

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1862.

THE LATE PRINCE CONSORT.

All honour having been paid to the deceased Prince, whose loss has been so deeply regretted throughout the British Empire, the next thought presenting itself to every Englishman, no matter what his position has been, that of condolence with the Queen at her irreparable loss, and in such an act of duty to the Crown Freemasons could not well be backward. Accordingly on Wednesday morning there was a very fully attended meeting of Grand Lodge, convened by the M.W. Grand Master, for the purpose of considering an Address of Condolence to Her Majesty. The M.W. Grand Master was unable to be present, but his place was ably filled by the R.W.D. Grand Master, who in most graceful terms introduced the subject to the brethren, and read the address which does great credit to the brother who drew it up—Bro. White, the late Grand Secretary; and no more fitting brother could be found for the task, he having, through his intimate connection with her late uncle, the Duke of Sussex, as Grand Master, and other members of the Royal Family, had the honour of the personal acquaintance of her Majesty in her childhood, and when little thought could be entertained of the great affliction which has befallen her. The adoption of the address was neatly moved by Bro. Hall, P.G. Reg., Prov. Grand Master for Cambridgeshire, seconded by Bro. Horton Smith—in a speech beyond our comprehension, and altogether out of place—and unanimously adopted. If Bro. Smith be aspiring to the dais, as reported, we would advise him to practise that excellent virtue, silence—ever remembering that “a still tongue makes a wise head.” We now can only wish that, surrounded by her family, and supported by her people, Her Majesty may soon recover from the shock she has sustained—and as Time, the soother of all woes, throws the recollection of the past in further, though no less fond, remembrance—continue to enjoy for many years the blessings of health and happiness.

THE EARL OF YARBOROUGH, P.D.G.M.

We regret to have to announce the death of this most popular and estimable brother, which took place at Brighton, on Tuesday evening, after a long and painful illness.

The Right Hon. Charles Anderson Pelham, Earl of Yarborough, Baron Yarborough of Yarborough, county Lincoln, and Baron Worsley of Appuldurcombe, Isle of Wight, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, was the only surviving son of Charles (first earl), by Henrietta, second daughter of the Hon. John Bridgman Simpson. He was born April 9, 1809, and married (Dec. 16, 1831), the Hon. Maria Adelaide Maude, second daughter of the late, and sister of the present, Viscount Hawarden, by whom, who survives, he leaves issue two sons, Lord Worsley, *M.P.*, and the Hon. Evelyn Cornwallis Pelham, and one daughter, Lady Sophia Pelham. Previously to September, 1846, the late peer was in the House of Commons. Prior to the passing of the Reform Bill he was representative for Newton (Hants) in 1830, and also in the fol-

lowing year. In 1832 he was elected for Lincolnshire, which county he uninterruptedly represented until the death of his father in 1846, when, of course, he removed to the upper branch of the Legislature. He voted for the Reform Bill; and all the measures emanating from the Whig Administrations, from Earl Grey up to Lord John Russell becoming First Lord of the Treasury.

Several years back Lord Yarborough was stricken by paralysis, from which he cannot be said to have regained his health. In the House of Commons he was a hard-working and valuable colleague in the committees, and was an attentive and zealous friend to his political allies. In 1854 he was appointed Vice-Admiral of the Coast of Lincolnshire, and in 1857 was made Lord Lieutenant of the County.

The family name of the late Earl's ancestors was Anderson; but in compliance with an uncle's will, the family adopted the name of Pelham. That branch was descended from Sir William Pelham, third son of Sir William Pelham, Knight, of Laughton, Sussex, who died in October, 1538, an eminent soldier and statesman, afterwards Justice of Ireland, a high office, which he held for ten years. Coxe, in his *History of Ireland*, pays a high compliment to his intellectual and administrative abilities. Afterwards he was Master-General of the Ordnance, and after many services to his Sovereign and the State, died at Flushing at the close of 1587. His son William married Anne, daughter of Charles Lord Willoughby, of Parham, and thereby came the large estate of Brocklesby, in Lincolnshire.

The noble Earl, then Lord Worsley, was initiated into Freemasonry in the Prince of Wales Lodge (No. 324), in February, 1837, and was exalted in the Prince of Wales Chapter, in June, 1838. In 1845, the noble Earl joined the Royal Alpha Lodge, which is exclusively composed of Grand Officers; in 1846, the Witham Lodge (No. 347), Lincoln, and the Medina Lodge (No. 41), Cowes, Isle of Wight; in 1848 the Yarborough Lodge (No. 809), of which he was one of the founders, Ventnor, Isle of Wight; in 1851 the Social Lodge (No. 75), Manchester; in 1856 the Royal York Lodge (No. 394), Brighton, and as late as 1860 assisted in establishing the Yarborough Lodge (No. 1113) Brighton. In 1846 the noble Earl was appointed D. Grand Master, in virtue of which office he became Grand H. of the Grand Chapter, and in 1849 his lordship was appointed Prov. Grand Master of Lincolnshire. His lordship was a liberal contributor to all the Charities, and was a trustee of both funds of the Royal Benevolent Institution for Aged Masons and their Widows. His lordship's charities were, however, not confined to the established institutions of our Order, his purse being always open to relieve real distress, and in 1859 he personally presented £10 to the then W. Master of the Royal York Lodge, Brighton, to be dispensed in charity, having at various times made similar donations through other lodges with which he was connected.

His lordship is succeeded in the family honours and estates by his son, and our Bro., Charles (hitherto Lord Worsley, *M.P.*), born 1st January, 1835, and married to Lady E. Hare, daughter of the late Earl of Listowel. His lordship has sat in the House of Commons for Great Grimsby since 1857, and by his elevation to the Peerage a vacancy occurs in the representation of that borough.

THE MASONIC CHARITIES.

An important point has just been raised in connection with the funds of the various Masonic Charities, arising out of a letter addressed to the Secretary of each by Bro. Hall, the Prov. G. Master for Cambridgeshire, asking what amount would secure the presentation of a child to the schools—and an annuitant on the Funds of Benevolence—what amount a presentation for the life of the donor, and what amount a presentation in perpetuity. To the first question only could anything like a reply be given under the bye-laws of either of the Charities, a single presentation having been provided for under the regulations of the Girl's School (and we believe the Boy's) for one hundred guineas, the other contingencies never having apparently been thought likely to occur by those who prepared the rules of the Institution. But as they have been provided for by the St. Ann's Society and other similar Institutions, their rules have been consulted, and taking them in some measure as a guide, resolutions will be submitted at the Quarterly Court of the Boy's School, to be held on the 20th inst., and a special meeting of the Girl's School, convened for the same day, proposing that a donation of 115 guineas shall secure the presentation of one child to the Girl's or Boy's School (as the case may be) for children under the age of nine, and 100 guineas above that age; 250 guineas a constant presentation to the donor for life, by which he may always have one child in the school, and which it is calculated will average about three for each life; and 750 guineas a perpetual presentation to the donor, and his executors or assigns, for all time, and which looking at the interest the money will produce, appears fair and reasonable.

So far as regards the Schools their can be no difficulty in fixing the amount for the various advantages, as the children can only be kept for a given number of years, but as respects the Royal Benevolent Institution a very different question presents itself, it being clear that the age of the presented, and the presenter must be taken into consideration, and under this view of the case, we believe, the Committee have taken time to consider their reply to the letter of Bro. Hall. We do not profess to be actuaries, but we do know sufficient of the science, and of the tables in practice amongst gentlemen of that profession, to enable us to arrive at a sufficiently proximate idea of the amounts which will about secure the advantages required. For a single annuitant we will take the age of the party to be presented that of the presenter, having nothing to do with it. We do not think it necessary for our present purpose to draw out a long table of what would be the exact sum at each particular age, but we will take it in periods of five years. Thus to secure to a

female £20 per annum between the ages of 55 and 60, £250 would be about a fair amount; 60 and 65 £210; 65 and 70 £180; 70 and 75 £135; and 75 and 80 £120; above 80 £100. To secure to a male annuitant £25 per annum: from 60 to 65 a fair amount would be about £240; 65 to 70 £200; 70 to 75 £150; 75 to 80 £120; above 80 £100; so that it will be seen that the amount required to give £20 for a female and £25 for a male annuitant so nearly approximate as a rule that for the sake of simplicity, it might be so rendered that the amount required to give £20 per annum to a female should be the same as to give £25 to a male annuitant.

To the second proposition, to give a donor a right of presentation for life, we must go to another calculation; and we must base it on the age of the donor, allowing, however, for the living of the person presented, beyond the donor—and to meet that we will take seven years—thus if a person aged 37 wanted to present a person with an annuity, we should take his age at 30, and there we will presume—though at the younger years it will not do so—for the sake of simplicity, that the amount required to buy an annuity of £20 per annum for a widow, and of £25 for a male annuitant to be the same. Taking the age of the donor, then, at 37, and allowing the seven years above alluded to, we find it should be rather under £500, say £480; at 47, £400; at 57, £340; at 67, £250; at 77, £170; and at 87, £120.

Then as regards the third proposition, there can be no difficulty, all we have to do being to see what amount of stock will produce in Government securities, the respective annuities of £20 and £25, and this in round numbers, at present prices, would be about £620 and £780 respectively; so that should the rates be fixed at 600 guineas and 750 guineas, about the fair amounts would be arrived at.

In laying the above figures before our readers we do not pledge ourselves to their exact actuarial value, but only as an approximation to those which would be required, being fully assured that we are not so materially wrong in our calculations as to affect the general principles on which the advantages required under Bro. Hall's letter may be obtained for the Royal Benevolent Institution for Aged Masons and their Widows, as well as for the Girls' and the Boys' Schools.

OPERATIVE MASONS AND THEIR COMPASSES.—The other day two old women, from the neighbourhood of Coalsnaught, were walking along Mill-street, Alloa, when their attention was attracted to the building now in course of erection for the National Bank. At that moment some of Mr. Mailer's men were in the act of hoisting a large stone by the aid of a derrick, when one of the women, noticing this, said to her companion; "Guid save us, Jenny; did ye ever see the like o' that? masons liftin' the buildin' stanes wi' compasses! In my young days they used to be a' carried." "Ou ay," said Jenny, "but masons are ay gettin' the langer the lazier."

LIGHT.

"Lux e tenebris."—This is a Masonic motto, meaning Light out of Darkness; but *what is Light*? Ask the peasant or ask the child what is light and they will answer the sun, a candle, that which we see or something by the aid of which we see; ask the philosopher and he will answer we do not know. Not know what light is, I think I hear some one exclaim, why everyone knows that; well then let some one explain what it is, for no one hitherto has done so; many theories have been promulgated, but not one indisputable fact (and facts are stubborn things), and unless a theory can be worked out so as to become "*un fait accompli*" it is useless. Sir Isaac Newton had one theory, and more recent astronomers have conceived others concerning light, but these all remain only conjectures; so that whether light is itself a distinct matter, proceeding from luminous bodies, or only some other matter put in vibratory motion, as some think, we know not. Light in the state in which it reaches the organ of vision is not a simple body, but is capable of being divided, by the prism, into seven primary rays or colors—red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet. These, says Dr. Henry, are refrangible in the above order, the red being least refrangible and the violet most so. The image formed by the different rays, thus separated, constitutes the solar spectrum. If it be divided into 300 parts, the red will occupy 45 of these parts, the orange 27, the yellow 48, the green 60, the indigo 40, the violet 80.

Dr. Wollaston found that when a beam of light only $\frac{1}{16}$ th of an inch broad, is received by the eye, at a distance of 10ft., through a clear prism of flint glass, only four colors are seen, viz., red, yellowish green, blue, and violet. The different colored rays, being re-collected by a lens into a focus, again produce uncolored light. There appears to be such an intimate connexion between light and heat, that many have supposed that one cannot exist without the other, and that they are both but different effects of the same principle; thus the rays of the sun contain light and heat combined in certain fixed proportions; the light from a fire, or the flame of gas, or lamp, or a candle is accompanied by heat; most of the properties of rays of light are shared by those of heat; the degree in which bodies radiate and reflect heat depends upon the quantity of light which their surfaces reflect; the capability of bodies to absorb heat varies with their color. Thus, Dr. Herschell found that if the bulb of a very sensible air thermometer be moved in succession through the differently colored rays, it will be found to indicate the greatest heat in the red rays, next in the green, and so on in a diminishing progression to the violet. Another quality of light is its incessant activity. When a ray of light arrives at the common surface of two media, and instead of passing from the one into the other is turned back, this turning back is called "reflection." The angles of incidence and reflection are, in this case, always equal, whatever may be the obliquity of the incident ray. The light of the sun, for instance, which is constantly poured on the earth and moon, is as constantly returned from each, re-

bounding from globe to globe, and from every form, surface, and point upon them; the light that shines on the face of one rock is reflected to another opposite it. "For of celestial bodies first the Sun,

A mighty sphere He framed, unlightsome first,
Tho' of ethereal mould: then formed the Moon,
Globose, and every magnitude of Stars,
And sowed with stars the Heaven, thick as a field:
Of light by far the greater part he took,
Transplanted from her cloudy shrine, and placed
In the sun's orb, made porous to receive,
And drink the liquid light; firm to retain
Her gathered beams, great palace now of light.
Hither, as to their fountain, other stars
Repairing, in their golden series draw light,
And hence the morning planet gilds her horns;
By tincture or reflection they augment
Their small peculiar, though from human sight
So far remote with diminution seen.
First in his East the glorious lamp was seen,
Regent of day, and all the horizon round,
Invested with bright rays.

Less bright the moon,
But opposite in levelled West was set,
His mirror, with full face borrowing her light
From him."
—Milton.

As to what are the component parts of light, and what light is, we are ignorant; we know that it is "that quality or action of the medium of sight by which we see" (Walker's *Diet.*). And we know that God said, "Let there be light, and there was light; all else is darkness." Sharon Turner, in his *Sacred History of the World*, thinks that "Light is most probably an ethereal fluid, now universally diffused, and pervading all things, and not an emanation from the sun, which, however, has a direct and additional agency thereon. It was a distinct production, anterior to the sun. Light came to the earth in the state in which we now almost universally find it—as both light and heat, and that from the moment of its presence the phenomena and agency of light, heat, and fire began wherever it spread, and within the earth as well as upon it." Granville Penn, quoted by H. Miller in his *Mosaic Vision of Creation*, does not scruple to avow his belief that both sun and moon were created on the first day of creation, though they did not become "optically visible" until the fourth; in truth, that the fourth day only rendered visible the sidereal creation of the first day is manifested by collating the transactions of the two days. On the first day we are told generally God divided the light, or day, and the darkness, or night; but the physical agents which He employed for that division are not there declared. On the fourth day we are told referentially, God commanded the light (or luminaries) for dividing day and night, to give their light upon earth. Here, then, it is evident from the retrospective implication of the latter description, that the lights, or luminaries, for dividing day and night, which were to give their light upon earth for the first time upon the fourth day, were the unexpressed physical agents by which God divided the day and night on the first day." In an ancient Purana, translated by Halked, the cosmogony of the Indian mysteries commenced. "Of all the objects in the created world, water existed first, when as yet there was neither Devatah, nor man, nor animal, nor vegetable, nor star, nor other heavenly body. The whole universe was dark, and water. In this primeval water did Bhagavat, in

a masculine form, repose for the space of 1000 ages; after which period, the intention of creating other beings for his own wise purposes became predominant in the mind of the great Creator. Thus, observing the whole world involved in darkness, and submerged in water, he placed in them a seed, which soon became an egg, brilliant as the meridian sun. Out of this egg Brahma was produced, after having remained a full year in actual absorption; and he was thence termed an emanation of the Deity. The egg was afterwards divided into two parts, to form the concave or egg-like canopy of heaven and the earth." Many eminent writers have thought that the darkness that "rested on the face of the waters" was the effect of heat; thus Miller (*Mos. Vis. of Creation*) says, "Let us suppose that during the earlier part of this period of excessive heat, the waters of the ocean had stood at the boiling point even at the surface, and much higher in the profounder depths; and further, that the half molten crust of the earth, stretching out over a molten abyss, was so thin that it could not support, save for a short time after some convulsion, even a small island above the sea level. A continuous stratum of steam, that attained to the height of even our present atmosphere, would wrap up the earth in a darkness, gross and palpable as that of Egypt of old, a darkness through which even a single ray of light would fail to penetrate." Rabbi Eliezer Askenasi (mentioned by Bro. Dr. Olliver in his Notes to the *Historic Landmarks*) following the opinion of Maimonides, in his *Guide*, and Nachmanides, in his *Commentary*, says that the darkness mentioned in Gen. I., v. 2, 3, 4, is the element of fire. God having made it descend to that of air, it ignited and formed light. So that he holds the light of the first day to have been inflamed air; this, he says, illuminated the semicircle of the heavens, the other half being in darkness; but the light, following the rotary motion of the primum mobile, revolving from west to east, formed night; and turning then from east to west, from whence it came, it formed day. But this light being weak, and not sufficiently clear, it was necessary on the fourth day that the sun, as being more powerful, should be created to give light upon the earth. He corroborates this opinion by the above cited verse, "To give light upon the earth," meaning that the reason of a new creation being necessary, was because the first light was not sufficiently strong for that purpose. Plato says, "the fire gave its light amid the darkness, and air, earth, and water were separated from each other." Thus, as I before stated, we know not what light—material light—is, since neither the sages of antiquity nor the *savants* of more modern days can elucidate the mystery.

