

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1865.

### THE PAST MASTER'S DEGREE.

Our attention has been called to an irregularity which exists in some parts of the country, and to which we would particularly direct the attention of the Provincial Grand Masters, viz., the conferring of what is called the Past Master's degree on brethren who have not been elected to the chair; and, under the pretence of their being Past Masters, allowing them to be present at the ceremony of installation. Nothing can be more opposed to the Constitutions; and should any brother be brought before Grand Lodge for conferring the degree, he would most assuredly meet with the strongest expression of its displeasure, if not deprivation of his Masonic privileges. The truth is the Past Master's degree does not exist in the English system at all; and though in Scotland, and some other countries, it is given as a preliminary to the Royal Arch, because all Arch Masons must previously be Past Masters (which is not necessary in England), it never, even in those countries, gives any rank in the Craft, nor would such a Past Master be allowed to be present at a Board of Installed Masters. On this subject Dr. Oliver says that no English Mason having taken the degree of Past Master abroad, as a preliminary to the Royal Arch, "can wear the apron and jewel of a Past Master; for the law distinctly provides that no brother can possibly claim or enjoy the privilege of a Past Master until he has *actually served* the office of Worshipful Master for one complete year." The Rev. Doctor describes the attempt of such brethren to be present at a Board of Installed Masters as an "intrusion;" and declares that our "present laws are too stringent to admit of any such irregularities." They ought to be, but they are not, owing to the want of proper supervision by the governing authorities. Dr. Oliver further informs us, that even in the United States, where the degree is given, they make a broad distinction between what they call *actual* and *virtual* Past Masters.

Dr. Oliver only speaks of Masons who have taken the degree abroad (and in a Masonic sense, Ireland and Scotland must be treated as foreign jurisdictions), evidently never dreaming that any brother would dare to confer the degree in this country in the face of the "Book of Constitutions," which in its very commencement declares "that pure Antient Masonry consists of three

degrees, and no more, viz., those of the Entered Apprentice, the Fellow Craft, and the Master Mason, including the Supreme Order of the Royal Arch;" and above all, in direct violation of the obligation which every Master takes at his installation, with regard to his non-conferring or allowing of the conferring of irregular degrees.

We trust we have said enough to direct attention to the practice of conferring in English lodges the Past Master's degree, to ensure its being put down with a firm hand. We have purposely made our remarks general, without applying them to any particular lodge or province; but we hope they will not, on that account, have the less effect, and that those brethren who have erred (we believe in ignorance of the law, though that is no excuse for a brother who has filled the chair of a lodge, and ought, therefore, to have made himself acquainted at least with the general purport of the "Book of Constitutions,") will now do their best to repair the mischief they have caused, and discountenance any such irregularities in the future.

### HONORARY MEMBERS.

(From a Correspondent.)

The question as to the position of honorary members in lodges does not seem to have been much advanced towards a solution by the declaration (for it is no decision) of the last Grand Lodge; and it is scarcely probable that the Craft will—certainly not desirable that the Craft should—allow this question, now that it has been fairly mooted, to remain in its present unsatisfactory state. As we are taught that Masonry is universal, and consequently that the precepts and tenets of Masonry are (or ought to be) uniform wherever Masonry is practised, we should be led to expect that Masonic law and jurisprudence would be equally uniform—at least in its main principles and provisions. But this is far from being the case; and, moreover, a very slight acquaintance with Masonic practice in different countries will abundantly prove that the tendency of Masonic action at present is to produce an always increasing divergence between the laws and practice of the various Masonic legislative bodies which now cover nearly the whole habitable world. Nor can it well be otherwise when we see that, whenever a new question is started, or an old law requires elucidation, each Grand Lodge legislates without any reference to the already existing practice or laws

adopted and acted upon by other Grand Lodges. But surely this ought not to be.

The political world, composed as it is of totally independent nations, claiming no common origin, and which does not pretend to anything like uniformity of law or precept, has nevertheless felt the necessity in many cases of assimilating the principles affecting all major questions of universal application, and has gradually established a code of international law.

Freemasonry—though claiming a common and sole origin, as well as uniform fundamental principles (by *law* as immutable as those of the Medes and Persians)—though claiming for its members throughout the universe to belong to one common and sole family, has nothing of the kind, and each Grand Lodge acts and legislates as if no other Grand Lodges were in existence.

That confusion, conflicts—in fact, that a state of anarchy must often arise from such a state of things—is self-evident. A reference to the relations existing between English, Scotch, and Irish Masons in the colonies and dependencies of Great Britain, as they have been laid before the Masonic public, as well in the columns of this MAGAZINE, as in the Quarterly Communications of Grand Lodge, is all-sufficient.

On a former occasion, in particular reference to a question of some importance, much debated upon in your columns, I ventured to express the opinion that, before Grand Lodge legislated on any question, it would be advisable and highly advantageous to ascertain what were the laws or customs adopted, and acted upon, by other Grand Lodges.

As regards the status of honorary members in lodges—the question now before us—I venture to reiterate that opinion.

It may therefore be of use, or at least of interest, to state from personal experience, rather than from an examination of the written law, what is the position of honorary members in Swiss and French lodges.

