of the Lord,' which 'He hath planted.'"—*Times Correspondent*.—F. F.

## ROYAL ARCH ROBES.

A companion lately told me that in certain Royal Arch Chapters, robes for the Principals, and surplices for the Scribes, have never been worn. That some fifty years ago they were totally unknown, and certainly, at the present time, no mention is made of them under the heading "Regalia" in the *Regulations for the Order of Royal Arch Masons*. My questions are, when were they first introduced, by whom, and under what authority?—SECOND CHAIR.

## THE SEVEN-BRANCHED CANDLESTICK.

Some authors treat this as a Masonic Symbol. Is there any recorded representation of it extant?—E. Q.—[Plenty. See any book of Jewish Antiquities, on the Catacombs of Rome. In the Museum of Naples, amongst many others, is one of the stones taken from a Jewish tomb, bearing the following inscription:—"Here lieth Quintianus, Gerousiarch (i.e., a chief elder), of the Synagogue of the Augustenses, who lived 50 years. His falling asleep was in peace." This is surmounted by a delineation of the seven-branched candlestick.]

## MASONIC CARICATURES.

Where can I find a list of caricatures in which Masonry, or Masonic implements, are introduced. I am told, amongst the older caricaturists they were not uncommon?—ELTON.

## THE MOST PERFECT MASON KNOWN.

Who was the most perfect Mason known in England? I ask this in the past tense, as it would be invidious to extend it to the present.—E. C. L. B.—[Never mind the *tense*, but tell us in what *sense* you mean. The most perfect Mason, in one sense, must have been Dr. Perfect, Prov. G.M. of Kent. In another sense, any brother who has been perfected in every degree. Yet, again, the most letter perfect brother; and lastly, in our opinion, that brother who did his duty to God, his neighbour, and himself.]

## JACOBITE GRAND MASTER.

Did any of the nobles of Scotland who took side with the Pretender belong to the Craft?—MCPHERSON.—[Yes. The Grand Master Mason of Scotland in 1742 was William, 4th Earl of Kilmarnock, who, engaging in the rebellion of 1745, was attainted of high treason, and executed on Tower-hill, August 18th, 1746. In the same family connection, viz., the Earldom of Errol, there was another Grand Master Mason in 1751, James, Lord Boyd, 13th Earl of Errol, of whom it is related that he officiated as Constable of Scotland at the coronation of Geo. III., in 1761, and neglecting, by accident, to pull off his cap when the King entered, he apologized for his negligence in the most respectful manner; but his Majesty entreated him to be covered, for he looked on his presence at the solemnity as a very particular honour.]

## MASONIC LANGUAGE OF THE EARLY AGES.

When I was a young man, I used to read in a very desultory manner, and never troubled myself to make a note. Since then I have frequently lamented the practice, and never more than on my becoming a Mason. I had frequently met with stray notes on Masonry, which I passed over, but, if I could refer to now, would, I am sure, be invaluable. Such a one recurred to me lately, and I send it to you in the hope that some brother may have employed his time better than I did, and noted the place of its occurrence:—"In the early ages it was believed that the secret societies created for their own especial uses languages differing in roots and grammatical construction from the vulgar tongue. In such speech the initiated were enabled to converse aloud, even in the presence of those who did not belong to their association, and without any fear or chance of detection." Such is the sense of a passage I have once read; and I shall be obliged to any brother who will point out where the original idea is to be found.—CALIX.

## OLD LODGE BOOKS.

Is there any way of ascertaining what lodges have perfect sets of their minute-books, ledgers, &c.? I am inclined to think but very few, for I have recently seen all that were to be found of those appertaining to two of the first lodges in the Craft, both above a century old. A, as I will call it, begins with a visitors'-book in 1778; minutes about 1790; a hiatus in both from about 1802-19; and some of the entries so wretchedly imperfect that it is a work of labour to make out their meaning. In many cases they were supplied by the Tyler, who seems to have had more consideration for the records of the lodge than any of its members. B starts with a minute-book in 1823: for a time beautifully kept; then comes an interregnum of confusion, which is succeeded by neatness and regularity. Lately, however, it becomes again wholly unintelligible; and, to crown all, there is not so much as a list of the members, or their addresses, for the last four years! Might it not be worthy of consideration if the Board of General Purposes, who have the power to call for books or papers, were to issue an order that all lodge books disused for one year should be deposited in the Grand Secretary's office, and every lodge should be compelled to send all their old books there, in preference to allowing them to be made pipe-lights of for the benefit of the brother host's parlour customers? One word or two on this point will assuredly call forth some stringent action to prevent old records being so shamefully treated as in the two cases above mentioned.—EX. EX.

## WARRANT OF CONFIRMATION.

Any lodge that holds under a Warrant of Confirmation, and would kindly furnish a brother with a copy of that document, would oblige Ex. Ex.

## NOTES ON LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

Dr. W. Tyler Smith, in his opening address to the students for the present session at the medical school in connection with St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, bore the following noble testimony to the value of the press to the profession:—"In the medical press, they had an important engine of progress. The existence of this power and its flourishing condition depended greatly upon their tendency to associative labour. Into this treasury was poured, week after week, the labours of the best men in the profession, and its directors shape and produce these exertions so as to render them useful to the medical public. The medical press was to the body medical, what medical men were to the public. The press, more than any other influence, moulded the profession as a body politic. By its agency extravagancies were checked, grievances pointed out and redressed, discoveries made known, and abuses prevented. In a word, the press, as a whole, was an embodiment of the public opinion of the profession, and when it ceased to be this it failed in its influence. It was perfectly democratic, as open to the voice of the youngest student as to the utterance of the highest persons in the profession. It was a great educational instrument, modifying the laws, institu-



tions, opinions, habits, and manners of the profession, more than any other single agency. In consultations two or three might meet—in societies medical men might meet by hundreds—but in the press alone could they all, as it were, stand face to face, and enjoy the privilege of an exchange of thought. It alone could deal with the thousands of the profession as with one man. Some might deplore that ephemeral writings tended to displace the solid tomes which were produced when the periodical press did not exist, but they must accept the age as they found it, and in the universal diffusion of the products of thought, the incessant collision of thousands of minds busied with the same subjects, more truth and progress was elicited than was ever produced by solitary thinkers."

The first, second, and third years' examinations of Associates of the Institute of Actuaries will take place at the rooms of the Institute in London, on Saturday, the 15th of December.

M. Louis Blanc has been lecturing at various places in the north of England with considerable success; but, like too many other clever and earnest men, the late member of the French Provisional Government seems to have made himself ridiculous by attempting to enlighten the world on a subject on which he has not himself seen the light, as the following extract from the *Middlebro' Times* of last Saturday will show:—"On Friday night last this celebrated exile, whose literary and political productions have secured for him a world-wide fame, delivered his lecture upon the *Mysterious Personages and Agencies in France towards the end of the Eighteenth Century*. Though the hall was by no means so crowded as might have been expected, the attendance was large and respectable, and included nearly all the leading men of the town. As the hour announced for the chair being taken approached, considerable uneasiness was evinced by the audience, who seemed anxious to behold one of whom they had heard and read so much; but, great as was their anxiety, greater was their astonishment at beholding instead, as some had supposed him to be, a stalwart man, a quiet, unobtrusive little personage, whose closely shaven chin and miniature stature, gave him quite a boyish appearance, that contrasted strangely with the appearance of our worthy town clerk, who, together with the Mayor and Councillors Dalkin and Buckney, accompanied the lecturer to the platform. But, however commonplace and unattractive the orator's external appearance, he gave such striking evidence of his mental attainments, as clearly demonstrated that though he might, in the estimation of some, be considered dwarfish in body, he was a giant in mind. The able manner in which he grappled with the more difficult portions of his lecture, and the historical facts with which he illustrated his subject, displayed wonderful research and logical acuteness, and reminded one fairly of the saying of Watts, that 'the mind is the standard of the man.' We fear his exposition of the origin of Freemasonry and the object for which it was first instituted would be anything but satisfactory to the brethren of the "mystic tie," as it was anything but flattering to the institution, which he asserted had its origin in those dark ages that gave birth also to the Jesuits' Society, and many other kindred institutions, and to counteract the dangerous tendencies for which Freemasonry was instituted. Indeed, when listening to his statements regarding the first lodge of Freemasonry in France having been instituted by Charles Edward (the Pretender), many of the uninitiated and sceptical were no doubt inclined to think that the title of the founder was rather significant. Be that as it may, no doubt Freemasonry was instituted, as the lecturer stated, for the propagation of a great social reform, which could only have been in those days carried out by such means as those made use of by the Freemasons. That they were sometimes unfortunate in the choice of their instruments, as clearly proved by the case of Cagliostro, is undeniable, and only proves that the severe tests of initiation to which they subjected candidates were justified by the circumstances of the times. We have no hesitation in pronouncing the lecture, which

occupied upwards of an hour and a half in delivering, a treat in its way, although we are not prepared to endorse the lecturer's views regarding the causes which led to the prevalence of mysticism in France towards the close of the last century, and which we believe to be very different to those adduced by the lecturer, who traced them to extreme 'rationalism,' but which, in reality, was not the cause."

*A Treatise on the Ironstone of the Cleveland District*, by Mr. Joseph Bewick, of Grosmont, has just been published, with Geological maps.

A new edition of Hogarth's works, engraved on steel, with descriptive letter-press by the Rev. J. Trussler, and E. F. Roberts, Esq., and an essay on Hogarth as a satirist, by J. Hannay, Esq., is to appear next month.

*A Strong Will and a Fair Tide* is the title of a new novel by Miss Sterne, who is said to be a grand-niece of the celebrated author of *Tristram Shandy* and of *The Sentimental Journey*.

A new sea tale, entitled *The Cruise of the Daring*, by Mr. C. F. Armstrong, is in the press.

A new novel, by Mrs. Augusta Peel, is preparing for publication, under the title of *Retribution*.

Miss Julia Corner has a new work of fiction in the press, entitled *Culverley Rise*.

Sir John Richardson, C.B., F.R.S., &c., has a book on *The Polar Regions* in the press.

A beautiful edition of Shakspeare's fine comedy, *The Tempest*, has been published, with illustrations by Birket Foster, Gustave Dore, Frederick Skill, Alfred Slader, and Gustave Janet.

An English translation, by Mary Howitt, of Frederika Bremer's *Two Years in Switzerland and Italy*, is just ready for publication.

The African traveller, Captain Burton, whose health, we are glad to learn, is much improved, has reached the Salt Lake City, the Mormon capital, and is passing through the American prairies, and about to cross the Rocky Mountains, "as a mere amusement and relaxation!"

The Council of the Royal Society have awarded medals as follows:—To Professor Robert Wilhelm Bunson, of Heidelberg, for his researches on Cacodyl, Gaseous Analysis, the Voltaic Phenomena of Iceland, &c.—the Copley Medal. To Mr. William Fairbairn, F.R.S., for his Experimental Inquiries on the Properties of the Materials employed in Mechanical Construction, contained in the *Philosophical Transactions*, and in the publications of other scientific societies—a Royal Medal. To Dr. Augustus Waller, F.R.S., for his investigations into the Anatomy and Physiology of the Nervous System, &c., and for the introduction of a valuable method of conducting such investigations—a Royal Medal. To Professor James Clerk Maxwell, for his researches on the composition of Colours, and other optical papers—the Rumford Medal.

The Rev. H. O. Coxe, for many years under-librarian of the Bodleian Library, Oxford, has been appointed successor to Dr. Badinel in the librarianship.

Mr. George Scharf, who for forty-four years has been an industrious labourer in connection with the fine arts in this country, died on Sunday, the 11th inst., after a lingering illness, at the residence of his son, in Westminster. Mr. Scharf was a Bavarian by birth, having been born at Mainburg, near Munich, in the year 1788, and studied for some years in the Bavarian capital. He afterwards travelled through France and Flanders, visiting Paris when Napoleon had there collected under one roof the spoils of Italy. Mr. Scharf served for a short time in the British army, and came to England in 1816. He was, we believe, the first to introduce lithography into this country, and was not altogether unknown as a painter.

The Rev. John Barlow has resigned the honorary secretaryship of the Royal Institution, which he has held for eighteen years.

The valuable discovery of the art of rendering platinum malleable, which has hitherto been generally attributed to Wollaston, as made by him in 1804, has been claimed, at a recent meeting of the Société

d'Encouragement, for a French chemist, named Pierre François Chabaneau. M. Jules Delanoue, who read a paper on the subject, showed that Spanish America sent platinum to Spain in the eighteenth century; that Chabaneau, who had obtained some specimens of this new metal, succeeded in converting it into ingots; and that Charles the Third ordered a medal of platinum to be struck, in 1785, to commemorate Chabaneau's success, and granted him a pension for the discovery. Platinum, we believe, was just made known in Europe in 1741, by Mr. Wood, assay-master in Jamaica.

Carl Haag, Esq., has been elected a member of the Royal Institution.