There is, however, another way in which "light" may be considered by all men with utility, but more especially so by Freemasons, as applicable to our Royal Art. Let us again turn to the definition of light given in the English dictionary; we find that it is not only "the quality or action of the medium of sight by which we see," but it also signifies "illumination of the mind, instruction, knowledge; point of view; direction in which the light falls; explanation; anything that gives light." In this second sense then let us consider it, and let us endeavour to "throw a light" upon light.—R.B.W.

(To be continued.)

ON EARLY PRINTED BOOKS.

Mr. Tite, *M.P.*, recently read a paper before the Antiquaries' Society on a fine collection of rare specimens, contributed by the late Prince Consort, the author, and several other eminent collectors. The paper was divided into four parts:—Block Books, Early Printed Books, *Horæ*, and Typographical curiosities. Speaking of block books, and referring more particularly to a copy of M. Berjeau's *Biblia Pauperum* exhibited, Mr. Tite pointed out their obscurity to the unlearned, and expressed a doubt whether the uneducated poor could derive much benefit from their pictures without having the several parts explained and the text read to them. If, however, it were possible to think that even before the Reformation there were pious and zealous missionaries, who travelled through forests and remote districts, carrying with them these rude prints, discoursing on them to the peasants, and then occasionally leaving one to be stuck on a cottage wall, we could at once understand how naturally the name of "The Poor Man's Bible" originated. Two other celebrated block books, the *Ars Memorandi* and the *Historia Virginis Mariæ et Cantica Canticorum*, would require even more teachers to be made intelligible. In speaking of the second division, early printed books, Mr. Tite confined himself chiefly to giving an account of such as were printed in this country, commencing with a short dissertation on *The Oxford Book*. Of this book, said to have been printed in Oxford in 1468, but without the name of the printer, there are eight copies in existence, and, according to the story related by Richard Atkins, this was one of the books printed by Corsellis, or Corsellis, the workman whom Caxton and Turnour enticed from the employment of Gutenberg at Haarlem. Passing to Caxton, Mr. Tite referred to the four exhibited specimens by this great father of British typography, the *Lyf of our Lady*, the *Polyconicon* and *Image or Mirror of the World*, and the *Fayt of Armes and Chyvalre*, and then proceeded to give a short account of the specimens exhibited. Mr. Tite next gave an account of the origin of the *Heures Gothiques*, produced by the earliest Parisian printers. According to Burnet, soon after the introduction of printing to Paris, the booksellers of the city being very desirous of employing the art on some works likely to have a rapid sale, considered that those for which there would be the most general demand would be the books containing the devotions appointed for the canonical hours of prayers, and required by religious persons of all classes; but the people having been accustomed to recite their devotions from decorated volumes, recourse was had to the art of engraving on wood, which was first employed to improve or reproduce as nearly as possible the designs, first developed in the MS. *Horæ*, for the ornamentation of printed books. Many of these printed *Horæ*, Mr. Tite said, were often so well executed as to require an experienced eye to distinguish between a volume of genuine writing and illuminations and a well-painted book really printed on vellum. Originally these offices actually contained manuscript leaves, interspersed with illustrations engraved on wood almost in outline, which were printed on stout vellum, and subsequently painted with strong opaque colours, heightened with lights and hatchings pencilled in gold, which made them very closely resemble coarse illuminations. At the commencement of the different Hours and Services were placed large whole-page engravings, representing the same subjects, following in the same order as those which were painted in the larger miniatures of the manuscript offices. The type also was cut in exact imitation of the Gothic text, as it was written by the best scribes of the time, and even the printed matter was set up with blanks for initials and paragraphs, which were inserted by the illuminators in gilded letters on coloured grounds. With regard to the "typographical curiosities," Mr. Tite said that the time had long passed away when the passion for collecting rare and peculiar books, without regard to their useful-

ness, merit, or beauty, was too often a failing with well-educated persons. Though there might still exist the liking for large paper copies and uncut copies, first editions, sensibly illustrated works, and books printed on vellum. All these will probably have intrinsic worth and beauty; and even the desire of possessing them was itself more wisely regulated than it was when the bibliomania was described and attacked by the Abbé Rive, Dibdin, Dr. Ferrier, and Rev. James Beresford. Much of this improvement has been readily effected by some of the probable means of cure of the bibliomania suggested by the sagacity of Dr. Dibdin, so long back as 1809. But the "Retrospective Review," which was commenced in 1820, and extended to 14 volumes, rendered a very material service to a general understanding of the merits and contents of many of the best old books. In 1812 was established the Roxburghe Club, being the first of those societies the members of which printed curious old books and poetry for presentation to each other. This was succeeded by the Bannatyne Club in 1823, the Maitland Club in 1828, and the Surtess Society and the Abbotsford Club in 1834. A great number of excellent and interesting volumes were produced by all these associations, many of them being from original memoirs and manuscripts of great historical value, never before printed. But they were for the most part both exclusive and expensive; and it was not until the formation of the Camden Society, in 1838, and those other literary printing societies which followed it down to the year 1846, that the public generally could derive much benefit from the system. Although they certainly perpetuated one great characteristic of the bibliomania, a love for privately-printed books, by such associations the knowledge and appreciation of the old literature of England became more widely extended, and the collectors of books brought with them more discrimination, either to assist in the pursuit of a special subject, or to bring together some interesting specimens of old works which might illustrate the history or the literature, the arts, or the manners of certain periods, and so become interesting and instructive to all.

MASONIC FACTS.

1. The earliest notice of an associated body of artificers, Romans, who had established themselves in Britain, is a votive inscription (about A.D., 52), in which the College of Masons dedicated a temple to Neptune and Minerva, and the safety of the family of Claudius Caesar. It was discovered at Chichester in 1725, and is now preserved at Goodwood, near that city, the seat of the Duke of Richmond.—*Dallaway's Architecture*, p. 401.

2. A.D., 306 to 336. The name of one architect of Constantine's time is preserved, and that one is Metrodorus, a Persian, who erected numerous baths, fortifications, &c., at Constantinople.—*Milizia, Vite de piu celebri Architetti*, p. 129. Roma, 1768.

3. From the death of Constantine, A.D. 336, to the end of Justinian in 565, Melizia names only nine architects; most, if not all, were Greeks. To Alypius of Antioch, was committed in 363 the rebuilding of the Temple of Jerusalem.—*Ibid*, p. 130.

Ciriades was employed by the Emperor Theodosius, who began to reign in 379, to build a new basilica, and a bridge.—*Ibid*, p. 130.

Entinopus, of Candia, was the original builder of Venice in 420.—*Helvici Chronologia*, p. 131.

Eterius, architect to the Emperor Anastasius, who reigned in 491, and built for him, in the great Palace

of Constantinople, an erection called Chalci.—*Ibid*, p. 134.

Anthemius of Tralli, and Isodore of Miletus, built the Church of Santa Sophia, at Constantinople, in the time of Justinian, who began to reign in 527.—*Ibid*, p. 137.

Isidore of Constantinople, the nephew of Isidore of Miletus, and John of Miletus, built the city of Zenobia, in Syria.—*Ibid*, p. 137.

Crises was of Alexandria, and flourished in the 6th century.—p. 137, *Milizia, Vite de piu celebri Architetti*.

4. The Romans during their occupation of Britain erected numerous buildings, the remains of some are still in existence, on which Masons marks have been found, thus showing that the artificers in those days were duly and properly organised.—(Fig. 1.)

5. Masonic implements found on the tomb of an Architect, it is a Latin Sculpture of the first ages of the church.—*Didron's Iconography*, Vol. I. p. 356.—(Fig. 2.)

7. Aurelius in 488 repaired the churches in Britain and sent for Artificers, Masons, "Cementarios" and Carpenters, "lignarios" for that purpose.—*Matthew of Westminster*, sub anno 488.

8. In France the early monks worked as Masons the most intelligent being employed to conduct and superintend such operations without making use of seculars. Gregory of Tours mentions one of his predecessors, Leon, Bishop of Tours, as an Architect, and says that he had seen edifices constructed by him.—*Hawkins' Gothic Architecture*, p. 49.

9. The Abbey Church of St. Germain des Prez. founded in honour of the relicts of St. Vincent, in 557. The ceremony of dedication was performed on 23rd December, 558, a short time before the death of Childebert. This monarch was buried near the high altar.

St. Germain is supposed to have designed the church.—*Hist. de l'Abbaye Royale de St. Germain des Prez*, par Dom Jacques Bouillart No. I, and Hawkins *Gothic Architecture*, p. 49.

10. Although we are not in possession of any Mason's marks from Saxon buildings, yet there is proof that our Saxon forefathers were acquainted with some of the Masonic emblems. A few years ago, there was discovered at Harnham Hill, near Salisbury, a beautiful bronze fibula, with the Pent-alpha thereon, and in the centre of the same a bead of blue vitrified paste. This fibula is unique, being the only one as yet discovered which has a geometrical figure for its chief ornament. It is supposed to have been made between 646 and 672.—*Archæologia*, vol. 35, p. 12.—(Fig. 3.)

11. Benedict Biscop commenced building the Monastery of Jarrow in 674. In 675 he went to France, and brought back with him skilful Masons to build the church after the manner of the Roman architects.—*Bede's Hist. Abbat. Wernemouth*, pp. 295, 297, edit Cantab.

12. In the Cottonian MSS. in the British Museum, there is preserved a series of ten drawings illustrating incidents in the life of St. Guthlac, who was born in 673, and died on April 11, 714. One of them represents the Saint building his chapel. He is seen drawing up stones in a basket, which a workman



FIG. 4.—COPY OF A SAXON DRAWING (A.D. 620) ILLUSTRATING S. GUTHLAC BUILDING HIS CHAPEL,
THE ORIGINAL IN THE COTTONIAN COLLECTION IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

above takes hold of; his trowel lying behind him. The altar, with its covering and hangings over it, are shown. Behind St. Guthlac is another workman hewing stone.—(Fig. 4.)

13. According to William of Malmesbury, Wilfrid, in 674, or 675, founded Ripon and Hexham. He was eminent for his knowledge and skill in the science of architecture, and was himself the principal director in these works, in concert with those excellent Masters who came from Rome and elsewhere. Some of the most skilful builders and artificers were procured by him from Canterbury. Other eminent builders and artists he invited, or brought over with him, from Rome, Italy, France, and other countries. Under his care, the conventual church of Ely, erected in 674, was supposed to have been built.—*Bentham's pref., Essays on Gothic Arch.*, pp. 38 and 39.

14. Naiton, King of the Picts, having, in 710, conceived an intention of building a church in stone, sent messengers to Ceolfred, Abbot of St. Peter and St. Paul, at Wernmouth, requesting that architects might be sent to him, who could build a church according to the Roman manner of large stones; and architects were sent accordingly. The words of Bede are, "Et architectos sibi mitti petiit, qui juxta morem Romanorum ecclesiam de lapide ingente ipsius facerent."—*Bede's ecclesiastica Historia Gentis Anglorum*, lib. v., cap. 22.

15. Monogram in Church of St. Clement, at Rome, erected in the 5th century. It is repeated five times amongst the ornaments of the Dado, and is believed to be one of the Popes who restored this church in the 9th century: Nicholas I. or John VIII., according to Vignoli, who, in the *Recueil des Monnoies Pontifi-*



Hadrian's Wall, A.D. 125.

Altar at Risingham.

Altar at Pat Pierce Bridge.

Pillar at Acton Scott,

Multangular Tower,
York, about A.D. 200.

FIG. 1.—ROMAN MARKS.



FIG. 2.—FROM THE TOMB OF AN ARCHITECT. LATIN SCULPTURE OF THE FIRST AGES OF THE CHURCH.

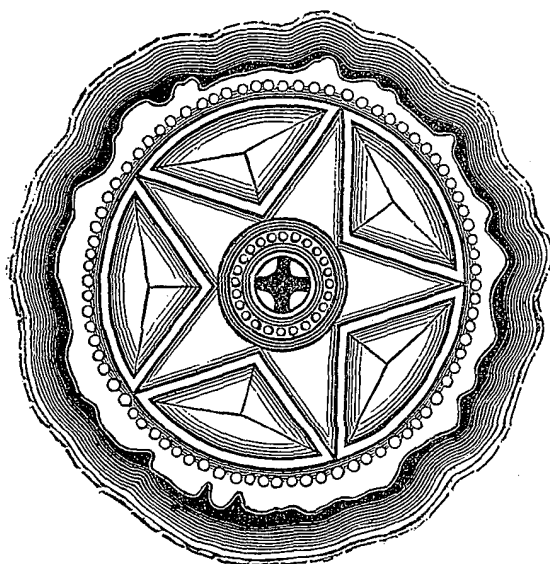


FIG. 3.



FIG. 5.



FIG. 6.

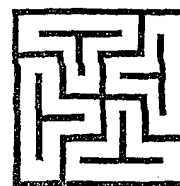


FIG. 7.

cales, gives several medals with this same monogram.—*Hist. de Art pas Seroux D'Agrincourt*, Vol. I., p. 16.—(Fig. 5.)

16. Ethelwold, Bishop of Winchester, 963 to 984, is styled in King Edgar's charters the "constructor" of his cathedral church. Edgar is said to have founded or built above forty monasteries.—*Britton's Architectural Dictionary*, p. 237.

17. Ednoth, a monk of Worcester, superintended the erection of the church, &c., of Romsey Abbey, in 974.—*Britton's Architectural Dictionary*, p. 237.

18. William of Malmesbury, says that Aelfric, Abbot of Malmesbury—promoted to the see of Crediton in 977, and who died in 981—was skilful in architecture.—*Angl. Sacra*, Vol. ii., p. 33.

19. A Masonic mark from a bronze coin of Aelfric, Earl of Mercia, date about 992. It was found near Winchester.—(Fig. 6.)