The Constitutions of the Grand Lodge of Switzerland, although recognising and legislating for honorary members of Grand Lodge, do not allude to, or legislate for, honorary members of private lodges; and naturally so, as honorary membership of a lodge confers no rank or privilege out of the individual lodge itself.

Honorary members of lodges, however, exist—are universally recognised—and their position is pretty

generally and sufficiently clearly established by practice and custom.

Being myself an honorary member of several Swiss lodges, I have ever felt it to be Masonic tact not to speak or vote upon any question, particularly any question of a mere local nature, or unless invited to do so by the Worshipful Master, whatever my privilege as honorary member might be; and I should therefore, perhaps, have been unable to state what those privileges really were, had it not been for a personal incident that occurred last year.

A new lodge was being formed in a neighbouring town, and the brethren composing it requested me to be their first Worshipful Master. As in Switzerland, by law, no Mason can be active (subscribing) member of more than one Swiss lodge, it was necessary for me to apply for my demit from the lodge to which I then belonged. Certain reasons made that lodge very unwilling to grant me a demit for the purpose stated, and months passed before it was granted. In the meantime, a proposition was made—which was, however, for other reasons unacceptable—that the new lodge should make me an honorary member, and then elect me to the chair; and this proposition was backed by the Grand Master.

It is thus evident that in Switzerland—there being no law to the contrary—an honorary member can accept office. I doubt, however, whether this practice would be generally expedient; at least, the occasion for it must be of a very peculiar nature—as, indeed, it was in this case. As to the right of voting on ballots either for initiation or elections, I cannot speak with such certainty. I have, I think, voted on initiations, but never at elections; and as I have stated, it is clearly Masonic tact, whatever may be the right, for an honorary member, in all ordinary cases, to abstain from voting.

From this it is clear that in Swiss lodges an honorary member, when present, has virtually all the rights and privileges of an active (subscribing) member, the only difference being that he is exempted from all, otherwise obligatory, financial burdens.

In respect to the law in France—for I believe it to be *law*—a personal experience of my own will clearly establish the position of honorary members in French lodges.

I happened to pass two consecutive winters, and part of the following summer, in a small town in

the South of France, where there was a lodge, and I attended it, by invitation, as regularly as I could. I assisted at their "Fête de St. Jean, Solstice d'Hiver," when the annual word was to be communicated (not annuel—a password peculiar to each Grand Lodge abroad, changed every year; communicated with great secrecy in open lodge to each member of the lodge, without which visiting brethren of the lodges of the jurisdiction may be refused admittance); this password is never communicated to foreign visiting brethren. On my rising to leave the lodge, I was requested not to leave the precincts, and in about five minutes a deputation requested me to re-enter the lodge, when the Worshipful Master informed me that, in order to be able legally to communicate the word to me, the lodge had, then and there, unanimously voted me an honorary member, and that in that quality I was entitled to receive the communication. On proceeding afterwards to the election of officers, the Worshipful Master informed me that, as an honorary member, I was entitled to vote on that, as on all other questions, and he urged me to do so. I need scarcely state that I declined on that occasion to exercise the right of voting, although I generally voted subsequently on matters of more general import. Whether, however, honorary members can take office in foreign lodges, I am unable to state. I must observe that the Worshipful Master of the lodge in question was an experienced Mason (18°) and well acquainted, as every Master of a French lodge *must* be, with the *then* provisions of French Masonic regulations.

I quite agree with that part of Bro. Dr. Oliver's statement, quoted in the leading article of the *MAGAZINE* of the 31st December, that, "although the law is silent regarding his (an honorary member's) privileges, we think the common sense view of the case would assign to such a one the same privileges in the lodge, when he is present, as are enjoyed by a subscriber; else of what value is the membership?"

Alas! how seldom does *common sense* influence the decisions of any Grand Lodge!

In respect to the question as to whether an honorary member of a lodge must be a subscribing member to some other lodge, I must answer that such is virtually the law in Switzerland, but arising from other laws affecting membership.

No Mason in Switzerland can be active (subscribing) member of more than one Swiss lodge

A member withdrawing from his lodge, unless it is expressly to join another, or a member excluded from a lodge, ceases to be an active Mason—in fact, for all intent and purpose, withdraws from the Craft; and if an honorary member of other lodges, he equally ceases to be a member of them, and his name will be erased from all subsequent lists of members. This affects only Swiss Masons within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Switzerland; but foreign brethren, even when living in Switzerland, are not affected by it. There are many other points in connection with the foregoing which it would not be uninteresting to touch upon; but this communication has already exceeded the limits I proposed, and I will therefore add no more.

R. T. S.

Berne, January 3rd, 1865.