At the meeting of the Photographic Society, held on the 6th inst., at King's College, London, the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Baron, President, in the chair, Mr. Joubert exhibited specimens of his new process of photographs burnt in glass, by which means they become as indestructible as the glass itself, and form transparencies surpassing ordinary glass painting in beauty. Mr. Malone, who exhibited specimens of photographs taken by means of electric light, observed that, although somewhat costly, he believed that electricity might often be used with great advantage where it was requisite to produce photographs in dull weather, or whenever the light of day could not be available.

About £800 has already been collected towards establishing a travelling architectural studentship, by way of memorial to the late A. W. Pugin. £2000 is the amount required.

The Rev. J. Foulkes Jones has a work in the press on *Egypt and its Biblical Relations*.

The *Critic* says:—From the United States, a rather singular literary announcement, or invitation, greets us. An Albany publisher proposes to issue by subscription a descriptive catalogue of American Genealogies, prepared by W. H. Whitmore, one of the publishing committee of the New England Historical and Genealogical Register. Genealogies in the Democratic United States! Yes; and the publisher informs us in his prospectus that "the number of American Family Histories is now more than one hundred and fifty," and that "the interest in this science is rapidly increasing"—an intimation which is enough to rouse Benjamin Franklin in his grave.

A new book is just out, entitled, *Expositions of the Cartoons of Raphael*, by Richard Henry Smith, jun.

By a breach of official secrecy, a history of the serfdom abolition question has just been published at Leipsic, containing many documents not hitherto communicated to the public. The book, which is written in the Russian language, should not be overlooked by all desirous of acquainting themselves with the details of the subject, or with the general condition of the Russian empire. At the same city has been started a new weekly paper, also in the Russian language, under the name of *Budoushnostj* (*The Future*), the first number of which contains several trenchant and interesting articles on the *personnel* of the St. Petersburg Government, from the pen of Prince Dolgorowki.

Mr. Steele, of Edinburgh, has completed his model of the statue of Allan Ramsay, and the marble is to be finished within a year.

Next month we are to have, from the pen of the Rev. N. Davis, *Carthage and its Remains; being an Account of Excavations and Researches on the site of the Phœnician Metropolis, and in other Adjacent Places*; conducted under the same Auspices as Her Majesty's Government.

The Rev. Dr. Hook, Dean of Chichester, has in the press *Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury, from the Mission of Augustine to the Death of Howley*.

The Right Hon. and Right Rev. the Bishop of Bath and Wells is editing the *Memoirs and Correspondence of William, first Lord Auckland*. The work will contain letters by Pitt, Burke, Fox, Gibbon, Hume, Archbishop Sutton, Lord North, Josiah Wedgwood, and other distinguished personages.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

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

### UNIFORMITY OF WORKING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Somewhat over two years since, I addressed you on the necessity of having an established form of ritual promulgated by authority, and an occurrence I witnessed, a few evenings back, has induced me again to direct the attention of the Craft to the subject. The Craft in London are now divided between the disciples of Bros. Muggeridge and Wilson, as followers of the Thompson and Gilkes workings; and there are few lodges you now can enter where the followers of each are not to be found, those, living westward attending the lodge of Emulation, and the denizens of the east, the lodge of Stability. The desirability of uniformity became so apparent four years since, that, at the wish of several brethren, the two leading preceptors met for the purpose of bringing the vexed question to a settlement; and on the appearance of the article I have alluded to, Bro. Muggeridge assured me that several meetings had been held, and but little remained to complete the system they had agreed upon; I have been told that the matter rested at this point, whatever it might be, and has ever since remained. Now, seeing that these great diffusers of light, east and west, are unable to direct the searchers after knowledge, let us look in some other quarter for the accomplishment of our desire, that the boasted oneness of Masonry shall not be merely a name; for let it be observed, that in addition to the latitude allowed to the parties mentioned, we have others who take great liberties with the language of our ritual, and who—their education being very limited—by the unwarrantable introduction of verbiage of their own, create disgust in the minds of the older members of our Order.

The declaration you, Sir, made at the recent public night of the Grand Stewards' Lodge, of the intention of that body to give more frequent opportunities of the Craft seeing the mode of working there practised, induces me to hope that the subject will be taken up by authority; and I, therefore, venture to ask whether the purpose for which the Grand Stewards' Lodge was formed—that of preserving the mode of working sanctioned by Grand Lodge—should not be brought to bear on the question?

I may remark that for some years the Grand Stewards' Lodge has been very inactive, or otherwise we should by this time have attained uniformity; but, as the present officers have shown more life and spirit, and are disposed to follow out their vocation with integrity, I have a hope that something will be done. If the Grand Stewards' Lodge is warranted in promulgating the proper method of working, let it be declared, and the Board of General Purposes compel every lodge to follow its teaching. If there does not exist this power, I trust that the Grand Lodge will confer it. I suggest that a committee of seven Past Masters be appointed by Grand Lodge to confer with the officers of the Grand Stewards' Lodge, and their decision—reported to the Board of General Purposes—be presented to Grand Lodge, which will thus be empowered to declare the law to be observed in future.

I am, Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,  
J. HOW, P.M.

### CLASSICAL THEOLOGY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I know not whether it is contrary to precedent to admit in one number of a Magazine, a criticism of what has appeared in another, but really the astronomical paragraph in the article "Vesta" is such a tissue of intolerable nonsense, that my indignation is excited, and I do think it ought not, in justice to the many unlearned, who will read it, be left unnoticed.

Let me remind the author, who, though evidently learned in mythological lore, is as obviously uninitiated in the mysteries of science, that the conclusions of science are not "beliefs," but certainties; that to doubt those conclusions is tantamount to confessing ignorance as to the steps of their

demonstration. It is as absurd for an ordinary person to pretend to "disagree with the computations of the best astronomers" as for the outer world to make strictures on Freemasonry.

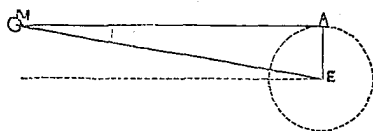
The best works for non-mathematicians to read on Astronomy are *Airey's Ipswich Lectures* and *Herschel's Outlines Abridged*. They are intelligible to any good capacity, and explain how the sizes and distances of the heavenly bodies can literally be measured with a foot rule.

Referring to them for details, I will try, in as few words as possible, to indicated the method. The first thing to be found is the *size of the earth*; till this is done we cannot stir a step. The next thing will be the *distance*; and the last, the *size of any heavenly body*.

In the days of Newton, the earth was not properly measured; but since then it has been done, over and over again, with a care and accuracy inconceivable to those unfamiliar with scientific mensuration.

The way is to find the exact length of a degree of a meridian by trigonometrical surveying. That length  $\times 180$  gives the semi-circumference, and thence the diameter can be easily calculated. The result is as given in "Vesta," 8,202 miles, within a few miles.

Next, for the distance of any body, the moon for instance. This is found by means of *parallax*. The moon's horizontal parallax is the angle under which the earth's semi-diameter would be seen at the moon. The angle  $\angle A M E$  in Fig.



To find this, the way, rudely described, is to put two telescopes at distant stations on the earth, and notice (by help of the fixed stars), the exact difference of direction in which they point. Suffice it to say that, after much attention paid to this subject, the parallax has been repeatedly well ascertained by many different methods, all leading to the same result, both for *moon and sun*.

The moment the angle  $\angle A M E$  is known—since we know already the length of  $A E$  (earth's semi-diameter)—we know all about the triangle  $\triangle A M E$ , and have the length,  $E M$ , which is the distance of the body.

"Vesta" is right in saying that the sun's parallax is very small, and, therefore difficult to compute accurately. It is precisely this smallness which proves the immense distance of the sun. Were the sun "eminently less than 54,000,000 miles" from us, say 48,000,000, the merest tyro in trigonometry would see that the parallax would amount to eighteen seconds—an angle which would offer no difficulty to perceive. It so happens, however, that the true distance is eminently *greater* than in "Vesta's" list, being nearly 96,000,000. It was the inaccuracy of that list which first caught my eye. The books I referred to, I believe, contain correct ones. I cannot conceive where "Vesta" has found the list he gives.

The moon is, comparatively speaking, so near to us that her distance from the sun is the same as ours. The size of the bodies is of less importance, and is found from the measurement of their apparent diameters; for, if we know how far a thing is, and how large it looks, we can easily calculate how large it really is.

Yours fraternally,

Trentham Hall, Nov. 4th, 1860.

S.

[Having submitted the above to the author of "Classical Theology," he states that he agrees with our correspondent that, "If we know how far a thing is, and how large it looks, we can easily calculate how large it really is." He thought, until he received the above, that the names of Newton, Herschel, Struve, Ferguson, and Bailli were amongst the long list of the best astronomers. He would recommend to the non-initiated in the mysteries of astronomical science *Bailli's Histories of Ancient and Modern Astronomy*, in which it will be seen that "Vesta" does not differ with the computations of the best astronomers so much as they

differ amongst themselves. The works of Sir David Brewster appear more in unison with the meaning of "Vesta" than the works "S" appears to make his study. Perhaps when the author of "Classical Theology" has measured the planets, he will make his own calculations of their distances. The planet Herschel is stated to be 1,800,000,000 miles distant from the sun. The author of "Classical Theology" adds, "In saying 'We may not entirely agree with the computations of the best astronomers' is not professing to be among the best, as 'S' assumes to be, which is a proud eminence to claim till the world has awarded the distinction."—Ed.]

#### THE GRAND MASTER OF CANADA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

SIR,—Your number of 29th ult. contains some strictures on the conduct of the Grand Master of Canada, in relation to the "unpleasant *contretemps*," which I was very glad to see.

When you are made acquainted with all the facts, I think you will see still more cause why our Grand Master should be censured for the course he took. The facts are as follows:—

In his annual address to Grand Lodge, delivered at the communication, held at Ottawa in July last, the retiring Grand Master (Wilson) suggested that some Masonic notice should be taken of the visit of the Prince of Wales. This address, as is usual, was referred to a committee, and the answer to it is understood to have been prepared by one of Grand Master Harrington's staunchest supporters. The Committee reported that they did not esteem it proper for Grand Lodge to make any demonstration in regard to the visit to this colony of the Prince of Wales, as his Royal Highness was not a Freemason, and for other grave reasons. The report was received and adopted, and it was understood that nothing was to be done. However, a change came over the spirit of the dream when Bro. Harrington was elected Grand Master, and then as much anxiety was felt in certain quarters that there should be a display, as there had previously been to the contrary. Under what advice he acted, I know not, but surely our Grand Master assumed a very grave responsibility when he summoned Grand Lodge to meet the Prince at Ottawa, in the face of the adopted report of the Committee to which I have alluded, and without consulting Grand Lodge in any manner whatever.

I maintain, Sir, that the Grand Master had no right to summons a Grand Lodge in the face of the solemnly recorded opinion of Grand Lodge that no display was advisable.

Many brethren feel that the Craft has been *slighted*. I do not participate in those feelings, for I think that all the blame of the blunder lies on the shoulders of the Grand Master, and on those of the brethren who elected so erratic and versatile a brother to the Oriental chair.

Had we a Masonic paper or magazine in Canada, I have no doubt but that the Grand Master's proceedings in this matter would be severely handled, and much dissatisfaction is privately expressed amongst the brethren. So sudden was the move that the Grand Secretary was only notified by telegraph, there being no time to summons the distant lodges by mail.

This is our Grand Master's *first move* since his assumption of the Grand Gavel of Canada. He has committed an enormous blunder; will it be his last? I fear not.

I remain, yours fraternally,

Canada, October 16th, 1860.

E. G. C.

#### MASONIC HALLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—About two years since the Brighton brethren started a project for building a Freemasons' Hall. A committee, composed of members from the different lodges, was formed, and one or two meetings, I believe, took place.

Is it not singular that such a long period should elapse without a report being brought up?

Yours fraternally,

Brighton, Nov. 17th, 1860.

PROGRESS.

## THE MASONIC MIRROR.

### MASONIC MEM.

At the meeting of the Lodge of Benevolence on Wednesday last, seven petitioners were relieved with various sums, amounting in the whole to £105.

### GRAND LODGE.

At the next meeting of Grand Lodge, the Grand Master will make a communication relative to some correspondence with the Grand Lodge of Maine, U.S., and found a motion thereon.

The reports of the Board of General Purposes and the Colonial Board will be presented. There are no special motions to arise out of these reports.

A motion will be brought forward for increasing a grant to the widow of a deceased brother from £30 to £50.

Another motion will also be submitted for extending the powers of the Lodge of Benevolence, so as to enable them to make larger grants to petitioners than they are now enabled to do.

### METROPOLITAN.

**GRAND STEWARDS' LODGE.**—At the monthly meeting of this lodge on Wednesday, Bro. Col. Western, P.M. of No. 2, was elected a joining member, and arrangements were made for the forthcoming public night on the third Wednesday in December. The brethren afterwards adjourned to dinner, and spent a pleasant evening, there being several visitors present.