20. The double equilateral triangle is carved on the celebrated cup or chalice preserved in the Castle of Dunvegan, in Skye; a circle surrounds it. Around the exterior of the brim there is an inscription thus deciphered by Sir Walter Scott: "Ufo Johannis


Mich Magni Principi de Hr Manæ Vich Liahia Macgryneil et sperat Domino Jhesu dari clementium illorem opera. Fecit anno domini 993, Onili Oimi." In English thus rendered: "Ufo, the son of John, the son of Magnus, Prince of Man, the grandson of Liahia Macgryneil, trusts in the Lord Jesus that their works (i.e., his own and those of his ancestors) will obtain mercy. Oneil Oimi made me in the year of God, 993." It is made of oak, curiously wrought, and embossed with silver work, which projects from the surface; within the mouth, the letters I.H.S. are repeated on each of the four sides.—*Archæologia*, Vol. xxii., p. 408.

Sir W. Scott, alludes to it in the *Lord of the Isles*, canto 2nd, part iv., lines 11 and 12—

"'Fill me the mighty cup,' he said,
'Erst owned by royal Somerled.'"

21. In 1001, William, Abbot of Dijon, laid the foundation of the Abbey of St. Benigne. He personally directed the work, and was assisted by Humaldus, a monk, whom he had selected on account of his expertness in the arts.—*Britton's Architectural Dictionary*.

22. The Tau cross T, was in use in the 10th century before Christ, as a mystic symbol among the religious devotees of India and China. It occurs in very early Christian remains, and is found, according to Mr. Waller, on the girdle of a priest of the date of 1011. It is also in the centre compartment of the two great Welsh crosses at Carew and Neverne (9th or 10th century); also in the beautiful circlet of gilt metal found at Brougham, between the forks of the beard of one of the angels; also on the tessellated page opposite the commencement of St. John's Gospel in the Gospels of Lindisfarne.—*Archæological Journal*, vol. x., p. 286.

23. The circlet above mentioned is of Saxon date; and the mark referred to is thus drawn, . This properly belongs to the Eastern Church, and was designated by the term gammadion, being compounded of the letter gamma several times repeated. It was frequently introduced in the decorations and vestments of the Greek Church, as also occasionally in our own—see the fine effigy of Bishop Edyndon at Winchester. It is also the sacred cross of the Buddhists.—See the Asiatic Journals.

24. In the churchyard at Lantwit Major, Glamorganshire, is a curious stone of Saxon workmanship, evidently the foot of a cross about 4ft. high, of an oblong square form, with a parallel longitudinal opening or well in the middle of it. The outside is covered with interlaced sculpture work and inscriptions, and near the base the Tau cross is frequently repeated in this manner. There are three of these compartments on two sides of the stone.—*Archæologia*, vol. vi., p. 22.—(Fig. 7.)

MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

HIGH GRADES.

I am a young Arch Mason and am anxious to work up into the higher degrees, but am so puzzled by the variety of names that constantly appear in your MAGAZINE that I am quite ignorant as to what are really the recognised "high degrees." Are there any besides Royal Arch, Mark, Knight Templar, 18°, 30°, 31°, 32°, and 33°? Are there any degrees peculiar to Scotland, and if so what? I often hear of Knights of Malta—can the degree be taken only in that Island? What are Chapters of St. John of Jerusalem? Pray pardon my trespassing with so many questions but, by kindly answering the foregoing you will oblige myself and several others who are—CONSTANT SUBSCRIBERS.—[The Royal Arch degree, as practised in England, is part of Craft Masonry, *vide Book of Constitutions*, *sub tit.* "Regulations for the Government of the Craft," where, in the first paragraph, it is admitted as part of "pure Ancient Masonry." In the Ancient and Accepted Rite, *i.e.*, the series properly called the "high grades," the Royal Arch is a different degree to that in use amongst us, and is the 13th of the series. It is also known as that of "Knight of the Ninth Arch." The Supreme Council, ever ready to guard against what might be deemed an interference with Craft Masonry, do not work this degree on account of its similarity of name. Both in Scotland and Ireland there are great differences in the Royal Arch degree. The Mark degree is, at present, a kind of nondescript in England. The Grand Lodge repudiate it, and it is given under the authority of the Grand Chapter of Scotland until some competent system shall be determined on. The Ancient and Accepted Rite does not include it by name, but the

Supreme Council have the power of adopting it, as it already forms a part of certain degrees which they can confer. The Order of Knights Templar is a distinct series of itself composed of several degrees. The 18°, called Rose Croix; the 30°, Grand Knight elect K—b, are both under the Supreme Grand Council with this difference, that the latter is the *Ne plus ultra* of Templarism and the Encampments can confer it if they choose. There is an anomaly about this which wants rectifying, for two distinct authorities ought not each to claim the right of conferring the 30°. The 31° Grand Inquisitor Commanders, 32° Sublime Prince of the Royal Secret, and 33° Sovereign Grand Inspector General, are all under the Supreme Grand Council. There are several degrees peculiar to Scotland, the most valuable being that of the Royal Order of Scotland, which is divided into two parts. The degree of Knight of Malta can be taken in most Encampments of Knights Templar in England, Ireland, and Scotland. They are identical with the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, or Hospitallers of St. John, afterwards termed Knights of Rhodes and Palestine, and subsequently known as Knights of Malta. The Chapters of St. John of Jerusalem are connected with the Rosy-Cross, or Royal Order of Scotland.]

THE OLDEST LODGE MINUTE BOOK.

Resuming the extracts in our last volume we find that Thomas Barton and John Atwood Esqre. had been thrice summoned and had not attended or paid their arrears and notice was given that they be expelled at the next meeting. On the meeting of the 25th of August, 1726, the President informed them that in pursuance of a Resolution of the 7th of July (that one hundred pounds be borrowed for the use of the society for one year repayable with interest) he had found two persons willing to advance the money in his own sisters, Mrs. Anne and Mrs. Francis Jones, upon which it was ordered that Mr. President receive said hundred pounds of the ladies above mentioned and that Brother Charles Cotton do get a proper bond for the President Censors and Directors to sign at the next public meeting. Bro. Cotton was ordered to be paid his law charges in Reffers affair. (2l. 5s) Mr. Thomas Shuttleworth 8l. 17 0 for copying music. John Mercer for a Presidents chair 4l. 11 0. Bro William Gulston 3l. 13 6 which he had paid Barrett and Meers for cases, bows, and repairs of instruments. Bro. Oliverson's bill for a private night 1l. 10 8 and his bill for this night 1l. 9 10.

On August 26th, 1726, they got the money and gave a Receipt for it in these words—"Received of Mrs. Anne and Mrs. Francis Jones one hundred Pounds for the use of this Right Worshipful and highly esteemed Society"

"Wm. Jones, Presses

"Wm. Gulston C. 1mus. and Regist.

"E. Papillon Ball, Censor 2ndus.

The next meeting was on the 15th of September 1726 when it was Resolved that Thomas Barton and John Atwood Esqr. be deemed guilty of scandalous and unbrotherly actions towards the society, and it was further ordered, that they be no longer permitted to have any right or title either as members or visitors ever to this Right worshipful and highly esteemed Society out of which they are expelled for their misbehaviour before recorded with the utmost contempt.—It was also Resolved "That a Ticket in the present State Lottery be bought for the use of the Society to be paid for out of the public Treasury—Ordered, that the President do buy the same and send the Registrar notice thereof, as likewise the number of said Ticket, on or before the 19th instant and that said Registrar do registrar the same in this book of Records. Bro. Joseph Murden was elected a Director and notice was given to the President and Director to attend at 4 o'clock on the 29th to invest him with the token of distinction and choose a new President. The letter about the Lottery Ticket is as follows "To

Mr. William Gulston Merchant near the New Market-house in Oxford Road—Saturday noon—Mr. Censor Primus and Registrarius—Pursuant to the Resolution of our Right Worshipful &c. Society I did yesterday purchase a Ticket in the Government Lottery which is No. 85302 which I shall be accountable for till otherwise ordered. Please to inform those brothers of it you shall see as I shall do. I heartily wish the Society success. The Ticket cost me nine pounds eight shillings. Pay my Respects to Madam President Brother Knevit.

"I am yours in all affection

"No. 85302."

"W. Jones, Præses."

And after the above the Registrar makes a solemn entry of the number in words. September 29th 1726 Bro. Joseph Murden was invested with the dignities and tokens of distinction. Bro. T. Shuttleworth resigned his token of distinction and desired that the bearer might have the violin and bow, to bring back, which belonged to his father. Bro. William Jones was re-elected President, Coort Knevit, S. and Papillon Ball Jun. Censors—the balance of cash in hand amounted to 17 4 6½. Oct. 6th. It was ordered that John Cock and Voisin Humphreys, who had been made Masons in order to be admitted members of the Society, be called upon to pay their arrears and quarterage. Oct. 13th. Resolved that if the Directors shall be summoned earlier, on a public night, to transact the business of the society, no members shall claim to be present but, at the public hour of meeting, no member shall be refused admittance and the Directors shall either continue their labours before them or appoint a private meeting in which to do so. Ordered that Edmund Squire be summoned to attend and pay his arrears and quarterage. Oct. 27th. A motion being made by Brother James Parmentier, senior shewing the multitude of difficulties in carrying on the design of painting the President, Censors, and Directors, in one canvas it was resolved and ordered that he paint them separately in three quarters, cloth, for 5 guineas each and the money he had already received be taken as part payment. He was also paid 6l 10 more at that meeting. Visitor from the lodge at the Half Moon in Cheapside, Wm. Grant. November 3rd. Edmund Squire attended and prayed time to pay his arrears which was granted. At the next meeting he did not appear or send his money and the Registrar was again ordered to summon him and request him to resign his token of distinction. Nov. 17th. Bro. Nathaniel Galpine being about to visit foreign parts took leave of the Society in a letter ordered to be entered on the minutes. 24th. November. The Directors were to be fined one shilling if not present at 7 o'clock on public nights, unless they had appointed some one to act for them. 1st. December. Bro. Edmund Squire having delivered up his token, resolved that further indulgence be granted and the penalty of expulsion be suspended until the 22nd inst. The president gave notice that the Lottery Ticket, No. 85,302 had been drawn a blank, and he was authorised "to sell the said blank and credit the public Treasury for the same." Dec. 8th. John Cock and Voisin Humphreys were again summoned. The President "did sell the Societies Ticket, No. 85,302, being a blank, for £5 10s."—December 15th. John Cock and Voisin Humphreys being found guilty of scandalous and unbrotherly actions were expelled with the utmost contempt. December 22nd. Bro. William Grant humbly entreated to be admitted a member, was duly elected by ballot and with Bro. Ellam was chosen a Director of the Society.—"A motion being made in relation to Bro. Ed. Squire, representing, contrary to his obligation, his flagrant abuses of the fundamental constitutions and orders, his evasive answers, his scandalous misbehaviour to this Right Worshipful and highly esteemed Society likewise enumerating the many repeated Indulgences of said society in their proceedings against him regretting to pass the sentence appointed by the fundamental Constitutions and Orders due to his crimes," it was debated

and balloted that he be deprived of his distinction and "expelled with the utmost contempt for his crimes before recorded." The Registrar was ordered to be paid £5 5s. his half years salary. Mr. Charles Paradini, Mr. Gaetano Scarpettini and Mr. David Boswillibald were ordered to be paid Twelve guineas for their musical services up to this date. December 29th. 1726, Bro. Anthony Corville was deemed guilty of misbehaviour "in detaining the token of distinction, belonging to the Junior Censor, two hours beyond the public hour of meeting" to the detriment of the society, and he was summoned to attend and make such satisfaction as the President should judge proper. Bro. Wm. Grant was "inducted and invested" with the dignities and token of distinction of a Director. The President and his Censors were re-elected. Balance in hand £4 13s. 1d. Jan. 5th. 1726, Bro. John Ellam was invested as a Director. Bro. John Corville was again summoned to make satisfaction for detaining his token. Bro. Charles Cotton, Esq. summoned to next meeting to return the token bearing his arms. Bro. Thos. Harbin to be summoned to pay his quarteridge. Jan 12th. 1726. Bro. Charles Cotton did not appear but was again summoned for Feb. 23, under the penalty of a misbehaviour. Feb. 16th, 1726, a letter of resignation from Bro. Joshua Draper, Esq. ordered to be entered on the minutes. Bros. Geo. Markham, Richard Mason, Richard Cock, Joseph Samson, and John Thomas, were petitioners for membership, and duly elected by Ballot.—The anniversary was resolved to be held on the 23rd instant, instead of the 18th, the President to be privileged to bring two gentlemen and four ladies and the Directors and members two ladies each. The Registrar to have the sole charge of the entertainment and to be sure to provide a complete concert for the entertainment of the ladies and the honor of the Society. Feb. 23, 1726. The Society met and celebrated its anniversary, "at which meeting was a very splendid appearance of ladies." March 23rd, 1726. A letter from Bro. Joshua Draper, to the effect finding that there was a law for country members, he recalled his resignation, and he was admitted to his place and dignity of a Director. Bro. Isaac Thuret was elected as a Director and was to be invested on the 30th. Bro. Gulston to be paid as Registrar £2. 12. 6d. his quarters salary. Mr. Charles Pardini, Mr. Gaetano Scarpettini, Mr. David Boswillibald and Mr. Smith were to be paid for their musical services to this day £16.

I have now completed a *precis* of one of the most amusing MS. I ever read. It is made up of Masonry, Music, Architecture, painting, ship-building, and no end of expulsions with "the utmost contempt, as well as a defiance to the M.W.G.M. when he cited them as an irregular lodge. To go through the events and summarise the whole would require more time than I can, at present, devote to it but, I believe, much interesting matter for the brethren may be extracted from this record. What became of the Society I am at a loss to account for; but whilst there were Masons amongst it, whose names are yet known in the annals of the Craft, I cannot suppose it died out, but hope it became merged into a regular lodge. It may be objected that I have given the extracts by piecemeal, but it has been done so as not to exclude many other enquiries of greater importance.—MATTHEW COOKE.

SVI JANTRA, LOTUS, AND SPRIG OF ACACIA.

Referring to E. W. S.'s important communication—May not the lotus flower, the emblematical Royal Arch pedestal of the Brahmans, be the sprig of acacia of the third degree? (see Oliver's *Dictionary of Symbolical Masonry*) "They took a sprig of acacia in their hands.—Old Legend.—A.

LATOMIA SOCIETY, NEW-YORK.

What is the object of the Latomia Society of New York? Any one kindly affording information on this point will oblige—EX. EX.

G. O. OF GENEVA.

In 1798, the G. M. of the Grand Lodge and Grand O. of Geneva was Paul Louis Rival; the P.G.M. P. Jean Jean; the G.S.W., E. Jean François Piffard; the G.J.W., Pierre Aaron Carey; the G. Orator, D. B. Ettley; the G. Treasurer, Abraham Louis Meulmé; of the G.M.C., Ph. Boudal; of the G. Archiviste, Jean Marc Rosset; G. Almoner, Abraham Guillot; G. Sec., E. J. Voullaire; G. Keeper of the Seals, Joseph Cotten.—M.

SQUARE, CIRCLE, AND TRIANGLE.

What is the Masonic symbolism of a square with a circle in it, and a triangle within the circle, a dot being placed in the centre of the triangle?—EX. EX.

FRENCH STEP BOARDS.

Are there such things as French step boards, and where can I get one?—A NEW MEMBER.—[We do not know if the treadmill is domiciled as one of the French Institutions, and have no intention of acquiring the information for the use of any correspondent. Your duty, as a new member, is to seek information through legitimate channels, and, although you scarcely deserve the advice, we counsel you to go to a Lodge of Instruction, or seek from such brethren as W. Watson, T. Adams, Muggeridge, Isaacs, or hosts of others, such tuition as you require. Take care your step boards don't lead to walking the plank.]

LAFLECHE LODGE.

In an old diploma of the 10th of 9th month, 5812, I find the Lodge of Eleasis, at Lafleche, under the auspices of the G.O. of France; Mottet, W.M.; Hennecart, Sec.; Forest, Archivist (a relative of the Candidate). The other names I cannot make out. The holder, Louis Nicolas Forest, born at Liseux, about 1790, was, in 1812, an officer in a light regiment, and most likely afterwards proceeded to Smyrna.—HYDE CLARKE.

NOTES ON LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

In our last we presented our readers with two specimens of Dean Alford's new translation of *Homer's Odyssey*, we now give the corresponding passages from the *Odyssey of Homer*, translated into English Verse in the Spenserian Stanza, by Philip Stanley Worsley, M.A., Scholar of Corpus Christ College, Oxford. And first we have the description of Calypso's cave:—

"And through the land walked on, and came to a great cave.

"There dwelt the fair-haired nymph, and her he found
Within. Bright flames, that on the earth did play,
Fragrance of burning cedar breathed around,
And fume of incense wafted every way.
There her melodious voice the livelong day,
Timing the golden shuttle, rose and fell.
And round the cave a leafy wood there lay,
Where green trees waved o'er many a shady dell,
Alder and poplar black, and cypress sweet of smell.

"Thither the long-winged birds retired to sleep,
Falcon and owl and sea-crow loud of tongue,
Who plies her business in the watery deep;
And round the hollow cave her tendrils flung
A healthy vine, with purpling clusters hung;
And fountains four, in even order set,
Near one another, from the stone out-sprung.
Streaming four ways their crystal-showery jet
Through meads of parsley soft, and breathing violet.

"So that a god, if any came that way,
For wonder, admiration, and delight,
Would stand agaze, as Hermes gazed that day;
Who, having satisfied his soul with sight,
Moved where the broad cave did his steps invite.
Nor did Calypso, nymph divine, I trow,
His features or his form not read aright.
For never do the gods—not even though
Asunder far they dwell—each other fail to know,"

The following is Mr. Worsley's rendering of the passage from the eighth book:—

"Euryalus, answering, jeered him to his face;
'Now am I, stranger, not at all inclined
To judge thee versed in wrestling and the race,
Or games that are in vogue among mankind.
Thee rather with the ship-frequenting kind
Of traders, overseers of merchandise,
Whose talk is all of cargoes, and their mind
Dreams of unjust gains, and doth bargains prize,
I class; with athletes not, if I may trust my eyes.

"To whom Odysseus, scowling, thus replied;
'Man, thou hast not said well; a fool thou art.
Not all fair gifts to all doth God divide,
Eloquence, beauty, and a noble heart,
One seems in mien poor, but his feebler part
God crowns with language, that men learn to love
The form, so feelingly the sweet words dart
Within them. First in councils he doth prove,
And 'mid the crowd observant, like a god doth move,

"'Another, though in mould of form and face
Like the immortal gods he seemed to be,
Hath no wise word to crown the outward grace.
So is thine aspect fair exceedingly,
Wherein no blemish even a god might see;
Yet is thine understanding wholly vain.
Thou with thy witless scorn hast angered me,
And stung the spirit of thy guest with pain,
And mocked me to my face in unbecoming strain.

"'I in these contests am not void of skill,
As thou here vauntest in thine emptiness,
But with the very best held rank at will,
While yet the nerves of youth these hands did bless.
But now you see me married with sore distress.
Toil in the wars of heroes on me lay,
Nor hath the rage of waters tired me less.
Yet, fresh from sorrow, I your games essay
Even as I am: thy words have stung me deep this day."

Mr. Thomas Hood, son of the great humourist and pathetic poet of that name, has recently published *The Daughters of King Daher, and other Poems*, in which the death of that monarch is told as follows:—

"But a cry
'Daher is slaughtered!' ran along the line
That wavered as it heard—as you may note
By nodding grasses where a noisome snake
Slides from his sunny basking-place to hide.
For, lo! a crafty arrow smote the king
Between the corselet and the hood of mail
And buried in his throat its venomous barb.
Then from his beast in death-throes Daher fell
Headlong among the fighting-men—and lay
Unknown and trampled in the panic flight
Which followed on his fall. Yet some there were
Still faithful found, forgetful of themselves,
Who gathered round the king and bare him back,
Hoping where hope was none—until they saw
A smile upon his face begin to grow.
And then they knew him dead: and looking found
The whole vast army, which the morn beheld
Mass upon mass roll down from Oomerkote.
Now driving scattered o'er the shameful field
Like the last clouds—ragged and ruddy-stained—
That fly across the heavens along the track
Of some o'er-spent and broken summer storm.
Then hastily they scooped a shallow grave
Within the trampled oozy ground and hid
The kingly corse—and fled."

We understand that an able article on the Geology of Cleveland, by John Phillips, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., Professor of Geology in the University of Oxford, and Assistant General Secretary to the British Association for the Advancement of Science, has been kindly contributed by that gentleman to Bro. George Markham Tweddell's forthcoming *History of Cleveland*. The assiduous labours of Professor Phillips for about half a century as a Geologist, and his intimate knowledge of the important district which Bro. Tweddell purposes to embrace in his new History, will render this paper of peculiar value at a time

when all people are more or less interested in the Geology of Cleveland.

Mr. Walter Thornbury, in his *Life of M. W. Turner, R.A.*, just published, thus notices the *Liber Studiorum* of that great artist:—"The publication of the 'Liber' stopped at the fourteenth number, making in all (including the frontispiece which Turner somewhat ostentatiously gave to his subscribers) seventy-one plates. The great work, strange to say, never paid, and it stopped as soon as Turner began the 'England and Wales,' and got other more profitable engagements. * * One of the first engravers chosen for the task was Charles Turner. The hard terms were that he should engrave fifty drawings, attend to the printing, publishing and delivery of the numbers (for Turner was going to be his own publisher), at the miserable price of eight guineas per plate. The painter was severe, exacting, and sensitively careful in his corrections and additions. The engraver toiled through the first twenty plates (forming Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4) patiently. He then frankly complained of the terms, and asked two guineas each in addition. The plate specially fought over was one of 'Windsor Castle,' with a view of the Montem Hill and some Eton boys on it on the left-hand side. Some additional trees on the right-hand side, and some angry demands to make the steps up the Montem clearer, were the last straws on the camel's back. The painter who had never had quarter given to him when he was struggling, now, in his turn gave no quarter. * * The manner in which the 'Liber' was got up and the engravings printed was unbusinesslike, litfl, and peculiar. We can scarcely wonder that, as is generally reported, some female servant of Turner, employed to stitch the numbers, stole many of the plates and sold them privately. Turner superintended the printing and publication in a most minute, and yet in a most capricious manner. The alterations in effects before publication were as numerous as the additions, as is evident from the artist's proofs (the touched proofs), still preserved by Mr. Pye, Mr. J. Dillon, and other collectors. * * 'These variations,' says Mr. Dillon, who possesses a superb collection of the etchings, 'render it extremely difficult to form a complete set of the first impressions of the 'Liber'; it appears that no set at the time when it was issued contained all the plates in the first state, or indeed in any one similar state; on the contrary, in the original numbers a very early and fine impression of one plate will be found in company with very late and bad impressions of another plate, as if one had been given with a rude sense of justice as a sort of compensation for the others.' I am sorry, too, to say, that there can be no doubt, from years of investigation by Messrs. Pye, Stokes, and other collectors, that Turner often took out the thickened letters of the plates in the bad third state, and engraved open letters higher up in the plate—in fact, he sold sham proofs; having private marks and scratches to indicate to himself the various states."

Mr. J. T. Burgess, editor of the *Bury Guardian*, and formerly editor of the *Clare Journal*, is preparing for publication *The Legends of the Dalcassians: a Collection of Folk-Lore, Legends, and Historic Incidents, extant among the Inhabitants of the County of Clare*. As we understand the descendants of Dal Cas are rich in legendary lore, we have no doubt that Mr. Burgess's volume will be one of great interest to the curious.

Sketches for Pictures, etc., is the title of a volume of poems lately issued by E. L. The following verses tell their own tale:—

'Tis the time of merry Christmas,
True genial Christmas time;
When the hoar frost gems the branches,
And the panes are starred with rime.

When the snow is lying whitely,
And stern winter's icy hand,
Binding up the streams and rivers,
Makes a silence in the land.

'Tis a time of recollection,—
When the loved and lost once more
Walk with us, as we remember,
In the Christmasses of yore.

When we twine the holly garlands
With their berries gleaming clear,
And a thought comes up before us
Of the former ones now sere.

'Tis a time of happy greeting,
Bringing heart to heart more near;
Reuniting the long severed;
Making the dear ones more dear.

'Tis a time of kindly feeling,—
Of more true and earnest heed
For the sorrows of the mourner,
For the help of those who need.

Professor O'Curry, in his recently published *Lectures on the MS. Materials of Ancient Irish History*, says:—"The only valuable, the only complete and rich history, then, the only worthy, the only true intelligible history of ancient Erin, must be written upon the basis of the Annals, of which I have given you some account, and, above all, upon the basis of the last and most complete of the annals, those of the Four Masters. From O'Donovan's richly-noted edition of this great work the student can indeed learn almost all the chief part of that history; but, as I before explained to you, even these annals, and especially the earlier portion of them, are extremely dry and meagre; so that to arrive at anything like an intelligible history of those early times we are forced to search elsewhere for assistance. The lights and shades, the details of such a history, the minute circumstances,—not only those which explain historical events, but those equally or even more important descriptions, in which the habits and manners, the social ideas and cultivation, the very life of the actors in those events, are recorded for us,—all these things must be brought out in their proper places in order to transform the meagre skeleton supplied by the mere annals into a full and real history. And it is out of all the other materials which have been spoken of in these lectures that these details are to be gathered, for the purpose of filling in the outline drawn by the Four Masters. All these various materials must, however, first be submitted to the closest analysis, to the most careful comparison one with another, and to the most minute critical investigation, assisted by the light supplied by the languages and histories, as well as the antiquities, and what is known of the life, of other Celtic nations—of all the contemporary nations, indeed, with whom our forefathers were ever likely to have come in contact."

Down South, or an Englishman's Experience at the Seat of the American War, by Mr. S. Phillips Day, the special correspondent of the *Morning Herald*, is in course of preparation for the press.

A memoir of the late Mrs. Gore, the never-ending novel writer, is said to be in preparation.

A new Satirical Poem is announced as nearly ready for publication, entitled *The Poet of the Age*. With introductory remarks on the decline of Poetry, and critical notes.

Dr. Hare has in the press a memoir of our departed Bro. the late Duke of Richmond.

A new juvenile periodical is to be commenced this month, under the title of *Every Boy's Magazine*.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor is not responsible for the opinions expressed by Correspondents.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND THE MASONIC CHARITIES.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Had Bro. John Barker's letter in last week's MAGAZINE not contained such an amount of what is commonly called "gammon," I should not have condescended to notice it; but as I feel that to leave it unanswered might lead brethren at a distance to believe the Northumbrian brethren, with the exception of Bro. Barker, of course, were opposed to assistance being given to the Masonic Charities from the Prov. Grand Lodge of Northumberland, I most fraternally crave your indulgence by allowing me, through the medium of your valuable MAGAZINE, to reply to his mis-statements.

I must first premise my remarks by stating that Bro. Barker's letter cannot be considered as an answer to my letter to you on the 20th of November, which contained a statement of the facts of the case.

With regard to the first paragraph in Bro. Barker's letter we must take it for what it is worth.

In answer to the second paragraph I beg most emphatically to state that neither the letter nor the spirit of the resolution of Prov. Grand Lodge was carried out.

In the third paragraph, Bro. Barker says, "the different lodges took the scheme into consideration, and some decided on requesting my attendance for explanation, which I cheerfully gave, and explained what they wished explained. But lodge No. 624 neither requested my presence nor asked for explanations, nor tried to understand my scheme; but passed resolutions expressed in anything but courteous terms, requesting their representatives in Provincial Grand Lodge to oppose my proposal. In proof of 624 not understanding the scheme, a P.M. of that lodge, perhaps your correspondent, actually did not know the fund from which I proposed to raise the money, and had some foggy idea that it was the Fund of Benevolence of the Province." How Bro. Barker could presume to write such a paragraph I cannot understand. He certainly seems to have put himself to some trouble to explain himself to those lodges that requested his attendance; but what was the result of the explanations? he did not receive the support of these lodges in carrying out his object! As to lodge 624 neither requesting Bro. Barker's attendance to explain his scheme, nor the brethren of that lodge not trying to understand it. I have to state that Bro. Barker was invited by circular to attend the regular meeting of St. George's Lodge (No. 624) on the 6th May last, when the scheme was to be considered. Bro. Barker did not attend, and the brethren took the scheme into their own consideration, as it stood upon the notice paper thus:—Bro. Barker, Prov. Grand Treasurer's motion in Prov. Grand Lodge. First—"That one perpetual Governorship in one of the four Masonic Charities be annually or biennially purchased from the Fund of General Purposes, and the privileges of it given to the W.M. (for the time being) of one of the lodges of the province, taken in rotation, not by roll, but from those making the largest and most regular returns of contributions to the two funds of the province; those lodges not contributing regularly to be excluded. Second—The lodges contributing in the same year an equal amount to that granted by Provincial Grand Lodge, to have the preference in the selection. Third—No second governorship to be allotted to the same lodge till all in their turn have received one governorship, unless such lodge has received the previous governorship from having contributed an equal amount from its funds." After duly considering the scheme in all its details, and I have no hesitation in saying that it was better understood by some of the members of lodge 624 than by Bro. Barker himself, the following resolution was unanimously agreed to:—"The brethren of this lodge (624), while anxious to lend their aid in support of the Masonic Charities, are of opinion that the terms of Bro. Barker's propositions are vague and unsatisfactory. That the Prov. Grand Lodge of Northumberland has powers to enforce regular payments of the proper fees. That the second and third clauses are totally unnecessary; and that the W.M., Wardens, and other members of this lodge who are members of the Provincial Grand Lodge be requested to use every effort to get the first clause amended, and the second and third clauses struck out." Now I ask, is there anything uncourteous or unreasonable in the resolution come to? Does it not show an anxiety to support a resolution in Provincial Grand Lodge by which the funds of the Masonic Charities may be augmented? though requiring such resolution should be based on the principles of Freemasonry, the constitutions of the Fraternity, and common sense. Does Bro. Barker not know that the Provincial Grand Lodge has powers to enforce regularity

of payments of all fees due from every lodge in the province, and that in default any lodge can be placed in the same position as All Saints Lodge (No. 161), Wooler, which is at present suspended by the Provincial Grand Lodge of Northumberland for refusing to make returns and payment of the fees due? And why trammel the first of the three propositions by such unconstitutional conditions? The second and third propositions are mere loopholes to creep out of in case of any of the smaller lodges in the province, such as Nos. 161, 554, 919, or 957, ever becoming entitled to a presentation, when it would be found that some of the wealthier lodges had purchased a life governorship out of their own funds, and thus were entitled to a preference over such lodges as had not the funds to do so. There is a want of charity in these two propositions.

I cannot better explain the position of the smaller lodges than by submitting the following illustration:—St. George's Lodge (No. 624), in addition to contributing twice as much as any other lodge to the Provincial Grand Lodge of Northumberland, annually votes to the various Charities ten guineas; now, instead of dividing that amount, were they to expend that sum annually in purchasing a ten guinea Governorship in one of the Charities, they would come before the Provincial Grand Lodge every year with a claim to the presentations, which would render it impossible for some of the lodges ever to get a Governorship from the Provincial funds. I think this will sufficiently show that 624 did understand Bro. Barker's scheme, and were anxious that every lodge in the province should be put on equal terms.