**BRITISH LODGE (No. 8).**—This old and distinguished lodge met at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Monday, 19th November. Bro. Eaton was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason, and two gentlemen were initiated in Freemasonry, which ceremonies were most ably performed by the W.M., assisted by his officers. The visitors were Bro. Barnett, of No. 23; Bro. Walsh, No. 160; and Bros. Hogg, Froome, and Robinson, late of No. 8.

**ENOCH LODGE (No. 11).**—The members of this lodge met at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Wednesday, 14th Nov. The business was merely of a formal nature, except that it was arranged that this lodge should be represented by a Steward at each of the forthcoming Masonic Festivals, namely, the Girls' and the Boys' Schools, and Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons and their Widows. The lodge was visited by Bro. Cockcraft, of St. Thomas's Lodge (No. 166).

**KENT LODGE (No. 15).**—The usual monthly meeting of this lodge was held at the Three Tuns, Borough, on Tuesday, the 14th inst. At the opening there were present the W.M. (Bro. G. D. Cossens), his officers, and a large number of the brethren. Bros. Knowlden and Wallace were raised to the third degree, Bro. Elliott passed as a F.C., and Mr. G. Part regularly initiated into the mysteries of Masonry, the whole of the working being excellently performed, and reflecting great credit on the lodge, and on the venerable Bro. R. Barnes, P.M. for his zealous endeavours in the cause of Masonry. At the conclusion of the business the brethren adjourned to a most excellent banquet, served by Bro. Harris. The visitors present were Bro. Marsden, of the United Mariners' Lodge (No. 33) and Bro. Thompson, of the Lodge of Prosperity (No. 78.) The usual toasts having been given and ably responded to, the W.M. rose, and in an elegant and effective speech called upon the brethren to drink to the health of P.M. Bro. Barnes, senr., who, though now bordering on 80 years of age and suffering under severe affliction, was still blessed by the G.A.O.T.U. with the purest of Masonic feeling, being ready at all times to devote his time and energies to the instruction of the brethren in their Masonic duties, even at great personal inconvenience. The W.M. dwelt at some length on Bro. Barnes's Masonic career, handling his subject with great delicacy and feeling.—Bro. Barnes, who appeared greatly affected, responded with much Masonic taste, and earnestly invited the younger brethren to his residence to receive the benefit of Masonic instruction, which it is well known he is so able to give.—The W.M. then said that they were honoured that evening with the company of Bro. Marsden, well-known to the majority of the members, and Bro. H. J. Thompson, of the Lodge of Prosperity, who was distinguished for the zeal and energy with which he advocated the cause of the Masonic Charities, and more especially of the Boys' School, in the prosperity of which he took the deepest interest. He would therefore ask them to drink to the health of their visitors.—Bro. Thompson responded on behalf of himself and

brother visitor for the kind reception they had received and the handsome manner in which their health had been proposed and responded to. He then made an eloquent appeal to the brethren for support to the various Masonic Charities, and stated that the great delight and pleasure he had felt that evening would be much marred were he to leave a meeting of so prosperous a lodge as the Kent without having first obtained the name of a brother to serve as Steward at the approaching festival of the Boys' School, which was much in want of assistance. To this appeal no less than four brethren responded by offering their services, when those of Bro. Cossens, W.M., were accepted, and he will represent the lodge at the next festival. Some further most excellent remarks were made by Bro. Thompson, pointing out to the brethren the advantages of co-operation which, whilst it would much benefit the institution, would be easy to themselves. Some other toasts were given and ably responded to, the evening terminating in a harmonious and pleasing manner.

**THE ROYAL ATHELSTAN (No. 19).**—This lodge celebrated their anniversary with a banquet on Thursday, Nov. 8th, at Bro. J. W. Adams', Union Tavern, Ann-street, Regent-street, previous to which the lodge was opened. Bro. Dix, the W. M. of the parent lodge, was W.M. for this occasion; also Bro. T. A. Adams, G.P.S.W.; Bro. Hammett, J.W. The first lecture was worked in sections: 1. Bro. Figg, secretary; 2. Bro. Cottebrune; 3. Bro. Hammett; 4. Bro. Hall, Treasurer; 5. Bro. Newall; 6. Bro. Daly; 7. Bro. Levinson. The meeting was well supported by the members of the lodge. There were also Bros. Gladwin, W.M., 25; Watson, Newton, Clements, P.M.'s, 25; Quilly, Reilly, Bywater, H. G. Warren, Glaissen, Franks, &c., to about fifty. An excellent banquet was supplied by Bro. Adams. The harmony of the evening was enlivened by the vocal powers of Bros. Cogan, J. W. Adams, Newall, Escall, Claissen, Ford, &c., The meeting broke up in mutual congratulations.

**GLOBE LODGE (No. 23).**—This lodge met at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Thursday, 15th Nov. The business was merely formal. The visitors were Bro. Cameron, of the American Lodge (No. 44), held at San Francisco, California, and Bro. Burmister, of the Salisbury Lodge (No. 630).

**STRONG MAN LODGE (No. 53).**—At the last monthly meeting of the members held at Bro. Ireland's, Fetter-lane, Bro. Dickie, W.M., the minutes of previous proceedings were read and confirmed. Ballots were unanimous for the initiation of eight gentlemen. Bros. Colley and Punt were passed to the second degree, and Bro. Jacob raised to the third degree. Among the visitors were Bro. Coles, Prov. G. Org., of Bristol, Bro. Avery, W.M. (902). Messrs. H. R. Allen, Phillips, and Hollingsworth were initiated into ancient Freemasonry. The W.M. expressed his regret that the Wardens were not present to perform their duties, and stated that no brother ought to take office if he did not intend to carry out the duties, more particularly as the business of the present year had been unusually heavy.

**EASTERN STAR LODGE (No. 112).**—At the regular meeting of this lodge held on Wednesday, November 14th, at the Rose and Crown Tavern, Bromley, near Bow, Bro. Edward William Davies, W.M., Bro. Hammond was raised to the degree of M.M. Mr. George S. Ayres was then admitted and initiated into ancient Freemasonry, and the lodge was closed in love and harmony. The brethren afterwards dined together, under the presidency of the W.M. The Past Masters present were Bro. Fuller, a Mason of 42 years' standing, and through the whole time a member of the lodge. Bro. Wentworth Davies, the respected Treasurer, Bros. Vously, and Marriott. Bros. Rev. J. W. Laughlin and J. How were visitors, and in the course of the evening, in proposing their healths, the W.M., referred to his rev. brother being the Senior Warden of No. 201, in which lodge he himself had been initiated, and expressed a hope of seeing ere long that eloquent and distinguished brother presiding over one of the largest lodges on the registry.—The Rev. Bro. assured the brethren how gratified the visitors were by seeing the skill and ability with which Bro. Davis had conducted the business of the evening. He also addressed a few words to the brother who that day had been first admitted into the portals of Masonry, a step which he was sure would never be regretted. As a minister of religion, he assured Bro. Ayres that Masonry was by its teaching calculated to advance the interests of true religion, and by a careful study of the beautiful allegories and practice of its precepts—in fact, by becoming a good Mason he could not fail being a better man.—The W.M. then called on the brethren to give a Masonic greeting to the newly made brother, and congratulated him on his having selected the Eastern Star Lodge for his masonic parent. To this Bro. Ayres having replied, the W.M. next thanked the Officers for the support they had afforded him. The meeting closed at 10 p.m.

**LODGE OF HONOUR AND GENEROSITY (No. 194).**—This lodge met at the London Tavern, on Tuesday, November 20th. A gentleman was initiated into the mysteries of Freemasonry, the ceremony being most ably performed by the W.M. Bro. Behrens,

assisted by his officers. The brethren then proceeded to banquet. After the usual loyal Masonic toasts, the W.M. proposed the health of the Prov. G. Officers which was responded to by Bro. Bowles, of No. 59. He also proposed the health of the visiting brethren, Bro. Bowles, P.M. No. 59; R. Ledger, No. 109; Horne, No. 109; Bigbie, No. 109; Whistler, No. 2, Ireland; and Lempriere, Devon; and expressed the great pleasure he felt in having the honour of their attendance. Bro. Lempriere returned thanks on behalf of himself and his brother visitors, for the pleasure they had experienced in seeing the excellent working of the lodge, and the truly hospitable manner in which they had been received, and adverted to the great advantage of Freemasonry to those who travelled in different parts of the world, in illustration of which he related an incident which occurred at the last lodge he visited in South America. A brother, also a visitor there, informed them that, in travelling by steam-boat on the river Mississippi, he nearly lost his life by the blowing up of the engine; he, however, reached the shore, but without any money, and very few clothes. He contrived with considerable difficulty to reach St. Louis, where he was entirely unknown, but on applying to a Freemasons' Lodge held there, he was most kindly and hospitably received, and the lodge gave him £20, on the condition that he repaid it in four instalments, by giving £5 to each of the four lodges he next visited. Having paid three instalments to three different lodges he had visited, he paid the last £5, and took a receipt from the Secretary, in the presence of Bro. Lempriere. Bro. Cole proposed the health of the W.M. Bro. Behrens, and in doing so, expressed the great pleasure felt by the lodge at the excellent manner in which he discharged the duties of his office, which was greatly enhanced by his being a child of its own. He also thanked him for his handsome and liberal present of new furniture. The W.M., in returning thanks, assured the brethren that he felt duly impressed with the obligation imposed on him in accepting the office of Master, and assured them that he would still exert himself to the utmost to discharge it. He then proposed the health of the Past Masters, and thanked them for the very eminent services they had rendered; and also the Officers of the lodge, for the efficient manner in which they discharged their several duties.

**PHOENIX LODGE (No. 202).**—At the first meeting of this lodge for the season, on Saturday, the 10th inst., Bro. Maslin, W.M. presiding, Bro. Carter was ably passed to the second degree. Two candidates were proposed for initiation. The brethren then adjourned to dinner, and passed a pleasant evening, much enhanced by some excellent singing.

**DOMATIC LODGE (No. 203).**—The monthly meeting of this lodge was held on Monday, the 12th, at the Masonic Hall, Fetter-lane. Bro. Jos. Smith, P.M. and Treas. (in the absence of Bro. Haydon, W.M.) presided; Bro. Moore, S.W.; Bro. Russen, J.W.; Bro. Wilson, S.D.; and Bro. H. Thompson, I.G. The lodge having been duly opened, the W.M. *pro tem* proceeded to pass Bros. Simpson, Bargent, Last, Slater, Wavell, and Merriman, to the second degree. Mr. William Sutherland, Mr. Frederick Benjamin Merritt, and Mr. Thomas Needham, were severally introduced and initiated into the mysteries of ancient Freemasonry. The next business was the election of W.M. for the ensuing year, and the choice fell upon Bro. Moore. Bro. Joseph Smith was re-elected Treas., and Bro. Bradley, Tyler for the ensuing year. It was also resolved that a P.M.'s jewel, of the value of five guineas, be presented to Bro. Haydon, W.M., on his retirement from the chair. All Masonic business being ended, the lodge was closed, and the brethren retired for refreshment. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts having been given and responded to, the W.M. gave "The Health of their newly initiated Brethren," for which Bro. Sutherland returned thanks. The W.M. next gave "The Healths of the Visitors," coupling with it the name of Bro. Dickie, W.M. of the Strong Man Lodge.—Bro. Dickie acknowledged the hospitality he had at all times received from the Domatic Lodge, and those who once visited it were strongly induced to visit again.—Bro. Baker, P.M., proposed "The Health of the W.M. of the Evening, Bro. Joseph Smith."—The W.M. acknowledged the compliment, and said he would at all times do his best to promote the prosperity of the lodge. The W.M. *pro tem* said the next toast he had to propose was that of "The Health of their W.M.," and he felt assured that they must all regret his absence. He knew that they all highly respected their W.M., as he had had to pass through a very trying year; but, to his credit, he had looked only to the prosperity of the lodge, and he would have the satisfaction, on quitting the chair, to leave it to his successor in a prosperous position. The toast was drunk with great enthusiasm.—The next toast was that of "The P.M.s of the Lodge," for which Bro. Baker returned thanks. Bro. Brett, P.M., also returned thanks, and said it would at all times be most gratifying to them to witness the prosperity of the lodge, and nothing should be wanting on their parts to improve and perpetuate its successful career. Bro. Moore in appropriate terms returned thanks for "The Health of the W.M. elect," and Bro. Russen for "The Officers of the Domatic Lodge." Some

other toasts were given, and the proceedings were brought to a close in a most harmonious manner.

**ST. JAMES'S UNION LODGE (No. 211).**—This lodge met at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Tuesday, 13th Nov. Bros. Whittet and Stoner were raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason; Bros. Williams, Campbell, and Rown, passed to the degree of Fellow Craft, and Mr. Farwig initiated in Masonry, the ceremonies being most ably performed by the W.M. Bro. Stacey. The visitors were, Bros. Cotham, of No. 165, Browne, 205, Lipman, 218, Pinker, P.M., 267 and 980, Biggs, 630, Reiley, 1051, Garrod, 1090, and Prov. S.G.D. of Herts, Gibson 1151, Nash, 1051, Pinton, 1071.