To revert to Bro. Barker's third paragraph, I cannot help expressing my indignation at the following sentences: "In proof of 624 not understanding the scheme, a P.M. of that lodge, perhaps your correspondent, actually did not know the fund from which I proposed to raise the money, and had some foggy idea it was the Fund of Benevolence of the province." I fully expect my explanation thus far will have shown that 624 did understand the scheme, and am surprised that Bro. Barker should be so ignorant as not to know that a P.M. does not constitute St. George's Lodge, no more than Bro. Barker constitutes the Provincial Grand Lodge of Northumberland; and I cannot help saying that the brother hinted at by Bro. Barker has worked all the offices in Craft and Royal Arch Masonry from the I.G. to W.M., and all the offices in the Chapter up to First Principal; not as some of our provincial great guns have done in the butterfly style, but has done all the work appertaining to the offices. As to his not knowing the difference of the two funds, the said brother intended to give notice of motion at last provincial meeting for the total abolition of fees of honour in the province, and was requested to adjourn the matter till next meeting, when the matter will be brought forward, and the working expenses of the Provincial Grand Lodge provided for out of its large annual revenue without requiring payment of fees for appointments to the offices in the province, which should be conferred upon those brethren only who have really worked for them. I hope I have sufficiently shown that Bro. B. has mistaken his man in this instance.

The fourth paragraph of Bro. Barker's motion is mere claptrap. The resolution of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Emergency, held on the 5th of March last, was not carried out, and the matter could not be brought forward at the meeting on the 8th November, and the D.P.G.M. was only doing his duty in calling Bro. Barker to order.

In conclusion, while expressing my sincere regret at taking up so much of your valuable space, I would fraternally urge upon Bro. Barker to take a more candid part in the matter, and if anxious to aid the funds of the Charities, that he should express his propositions in language to be understood, and not, as before, cause confusion by which, in the end, the Charities suffer.

I am, dear Sir and Brother, yours Fraternally,
North Shields, Dec., 1861.

P.M. No. 624.

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

MASONIC MEMS.

The Board of Management have appointed Bro. John Commins, P.M. 199, P. Prov. G.D. of Dorset, the Warden of the Royal Freemasons' Asylum, Croydon, *vice* Bro. Iron, deceased.

We are happy to announce that Bro. Crew, who has been for the last two months under the care of Bro. Dr. O'Connor, has so far recovered from his long illness as to give hopes that he may yet be again seen amongst the brethren with whom he was so deservedly popular.

GRAND LODGE.

ADDRESS OF CONDOLENCE TO HER MAJESTY.

A special Grand Lodge was held in the Temple on Wednesday morning, to present an address of condolence to Her Majesty on the death of his late Royal Highness the Prince Consort.

There were present the Right Hon. Earl de Grey and Ripon, D.G. Master, as G. Master; Bros. Hall, P.G. Reg., Prov. G. Master of Cambridgeshire, as D.G. Master; Perkins, P.G.W. as S.G.W.; Novelli, J.G.W.; Shute, Prov. G. Master, Bristol; Col. Burlton, P. Prov. G. Master Bengal; Rev. J. R. Bedford, G. Chap.; W. Gray Clarke, G. Sec.; McIntyre, S.G.D.; Gregory, J.G.D.; Woods, G.D.C.; Symonds, A. G.D.C.; Hyde Pullen, G.D.C.; W. Farnfield, A. G. Sec.; T. A. Adams and Farmer, G. Pursts.; Pattison, Hebeler, and Sir T. Hesketh, P.G.W's.; Rev. J. E. Cox, P.G. Chap.; W. H. White, P.G. Sec.; Phillips, Udall, Potter, Wheeler, Granville, Crombie, Havers, Slight, Hervey, Scott, Savage, T. R. White, and Wilson, P.G.D's.; Patten, Evans, Le Veau, Pocock, and Bridges, P.G.S.B's.; Jennings, P.G.D.C.; Breitting and J. Smith, P.G. Pursts.; Costa, F. G. Org.; and about 200 other brethren.

Bro. GREY CLARKE, G. Sec., read the rescript of the M.W. the G.M. convening the brethren.

The R.W. the D.G.M., the Earl DE GREY AND RIPON, then addressed Grand Lodge, and said—Brethren, the occasion which has called us together this day is one of no ordinary character. It is not to transact the usual Masonic business, nor are we met to express our grief for the loss of a distinguished member of the Craft; but I feel thoroughly confident you will agree with me in thinking that the Grand Master only rightly interpreted the spirit and feeling which pervades the Craft when he summoned us here for the purpose you have heard described. Because, brethren, although we are a special body united by peculiar ties, and bound together by peculiar secrets, it is nevertheless one fundamental rule of our association, that every Mason should be a good citizen and loyal subject, and that we should not overlook those general public duties which are incumbent upon us, as much so as they are on any other community. The late most melancholy event has called forth from all parts of the land the expression of that heartfelt regret at her loss, and of respectful sympathy for Her Majesty which animates the heart and feelings of every person in these realms. Public bodies of every description have already met together to give expression to those feelings, and there is not a Mason in the kingdom who does not feel that it is for the honour of the Craft that we should not be behindhand in joining in the general manifestation. It has pleased the G.A.O.T.U. to visit Her Majesty the Queen with the greatest earthly misfortune. In the history of this country we find that the Sovereign of England has been at all times regarded with respect and attachment; but there never was a Sovereign of whom it could be said so truly, although the phrase is an hackneyed one, that she reigned in the hearts of her subjects. It is, therefore, no ordinary feeling to which the people of these realms have given expression. It is the warm feeling of affection and attachment to the Queen which has made her sorrow the private domestic misfortune of each of her subjects. Al-

though the country has good cause to lament the loss of the Prince Consort, it is not only in that capacity the nation now deplores his death, for during the twenty years he has lived amongst us, he had established for himself personal and individual claims of no ordinary character on the attachment of the people of this country. He came amongst us in early youth to undertake an arduous and delicate position, and from that period until his latest hour he acted with singular discretion and remarkable wisdom. He became closely identified with the feelings of the people—naturalised. He became more than a naturalised subject—he became an Englishman in heart—and taking more and more part in public affairs as he felt his position assured, he went on displaying the deepest interest in all that concerned the welfare of the country, and displaying the most liberal desire for national progress and human advancement, being ever keenly alive to the interests of the people, and the honour and reputation of the country. Therefore it is not necessary that I should detain you with a lengthened statement of the public services of his late Royal Highness. They are known to every man of you, and have been recorded on many occasions in more eloquent language than any I can command. The public feeling on this occasion is the best possible proof that he succeeded in winning for himself, as an individual, a high position in the affectionate and respectful regards of the English people. Therefore you will, I am sure, concur with the Grand Master in thinking the present a proper occasion on which to approach the foot of her throne and lay before her Majesty the respectful expression of our deep sympathy. It is right, as Masons, we should make this declaration, for attachment to our country and to our Queen is only what is consistent with the first principles of our Order; it is right for the Order itself that we should make known these sentiments. But melancholy as is the occasion, and deep as is the loss we have sustained—a loss which cannot be replaced, and must be long felt by the people of this country—there is yet one consolation in the midst of such melancholy affliction, that it has afforded us and the nation another opportunity of drawing closer the bonds of affection and loyalty that bind together the Sovereign and the people of this country.

Bro. HALL, Prov. G.M. of Cambridgeshire, then proposed that the following address of condolence be presented to her Majesty the Queen. It was impossible that the feelings of the Craft could be more gracefully, more accurately, or more concisely expressed. It was as follows:—

"To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty Most Gracious Sovereign—We, your Majesty's most devoted and faithful subjects,—the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Officers, and Brethren of the United Grand Lodge of the Free and Accepted Masons of England, with all humility and respect, approach your royal presence and beg, on our own behalf and that of our widely extended fraternity, to offer our unfeigned and sincere condolence with Your Majesty on the sad bereavement with which it has pleased the Most High in his inscrutable wisdom to afflict your Majesty by removing from this sublunary sphere your Royal Consort, an illustrious prince, whose amiable, benevolent, and patriotic conduct had endeared him to your loyal and affectionate subjects, of every grade and station, and whose memory will be cherished by them to the latest posterity as a devoted friend to the country and a benefactor not only to your Majesty's realms but to all nations. We will not dare longer to trespass on your Majesty's time and feelings than to assure you, Madame, that it is with the sincerest and most loyal affection to your gracious person that we offer up our prayers to Heaven that it may please the Almighty Disposer of Human Events to grant to Your Majesty and royal children pious consolation under your severe and melancholy trial, and to grant your Majesty length of years to reign in health and happiness over your devoted, faithful, and affectionate people."

Bro. HORTON SMITH made a speech consisting of a jumble of passages from the Ceremonies, most incongruously arranged, and which we cannot therefore publish, concluding by seconding the motion, which was unanimously agreed to.

It was then ordered that the address, which was drawn up by the venerable Bro. White, so long the Grand Secretary of the Order, and the bosom friend of Her Majesty's late uncle, the Duke of Sussex, be engrossed on vellum, properly signed and sealed, and forwarded to the Earl of Zetland for presentation.

Grand Lodge was then closed in ample form, and the proceedings terminated.

THE GIRLS' SCHOOL.

A Quarterly Court was held on Thursday last, Bro. John Udall in the chair.

The minutes of the last quarterly Court were confirmed, with the exception of that portion relating to Vice Presidents.

The minutes of the various committees were read and confirmed.

The Treasurer was authorised to sign cheques for the last quarter's expenses, amounting to £749 11s. 1d.

On the motion of Bro. J. SYMONDS, V.P., it was resolved to alter rule 49, relating to the meetings of the Audit Committee, by omitting the words twelve o'clock, and substituting half-past two o'clock, or such hour as the Committee may appoint.

It was also resolved to amend rule 60, relating to the qualification of Vice President, by omitting the words "within three years," and substituting the words "of not less than five guineas."

Five vacancies were declared for the election in April next, to be filled up from a list of thirteen approved candidates.

Various communications were made and a plan of Bro. Stephen Barton Wilson, P.G.D., for enlarging and improving the school, at a cost of about £1300, so as to accommodate 100 pupils, instead of 80, brought under consideration.

Bro. Jno. SYMONDS, V.P.G.D.C., moved, and Bro. LE VEAU, P.G.S.B., seconded, that the alteration of the building to adapt it for twenty additional children, according to the plans laid before this Court, be referred to the House Committee to carry out at an expense not exceeding £1300.

Upon which Bro. HOPWOOD, P.G.D., moved as an amendment, which was seconded by Bro. ADLARD, that it be referred back to the Committee, to consider and report whether some and what portions of the works may conveniently and properly be disposed with, and thereby the large proposed expenditure materially reduced.

On a show of hands the amendment was lost, and the original motion carried by a considerable majority.

After some further business, principally of a formal nature, the meeting adjourned.

METROPOLITAN.

OLD CONCORD LODGE (No. 201).—The installation meeting of this lodge was held on Tuesday evening, Jan. 7th, at the Freemasons' Tavern. Bro. the Rev. J. W. Laughlin, the W.M., presided, supported by his officers, P.M.'s George Gorton, Jackson, Kennedy, Maney, Swanstom, Emmens, and Nicholson, and the following visitors:—Bros. Dickie, P.M., and Lewis, P.M. 53, Strong Man; Marshall, 1055; Watson, W.M., No. 11; Stuart, P.M. 165; Kennedy 1115; Tate 1044; Cobham and Williams, 536; G. Miles, P.M. 57; G. Clerk and Robinson, 8; Osmond 118; Hadley 63; H. Norman, P.M. 23; Blackburn, P.M. 23; Rex, J.D. 22; Johnson, 150; Solomon and Parkhurst, 108; Allison, 214; Holingsworth 53; &c. The lodge having been opened and the minutes read, Mr. James Severn Bennett was introduced and most impressively initiated by the W.M. into the mysteries of ancient Freemasonry, the musical performances by Bro. Amos. The W.M. then resigned the chair, it being taken by Bro. Emmens, the installing master, who proceeded to install Bro. Waters as W.M. for the year ensuing, and delivered the addresses in a manner which elicited the warmest admiration. The W.M. then appointed his officers as follows:—Bros. Hogg, M.D., S.W.; Davis, J.W.; Corbin, S.D.; Green, J.D.; Dixon, I.G.; Maguire, D.C.; and Bros. Sallust and Cronin, Stewards. Bros. Kennedy and Emmens were re-appointed as Treas. and Sec.; Bro. Spaight was invested as Tyler. Bro. Laughlin was invested with the jewel voted to him by the lodge on his retirement from the chair as W.M., for which he returned thanks. On the motion of Bro. MAXEY, P.M., seconded by Bro. Hogg, S.W., it was agreed that the sum of three guineas should be given from the funds of the lodge towards the relief of Bro. Dancock, who had for many years filled the office of hall porter at the Freemasons' Tavern, he being in very straitened circumstances. The lodge was then closed and the brethren adjourned to a well furnished banquet, to which eighty sat down. After the cloth had been drawn and the loyal and masonic toasts duly honoured, the W.M. said the next toast he had to propose was one which always gave a great deal of pleasure to every W.M. of the Old Concord Lodge, which was "The Health

of their newly initiated Brother Bennett." He could assure him that they received him with open arms and with a good heart, and from the little he had seen of Freemasonry he had no doubt it would imbue him with the belief that the practice of it would render him a good man, and necessarily a good Mason. By the practice of it he would find that it embraced truth, honour and charity, and was the foundation of every moral and social virtue.—Bro. BENNETT thanked the brethren for the free and handsome manner in which they had drunk his health, and he regretted that he did not possess the talent and eloquence to express his sentiments as he could wish in returning thanks, but it would be his constant and diligent study to make himself acquainted with the rules and principles of Freemasonry.—The W.M. said the next toast he was about to propose was one which always gave great satisfaction to the members of the Old Concord Lodge. On that occasion they were honoured by numerous visitors, whose healths he was about to propose. Nothing gave them greater pleasure than to see members visit them they gave them a cordial welcome, and the oftener they visited them the better they should like them. They had with them that night, the red, blue, and he thought he saw the purple, and he trusted that their visits would neither be few nor far between. They were proud and happy to see them, and he hoped that happiness would continue as long as he should sit in the chair.—Bro. SHAEON returned thanks on behalf of the visitors for the hearty welcome they had received.—Bro. LAUGHLIN, P.M., said he felt it to be a very hard thing to give up the gavel which he had held for twelve months, and when in the course of the evening he heard some one address the W.M. he pricked up his ears and thought it referred to him, but the truth soon flashed upon him, that he was gone to his fathers, and another king reigned in his stead. Their brother Waters was an ornament to Freemasonry, and from the time he had devoted to it he was qualified to fill every office, from I.G. to the Master in the chair. Where, he would ask, was the man who had ever heard a word of unkindness from him, and he only said the words of truth that while he had arrived at his present position by gradual steps externally, he had done so internally in their hearts, and he trusted he would eventually arrive at that which was the summit of all their hopes which was to be a P.M. He was glad to see Bro. Bennett come amongst them, and he hoped that it would be the commencement of a lasting friendship, for all Freemasons were close friends to each other, all acting together as brothers, for the labour of Freemasonry was indeed a labour of love. In their lodges they promoted the principles of religion on that broad basis which would take in all mankind, regarding them all as members of one family with one restriction only, that they should believe in God. That they were not perfect they felt to be the case, but the more they became acquainted with the principles of Freemasonry the more they would become good and fit subjects, and for the early blessings given them the Great God and Architect of the Universe would call upon them to render a strict account, and the step their brother had taken that night contained the true principles, the Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the ending of true faith. As Chaplain of the lodge he had diverged from the toast before him, for which he hoped they would excuse him, and he now called upon them to drink "The Health of their W.M." He trusted he might have a comfortable and satisfactory year of office, and when he should retire on his laurels that he might be happy in Freemasonry henceforth and for ever.—The W.M. said it could not be expected that he should be able to reply satisfactorily after the eloquent tribute which had been paid to him by his esteemed and reverend friend Bro. Laughlin. He had spoken of his attention to Freemasonry, but if he had devoted treble the number of hours he had to it, he should have considered he had cheaply earned the position to which he had then arrived. No amount of study was too great, for while engaged in Freemasonry, the hours flitted by, and he could not believe the time went by so quickly. He thanked the brethren most cordially for the honour they had done him.—The W.M. then in very appropriate terms gave "The Health of the Past Masters of the Old Concord Lodge," and took occasion to thank them for the way in which the funds had been administered, for although they had subscribed £130 to the different Charities, they had still £300 in their Benevolent Fund.—Bro. LAUGHLIN returned thanks for the P.M.'s, and hoped they would always be punctual in their attendance to give their assistance to the W.M. in the chair.—The W.M. next gave "The Health of Bros.