**PERCY LODGE (No. 234).**—At a regular meeting of this lodge held on Tuesday, November 12, at the Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street, Bro. J. R. Warren, W.M., presided, attended by his Wardens, Past Masters, and others. A ballot was taken for the admission of two gentlemen, who will be initiated at the next lodge. The W.M. announced that he had undertaken the stewardship for the Benevolent Institution festival in January, and hoped he should be supported by several members of the lodge. After the transaction of the routine business the lodge was closed, and adjourned until December. The brethren afterwards reassembled at the banquet. The W.M. went through the accustomed formula of toasts, dwelling but briefly on each. To the visitors, with whose company they were honoured, for himself and the other members he offered the right hand of fellowship, the visitors being Bros. R. J. Scott, No. 25; Davis, P.M., and E. W. Cathire, No. 87; H. Empson, W.M. No. 275, and How, P.M. No. 861.—Bro. Davis responded, and complimented the lodge on being presided over by so able a working Mason as Bro. J. R. Warren, whose diligence and energy gave a high character to the lodges' of Instruction with which he was connected.—Bro. Burrell, P.M., proposed the health of the W.M., whom they had known for some years. He had passed the chair of two other lodges, and bore on his breast the testimonials of their approbation. He had now reached the chair of his mother lodge, which must necessarily be the desire of every Mason. They had seen how efficiently and courteously he conducted the business, and the lodge had every reason to be proud of so excellent a Master, more especially from the support he gave to the Percy Lodge of Instruction.—The W.M. in reply said, beyond thanking them for their kind wishes, so usual a toast did not demand many words; but as the Lodge of Instruction had been referred to, he must say it deserved all the support that could possibly be given to it. It was the oldest but one of those schools, and he earnestly hoped that ere long they would have some established form of ritual which every lodge should be compelled to follow.—The W.M. next noticed the services of the P.M.s, more particularly referring to Bro. Thorn, the attention he paid to the business of the lodge, was entitled to Treas. and Bro. Lambert, the Hon. Sec.; Bro. Burrell, likewise, from their gratitude. To this Bro. Burrell replied, and the W.M. afterwards more particularly alluded to the admirable way in which Bro. Lambert discharged the onerous duties of Sec.; he also well sustained the character of No. 234 in Grand Lodge, and the regular attendance he gave at the Colonial Board was well-known.—Bro. Lambert referred to the duties of the Secretary, who had really the whole business of the lodge to arrange, and if anything went wrong, the Master always referred to the Secretary. He was, however, much encouraged by the enthusiastic reception given to the toast, and hence should conclude his conduct was approved of.—"The Officers" were also acknowledged, and the last toast given by the Tyler ended a pleasant meeting.

**JORDAN LODGE (No. 237).**—At a regular meeting of this lodge held on Friday, Nov. 16, at Freemasons' Tavern, Bro. F. W. Poldsbrough, M.D., the W.M., presided. Bro. James Shepherd, P.M., No. 29, was admitted as a joining member, and the following gentlemen initiated into Masonry:—Messrs. C. B. Durham, Thomas Mayo, Peter Robinson, and John Brooksbank. On the motion of the W.M., one guinea was voted in aid of the testimonial to Bro. Henley. Bro. C. Swan, J.W., tendered himself as steward to represent the lodge at the approaching festival of the Benevolent Institution. After the disposal of general business the lodge was closed, and the brethren adjourned to supper. In the course of the evening, "The Health of the Visitors" was given by the W.M., and Bro. How, in responding for himself and Bros. Stevens and Thompson, said he could not but remark that every officer was in his place and perfect in his duties. The visitors had also to acknowledge the courteous hospitality of the members, especially the attention they had received from Bro. Arliss, the Director of Ceremonies.

**BELGRAVE LODGE (No. 1051).**—This lodge held its usual monthly meeting at St. James's Hall, Regent-street, on Wednesday, the 14th inst., when the installation of Bro. Runting, the W.M. elect, took place. There was a good attendance of the brethren, and many visitors, including Bros. Pinkess, P.M. 269, 980; Blackburn, P.M. 169; Ailen, P.M., 276; Burton Ford, 211; Simpson, 211; Dubach, 630, &c. The lodge was opened at half-past four by Bro. J. G. Froud, W.M. The minutes of the last meeting having been read



and approved of, Bro. Durham of the Enoch Lodge was unanimously elected a member of this lodge. The lodge was opened in the second degree, and Bro. H. Garrod, P.M. and Secretary, proceeded to install Bro. Rusting as W.M. for the ensuing year, which he did in a manner that elicited the highest encomiums from the brethren. The W.M. appointed the following brethren officers for the ensuing year:—Bros. Grogan, S.W.; Evenden, J.W.; Reilly, S.D.; James Stewart, J.D.; R. Temple, I.G. An appropriate charge was given to each officer on being invested with his jewel of office. Bro. Nash was introduced, and, having given proofs of his proficiency, was passed to the F.C. degree. The lodge was resumed, and Mr. H. Willows was initiated into the sublime mysteries of Freemasonry by the new W.M. in a most perfect manner. Bro. Garrod proposed that a Past Master's jewel, value five guineas, be presented to Bro. J. G. Froud, the retiring Master, for the punctuality, zeal, and ability displayed by him during his year of office, and said he was sure that every member of the Belgrave Lodge would feel as he did with regard to this proposition—that Bro. Froud was pre-eminently worthy of this honour. Bro. McManus said it afforded him great pleasure to second that proposition, which was carried by acclamation. Bro. Garrod proposed, and Bro. Froud seconded, Mr. J. A. Veasey as a candidate for initiation. There being no other business to transact, the lodge was closed in ancient form. The brethren then adjourned to a banquet in the minor hall. After the usual loyal and Masonic toasts had been given and responded to, the W.M. said the toast I am about to give is "The Health of our Bro. Initiate;" this is a toast which I give with great zest and pleasure, for where is the man who can look back with regret to the time when he was made a Mason. Our noble science has a tendency to make a man better; it opens up to him a wider field of enquiry, a larger range of thought than he would possess, if he were not a Mason. Bro. Willows made a suitable reply. The W.M. then gave the toast of "The Visitors," and said, that he had only to reiterate the sentiments of those who had filled the chair before, with regard to the visitors. The Belgrave had always been peculiarly fortunate in being visited by distinguished brethren, and that evening was no exception. Bros. Ford and Allen replied on behalf of the visitors. Bro. Froud then rose and said: I rise with much pleasure to give you "The health of the W.M." I do not know whether I ought most to congratulate him on his present position, or the lodge, upon possessing such a master. I was this day proud to see him installed into the chair of K.S., may he, with the help of T. G. A. O. T. U., find health and opportunity to discharge the duties of his office with credit to himself and satisfaction to the brethren. I now call upon you to drain a bumper to the health of our W.M. Bro. RUSTING said, when one speaks of oneself, it becomes a difficult matter to avoid egotism, I think, therefore, the best thing I can do is to thank you for the honour you have done me, and to say that, as heretofore, I shall always be proud of belonging to the Belgrave Lodge, and shall do all in my power to discharge the duties of my office with satisfaction to the brethren, and honour to the Craft. The W.M. said, he next had the honour of proposing the healths of the P.M.s., those noble pillars of the Order, who adorned and supported the Craft in all its duties. Bro. Froud, the immediate P.M., was too well-known to require any commendation, the manner in which he discharged the duties of Master during his year of office was the admiration of all. Bro. Watson, who gave the Belgrave the finishing touch as a lodge, and by his kind care and instruction materially assisted in making it what it is; Bro. McManus, always ready to support us with his judicious counsel; Bro. Garrod, our Secretary, is all that we could wish; Bro. Newbury, an ornament, not only to this lodge, but the whole Craft. Bros. Froud, Watson, Garrod, and Newbury, having acknowledged the toast, the W.M. said, I now give you "The Officers of the Belgrave Lodge." Our Bro. S. Warden is unavoidably absent, but we have Bro. Evenden, our Junior Warden here, whose manner of discharging his duties this evening was all that we could desire. Bro. Reilly, our senior Deacon and long acquaintance, who also acquitted himself admirably; Bro. Stewart, our junior Deacon; a rapidly rising literary character. We had a sample of his abilities both as an orator and author to-night in that piece which he so ably gave us. "The Spurious Freemason" is original. Bro. Temple, our Inner Guard, bears a name well-known in Masonry: may he follow in the footsteps of his worthy father. With such a staff of Officers the Belgrave cannot fail to maintain a good position in the Craft. Bro. EVENDEN, said the W.M., allow me, on behalf of myself and brother Officers, to tender you hearty thanks for the honour you have done us, and let me assure you that nothing shall be wanting on our part to promote the welfare and harmony of the lodge. The Tyler's toast was given, and the brethren dispersed. Bro. Burton Ford, of the Christy Minstrels, and Bros. Pinkess and Gibson, deserve especial notice as having contributed greatly to the pleasure of the evening by their delightful singing.

NEW CONCORD LODGE (No. 1115.)—The monthly meeting of this lodge was held on Friday evening, November 16th, at the Rose-

mary Branch Tavern, Hoxton, and was, as usual, very numerous attended. Bro. J. Emmens, W.M., Bro. John Bertram, S.W., and Bro. Swincock, J.W. There were several visitors amongst them, being Bros. Davis, W.M., No. 112; George Atkins, No. 201; Eves, S.W., No. 29; E. W. Robins, No. 228; Thomas James Stubbs, No. 247; Edward Vann, No. 118; Wake, 206; H. Thompson, No. 206, &c. The lodge having been duly opened, Bros. Goddard, Spratt, Hunt, Seal, Perry, and Cubitt, were severally passed to the second degree.—The W.M., then, in a most careful and impressive manner, initiated Messrs. Fell, Baker, and Burks into the mysteries of ancient Freemasonry. The lodge was then closed, and the brethren retired for refreshment.—After the cloth was drawn, the W.M. gave the usual loyal and Masonic toasts, which were duly honoured.—The W.M. said the next toast was one which gave him great pleasure to propose, and might indeed be called the toast of the evening, which was "The Health of their newly-initiated Brethren." They were greatly indebted to those brethren for having selected the New Concord Lodge, and he felt assured that they would never regret the step which they had taken. If they were pleased with what little they had seen of Freemasonry that evening, they would be still more so the next time they attended the lodge.—Bro. FELL returned thanks on behalf of himself and his brother initiates, and he hoped they should prove themselves worthy members of the Craft.—The W.M. next gave "The Health of the Chaplains of the Lodge, Bros. Laughlin and Shaboe," which toast was drunk with loud cheering.—Bro. the Rev. J. LAUGHLIN, senior chaplain, on behalf of himself and Bro. Shaboe, returned sincere thanks to the brethren for the way in which they had received their healths, on that as well as on all former occasions, and said, as he was requested by their W.M. to address a few words to their newly-initiated brethren, he could, as regarded Freemasonry, confirm all they had heard as to the excellence of the institution, for it contained those pure principles which ensured to them great advantages amongst mankind. Having apologised for his late attendance that evening, in consequence of being engaged in other important duties, he said, if their brother initiates wanted to know what Freemasonry was, they must attend punctually at their lodge, and also go to lodges of instruction, when they would find that there was not a word of the ceremony used for which a good reason could not be given, for it was founded upon the purest principles of piety and virtue, and the more they saw of it the more they would respect those great men who for ages had kept together the beautiful order of Freemasonry. As he had said it was founded on the pure principles of piety and virtue, and they admitted amongst them all who rested their hopes on the G.A.O.T.U., and who believed in the sacred law as contained in the Old Testament; and by an adherence to those principles they would be guided in their path through this sublunary abode, until they hoped to ascend to the Grand Lodge above; but that could only be attained by the practice of truth, religion, piety, and virtue. In after years, when they were advanced in Freemasonry, they would never regret having come amongst them; and the more they examined the relative proportions of its several parts, the more they would find its pure principles developed, tending to make them better citizens, better masters, better fathers, and better husbands, fitting them, after a well-spent life, to ascend to whose blessed mansions where the world's Great Architect lives and reigns for ever.—Bro. the Rev. W. SHABOE also briefly returned thanks.—Bro. SWAINTON, W.M. of the Old Concord Lodge, said the W.M. had for a short time entrusted him with his gavel and he should use his prerogative, while it was in his possession, by proposing the health of their W.M. It might be presumptuous in him to exercise that privilege, but their W.M. was so well known among the Craft as a Mason, and from his high character as a man, that it would be fulsome in him to mention it further; but even if he could add the powerful eloquence of their Bro. Laughlin, he should never be able to do justice to his qualities. The W.M. said, if he ever felt a pleasure in returning thanks for the kind manner in which they had drunk his health, it was greatly increased when it was proposed by the W.M. of the Old Concord, his mother lodge. The W.M. of the Old Concord was also a member for the New Concord Lodge; and although he had not shown himself so often as they could have wished amongst them, which arose from circumstances beyond his own control, yet he knew he had the interests of his lodge at heart, as well as that of which he was Master. The New Concord Lodge was also supported by many members of the Old Concord, which would stimulate them to go on in promoting the well-being of the new as well as the old. He thanked them sincerely, proceeding as the toast did from the W.M. of the Old Concord Lodge; and if he could do anything to advance the interests of the lodge, he should be at all times happy to do so.—The W.M. next gave "The Visitors," coupling it with the name of Bro. Davis, W.M. of the Eastern Star Lodge. Bro. DAVIS returned thanks for the visitors, and said it was a great gratification to him to see the excellent working of the

lodge; and that so good a Master should have such able officers. He thanked the brethren for the cordial manner in which they had been received; and although the Master of the Eastern Star Lodge, he could well understand the arduous duties their W.M. had to undergo that evening. The W.M. said the next toast he had to propose was, "Prosperity to the Old Concord Lodge," from which their lodge had emanated, and coupled with the toast the name of Bro. Swainston, its W.M. Bro. SWAINSTON thanked the brethren sincerely on his own part and that of the officers of the Old Concord Lodge for the toast, and said it was a satisfaction to him to propose success to the New Concord Lodge, which he trusted would continue to be a standing toast. He thanked the brethren for the cordial manner in which the toast had been received. The W.M. then gave "The Health of the Officers," for which Bro. Swinnock, J.W., returned thanks. Bro. SHABOE proposed, "The Masonic Charities," and impressed upon the brethren the necessity of using every means to support Bro. Estwick, who was to be their steward at the coming festival. The toast having been drunk, the proceedings terminated, and the brethren separated soon after eleven o'clock. Some excellent songs were sung in the course of the evening by Bros. Lawrence, Farthing, and Brown.