Kennedy and George Gurton," the Treasurers of the Lodge and of the Benevolent Fund.—Bro. KENNEDY, P.M., returned thanks for the honour conferred upon him in the appointment of him as their Treasurer for the nineteenth time, and he took their re-election of him as a renewal of their esteem. He trusted that next year their funds would be in as prosperous a condition as they were at the present time, and under the careful management of their W.M. that they would come out under flying colours.—Bro. GURTON, P.M., said it was gratifying to see by the balance-sheet that a sum of £300 had been collected in the lodge, independently of what they had given away; the Benevolent Fund only having commenced in 1855.—The W.M. said the toast he was about to give he considered to be the most important of the evening, which was that of "The Officers of the Lodge," and he trusted that the high eulogium their immediate P.M. had passed upon them would be an incentive to them to continue in the satisfactory performance of their duties.—Bro. HOGG, S.W., said he wished it had fallen on one more gifted than himself to return thanks on the part of the officers, but they hoped to merit what had been said of them by deeds and not words, and at the end of his year of office the W.M. might be able to say that they had done their duty.—The W.M. said the next toast, and the last on the list, was "Success to the New Concord Lodge," which had sprung from them, and which emulated the success and prosperity of the Old Concord Lodge. It had been suggested and promoted by their respected friend Bro. Emmens, who, when difficulties or dangers presented themselves, or dark clouds hung over the Old Concord Lodge, was ever its guiding and directing star. After a few jocose remarks, he gave "The New Concord Lodge and the Health of Bro. Emmens, its first Master."—Bro. EMMENS, P.M. and Secretary, said it was hardly necessary to say much in reply to the kind manner in which the W.M. had proposed his health, as he could only state how sincerely he thanked them. He had then been twenty-nine years a member of the Old Concord Lodge, and of that time he had been twenty-one years their Secretary, and during the whole of that period, although there might be a difference of opinion, there had never been any ill-feeling on the part of any member towards him. He had endeavoured to do his best to benefit the lodge, and should continue to do so. He should never forget the Old Concord Lodge, if he were only to call to mind what was done for him two years ago. He thanked them cordially for the manner in which they had drunk his health in connection with the New Concord Lodge. The business of the evening was agreeably diversified by some excellent songs by Bros. Wollams, Banks, Champion, Tate, and Hollingsworth, Bro. Amos presiding at the pianoforte, and the brethren separated at eleven o'clock, delighted at the truly Masonic treat they had received.

YARBOROUGH LODGE (No. 812).—The annual meeting of this lodge was held on Thursday, Jan. 2, at the George Hotel, Commercial-road East. The lodge was opened at 4 P.M. by the Rev. Bro. D. Shaboe, W.M., and after confirmation of the minutes, Mr. Henry Mosley was initiated into Masonry, Bros. Peacock and Wright passed to the second degree, and Bro. Gaswell raised to the third degree. The W.M. resigned the chair to Bro. J. H. Wynne, P.M., and presented Bro. T. J. Middleton, W.M. elect, for installation, which ceremony was performed in the presence of several Past Masters. Among the visitors were Bros. Peter Matthews, No. 830, P. Prov. J.G.W. Essex; Rev. Bro. J. W. Laughlen, No. 201, Prov. G. Chap. Herts; F. Binckes, No. 11; Thompson and Grumbridge, No. 63; W. Knapping, No. 186; Bro. Thomas Johns, W.M. No. 23, and others. The W.M. was proclaimed and saluted in the several degrees, and at the close, Bro. J. Kindred, P.M., most ably addressed the brethren. The officers for the year are Bros. J. R. Carr, S.W.; W. Hamilton, J.W.; J. H. Wynne, P.M., Treas.; Samuel Vasey, P.M., Sec.; John Simonds, S.B.; Joseph Hudson, J.D.; F. B. Read, I.G.; Clark and Ohlson, Stewards; Spreight, Tyler. All business ended, the lodge was closed, and at 8 P.M. forty brethren gathered around the W.M. at the banquet, which was of the usual excellent quality that characterises Bro. Williams' establishment.

INSTRUCTION.

ROYAL JUBILEE LODGE (No. 85).—The weekly meeting of this excellent lodge was held on Sunday evening, at the Masonic Hall, Fetter-lane, Bro. Gilchrist presided as W.M., and the

ceremony of raising was performed in a most impressive manner. In the course of the evening it was announced that Bro. Hart, W.M. of No. 165, who was present, would serve as Steward at the Festival for the benefit of Aged Freemasons on the 22th of January, and several brethren became subscribers and placed their contributions in his hands. It was also announced that Bro. Hart would preside at the Dalhousie Lodge of Instruction, held at the Duke of Kent, Old Kent-road, on the last Wednesday in the present month, and put the questions in the fifteen sections.

PROVINCIAL.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

BERKHAMPTSTEAD.—*Berkhamstead Lodge* (No. 742).—The regular meeting of this lodge was held on Wednesday, January 1, at the King's Arms Hotel, Great Berkhamstead, but owing to its falling on New Year's Day, was not so numerously attended as usual. The lodge was opened by Bro. H. G. Lane, W.M., Prov. J.G.D. of the province. A ballot was taken for Bro. H. L. P. Gentile as a joining member. The W.M. then resigned the chair to Bro. Jeremiah How, P. Prov. G.D.C., and Bro. James Burton, P.M. No. 202, and P. Prov. G.D. The W.M. elect was presented and duly installed in the chair. The W.M. then appointed and invested the officers for the year ensuing: Bros. George Lambert, P.M. of 234, S.W.; J. B. Newall, J.W.; Rev. T. B. Harvey, Chap.; J. E. Lane, P.M., Treas.; J. G. Richards, Prov. G.S.B., Sec. and S.D.; Wm. Lumley, J.D.; H. L. P. Gentile, Dir. of Cers.; J. L. A. Clen, I.G.; Thomas, Tyler; James Burton jun., No. 9, and F. How, No. 861, were visitors.

KENT.

CROYDON.—*East Surrey Lodge of Concord* (No. 680, Instruction).—This lodge of Instruction (which has not met for some time) was, by the unanimous consent of the mother lodge, removed from the Greyhound Hotel, Croydon, to Bro. Clemishaw's Railway Hotel, Addiscombe-road, Croydon, where the first regular meeting under the dispensation was held on Tuesday last, the 7th inst., when Bro. Anslow, P.M., in his usual impressive manner, installed Bro. Goodwin, the W.M. of No. 680, as first W.M. of this lodge of instruction. The brethren of the province, and some from London, to the number of nearly twenty, enrolled themselves as annual members. The bye-laws were framed, and Bro. C. H. Woodward, through whose exertions, assisted by the W.M., Thomas Goodwin, this lodge of instruction has been resuscitated, elected Secretary and Treasurer. There are several good working Masons among them, and we heartily wish them success. A vote of thanks to Bro. Anslow for his kindness in attending, and the very efficient manner in which he worked the installation, was accompanied by an invitation to accept an honorary membership, which Bro. Anslow feelingly and appropriately acknowledged and accepted. Bro. Harris, P.M. (an inmate of the Asylum at Croydon), and nearly blind, was likewise elected an honorary member. The lodge was then closed in due form, and adjourned to Tuesday, the 21st Jan. The meetings are to be held fortnightly.

LANCASHIRE (EAST.)

BLACKBURN.—*Lodge of Perseverance* (No. 432).—An emergency meeting of this lodge was held at the Old Bull Hotel, on the evening of Friday, 27th December, for the purpose of installing the W.M., and celebrating the Festival of St. John. The lodge was opened in the first degree at five o'clock, and subsequently in the second degree, when the ancient charges were read to the W.M. elect (Bro. Charles Tiplady), who assented to the same in the usual manner. The W.M. elect was next presented to a board of Installed Masters, when Bro. Clough, P.M., installed Bro. Tiplady into the chair of King Solomon, the ceremony being performed in such a manner that may be equalled, but could not be excelled, and though we have been accustomed to see Bro. Clough go through the ceremony for several years past, on this occasion we think he outshone him-

self. The brethren having been admitted, the W.M. was saluted in ancient form in the three degrees, and presented with the warrant, *Book of Constitutions* and Bye-laws, and the working tools in each degree, as the lodge was closed down. The W.M. then appointed and invested the following officers, viz.:—Bros. G. Pickup Hartley, S.W.; Elles Heath, J.W.; Rev. George Preston, P.M., Chap.; James Pilkington, P.M., Treas.; Ralph Abbot, Sec.; James Garsden, S.D.; Adam Duckworth, J.D.; Thomas Clough, P.M., Dir. of Cer., and Disp. of Charity; Chas. Greenwood, P.M., Org.; Thomas Robinson and William Taylor, Stewards; Joseph Pearson, P.M., Tyler. The W.M. then proposed the following laudible resolution:—"That the sum of three guineas be voted from the lodge funds to the relief fund for the unemployed poor of the town and neighbourhood," which we need scarcely say was passed unanimously. Such an act of charity is a fitting inauguration to Bro. Tiplady on his accession to the W.M.'s chair. The brethren were then called from labour to refreshment by the J.W., when upwards of forty sat down to a sumptuous banquet provided by mine host, Bro. Bolton. The cloth having been removed and the dessert placed on the table, the W.M. in proposing the first toast, "The Queen," said, that with the universal sympathy displayed to her Majesty at the irreparable loss she had sustained through the very sudden and unexpected death of her royal husband, the Prince Consort, that as Masons we shared in that sympathy, and trusted that the G.A.O.T.U. would comfort her in the hour of her severe affliction.—The W.M. then gave the next toast, "Albert, Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family," remarking that the absence of the name of his late Royal Highness the Prince Consort in this toast was a sad reminder of the severe loss the Queen, her family, and the country had sustained by his early and so unexpected death, and paid a marked tribute of respect to the many virtues of the illustrious deceased, commending the royal widow and her fatherless children, to Him who has promised to be a husband to the widow, and a father to the fatherless.—The W.M. next gave "The Army, Navy, and Volunteers," which was responded to by Lieutenant Garsden, 5th Lancashire Artillery Volunteers, in a very appropriate manner.—The W.M. then gave "The Earl of Zetland, M.W.G.M. of England," and in doing so said, that although personally unknown to any of the brethren then assembled, that, as their Masonic Chief, had he not been eminently qualified for that post of honour, he would not have been so often re-elected to supreme command, and called upon the brethren to drink the toast in a bumper, which, we need not say, was responded to as only Masons can do when called upon to show their fealty.—The W.M. next gave "The Earl de Grey and Ripon, M.W.D.G.M. of England, and said that having been present at the installation of the R.W.D.G.M. as Prov. G.M. for West Yorkshire, he could assure the brethren, from what he saw and heard, that their Deputy Chief was a nobleman of very high attainments, a perfect English gentleman, and a thorough Mason, which he thought was such a recommendation toast, as to ensure its reception.—The W.M. afterwards gave "The Duke of Athole, M.W.G.M. of Scotland, and "The Duke of Leinster, M.W.G.M. of Ireland."—The S.W. next gave "Stephen Blair, Esq., R.W.Prov.G.M. for East Lancashire," and the J.W. gave "Albert Hudson Royds, Esq., V.W.D.Prov. G.M. for East Lancashire."—Bro. BELL, P.M., then proposed "The Past and Present Prov. Grand Officers for East Lancashire," and said that many of the present officers were such, that no province could excel them in their zeal, and for the past officers he referred the brethren to Bro. Clough, P.Prov.G.Reg., then present, as a sample of what Blackburn could furnish in the past, and doubted not, that should ever 432 be represented in Provincial Grand Lodge, the brother receiving that appointment, would leave it as Bro. Clough had done, with credit to himself and honour to the province.—Bro. CLOUGH responded, assuring the brethren that he was not accustomed to public speaking, but could endorse all that Bro. Bell had said of the present officers, and for himself as the only past officer present he tendered his hearty thanks. Bro. Clough then proposed "Our Visiting Brethren." He said he looked upon this toast as his own now, having given it on these anniversaries for many years past. The associations, he remarked, carried on from year to year by these re-unions, were looked forward to by Masons, as eagerly as the Christmas holidays were by those at school, where brother meets brother, after a lapse of twelve months, and amongst neighbouring lodges, tending to cement them more closely in the bands of brotherly love, relief, and truth.—Bro. DEAN of Lodge 481, Clithroe, responded in a very

humorous speech.—Bro. THOMAS next proposed "Our Absent Brethren" in a neat speech.—Bro. The Rev. G. PRESTON, Chap., then proposed "Prosperity to the Lodge of Perseverance, No. 432," and said he hoped the brethren would always bear in mind, that the eyes of the outer world were upon them, and thus show them that to be a Freemason, was to be a good man, and he trusted that the same prosperity which had attended 432 for the last few years, would still continue.—Bro. TIPLADY, W.M., responded.—Bro. BERTWISTLE, P.M., then rose and said, that the toast he had to propose was one, he was sure, need only to be named to ensure for it a most enthusiastic reception. It was that of our highly respected W.M., Bro. Tiplady. He said he need not recapitulate the services he had rendered the lodge, whether as Secretary, Deacon, or Warden, for, as all the brethren were well aware, his attention and assiduity had brought the lodge from adversity, to prosperity, both in its finances and working. To such a brother they might well entrust the helm of affairs, and after alluding to the importance of the punctual attendance of all the officers, he called upon the brethren to drink the toast, by wishing Bro. Tiplady long life, happiness, and prosperity to our new W.M." | Bro. TIPLADY in responding, said, that for the flattering manner in which the toast had been proposed and received, he tendered the brethren his most cordial thanks. He also thanked them for having elected him unanimously to the proud position of W.M. Having entered the Order somewhat advanced in life, he said he never expected to have attained that position, but having got into office as Secretary, and after filling that post for two years, he felt a desire to aspire a little higher, and having gone through the Deacons and Wardens chairs, he felt that, should the brethren think him worthy of presiding over them, that conscious of his imperfections, he would endeavour to carry on the lodge, with the assistance of his officers, and the counsel of the Past Masters, in such a manner as to merit their approval, and when his year of office had expired to hand it over to his successor unimpaired, either in funds, in working, or in the characteristic harmony, which prevails in the lodge. He also reminded the officers that no W.M. could carry on a lodge unless supported on every occasion by their punctual attendance, and trusted to be well supported by the brethren he had that day invested. Bro. Tiplady, W.M., concluded by proposing "The Health of Bro. Bertwistle, immediate P.M. complimenting him on the manner in which he had conducted the lodge for the last twelve months.—Bro. BERTWISTLE in reply thanked the brethren, and said, he had, during his year of office endeavoured to carry out the grand principles of the order, and if he had done that in such a manner as to please them, he felt amply repaid, and in whatever he had come short, it was more an error of the head than the heart.—Bro. RADCLIFFE, P.M., next proposed the health of Bro. Clough, P.M., whom he looked upon as the father of the lodge. When Bro. Clough joined the lodge its meetings were held at the "Goose," and it was virtually defunct, but he succeeded in getting it removed shortly afterwards, to its present place of meeting, and since then it had continued to improve year by year; those who had been members for some years, he knew would indorse his sentiments, and those who had joined within the last few years, he could assure that Bro. Clough had been a host in himself, having for many years to perform all the ceremonies, on which occasions, his very punctual attendance was well worthy of imitation.—Bro. CLOUGH in reply thanked the brethren for the compliment paid him. He said it was now upwards of a quarter of a century since he first saw the light in Freemasonry, and he looked upon these festivals as exerting a very beneficial tendency on the brethren of the different lodges, in cementing that truly masonic feeling, and encouraging each other in the promotion of all that ennobled man, whilst passing on like pilgrims "in search of that bright sphere and domain," and might they all be found at last living with the world's Grand Architect, when time and earth should have passed away.—Bro. ROBINSON then gave "The Host and Hostess," which toast he said would commend itself, for the banquet had been faultless, and he hoped that Mr. and Mrs. Bolton might be long spared to each other.—Bro. TIPLADY W.M. next gave "The Health of Bro. Bell, P.M.," in a very eulogistic speech, to which Bro. Bell replied.—"The Lancashire Witches," was next given by Bro. Garsden, S.D., and replied to in a humorous speech by Bro. Fletcher. The W.M. then gave "Our next Masonic Festival," and Bro. Thomas, P.M., "To all poor and distressed Masons," &c. The brethren having been called from refreshment to labour, the lodge was closed in good harmony, and with solemn

prayer, shortly after eleven o'clock. The evening's proceedings were much enhanced by the excellent singing of Bros. Greenwood, Haydock, Garsden, Clayton, Eastwood, Duckworth, Bertwistle, Whewell, Briggs, Crankshaw and Hilton. The brethren present were P.M.'s Clough, Bell, Radcliffe, Thomas, Greenwood, Bertwistle, and Pearson, Bros. Tiplady, W.M.; Hartley, S.W.; Heath, J.W.; Garsden, S.D.; Duckworth, J.D.; Abbott, Sec.; Robinson and Taylor, Stewards; Astley, I.G.; and following brethren, R. Hoyle, W. Haydock, B. Sandford, J. Bolton, W. Clayton, J. Woodfall, W. Peel, E. Eastwood, T. Hilton, J. Banister, R. Crankshaw, and W. Hirst. The visiting brethren were Bros. the Rev. G. Preston, 434, Dean, Whewell, Hargreaves, Briggs, and Latterthwaite 481, Sheppard and Townley 336, Radcliffe 534, Gill and Henderson 676, and Fletcher.

SUSSEX.

BRIGHTON.—*Royal York Lodge* (No. 394).—The monthly meeting of this lodge was held at the Old Ship Hotel, Brighton, on the 7th inst., under the presidency of the W.M., Bro. W. Curtis, who very ably initiated Messrs. Stride and Wren into the mysteries of the Craft, and also passed Bros. Edmondstone and J. Curtis to the degree of F.C. The lodge, notwithstanding the forming of new lodges, continues gradually to increase in its number of members, and its meetings throughout the past year have been characterized by the prevalence of friendly feeling and the efficiency of its officers. At its last meeting on Tuesday, the support of the lodge was unanimously accorded to a petition which will reach the Board of Benevolence. The election of W.M. will take place in February.

WARWICKSHIRE.

BIRMINGHAM.—*Athol Lodge* (No. 88).—The installation of the Master for the year ensuing took place on Wednesday, Jan. 1st, in the splendid lodge room belonging to the members, when a very large attendance of brethren were present. Amongst the visitors were the W. Bro. Chas. W. Elkington, P.G.S.B., and D. Prov. G.M.; Bros. Kittoe, Prov. G. Chap.; Harrison, Prov. G.A.D.C.; Hudson, Prov. G. Reg.; Pursall, Prov. G. Org.; Orford, McCracken, Bragg, Best, &c. The ceremony was very beautifully performed by Bro. George Hudson. Mr. J. A. Langford, of Aston Hall, and Mr. Stimpson were initiated prior to the installation. The brethren afterwards adjourned to the Acorn Hotel, where a splendid banquet was provided by Bro. James W. Clements. The Worshipful Master, Bro. Vaughan, gave "The Queen," in a most feeling speech, and never was a more earnest "The Queen, God bless her," ever repeated than by the eighty assembled brethren; "The Prince of Wales" was next given, after which the chairman gave "Lord Zetland, the M.W.G.M.; The Earl de Grey and Ripon, D.G.M.; and the Grand Lodge," coupling with the toast the name of Bro. Elkington, P.G.S.B.—Bro. ELKINGTON, in reply, alluded to the intention of Grand Lodge to vote an address of condolence to our beloved Queen on her and the nation's great loss in the good Prince Consort.—The next toast was "Lord Leigh, Prov. G.M.; Bro. Chas. W. Elkington, D. Prov. G.M.; and the Prov. Grand Lodge." The Worshipful Master assured Bro. Elkington how much pleasure it gave him and the brethren to see him again amongst them, he had a high regard for the brother, and all were delighted to see the manner in which he was performing his duty as D. Prov. G.M.; in former years they only knew of the appointment by name, but now they often had their excellent D. Prov. G.M. amongst them.—Bro. ELKINGTON assured the brethren how glad he was to be present upon this occasion; had he consulted his own feelings he should not have been there, but he felt it his duty to visit the lodges, and having been quite unequal for some months past to do so, he was really grateful for the kind reception he received on this occasion. Bro. Elkington then alluded to the good Masonry was doing, and the noble way the Charities were being supported by this province, in 1859 he, as Steward, took £252 to the Festival for Aged Masons and Widows; in 1860 he took £432 as Steward to the Girl's Festival, and on each occasion their noble Prov. G.M., who presided, was supported by fifty brethren from the province, and now he called upon them, as he did at the Prov. Grand Meeting, to rally again round Lord Leigh at the Boy's Festival; nobly had they responded to his application for Stewards, for

with the name of Bro. William Clements, who had just consented to act as a Steward, there numbered thirty from this province; he was not asking them too much when he hoped that with such a list they would be able to make their subscriptions exceed £1000. Well would Bro. Binckes' happy allusion be carried out, the third year would be the combination of the two previous years, and in the three degrees or the three years, nearly £2000 would then have been subscribed to the charities from this province alone. Again he thanked the brethren for the high compliment paid to him. Before sitting down he would call upon them to drink in a bumper toast the health of their W.M., Bro. Vaughan, a truly good man and a good Mason. He (Bro. Elkington), had known him for some years, and he could not but congratulate the Athol Lodge upon the choice they had made; as a working Mason, Bro. Vaughan was perfection, and he was quite sure he would give all satisfaction; he knew he had a difficult task in succeeding their excellent Bro. Pursall, who perhaps, as a working Mason and a good brother was unsurpassed, but he felt sure he would do all that was in his power and he wished him a happy new year, and a prosperous one.—Bro. VAUGHAN thanked the brethren for the way his health had been drunk, he only hoped he might be able to realise all Bro. Elkington had so kindly said of him, he assured the brethren he would try and do his best.—"The Visitors" was responded to by Bro. HARRISON, who thanked the brethren for their great hospitality and welcome, it was a treat to visit the Athol Lodge to see their excellent working. Bro. BEST also replied.—"The newly Initiated Brethren" was also responded to by Bro. LANGFORD.—The W.M. proposed the Past Masters, paying them a due praise for their regular attendance during the past year, and their readiness at all times to do their duty.—Bro. McCracken, as the senior, responded, and Bro. PURSALL, the immediate P.M., went fully into the state of the Lodge, giving an account of his year of office, and stating that he had initiated 26 members during the year. "The Senior Warden, Bro. Bragg," "The Junior Warden, Bro. Lee," and "The Officers," were responded to in a humorous speech by Bro. BRAGG.—"The Father and Treasurer of the Lodge, Bro. Penn," "The Host, Bro. Clements," "The Ladies," and the Tyler's toast followed, and were duly responded to. Some beautiful singing in part and solo, by Bro. Pursall, Bro. Glaydon, and others, very much added to the enjoyment of this very pleasant gathering.

YORKSHIRE (WEST.)

HUDDERSFIELD.—*Lodge of Truth* (No. 763).—The regular monthly meeting of this lodge was held on Friday last, the 3rd inst. The W.M., Bro. J. W. Tempest, in the chair. Mr. Wm. Smith Gill was introduced in due form and duly initiated into the mysteries of the Craft. The charge to the newly initiated brother was ably given by our respected Past Master, Bro. J. T. V. Hardy. Bro. J. K. Lawton, having given satisfactory proofs of proficiency, was regularly passed to the degree of Fellow Craft. Other business of a private nature was amicably discussed and settled. The lodge was closed in concord at 9 p.m. Amongst the visiting brethren were the W.M. and W.M. elect of No. 90, Economy, Winchester; and several from Harmony, No. 342, Huddersfield.

SCOTLAND.

AYR.

MOTHER KILWINNING.—This ancient lodge held the annual meeting on the afternoon of Dec. 31st. Much disappointment was felt at the absence of Bro. Sir James Ferguson, who had made special arrangements for being present; but when the cause of the Most W.M.'s non-appearance became known, the sympathy of the brethren was loudly manifested, and the hope frequently expressed that he might soon recover from the effects of the untoward accident which had overtaken him. The chair was taken by Bro. Shedden Patrick, Esq., Proxy-Master. Bros. R. K. Barbour, and D. Murray Lyon having resigned the offices held by them respectively in the Mother Lodge—viz., Substitute-Master, and J.W.—the election of office-bearers was proceeded with, and resulted as follows:—Sir James Ferguson, Bart, M.P., M.W.G.M., and as such Prov

G.M. of Ayrshire; Hugh Conn, Dep. Master; John Barr, Provost of Ardrossan, Substitute Master; George Johnston, Redburn, P.M., and as such Past Prov. G.M. of Ayrshire; R. Shedden Patrick, Proxy Master; James Hendrie, S.W.; John Meikle, J.W.; Revs. Dr. Campbell, D. V. Thomson, George Corsan, and Robert Murray, Chaplains; J. Whinton, Treas.; Robert Wylie, Sec.; Adam Young and John Carruthers, J.D.; David Gemmel, S.S.; Thomas Young, Tyler. After the election the lodge dined together in their own hall, and in the evening met for the celebration of the Festival of St. Thomas—the Proxy Master in the chair, supported right and left by Bros. Dep. Master Conn, the Revs. D. V. Thomson, G. Corsan, and R. Murray; Bros. Orr, Copeland, Wylie, Sec.: Donaldson, Master of the Glasgow Lodge of Instruction; Whinton, Treas.; Lyon. Past J.W.; Kerr, Blair of Irvine, A. Hepburn, T. Conn, &c.,—the duties of S. and W. being efficiently performed by Bros. Hendrie and Meikle, and the orchestra, occupied by the masonic band, was ably led by Bro. T. Conn. There were deputations from lodges No. 22, 86, 124, 126, 149, 157, 169, 290, and 320—represented by Bros. Brown of Bellsbrae, J. Steven, John Imrie, David Hutcheson, A. Guthrie, Duncan Brown, William Caldwell, H. Shaw, James Stirrat, David Brown, R. K. Barbour, Dr. Gray, J.A. Campbell, J. Dick, Scott, Love, J. Craig, &c. Previous to harmonising in the "light," the Secretary, at the request of the A.G.M., Bro. Shedden Patrick, Edinburgh, read to the meeting a telegram which he had received that day from Sir James Fergusson, begging the brethren to excuse his absence, as he had been kicked on the head by a horse on Monday, and the doctor forbade his travelling. In our opinion the speech of the evening was that of the Acting Master of Irvine St. Andrew, Bro. J. A. Campbell, who, in a few eloquently expressed sentences, took first a retrospective view of masonry, and then a prospective; in which he was followed by Bro. Craig of Beith St. John, who, in alluding to the antiquity of the order, referred to the exhumation of Nineveh by Layard, when the F.C. and other marks were discovered upon many slabs found in the ruins of that ancient city. Among the toasts given during the night were—"Grand Lodge of Scotland," "Prov. Grand Lodge of Ayrshire, and Sir James Fergusson," "The Proxy Master," "Dep. Master Conn," "Bro. C. M. Donaldson, of Glasgow St. Marks," &c.; and after an agreeable evening had been spent the deputation retired, and the lodge was thereafter closed—every one, for many reasons, regretting the absence of the M.W.M. The meeting was one of the largest we have witnessed. The hall was elegantly decorated for the occasion, the walls being tastefully festooned with evergreens, which reflected the greatest praise on Mr. Sharp, gardener to the Earl of Eglington.

MAYBOLE ROYAL ARCH LODGE (No. 198), celebrated the annual festival of St. John, on Friday evening Dec. 27th, in the Carrick Academy. The meeting was presided over by Bro. T. Jack, R.W.M. After the usual loyal, patriotic, and brotherly toasts, deputations, some of them very large, were received from the following lodges—Nos. 124, 126, 133, 165, 204. Song, toast, and sentiment, filled up the pleasant passing hours, the Sons of Light rejoicing in harmony and true brotherly love. But even craftsmen's joys must end, and high twelve being proclaimed from the East, the R.W.M. gave "Happy to meet, and sorry to part, and happy to meet again."

AYR ST. PAUL.—Bro. William Livingston has been elected R.W.M. of this Lodge, and is supported by the principal past office-bearers. Robert Stevenson is S.W.; Thomas Watson, J.W.; Robert Winter, Treas.; J. C. McPhie, Sec.; Rev. Francis Rae, Chaplain; Andrew Tait, S.D.; Samuel Buchanan, J.D.; S. Cameron, I.G.; A. Haddow, B.B.; Hugh Muir, S.B.; J. Sharp, Decorator; A. Martin, Tyler. This election excited great interest, and took place in as large a meeting of members as we ever recollect seeing under St. Paul's roof. A. Hunter and D. M. Lyon were appointed Tellers, and assisted the Secretary in conducting the election. Among those supporting Bro. Livingston's claims to the chair were three Past Masters of the lodge, viz., Bros. John Lauchlan (the father of the lodge), Captain Fullarton, and Andrew Glass, and the major portion of last year's office-bearers. A special general meeting of the lodge was held on the 1st January, when an inquiry was made into the circumstances under which Bro. D. Murray Lyon had been initiated into that lodge. Bro. Andrew McGaan, D.M. of Ayr Kilwinning, having read the remit from the quarterly communication, parties were heard—after which, on the motion of Bro. Andrew Hunter, Depute Master of Ayr Royal Arch, it was unani-

mously resolved to exonerate Bro. Lyon from the charge brought against him—that of being indebted to his mother lodge. It was also, on the motion of the S.W. (Bro. Wm. Chambers) unanimously agreed to grant the lodge diploma to Bro. Lyon.

IRELAND.

GRAND LODGE.

PRESENTATION TO BRO. L. H. DEERING.

On Thursday, Jan. 2, at the ordinary meeting of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, the Right Worshipful J. F. Townsend, L.L.D., D.G.M., on the Throne, after disposing of the routine business, the following address was read from the Chair, and presented to L. H. Deering, Esq.:—

"To the Right Worshipful Lucius H. Deering, Representative of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana in the Grand Lodge of Ireland, and Secretary General of the Grand Council of Rites of Ireland."

"Right Worshipful Sir and Brother,—When you retired from the office of Deputy Grand Secretary of the Masonic Order in Ireland, the brethren who were entrusted with some of its most important offices expressed, both frequently and publicly, their acknowledgments of the services you had rendered to the society; and we believe that their opinion has been confirmed by the assent of all our brethren wherever the Grand Lodge of Ireland has its dependents and correspondents. Your faithful and zealous discharge of the duties of the Grand Secretary's office during the latter period of the life of the venerable John Fowler, convinced your brethren of your ability and industry so that on his removal from amongst us your nomination to the place he left vacant was expected as the just reward of your exertions, and your appointment to it was hailed with satisfaction by all who had any experience. Nor were our anticipations disappointed, for all your brethren have felt and appreciated the efficiency, integrity, and courtesy with which you fulfilled the duties of our Deputy Grand Secretary during the long period while you retained that office. But the expression of our good opinion is not the best proof of your activity and ability. Your services will be best evinced by the precision with which you carried on the correspondence of the Order, by the improvements you effected in its internal arrangement, and by the impetus and energy given to it throughout this country since the time you conducted its affairs: and we are convinced that you will deem these results of your exertions higher rewards than any in our power to bestow. Yet we desire thus to record our appreciation of your services, and our respect for your individual character, as well as our fraternal kindness and good will to one so deserving of those generous feelings, the bond of our ancient fraternity. We therefore pray you to accept the service of plate which we present to you herewith, assuring you of our best wishes for your welfare and prosperity.