CONSECRATION OF THE RANELAGH LODGE (No. 1136).—This new lodge was formally consecrated on Tuesday last at the Windsor Castle, King-street, Hammersmith. The business of the day was taken in the following order:—Consecration, at 2 p.m., Installation, at 3, Initiations at 3.30, and banquet at 6 p.m. The business of the day was performed by Bro. William Watson, assisted by Bro. Matthew Cooke, who presided at the harmonium. On Bro. Watson's assuming the chair he requested Bro. Henry S. Cooper to undertake the S.W., and Bro. Farmer, Ass. G. Purs., the J.W.'s duties. Dr. Hinxman, of the Grand Stewards' Lodge, also attended, and gave the same oration that elicited such praise at the late extra public meeting of the Grand Stewards' Lodge. The petitioners named in the warrant were Bros. H. J. Purbrook, 1044, W.M.; George T. Clarke, 1044, S.W.; John Thompson, 752, J.W.; George Jones, Henry Hampstead, Thomas Jordan, and J. J. Hurst, all of No. 752.—The consecration, which was never better performed by Bro. Watson, being closed to the satisfaction of every one present, that brother commenced the Installation, but no board was formed, as the W.M. had but recently left the chair of another lodge. When placed in full possession of his prerogative, he, the W.M., appointed and invested the following officers—Bro. Clarke, S.W. Bro. Thompson, J.W., both as named in the warrant; Bro. Grimes, Treas.; Rowley, S.D.; Goddard, J.D.; Jones, I.G.; Amos, Org.; and Daly, Tyler. After the investiture, Bro. Watson, with great good taste, called upon Bro. H. S. Cooper to deliver the charge to the W.M. Bro. Farmer, that to the Wardens, and Bro. Hewlett, to address the brethren.—There were five candidates initiated, which arduous task Bro. Watson, undertook, in addition to his previous labours, and accomplished with all that ease for which he is so well known; the W.M., who is reputed as an excellent worker, having the misfortune to sit quietly by owing to such a frightful attack of hoarseness that it was painful to hear him endeavour to do anything; but it is to be hoped that, long ere this, he has entirely recovered the use of his speech.—The lodge being closed, some time elapsed while the banquet table was spread, and a list was taken of the following visitors:—Bro. Farmer, Ass. G. Purs.; Bros. Hewlett, and Dr. Hinxman, G. Stewards' Lodge; Osborne, W.M. 1082; Hammett, P.G. 9, and 752; Faithful, 165; Hayward; Jones, 752; Hackman, 752; Matthew Cooke, 29; H. S. Cooper, P.M. 276; G. T. Haskins, 745; Richards, P.M. 9; Hamilton, 752; Thomas, 745; Lidgard, 752; Copus, P.M. 752; Platt, W.M. 168; Scott, W.M. 886; Collard, P.M. 168; Moses, 247; Palmer, 1044; Fry, 1082; H. G. Buss, P.M. 29; Durrant, P.M. 752; and several others.—After a very elegant and liberal banquet, provided by Bro. Clayton, the landlord of the Windsor Castle, and one of the initiates on that occasion, the cloth was withdrawn, and the W.M. gave the toast of "The Queen and the Craft," followed by "The Health of the M.W.G.M., "The Earl of Zetland," both having been received with that loyalty and obedience that always characterize the brethren. "The Health of Lord Panmure, D.G.M. and the rest of the Grand Officers, past and present," was coupled with Bro. Farmer's name, and the Asst. G. Purs., in reply, said, on behalf of his lordship and the Grand Officers, he was much gratified to see Masonry progress as it had done of late. He complimented the Officers on the manner in which they had performed their duties that day, for many of them belonged to a young lodge that had been formed about two years, and the progress they had made was highly creditable to them; and in the names of those who had been honoured by the toast he begged to return his thanks. The W.M. again craved their indulgence, as he was nearly inaudible to himself, and hoped they would not take it amiss if, while he presided, he asked Bro. Watson to perform the rest of his duties. Bro. WATSON said, the next toast was one that was always well

received, as it was in honour of those gentlemen, now brethren, that had joined their Order that day. They had five initiates, the largest number allowed by Masonic law, and from their attention to the ceremony he argued they would make good Masons, and called upon the brethren to drink the health of the Initiates.—One of them replied, and said, their position was a novel one, and he should only express a hope that they would each one be found good and dutiful apprentices.—Bro. WATSON next alluded to the friendly greeting which visiting brethren always experienced in all lodges. On that occasion they had some of distinction among them, but they were more than usually indebted to one of that number, Dr. Hinxman, who had come all the way from Blackheath on purpose to deliver the oration they had that day heard, and he begged to propose the health of the visitors, and thanks for their attendance that day.—Bro. Dr. HINXMAN said the W.M. had termed it a kindness to be a visitor. He dissented from this view, and looked upon it as a pleasurable duty, and he believed that it was this feeling that prompted the brethren who stood up with him on that occasion. He was sure he expressed the wishes of all the visitors, when he gave utterance to the hope that the Ranelagh Lodge would prosper, and prosperity could only be advanced by perfect unanimity, by charity, both in and out of the lodge, and the practice of those duties which Masonry taught them; and then they would learn that in being Masons they had become better men. He had also a few words to address to their newly initiated brethren, and he hoped that their admission to the Order would cause them to think deeply. They had not entered a light or futile Order, but one calculated to make them still better men than they were. Not that the mere fact of initiation made them Masons in the widest acceptance of the term: they must be Masons at heart, in thought, word, and deed. If they were asked what Masonry was, their reply should be that it was a brotherly and charitable institution, founded on universal peace and good-will to all men. Its secrets were for the purposes of recognition, and the detection of impostors. These few particulars, he hoped, they would lay up in their hearts, and he felt sure they were worthy men and Masons, or they never would have gained admission to that lodge. He was not an advocate for numerical strength alone, but that was a great test of the prosperity of a lodge; and, in the names of the visitors, he hoped they might have the full complement of initiations every succeeding lodge night, and long exist in unity, charity, and brotherly love.—Bro. WATSON said that the W.M. in the chair was well able to do his duty, but was suffering from an almost total loss of voice. He was well known, and had on his list five initiates for several lodges to come, and he, therefore, proposed "The Health of the W.M. Bro. Purbrook."—The W.M. said he was not in that position for the first time, but he was in the position of being unable to perform his duties for the first time, and he felt it the more that it should have occurred on that day, above all others; but hoped to be in proper voice when next they met. For the honour they had done him he returned them his best thanks.—Bro. WATSON next proposed "The Officers," which was responded to by the S.W. in a very neat speech.—Bro. Dr. HINXMAN said, through the W.M.'s indisposition, the next toast had been delegated to him to propose. Though not a P.M. of that lodge, yet Bro. Watson was a P.M. of numberless lodges, and had officiated that day as constituting and installing master. There were few Masons ignorant of his merits and worth. His knowledge and powers of imparting instruction were unequalled, and he was always as ready to help the neophyte as those of more mature experience. Whilst as a Masonic star he was never afraid of any amount of trouble or fatigue; and they had experienced a pretty good proof of that assertion that day, when they had seen him consecrate, install, and initiate no less than five candidates. He thought he need not say more, because they must all feel that their thanks were eminently due to Bro. Wm. Watson, whose health he had the pleasure of proposing. (Hear, hear.) Bro. WATSON said he did not feel he had deserved such an eulogium from Bro. Hinxman, for although he was ever ready to aid all who sought him, yet he felt that Bro. Hinxman had expressed too much of a fraternal regard for him. They most of them knew him, and would believe it was always his wish to carry out Freemasonry as far as his powers permitted him. He believed he was often too desirous, and anxious to give instruction, and some might say he thrust himself upon the brethren. (No, no.) Really he wished to be more retiring, but he felt every endeavour should at times be made; and it had been his good fortune lately to assist in restoring the *prestige* of an honoured name to the Grand Stewards' Lodge. At the last public night of that lodge, thanks to Bros. Hewlett, H. G. Warren, and the working members of the lodge, they had such an array of visitors as had not been equalled for twenty-one years. He had alluded to this fact because he believed that it was in consideration of his services there that Dr. Hinxman had given him such a character; and in conclusion he assured them that he was grateful for the way in which his name had been

received, and ever ready, when called upon, to do anything in his power for the good of the Ranelagh Lodge. The Tyler's toast followed, and the brethren separated.

#### INSTRUCTION.

**ALBION LODGE (No. 9).**—This lodge held its regular weekly meeting at Bro. Hartley's, Western Masonic Hall, Old Bond-street, on the 18th inst. The lodge was opened and the ceremony of passing ably gone through. Bro. Sedgwick as W.M.; Bro. Froud, P.M. (1051) as S.W.; Bro. Simpson (211), J.W. The lodge was resumed to the first degree, and several sections in that degree were worked. The fifteen sections will be gone through at the above lodge to-morrow, the 25th inst., at six o'clock p.m. precisely. Bro. Woodstock, P.M. (1051), will preside, and it is hoped that as many brethren will attend as can find it convenient.

#### PROVINCIAL.

##### KENT.

**HYTHE.**—*Prince Edwin Lodge (147).*—This lodge met on the 16th inst., Bro. E. Ashdown, W.M. This being the evening for electing the W.M. for the ensuing year, the brethren proceeded to ballot, when the votes were found to be unanimous in favour of Bro. Monypenny, the recently chosen mayor of the borough. Bro. Ashdown was elected as treasurer. Bro. Lieut. Taylor and Bro. Capt. E. Bridges being present, and, having proved themselves qualified, were passed to the second degree. The lodge was visited by Bro. Manning, No. 429, and Bro. Egerton, No. 3, St. John's Lodge, Canada.

##### LEICESTERSHIRE.

**LEICESTER.**—*John of Gaunt Lodge (No. 766).*—The regular monthly meeting of this lodge was held in the Freemasons' Hall, on Thursday, the 15th inst., under the presidency of the W.M., Capt. Brewin. The following brethren were also present:—P.M.s Reilly, D. Prov. G.M., Willey, Kinton, Clephan, Bankart (Treas.), Hardy, and Millican; Sheppard, S.W.; Johnson, J.W.; Davis, Sec.; Spencer, S.D.; Garner, J.D.; T. W. Smith, I.G. *pro tem.*; Lloyd, Bithrey, Foster, &c.—Visitors: Bros. W. White, W.M., No. 162, Sheffield; E. S. Holmes, No. 287, York; and W. H. Marris, No. 348.—The lodge having been opened, and the minutes of the last lodge read and confirmed, Mr. Jemmar Davies, midshipman, was proposed and seconded as a candidate, as a case of emergency, and due notice of the same having been given in the summons, he was balloted for, elected, and initiated—the ceremony being performed and the lecture on the tracing-board delivered by the W.M., and the charge by Bro. Willey, P.M. Bro. Bithrey presided at the organ. Bros. Sutton Corkran (32), P.M. of No. 4, Dublin, and William Richardson, of the True and Faithful Lodge (No. 400), Helston, were proposed as joining members, and a gentleman was also proposed as a candidate for initiation. The labours of the evening being ended, the lodge was closed, and the brethren adjourned to refreshment, where the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were duly honoured. Bro. Holmes, on returning thanks as one of the visitors, expressed the great gratification he felt in visiting the brethren for the first time since the completion of their beautiful Hall, a building evidently so well adapted to all the requirements of the Craft, and which, from the delightful manner in which the evening had been passed, at the same time afforded them all the privacy and comfort of their own cheerful fireside.

##### MONMOUTHSHIRE.

##### PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

The annual meeting for the dispatch of ordinary business was held at Abergavenny on Friday, the 16th inst., on which occasion the Philanthropic Lodge (No. 1120), was honoured with a visit. The arrangements made for the reception of the rulers of the Craft elicited the praise of the brethren; the weather was fine, and the attendance of the fraternity large. In the absence of Colonel Kemys Tynte, Prov. G.M., Bro. J. E. Rolls, D. Prov. G.M. opened his lodge in a room adjoining the Masonic Hall at high twelve, and proceeded to reinvest his officers and fill up vacancies, it not being usual in this province annually to change all the officers. The following are the appointments for the current year:—J. E. Rolls, D. Prov. G.M.; Rev. G. Roberts, Chaplain; C. Lyne (693), Prov. S.G.W.; P. J. Nicholas (693), Prov. J.G.W.; E. Wells (693), Prov. G. Treas.; T. P. King (671), Prov. G. Sec.; John Maund (671 and 1120), Prov. G. Reg.; T. W. Nicholas (693), Prov. S.G.D.; J. West (693), Prov. J.G.D.; S. Hancock (671), Prov. G. Sup. Works; W. Williams (693) and H. J. Higginson (1120), Prov. G. Dir. Cers.; R. Wall (671), Prov. G. Org.; T. Beynon (693), Prov. G. Purs.; G. Homfray (936),

Prov. G. Sword Bearer; W. Pickford (693), W. Burton and Wyndham Jones (693), J. Peirre (1120), Prov. G. Stewards; T. Preece, Prov. G. Tyler.

Bro. H. Bridges, who is a member of two lodges in this province, eloquently and indefatigably urged that a subscription should annually be made to Masonic Charities, and was successful in obtaining £5 5s. each for the Boys' and Girls' Schools, the Royal Masonic Benevolent Fund for aged Freemasons, and for the Widows' Fund, in all £21.

The Philanthropic Lodge had, in the meantime, been opened in the spacious Masonic Hall, which had been decorated in elegant taste with evergreens, and was fitted up with the furniture so justly admired; a tracing-board from the establishment of Bro. J. M. Thearle had been added since the last meeting. This lodge now numbers twenty-seven members, all of them gentlemen of the highest respectability, and has only been formed six months. The following were the brethren present:—H. J. Higginson, W.M.; H. Bridges, P.M.; A. Steel, Chaplain; J. Peirre, S.W.; W. Bellamy, J.W.; S. Browning, Sec.; C. Denton, S.D.; T. Rees, J.D.; W. C. Freeman, I.G.; T. Dyne Stat and Sydney Davies, Stewards; T. Denner and M. Davies, Tylers; also Bros. W. Dobson, J. V. Morgan, P. Morgan, H. J. Davies. Visitors from Brecon:—A. Scott, G. Cansick, A. Rich, S. F. Facey, J. Mirus, J. Davies, G. Gibson, G. W. Powell, C. Boniface, T. C. Perks. Isca Lodge, Newport:—Dr. Morgan, F. Levick, Capt. Homfray. Silurian Lodge, Newport:—T. Beynon, W. Williams, W. Pickford, A. W. Ardagh, W. Speary, J. L. Lloyd, J. Nicholas, J. W. Nicholas, W. Ansell, W. Jones, T. P. Williams, W. Rees. Monmouth:—J. E. Rolls, Rev. G. Roberts, E. Isaacson, J. A. Rolls, T. L. Presse, John Morgan, R. B. Wall; also J. P. Saunders, 986, Bristol; T. G. South and W. J. Gaskell, Cardiff; J. Burrill, J. Williams (P.M.), and D. Genge, Hereford, and several other brethren.

At precisely one o'clock the Prov. G. Lodge was announced, and received in due form and with Masonic honours, and the D. Prov. G. M. and officers took their places as officers amidst loud applause.

The D. Prov. G. M. then congratulated the brethren on the accession of a new lodge to their numbers, and spoke in highly eulogistic terms of the general arrangements.

Bro. Higginson, W.M., suitably returned thanks, and the fraternity were then marshalled into a procession to march to St. Mary's Church in the following order:—Band of the 9th Monmouthshire Rifle Volunteers, Tyler with drawn sword, Visiting Brethren two and two, lodges according to numbers, viz.:—Brecknock Lodge; Isca Lodge, Newport; Silurian Lodge, Newport; Monmouth Lodge; Cardiff Lodge; Philanthropic Lodge, Abergavenny, with their banner; Prov. Grand Lodge (with their banner) viz.:—Prov. G. Pursuivant; Prov. G. Org., Prov. G. D. Ceremonies, Prov. G. Sup. Works, Prov. G. Deacons, Prov. G. Secretary, Prov. G. Reg., Prov. G. Treas. Prov. G. Wardens, Book of Constitution, borne by a M. Mason, Volume of the Sacred Law borne by a M. Mason, Prov. G. Chaplain, the D. Prov. G. M. with Bro. Henry Bridges, G. S. B. of England, Sword Bearer, Prov. G. Tyler. In this order they proceeded from the hall in Frogmore-street to church, where full cathedral service was performed by the Hereford choir. The service was intoned by Bro. Roberts, Prov. G. Chaplain; the lessons were read by Bro. Steel, Chaplain to the Philanthropic Lodge. After a most eloquent and touching discourse from Bro. Roberts, a collection was made, amounting to £11 5s. 4d., half of which was given to the Abergavenny Dispensary, the other to the Royal Masonic Benefit Fund. The procession was then reformed and returned to lodge, where they closed their proceedings.

The banquet was of an elegant character, and was held at Bro. Morgan's, Angel Hotel, J. E. Rolls, Esq., V.W.D. Prov. G.M., in the chair; H. J. Higginson, W.M., 1120, vice president.

After the removal of the cloth, the D. Prov. G.M. gave in succession the following toasts:—"The Queen and the Craft," "Prince Albert," "Albert Prince of Wales, and the Royal Family," each of which was received with rapturous applause. In proposing "The Bishops and Clergy," he coupled the name of the Rev. George Roberts, whose name they would all be glad to hear. (Cheers.) He was always at his post when required, not only as a minister, but as a friend. Nothing could conduce to the stability of Masonry more than hearing such a discourse as they had that day had the pleasure of listening to. (Masonic honours.)

The Rev. C. ROBERTS, Prov. G. Chap., on rising, was received with loud cheers, and said that he should indeed be hard-hearted if he were not in some measure overcome by his reception that evening. Nothing gave him greater pleasure than to come and visit the brethren in Monmouthshire, and he was still more pleased that his visit was to the ancient town of Abergavenny, where Freemasonry had lain dormant for the last thirty-five years. It had not been dead, but only required that magic touch to rekindle it in all its glory. A person had been found in their Worshipful Master, Bro. Higginson, who, by his energy of character and his thorough Masonic knowledge, had found

that spark of animation which had produced that body of Masons in this town which they had that day seen. It gave him the greatest pleasure to see such a revival, especially as in these days excuses are being made as to brethren not having time to make the progress they ought. The Rifle Volunteer movement has been brought forward as one great excuse, but he sincerely hoped that those duties would not clash with the duties of their lodge. He could not help looking with chagrin on the Loyal Monmouth Lodge, 671, to see them so poorly represented. He did not mean in intellect, but in numbers. Masonry in Monmouth, he was afraid, had been in a very languid state for some time, but when they saw that the northern part of the county, and even in this corner of it, Masonry flourishing, he had no doubt they would again stir themselves. He hoped when Bro. King returned to Monmouth he would see what could be done. He had known them in their palmy days, when as many as twenty members had gone down to Newport to assist them there. Then they were only a young rising body in that town, and at that time they (the Monmouth Lodge), rather prided themselves on their being the first in numbers in the county. That was a long time ago; but how stood matters now? Newport stood at the head of the head of the province as regarded numbers. There were still several districts in the province, which from their wealth and numbers ought to have lodges established, and he hoped the bright example shown at Abergavenny would not be lost upon them. He had always put his hand on Pontypool as a dark spot; it was a place, he thought, that might be made a very efficient adjunct to this province. He then referred to the enemies of Masonry, and, among other things, said that although many ladies were staunch supporters, yet, he feared, the great majority of them set their faces against it. The rev. gentleman here caused much amusement by relating one or two anecdotes on the subject. He concluded his speech by saying that Masonry would always exist upon the earth with its secrets and its bonds of unity, but if it ever should vanish nothing would be a greater curse to the morality of the country. (Loud cheers.)

The D. Prov. G.M. next gave "The Army and Navy," which was drunk with applause, followed by that of "The Earl of Zetland, the Most Worshipful Grand Master," which was received with full Masonic honours.

In proposing that of "Lord Panmure and the Officers of the Grand Lodge of England," the D. Prov. G.M. coupled with it the name of Bro. Bridges, Grand Sword Bearer, who he said was always willing to render them his valuable assistance, and help them under any difficulties that might occur in the province. (Loud cheers.)

BRO. BRIDGES, G.S.B., who was warmly received, remarked that it always afforded him great pleasure to attend the Provincial Grand meeting of Monmouthshire. He now appeared in a new character in returning thanks for the Officers of Grand Lodge, and considered it an honour to the province, having an Officer out of their body, as he now belonged to two out of the four lodges in the province. He might mention that he had the authority of the M.W.G.M. to state that he intended annually to choose at least two of the best Masons out of the provinces to fill Offices in Grand Lodge, hitherto it having been restricted to the London Lodges. He himself thought it would be a great thing if they could get one Officer in each province into Grand Lodge. In conclusion he hoped he might have health and strength left for many years to meet the brethren on similar occasions to the present. (Cheers.)

The next toast was "Colonel Kemeys Tynte, the Prov. G.M. of Monmouthshire," which was drunk with Masonic honours.

BRO. HIGGINSON proposed the health of their President, the D. Prov. G.M., Brother J. Rolls, which he remarked was the toast of the evening. As soon as the enthusiasm with which it was received had subsided, he said he knew how they would receive it, and perhaps would expect him to say he wished it had fallen into better hands to propose it; but he would not be so dishonest, for it required no stretch of oratory or logical deduction to prove they had the right man in the right place. "You want for your acting Master one who has the good of Masonry at heart. You have him: one who has gained the esteem of his fellow men; one who is renowned for his generosity, liberality, and hospitality. Do you want a good man? You have a good Mason, and therefore, you must have a good man." (Loud cheers.)

The D. Prov. G.M., on rising, was received with rounds of applause. He said he had many times had great difficulty in returning thanks on these occasions, but on none more than the present, after the very flattering terms in which it had been proposed. He might, certainly, claim some little credit in Masonry, and he hoped they would always find him among them on these occasions, as he had hitherto been. He was proud to find he had gained their esteem, as that was the height of his ambition; and as long as he remained in the province, he hoped he should always do that which would merit its continuance. (Loud cheers.) He begged to propose the health of Colonel C. K. Kemeys Tynte, R.W. Prov. G.M. of Somers-

set, and Colonel C. K. Tynte, R.Prov. G.M., South Wales, and remarked that there was something Masonic in the name of Tynte—he thought they must be all born Masons, as they had held offices for generations past. (Drank with honours.)

The D. Prov. G.M. next proposed "The Provincial Grand Wardens and Officers," and coupled the name of C. Lyne, Prov. S.G.W. He could speak to his always attending to his duties; he was a thorough Mason, having visited lodges in almost every quarter of the globe; in fact, he ought to belong to the "Alpine Masonic Club." (Laughter and cheers.)

BRO. LYNE, Prov. S.G.W., in returning thanks, said, he had arrived at the zenith of his ambition, in having the appointment of Senior Grand Warden of the province; he had held the office now for five years, and this day he offered his jewel for some other brother to fill his place, as he did not wish to be a stumbling-block to any other person's promotion; yet, however, he was again selected. He certainly had seen Masonry in nearly all parts of the world, and it was a singular coincidence that their worthy Chaplain should have chosen for his simile in his sermon the Sands of Persia, for in that country, he, on one occasion, received the greatest kindness and consideration, when he and many others were in great difficulty, from meeting with a fellow Mason among these tribes. It afforded him great pleasure always to attend these meetings, and to rally round their respected President. (Cheers.)

The D. Prov. G.M., in proposing the Philanthropic Lodge, Abergavenny, remarked that it promised to become one of the most flourishing in the province, and they must attribute it, in a great degree, to the energy of the W.M. of that lodge. The province were greatly indebted to him, and he was sure the people of Abergavenny would rally round him also. (Loud cheers.)