Signed on behalf of the Committee,

"J. T. TOWNSEND, Chairman.

GEORGE HEPBURN, } Hon. Secs.
HENRY RICHARDS, }

"January 2, 1862."

The testimonial, which consisted of a magnificent tea service and cake basket, from the eminent house of Bro. Thomas Brunker, of Grafton-street, Dublin, was then handed to Bro. Deering amidst great demonstrations of approval on the part of an unusually large assemblage of the brethren, who were present to witness the interesting ceremony.

Bro. Deering then, in a very feeling manner, replied in the following terms:—

"Right Worshipful Sir and Brother.—For the kind and flattering address just read I beg you will accept my sincere and heartfelt thanks. It is true that at the time I was induced by our illustrious brethren, R.W. George Hoyte, then Deputy Grand Master, and Sir J. W. Hort, then Grand Secretary, to assist them in carrying out the duties appertaining to the Grand Secretary's office, many things were found to be in an unsatisfactory state. Our venerable and beloved brother John Fowler, being in the vale of years, was, through infirmity, unable to take an active part in the conduct of the affairs of the Order. He was shortly afterwards removed from amongst us, and having been called on to take his place, I then un-

hesitatingly declared 'that if the Almighty granted me health and strength, I would faithfully and efficiently discharge my duties without fear, favour, or affection.' My experience and active habits as a man of business assisted me much in carrying out this determination, and I look with honest pride and satisfaction to the improvements effected, which have proved most beneficial to the Grand Lodge, in having its laws respected and obeyed, its finances brought into an unprecedented state of prosperity, and its correspondence conducted with precision and punctuality. I refer with gratitude to the resolution unanimously passed by the Grand Lodge of Ireland at the time of my retirement from office, whereby it is placed on record that I had fulfilled the voluntary pledge I gave at the time of my appointment. I have at the same time to express my deep obligation to my valued friend, our much respected Brother Right Worshipful John F. Townsend, D.G.M., for the unwearied and active assistance and co-operation he afforded me. Nor can I omit to state that my old friend, our brother C. T. Walnesley, who was associated with me, shared in the labour, if not the responsibilities of the office, and I sincerely congratulate the Order on his having been appointed my successor. Although I have retired from official responsibility my love for Masonry is unabated, and my desire to serve it as keen as ever. I rejoice in being acknowledged a Freemason. All other societies and institutions have either crumbled away or become changed, but Freemasonry remains unchanged and unchangeable. It has stood the shock of ages; and those shafts of envy and calumny that have been and are still occasionally hurled against it cannot extinguish its original lamp, which burns brighter than ever, and shoots forth its genial rays to every land and every clime, being built on sure foundations, 'Faith, Hope, and Charity'—its entrance gates, 'Wisdom, Strength, and Beauty,' are protected by 'Truth, Justice, and Fidelity,' and its heralds trumpet forth, 'Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men.' I beg to offer my grateful thanks for the magnificent and costly service of plate now presented to me, which I accept, and will preserve as a valuable memento of your fraternal affection and regard; and when it shall please the Great Architect of the Universe to summon me home, I trust my posterity will guard it with pride as a testimonial of the united desire of the brethren of this Grand Lodge to record their sense of the services of one who was esteemed by them as having faithfully discharged his duty, and effected essential and lasting benefits to the Order. Much, however, as I value the sentiments conveyed by your flattering address, and the valuable testimonial which accompanies it, believe me I appreciate far more the kindly and fraternal feelings which I have experienced from the brethren since my official connexion with the Order, the remembrance of which will never be effaced from my memory. I have by that connexion secured the inestimable advantage of the personal regard and friendship of the brethren of our own land, and of those distant countries in every quarter of the globe where the sway of the Grand Lodge of Ireland is accepted and honoured.

WOLSEY'S PROCESSION TO COURT OF CHANCERY.—He issued out apparled all in red, in the habit of a cardinal, which was either of fine scarlet, or else of crimson satin, taffety damask, or catta, the best that he could get for money, and upon his head a round pillion, with a noble of black velvet set to the same in the inner side; he had also a tippet of fine sables about his neck, holding in his hand a fine orange, whereof the meat or substance within was taken out, and filled up again with the part of a sponge, wherein was vinegar and other confections against the pestilent airs, the which he most commonly smelt unto passing among the press, or else when he was pestered with many suitors. There was also borne before him—first, the Great Seal of England, and then his Cardinal's hat, by a nobleman or some worthy gentleman, right solemnly, bare-headed; and as soon as he was entered into his chamber of presence, where there was attending his coming to wait upon him to Westminster Hall, as well noblemen and other worthy gentlemen, as noblemen and gentlemen of his own family; thus passing forth with two great crosses of silver borne before him, with also two great pillars of silver, and his pursuivant-at-arms with a great mace of silver gilt; then his gentlemen ushers cried and said, "On my lords and masters, on before; make way for my lord's grace." Thus passed he down from his chamber to the Hall; and when he came down to the Hall

door, there was attendant for him his mule, trapped altogether in crimson velvet and gold stirrups. When he was mounted, with cross-bearers and pillar-bearers, also upon great horses trapped with fine scarlet, then marched he forward, with his train and furniture, in manner as I have declared, having about him fourteen footmen with gilt poleaxes in their hands; and then he went until he came to Westminster Hall door, and there alighted, and went after this manner up through the Hall, into the Chancery; howbeit, he would most commonly stay awhile at a bar made for him a little beneath the Chancery on the right hand, and then commune some time with the judges, and some time with other persons; and that done he would repair into the Chancery, sitting there till 11 of the clock, hearing suitors and determining of divers matters. And from thence he would divers times go into the star chamber, as occasion did serve, when he spared neither high nor low, but judged every one according to their merits and deserts.—*Lives of the Chancellors.*

THE WEEK.

THE COURT.—The Queen, as a rule, still remains in seclusion at Osborne, but on Monday her Majesty met her Privy Council at Osborne, when it was ordered that Parliament, which stood adjourned till the present time, should be further adjourned till the 6th of February, "then to meet for the dispatch of business."—The Prince of Wales will remain at Osborne with the Queen until Prince Alfred's return from British North America, which is expected to take place in the course of the present month. His Royal Highness will then proceed to the Holy Land, in accordance with the arrangements of his lamented father, the late Prince Consort.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.—In addition to the usual weekly return of deaths in the metropolis published by the Registrar General there has been issued a quarterly return of the deaths that have occurred during the last three months. In both the mortality contrasts favourably with the corresponding periods of last year. For the week the deaths were 1367, while the average of the last ten years, allowing for the increase of population, would be 1425. In the quarter the mortality was 15,866, which is rather higher than the corresponding quarter of last year, but which is still below the average. Owing to the mildness of the season the deaths from pulmonary complaints were very low.—An affecting tribute to the memory of the late Prince Consort has just been paid by her Majesty and his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. It was arranged some time ago that a memorial of the Great Exhibition of 1851, to be surmounted by a statue of the Queen, should be erected in the new Royal Horticultural Gardens at South Kensington. At a late meeting of the council of the society an autograph letter was received from the Prince of Wales, stating that her Majesty would feel it to be most hurtful to her feelings if her statue were to occupy the place which of right belonged to her lamented husband, who was the soul of the whole undertaking; and it was, therefore, her anxious desire, that instead of her statue, that of her beloved husband should surmount the memorial. The Prince modestly adds, that as a humble testimonial of his filial affection, he had sought and obtained permission of the Queen, his mother, to present the statue at his own cost.—It was determined, at an influentially attended meeting, held in Manchester, under the presidency of the Bishop of the diocese, to erect in that city "a fitting and enduring monument to perpetuate the memory" of the late Prince Consort.—Mr. Cole, of the South Kensington Museum, proposes, as a national tribute to the memory of the lamented Prince, that an "Industrial University, to be known throughout the world as the Albert University," should be founded, somewhat on the plan of the University of London.—Sir Charles Burrell, "the Father of the House of Commons," died on Saturday last. The venerable Baronet, who was in his 88th year, had represented Shoreham continuously from 1806 up to the time of his death. Mr. Harcourt, the member for Oxfordshire, who entered the house in the same year, died a week or two ago; and we are not aware that a member now remains who has occupied a seat for a longer period than Lord Palmerston, who was returned for Newport, in the Isle of Wight, in 1807.—On Wednesday, in the Central Criminal Court a poor woman named Mary Anne Hamilton was tried on a charge of murdering her infant child. It appeared that at the time the unfor-

tunate creature was in a state bordering upon starvation, and not morally responsible for her actions. The jury acquitted her on the ground of insanity, and she was ordered to be detained during her Majesty's pleasure. Alexander George Gray and William Oliver Gray, father and son, were charged with forgery and fraud. The particular charge which was gone into was that of feloniously altering a bill of lading for the delivery of a large quantity of alkali. The younger prisoner was acquitted, and the elder prisoner was found guilty, but strongly recommended to mercy. Mr. Baron Martin, in consideration of this recommendation, as well as of his age, sentenced him to nine months' hard labour.—Another accident has happened at a colliery—the Victoria Pit, Dukinfield. Two men were descending the shaft, when the chain of the balance rope gave way, and one of the men was seriously injured, but no life was lost.—The *Warrior* is now lying at anchor off Osborne, in attendance on her Majesty. It is proposed to light this Leviathan ship by gas, and also to place on board the necessary apparatus for producing electric light.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—Various German journals publish summarized versions of the answer which the Prussian Government has given to the proposals of the Saxon Minister, Baron von Beust, for a reform in the constitution of the Germanic Confederation. The Prussian Government entirely disapproves of the scheme.—Sicily is again disturbed by the reactionists, who have raised their banners at Castellamara. Troops had been dispatched against them from Palermo, the inhabitants of which city have offered to co-operate with the Government against the insurrectionary movement. The band of the reactionary chief Carbone had been dispersed.—Garibaldi, in accepting the presidency of the Rifle Association of Genoa, exhorts the members to prepare themselves to take up arms; "for the moment approaches when you will have to give fresh proofs of your fervour."—The French Chambers are not to meet till the 22th—a fortnight later than expected—the delay, it is said, being occasioned by M. Fould not being ready with his financial plans.—The Emperor Alexander has closed the University of St. Petersburg, and has dismissed all the professors and students. He has, however, permitted the students to continue their academical course at any other Russian University, and the professors may perhaps, "with the sanction of the authorities," be restored to their posts when the St. Petersburg University shall be re-opened under the new regulations which are to be framed for its government.

AMERICA.—The *Europa* arrived on Monday at Queenstown but she brought nothing definite respecting the Mason-Sliddell difficulty. During a debate in the Senate at Washington, several senators opposed a surrender of the Confederate Commissioners. On Wednesday the *City of Washington* arrived with the gratifying intelligence that the Washington Government had given up the Confederate Commissioners, and Lord Lyons, according to the Foreign-office despatch, was to receive these gentlemen when and where he pleased.—Simultaneously with the receipt of this most important and gratifying intelligence, we are apprised of new and vigorous measures of warlike character which are about to be instituted by the Federal Government. An expedition accompanied by an army of 12,000 men is about to sail from Annapolis, the object of which is to compel General Beauregard to divide his forces in Virginia, and thus to enable General McClellan the more surely to strike a blow. The mouth of the Charleston harbour has been effectually closed. Two supposed Confederate agents have been seized by Federal steamers on board of the *Eugenia Smith*, a schooner bearing the British flag, which may create another difficulty. This vessel was overhauled on the coast of Texas.—The text of the Prussian Government's note respecting the Trent affair has been published. Count Bernstorff declares that the seizure of the Confederate Commissioners on board the *Trent* was a violation of the right of neutrals, and that public opinion in Europe unanimously condemns it.—According to a letter from St. Petersburg, the Russian Government, since the seizure of the Confederate Commissioners on board the *Trent*, has "employed all its influence in favour of peace, and has recently taken fresh steps to the same end."—The note respecting the Trent affair, addressed by Count Rechberg to the Austrian Envoy at Washington, declares that in the opinion of the Austrian Cabinet, "according to the doctrines of international law which are adopted by all the powers, and which the American Government has itself often taken as a basis for its conduct, England could not, in the present case, re-

frain from protesting against the insult to her flag, and demanding a just reparation." The Confederate steamer *Sumter* arrived at Cadiz on Saturday. The American Consul solicited the Spanish authorities to refuse her permission to enter the port; but, after the orders of the Ministry at Madrid had been taken, she was allowed to come into the harbour, but was not saluted by the forts. The *Sumter* is said to have had on board 42 prisoners, the crews of three Federal merchant vessels which have been destroyed by this audacious and successful cruiser since she escaped from Martinique in spite of the presence of the Federal steamer *Iroquois*.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The intelligence from India brought by the Bombay mail is very satisfactory. The health of the country generally was good; trade and commerce were thriving; cotton was being abundantly planted, and peace pervaded the whole country. The North-West Provinces, so recently ravaged by famine, were covered with promising crops, and the people happy and contented. It is announced that the miscreant Nana Sahib has been captured at Kurrachee; there is some doubt of his identity, but the evidence in favour of it is very strong. The murderer of the late Major Burton and his sons has been hung at Kotah, the scene of his crimes. Orders had been issued for the creation of a chief commissioner of the central provinces.—Accounts from Peking state that the new Celestial Emperor has arrived in his capital, and has taken measures which promise well for the maintenance of amicable relations between China and the European powers. Prince Kung, who is known to advocate a strict observance of the stipulations contained in the Treaty of Peking, has been appointed "Regent of the Empire;" and the Supreme Council, which was composed of men attached to old Chinese ideas, and hostile to commerce and intercourse with Europeans, has been dissolved. This administrative revolution has not been as bloodless as a ministerial crisis in Europe, for the President of the Finance Department has been publicly executed, and two other officials have been compelled to commit suicide.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

TO SUBSCRIBERS AND OTHERS.—All remittances by cheque, post-office orders, &c., are to be made payable to the Proprietor, Mr. William Smith, C.E., 19, Salisbury-street, Strand.

COMMUNICATIONS for the EDITOR to be addressed to H. G. Warren, Esq., Salisbury-street, Strand.

ALL ORDERS OR Communications with respect to the publishing department to be addressed to the publisher, 19, Salisbury-street, Strand.

A. B. C.—The Scottish and the Irish Calendars may be both obtained from Bro. Spencer, Great Queen Street.

J. W.—We cannot tell which is the best and cheapest Masonic Jeweller. We do not believe that the cheapest is always the best.

S. S.—Signs and Symbols are best explained in lodge. We certainly cannot explain Masonic signs in the pages of the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE.

NONPLUS is inexplicable. We have no idea what he means.

J. T. R.—The last Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV., was initiated in 1787.

FREEMASON'S HALL.—The first stone was laid in 1775.

CURIOS.—Bro. Preston, the founder of the Prestonian Lecture, died in 1819.

P. G. M.—His late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, died on April 21, 1843. The Grand Festival consequently was not held that year. We never heard what became of the amount subscribed by the Grand Stewards. We supposed they obtained the honour without the expense.

P. M.—You have no authority in a lodge of which you become a joining member, in right of having passed through the chair in another lodge. You are a Past Master in the lodge, but not of the lodge, and are eligible for the Master's chair without serving any other office in the lodge.