BRO. HIGGINSON, in returning thanks, gave a sketch of the rise and progress of the lodge in Abergavenny, which was consecrated exactly that day six months; it now numbered 28 members, and more were down for proposal. He could not take the whole eulogium on his own shoulders, as every one must know that, if he had not been supported by his officers, to whom he was greatly indebted, it never could have come to the flourishing state in which it now was. He must also bear in mind that an old Mason, now over fourscore years old, had presented them with their furniture and jewels, which had been carefully preserved by him for nearly sixty years. He was unable to be present—the excitement would have been too much for him; but he saw that he was present at the church in the afternoon. He concluded by hoping that they should still go on in harmony, and prosper, and said that he trusted they had proved that this was a brotherhood which met together for social intercourse and mutual instruction, that they practised brotherly love, relief, and truth, and that their faith was in the G. A. O. T. U.; so long as they continued in this narrow path, he claimed for his lodge the respect of all good men and Masons, and no longer. (Cheers.)

BRO. KING, in returning thanks for the other lodges in the province, expressed his regret at the Lord Monmouth Lodge being so meagrely represented; he hoped they would rally yet again, and up the position they had once in the province.

The Rev. G. ROBERTS, Prov. G. Chap., proposed the "Visiting Brethren," and coupled with it the name of Bro. Bridges.

BRO. BRIDGES, G.S.B., in returning thanks, said, he had been among the brethren of the province so much that he now felt as if he were one of themselves, and quite at home in it. He had always received the greatest kindness from them all. He then referred to the Masonic Charities, on which he had intended to have spoken at some length, but the time for starting was announced, and the majority of the brethren had to take their departure, not however, without drinking to the health of all poor and distressed Masons.

The remainder of the evening was spent in harmony; among other toasts were J. Maund, P.G. Treas.; the Vicar of Abergavenny; Bro. Jones, who had preserved the furniture and jewels of the lodge.

#### SUSSEX.

THE LATE PROVINCIAL GRAND MASTER.—In consequence of the death of the Duke of Richmond, the province of Sussex has been placed under the Grand Registrar of England. We are pleased to learn that Bro. Captain George Dalbiac has been re-appointed Deputy Provincial Grand Master, well knowing the respect entertained for him generally by the Craft in the province.

BRIGHTON.—*Tarborough Lodge* (No. 1113.)—The monthly meeting of this lodge was held on Saturday last at the Old Ship Hotel. Bro. Henry Moor, W.M., presided, and very ably performed the ceremony of initiation. Bro. W. R. Wood, P.M., then took the chair, and passed Bro. W. Coningham, J.P. for Brighton, who has recently become a joining member. Several visiting brethren were present. We desire to inform the officers below the chair that there is a "Brighton Lodge of Masonic Instruction," of the advantages of which they would do well to avail themselves.

*Royal York Lodge* (No. 394.)—The ordinary monthly meeting of this lodge was held at the Old Ship Hotel, on Tuesday, the 6th inst., when two passings and two raisings took place. The very efficient W. M. (Bro. Freeman) was again at his post, supported by the whole of his officers. As usual, the working was all that could be desired.

### ROYAL ARCH.

#### WEST YORKSHIRE.

*BRADFORD.*—*Chapter of Charity* (No. 379).—On Monday, Nov. 12th, a meeting was held at the rooms of the Lodge of Hope, Duke-street, presided over by Comps. Henry Smith, P.Z. 543, as Z.; Wm. Gath, P.Z., as H.; Thos. Hill, P.Z., as J.; David Salmon, P.Z.; John Walker, P.Z. 543; Henry Farrar, P.Z., as Treas.; Thomas Woodhead, S.E.; J. H. Buckley, P.Z., Jan.; and others. Previous to the minutes being read, a request was made by the Comps. of the Chapter of Moravia, 543, Baildon, wishing the P.Z.s to install the officers of their chapter. The request was readily granted, and Comp. Henry Smith, Z., deputed Comp. Henry Farrar, P.Z., to undertake the performance of the ceremony of installation, which was gone through in a very satisfactory manner.—Comp. Nicholas Walker was promoted to the 1st chair. Comp. George Motley Wand to the 2nd; and Comp. William W. Holmes to the 3rd. The ceremony being concluded, the companions were admitted, and the minutes of the last chapter read and confirmed; after which Bro. James Pickard, M.M. 379 Hope, was balloted for and elected, and afterwards duly exalted to the second degree of R. A. M., by the 1st Principal, H. Smith, assisted by Thomas Hill, P.Z., Comp. James Lumb as P. Soj., and Comp. John T. Robinson, 1st ass. Comps. David Salmon, P.Z. and W. Gath, P.Z., were requested to state the result of their recent visit to London, when the report was hailed as extremely satisfactory; a vote of thanks was accorded to them, as well as to Comp. George Barrett and J. S. S. Hopwood, of London. The funds of the Chapter not being in a sufficiently prosperous state, a motion for making the Chapter Life Subscribers to the Boys' and Girls' Schools was abandoned. The business concluded, the chapter was closed, after the Comps. of Moravia had returned their cordial thanks for the present and many previous kind offices to the sister chapter.

*BRADFORD.*—*Encampment of Faith* (No. 29).—This meeting took place Nov. 19th. The only business was the proposition of a member from the Chapter of Charity, 379, Comp. Henry Farrar, P.Z. Sir Kt. W.M. Gath, E.C., was assisted by Sir Kt. Henry Smith, 1st Capt., and Horatio Butterworth, 2nd Capt. The business was closed at an early hour.

### COLONIAL.

#### SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The ceremony of opening a new lodge of Freemasons under the constitution of the Grand Lodge of Ireland took place on Thursday, August 30th, at the Sir John Franklin Hotel, Kapunda. The R.W.D. Prov. G.M. Bro. W. Fivash, assisted by the V.W. the officers of the Prov. Grand Lodge, performed the ceremony of forming, consecrating, and dedicating the lodge in ancient form under the title of the Lodge of Light; after which Bro. Fivash duly installed Bro. M. H. S. Blood as W.M., and invested Bro. James Huggins as S.W.; Bro. W. O'Hara as J.W.; Bro. P. McLaren as S.D.; Bro. Cossins as J.D. Five gentlemen were proposed as candidates. The lodge was then closed, and the brethren present, many of whom were visitors from Adelaide and Gawler, adjourned for refreshment, which was provided in Bro. T. R. Jones's excellent style. The usual toasts were given and responded to, and a most agreeable evening spent, enlivened by some good singing, regret only being expressed that parliamentary duties prevented the R.W. Prov. G.M. Bro. J. T. Bagot being present on the occasion. This makes the fourth lodge under the Irish constitution in this province.

#### CANADA.

##### NEW MASONIC HALL, QUEBEC.

The *Quebec Gazette* of Oct. 31 says:—It will be fresh in the recollection of our readers that, some short time ago, the Masonic Hall Association advertised for plans of a new Masonic Hall, to be erected on the very eligible and central lot lately purchased by the Association, and forming the corner of St. Louis and Garden-streets. The committee appointed to examine and decide upon the designs submitted (there being five competitors) have, after due consideration and a just and impartial estimate of the merits of each, unanimously adopted those furnished by Bro. Staveley, of Quebec. We have been favoured with an examination of the various drawings submitted to the Association and approved by them, and have no hesitation in saying that the intended building will not only prove

highly creditable to the taste and enterprise of the Masonic Association of Quebec, and add to the dignity of the ancient fraternity generally, but will constitute a well-marked and unmistakable architectural ornament to the city, and as such prove a worthy monument of Bro. Staveley's skill as an architect in combining, as in his design he has so thoroughly done, the useful with the ornamental. The building is designed in a very superior style of the Grecian-Ionic order of architecture, ancient, simple, and chaste, but most imposing in appearance. It will consist of a most commodious basement, containing ample cellars, &c., for the whole of the occupiers, and four upper stories. The Masonic entrance will be from Garden-street, leading into a spacious hall, from which an elegant winding staircase conducts to the various apartments above. The ground floor, on Garden-street is laid out for four handsome and commodious offices, and that fronting on St. Louis-street for two large and elegant stores. The second and third floors immediately above the shops, facing St. Louis and Garden-streets, are appropriated as dwellings, which may be occupied either in connection with, or apart from, the shops below. Above the offices on the Garden-street front, one on each flat, will be two large and commodious rooms, with ante-rooms, &c., peculiarly well adapted for public meetings, for occupation by literary or other associations. The upper story is wholly devoted to Masonic purposes, with separate rooms for every purpose requisite in Masonry, and to accommodate every description of lodge; the various lodge-rooms being fitted up and ornamented in a most handsome manner, and corresponding to their several uses. Every modern convenience and improvement will be introduced throughout the building, the cost of which is expected to amount to somewhere about 16,000 dollars; and its construction will be commenced at as early a period as possible.

### TURKEY.

*CONSTANTINOPLE.*—*Oriental Lodge* (No. 988).—The first ordinary meeting after the recess was held on Friday, the 24th Oct., in the lodge-room, High-street, Pera. Bro. George Laurie, W.M.; Hyde Clarke, W.M., 1103, as P.M.; Evans, S.W.; Pulman, J.W. Captain Wattlebourn, R.C. of the Goede Troun Lodge, Cape of Good Hope, was a visitor. One brother was raised, and one candidate initiated. The W.M. announced that, as the day of election approached, and it was desirable that none but competent brethren should be appointed to office, he should hold a lodge of instruction every Wednesday.

*THE PATIENT ASTRONOMER.*—Caroline Lucretia Herschel, sister, and for a long time assistant, of the celebrated astronomer, Sir William Herschel, was born at Hanover on the 16th of March 1750. She is herself distinguished for her astronomical researches, and particularly for the construction of a seleno-graphical globe, giving in relief the surface of the moon. But it was for her brother, Sir William Herschel, that the activity of her mind was awakened. From the first commencement of his astronomical pursuits, her attendance on both his daily labours and nightly watches was put in requisition; and was found so useful, that on his removal to Latchet, and subsequently to Slough—he being then occupied with his reviews of the heavens and other researches—she performed the whole of the arduous and important duties of his astronomical assistant, not only reading the clocks, and noting down all the observations from dictation as an amanuensis, but subsequently executing the whole of the extensive and laborious numerical calculations necessary to render them available to science, as well as a multitude of others relative to the various objects of theoretical and experimental inquiry in which, during his long and active career, he at any time engaged. For the performance of these duties, his Majesty, King George III., was pleased to place her in receipt of a salary sufficient for her singularly moderate wants and retired habits. Arduous, however, as these occupations must appear especially when it is considered that her brother's observations were always carried on (circumstances permitting) till daybreak, without regard to season, and indeed chiefly in the winter, they proved insufficient to exhaust her activity. In their intervals she found time both for actual astronomical observations of her own and for the execution of more than one work of great extent and utility. The observations here alluded to were made with a small Newtonian sweeper, constructed for her by her brother; with which, whenever his occasional absence, or any interruption to the regular course of his observations permitted, she searched the heavens for comets, and that so effectively as on no less than eight several occasions to be rewarded by their discovery.—*Women of Worth.*



## Poetry.

### PARTING OF THE WIDOW'S SON.

Yox slender boy his bark hath launch'd  
On life's deceitful tide;  
His balmy years of childhood o'er,  
He goes without a guide,  
Amid the stir and strife of men  
His devious course to run,  
The tempter and the snare to bide—  
God bless the widow's son.

He turneth from the pleasant door,  
And from the garden fair,  
Where with his little spade he wrought  
Beneath a mother's care;  
He bears his head like manhood high,  
Yet tears their course will run.  
When on his stranger-bed he rests—  
God bless the widow's son.

Say ye he goeth forth alone  
To dare the eventful field?  
No, no! a spell is round him thrown,  
Like adamant shield,—  
A mournful mother's fervent prayer!  
So, still his life is done,  
Till time and toil and change are o'er,  
God bless the widow's son.

MRS. SIGOURNEY.

### THE SOUL'S MORNING.

BY BRO. R. G. HOLLAND.

"Unto you that fear my name, shall the Son of Righteousness arise with healing in his wings."—Mal. iv. 2.

I looked; the shadows fell from my closed eyes,  
A fresher dawn than fragrant spring calls down  
Circled the farthest limits of the skies;  
Uprose the Sun, wearing his splendid crown;  
Then I, all darkness prostrate fell, with cries,  
"O light me on my way, my lamp is dim,  
Thou who art ever moving round the globe.  
Through the dull casement of my soul shine in,  
And clothe it with thy gold-fringed, spotless robe.  
Cold as the dews beneath my weary feet,  
Men's smiles, and these have been my only light;  
I walked in April day, 'midst flowers sweet,  
Thy rising shows its shades, their fading fleet—  
Guide me to brighter fields, O pilgrim robed in white."

### PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

#### DRURY LANE.

On Monday evening, after Mr. Watts' Phillips new drama—which improves on acquaintance—a comedy in two acts, called "The Billet Doux," was brought out, it being an adaption of "Les Pattes de Mouche," already famous by its success at the French Plays last season. The characters, except in name, are scarcely changed at all, and retain their relative positions in the English as in the French play. That of the spirited heroine, who manœuvres so skilfully and earnestly to save the reputation of her friend, becomes Miss Catherine Bright, and is played by Mrs. Charles Mathews with point and vivacity, indeed, with more effort than any part that lady has hitherto performed in London. The eccentric traveller, who enters so ardently into the struggle with her, and is eventually captured by her charms, received a lighter treatment at the hands of Mr. Charles Mathews than in those of the gentleman who performed the same character at the French Plays, but is not the less effective on that account. The remaining parts were judiciously distributed, and the comedy, although, perhaps, better suited to a smaller theatre, proved thoroughly successful, and was announced for repetition by Mr. Charles Mathews, who frankly acknowledged the closeness with which the original is followed.

#### ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

Mr. Tom Taylor's comedy "Still Waters Run Deep," which formed so continuous an attraction during Mr. Wigan's management of the Olympic, has been reproduced at this theatre, with, of course, Mr. and Mrs. Wigan in the characters they have so often represented, and with Mr. Emery in his original part. The audience

entered completely into the enjoyment of the piece, and testified their approbation at the fall of the curtain, by calling first for Mr. and Mrs. Wigan, and then for Mr. Emery. The pathetic drama of "Monsieur Jacques" followed, in which Mr. Wigan excited as deeply as usual the feelings of his audience, ably seconded by Miss Eliza Nelson as the daughter of the ill-fated emigrant.

#### STRAND THEATRE.

A new farce, by Mr. Wooler, was brought out here on Monday with complete success; it is called, "Did I Dream It?" and, as its title suggests, its story is based upon that marvellous condition of our sleeping existence which has so puzzled our psychologists. Indeed, the piece may be called a metaphysical farce, since its comic element arises in an odd hallucination, under the influence of which one Mr. Peverel Poppy confounds his sleeping with his waking thoughts, even to the extent of acting upon them, and thereby embroiling his own position and that of his friends. The victim of this unfortunate habit is amusingly portrayed by Mr. Clarke, who is the central figure of an equally amusing group of characters. The farce is a clever expression of a grotesque idea, and certainly escapes the imputation of being too long.

### NOTES ON MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

As the concert season is about to open (says *Galignani*) *artistes* are commencing to arrive for the winter in the capital, and the various professors to commence their courses of tuition. Thalberg has been some little time a sojourner amongst us, preparatory, it is said, to another transatlantic trip. Mr. George Osborne, the well-known pianist and composer, is in Paris. Rossini has left his villa at Passy for the winter, and is about to resume his musical *soirées* as in previous seasons. Messrs. Binfield announce their usual series of interesting *séances* during the season. An unusual number of Italian *artistes* are also at present in town, the present state of Italy being, as will be easily understood, especially unfavourable to musical art.

The pianist, Leopold de Meyer, has been struck with palsy, and it is feared that he will not be able to re-appear in public.

As we believe erroneous reports have been in circulation, as to the course of performances which will take place at the Castle, we give the correct particulars. The performances will consist of "Daddy Hardacre" and the "B.B." by the Olympic Company, and will be under the arrangement of Mr. Ellis, of the Lyceum, and Mr. Donne, as manager and director, respectively. They will commence on Thursday, the 29th inst.

Miss Ransford, the accomplished daughter of our Bro. Edwin Ransford, P.G. Org., has announced a series of four *soirées musicales* for Dec. 11th and 27th, and Jan. 4th and 22nd.

### THE WEEK.

THE COURT.—Her Majesty and family still remain at Windsor, dispensing their usual hospitalities. The American Minister was one of the first guests invited to meet the Prince of Wales.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—The Turkish Government has just raised Emir Mouhlis Effendi to the grade of Pacha, and appointed him Governor General of Damascus. About twenty years ago he was an attaché of the embassy of Reschid Pacha, at Paris, and on his return to Constantinople he was appointed one of the principal functionaries of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Among other places in the department he held that of interpreter for the space of seven or eight years, and during that time was in constant communication with foreign ambassadors. About six years back he was attacked with a complaint in the chest, and went to Syria, the climate of which was recommended to him. Since then he has remained in the country, has become familiar with the manners and customs of the people, and with the state of public affairs.—The *Austrian Gazette* announces that England is about to raise the rank of her embassy at Vienna, and that henceforth England will be represented by an Ambassador Extraordinary instead of an Envoy Extraordinary, at the Imperial Court. Lord Bloomfield is to be the new ambassador, and Lord Loftus succeeds him at Berlin.

—It is reported at Paris, that Count De Morny is about to start for Rome on a special mission, with an autograph letter from the Emperor, but the nature of the letter is not stated.—The Second Chamber of Electoral Hesse has carried a declaration in favour of the Constitution of 1831, and are about to send to the Elector an address containing the grievances they complain of.—According to the last accounts the Piedmontese have occupied Terracina, and are marching on the territory of Ponte Corvo. This new invasion of the Roman territory has been protested against by Cardinal Antonelli, and Gen. Goyon has called on the Piedmontese to evacuate Terracina.

—M. Casella has addressed another note to the diplomatic agents of Francis II., protesting against the decree of Victor Emmanuel, dated October 23rd, accepting the sovereignty of the Two Sicilies. —The Sardinians have resumed active operations before Gaeta, and bombarded the suburbs on the 12th. The Neapolitan troops are reported to fight resolutely, but further resistance is almost paralysed by the insubordination of their chiefs, whose defection is daily increasing. Colonel Pianelli has also surrendered a battalion of Chasseurs to the Piedmontese. —The Dowager Queen of Naples, with the Princess, and young children, have gone to Rome, and taken up their residence in the Quirinal. —A letter from Paris states that the English Government has apprised the Emperor of France of its intention to recognise the new kingdom of Italy, and that, in reply, the Emperor of France has expressed his willingness to join in the recognition as soon as Francis II. shall have quitted Gaeta. —The Empress of the French is on a visit to Scotland for the benefit of her health.

INDIA.—The Bombay journals received by the overland mail, bringing dates to the 27th ult., show that all the threatening rumours lately prevalent have disappeared, and the attention of the people is now entirely given to fiscal and civil matters. The arrangements for the collection of the first half-year's income-tax were complete, and the public were becoming more reconciled to that at all times and in all places unpopular impost. The volunteer movement was making satisfactory progress, and in Bombay upwards of fifty names had been enrolled. Several half-castes and natives had sought admission, but it had been decided that the Bombay Rifle Corps should consist of Europeans only. Sir Hugh Rose is winning (to use the words of the *Bombay Gazette*) golden opinions in his zealous endeavours to improve the condition of the soldier and the morale of the army under his command. With a contented and well-disciplined army, an efficient body of volunteers, and with a wise and just administration of affairs, England will have little to apprehend from any future plots or risings of rebellious princes or people.

AMERICA.—Mr. Lincoln is now virtually the President of the United States, having carried the state of New York by a large majority, in addition to that of Pennsylvania. Thus the Republican party have at length gained the ascendancy, notwithstanding the cry of disunion and dismal forebodings of ruin and disaster raised by their opponents, the Democrats.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.—The increase in the rate of mortality usual towards the close of the year is observable in last week's returns, although there is still the gratifying fact that the average is below that of corresponding periods in past years. For the week ending Saturday the number of deaths in London was 1183. Of births there were 997 boys and 863 girls, or 1860 in all registered during the week. The preponderance of births over deaths was 677. —A dreadful accident occurred near Atherstone, on the Trent Valley Railway, on Friday, by the Scotch express running into a cattle train, which was being shunted on to another line. Ten men, though generally called drovers, Irish graziers in a good position, were killed. —An inquest was opened on Saturday at the Town Hall, Atherstone, by Mr. Carter, the coroner. The driver of the mail-train, in his evidence, swears that he saw no red light, as ought to have been the case, to indicate danger. This fact is also corroborated by the guard. From the evidence of the cattle-train driver, it would seem that he had obeyed the orders given to him by those in authority at the station. At the close of the day's proceedings an adjournment took place. —Another murderous outrage has occurred—another victim to Ribbonism—in Ireland. Mr. James Murray, land steward to Mr. Adair, of Glennagh, Letterkenny, had been missing for several days till Thursday, when his body was found, with unmistakable evidences of assassination. The perpetrators of this foul deed are as yet untraced. —A fire, resulting unhappily in loss of life and considerable destruction of property, broke out in Penny-fields, Poplar, early on Monday morning. The house was occupied by a family of the name of Donovan, who, being in bed at the time, with difficulty escaped; but the poor servant girl, about thirteen years of age, less fortunate, perished in the flames. —On Monday morning, James Mullins paid the penalty of his life for the murder of Mr. Emsley. To all appearance, the culprit died impenitent; his last request being a desire to have a certain statement made public, which consists of an incoherent, but most emphatic asseveration of innocence. One thing worthy of remark, however, is the fact that in this statement Mullins takes upon himself to clear Emma of the crime which he had in the first instance attempted to fasten on him. —A melancholy case of suicide occurred on Tuesday morning, that of the Rev. John Warburton, master of Hipperholme School, near Halifax. —The unfortunate gentleman was found suspended by a cord in his bed-room. Depression of spirits, arising from domestic afflictions, is said to have been the cause. —In the Court of Queen's Bench on Monday, an application was made to the Court by Mr. Bovill, on the part of Mr. Crawshaw, late mayor of Gates-

head, for a rule nisi, calling on Mr. Langley, the proprietor and publisher of two Newcastle journals, to show cause why a criminal information should not be exhibited against him for infringing the Foreign Enlistment Act, by publishing articles in the said papers with the view of procuring persons in England to serve in the army of Garibaldi. At the conclusion of the learned counsel's statement, the Lord Chief Justice and Justices Blackburn and Hill pointed out the novelty of the application, and said there was no precedent for such a proceeding on the part of a private individual; that the proper officer to prosecute was the Attorney General; and that the Court could not in its discretion allow a private individual to come forward and take upon himself the functions of the law officer of the Crown. The Court accordingly refused the application, leaving Mr. Crawshaw the option of preferring an indictment or bringing the subject under the notice of her Majesty's law officers. —

On Monday the adjourned Middlesex Sessions for this month were resumed at Westminster. Of 57 names contained on the calendar, 54 are cases of felony, and 3 misdemeanours. Benjamin Franklin Rigby, clerk to the General Apothecaries' Company, Berners-street, pleaded guilty to the charge of embezzling a large sum of money, the property of his employers, and was sentenced to five years' penal servitude. A footman named James Briggs, who had been in the service of the Portuguese Minister, was charged with stealing a quantity of silver plate. He pleaded guilty, and had sentence of twelve months' penal servitude passed upon him. Henry Maurice Dunbar, a lad in the employment of Mr. Stanford, Charing-cross, was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour for embezzlement. —

On Tuesday three boys were indicted for breaking down iron railings near Chelsea-bridge, an act which might have been productive of much personal mischief, as they are erected to protect children and others from falling into the river. Two of the prisoners were sentenced to three years in a reformatory, and the other to three months' hard labour. Sarah Taylor, a domestic servant, who, in the absence of the family, had stripped the house of property worth about £30, was found guilty, and sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour. In the next case, a veteran of Chelsea Hospital, eighty-five years of age, nearly deaf and blind, and altogether toothless, was the prosecutor. The want of teeth, indeed, lay at the root of the matter, for out of that natural defect arose the whole case. It seems the old man, not being able to masticate his bit of beef or mutton provided for dinner, was allowed to carry it out of the hospital to exchange for something more suited to the state of his gums. While passing along the street on this errand, he was met by the prisoner, a girl named Ryan, who possessed herself of the contents of the basin and made off. As it was shown, however, that the girl was tempted to the theft by hunger, a sentence of one day's imprisonment only was passed upon her. A ruffian named John Day, who received six years' penal servitude for a watch robbery, threatened to murder one of the witnesses, and was barely restrained from attempting it on the spot; at the same time his paramour in the gallery of the court got up a demonstration in his favour, and required the attentions of three policemen to show her to the door.

COMMERCIAL.—In order to stop the drain for bullion from France, the Bank of England has agreed to exchange £2,000,000 gold with the Bank of France for £2,000,000 silver. —The London Discount Company has agreed to wind up. Out of £60,000 profits in four years £47,000 has been lost by bad debts. —It has been intimated to the hop planters that the duty due on the 16th inst. will be postponed to the 1st March, on the terms of 5 per cent. and security for payment. Postponement of that due on the 1st of March next may be had to the 16th of August on the like conditions.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

HENLEY TESTIMONIAL.—ASKE is misinformed. The medical officers of the Boys' and Girls' Schools are paid for medicine. Bro. Henley has given his professional services for nearly ten years, and has gratuitously supplied medicine to the inmates of the Asylum, and very frequently wine from his own cellar to administer to their requirements.

R. G. H.—Offer your services to Bro. Sala, the Editor of the new Magazine, *Temple Bar*. We are not aware that Lord Byron was a Mason.

K. T.—The Masonic Hall, Woolwich, is situated in William-street, It was, we believe, formerly a chapel.

THE HIGH DEGREES.—We cannot recommend a poor man to take the high degrees, as they will necessarily make considerable inroads both on his time and purse.

A PAST PROV. G. OFFICER OF WARWICKSHIRE.—Your communication will appear next week.