#### FREEMASONRY IN DENMARK.

A heavy blow was inflicted on Danish Masonry through the death of King Frederick VII., who had held the dignity of Grand Master during his reign, and endeavoured by every means to further the interests of the Craft, which derived an invaluable benefit from being protected by the royal purple. Upon his demise, in accordance with the statutes by which the Order is governed, all activity was prohibited as long as the Grand Master's chair was vacant. The present King does not belong to the Craft, and declined joining it, in spite of numerous invitations from many quarters; and several months were wasted while the Grand Council could not agree as to the brother upon whom the dignity should be conferred. At length, a motion was made to resume at least the operations of the St. Johannis Lodge pending the contest; but the motion failed, it being considered compulsory to strictly adhere to the letter of the law, and thus an unspeakable damage was inflicted on the cause of human progress by the entire suspension of Masonic labours during the season of 1863-4. The electoral contest was very serious, there being no end of candidates to the highest dignity in the Craft; but *non ex quovis ligno fit Mercurius*. At last, the jealousies among the brethren were fairly overcome, and in May Bro. Brastrup, the highest official of the chapter, was elected Grand Master, at the urgent instance of the St. Johannis Lodge. The next difficulty arose with respect to the forms to be observed at his inauguration, it being deemed necessary that the oath of allegiance should be taken by *all* brethren in a public lodge; and much time was wasted with the ritual that had to be gone through on that occasion. In the meantime, an obituary lodge was celebrated in May, by the St. Johannis Lodge, for the illustrious deceased

brother. At this lodge Bros. Otto, W.M., and Block-Suhr, Orator, addressed the audience on the merits of the lamented royal brother. A cantata, written by Bro. Otto, and composed by Bro. Schjott, was sung; and a beautiful commemoration coronet was presented, on behalf of the Swedish brethren, by Bro. Jungbeck, of Malmo. At the commencement of June last year, the solemn inauguration of the Grand Master took place. Bro. Blixen-Finecke, the so-called Stadt-holder of the province, presided, and Bro. Gad, the so-called Stuart's Master, introduced Bro. Brastrup, and delivered a lengthy address. The usual ceremonies having been gone through, the new Grand Master received the oath of allegiance from all brethren present, and was finally saluted with the usual honours. The St. Johannis Lodge was thus enabled to celebrate St. John's Day as usual.

The correspondent of the *Freimaurer Zeitung*, to which we are indebted for the above information, thinks that the operations of the St. Johannis Lodge will be resumed this winter with great *éclat*; but the Chapter Lodge will have to suspend its operations still further, its premises in Frederiksberger Slot having been taken by the Secretary of War for the erection of a military hospital, and all decorations removed. As regards the labours of the St. Andrew's Lodge, as a transition to the highest degrees, it all depends upon the Masters of the Johannian rite, whether they mean to be promoted therein or not. The connection of the St. Johannis Lodge with the sister Grand Lodges of Stockholm and Berlin was entirely broken off through the unfortunate war that raged between Germany and Denmark; of late, however, official communications have been transmitted to these Grand Lodges with reference to the modifications the Masonic body has undergone in Denmark since November, 1863. The St. Johannis Lodge, of Flensburg (Schleswig), that had been founded in the summer of 1863, had, of course, suspended its labours during the war; and as most of its officials had been expelled, it is not expected to recover from this disastrous blow.

#### STATISTICS OF FREEMASONRY.

In this year's "Kalender für Freimaurer," edited by Herr van Dalen, we notice a "General Survey of Freemasonry on the Surface of the Globe," from which we excerpt the following interesting items:—

There are at present 74 Grand Lodges in operation throughout the civilised world, viz.:—

1. The Grand National Mutter Lodge zu den drei Weltkugeln, at Berlin, founded June 24, 1744, with 102 St. John's lodges and 62 of the Scottish rite.

2. The Grand Landes Loge for Germany, in Berlin, established 1770, confirmed June 16, 1774, with 5 provincial, 69 St. John's, and 21 St. Andrew lodges.

3. The Grand Lodge for Prussia, Berlin, called Royal York zur Freundschaft, founded 1760, established as Grand Lodge June 11, 1798, with 1 provincial, 28 St. John's, and 7 internal Orients.

4. The Grand Lodge of Hamburg, founded as a provincial lodge of England on October 30, 1740, and declared an independent Grand Lodge February 3, 1811, with 25 lodges.

5. The Grand Lodge zur Sonne, of Baireuth, founded January 2, 1811, with 17 lodges.

6. The Grand Landes Lodge for Saxony, Dresden, founded September 11, 1811, with 17 lodges.

7. The Grossloge des eklektischen Freimaurerbundes, Frankfort-on-the-Maine, founded March 18, 1783, declared a Grand Lodge 1823, with 10 lodges.

8. The Grand Lodge for the kingdom of Hanover, founded January 22, 1818, with 23 lodges.

9. The Grossloge des Freimaurerbundes zur Eintracht, Darmstadt, erected March 26, 1846, with 8 lodges.

These 9 Grand Lodges comprise an aggregate of 388 lodges for Germany.

10. The Alpina Grand Lodge for Switzerland, sitting at Berne till 1868, with 26 lodges.

11. The United Grand Lodge of the Free and Accepted Masons of England, in London, founded 1717, with 42 provincial lodges in England, 18 in the colonies, and 993 operative lodges.

12. The Grand Lodge of Scotland, founded November 30, 1736, with 39 provincial and 310 operative lodges.

13. The Grand Lodge of Ireland, founded 1730, with 10 provincial and 300 operative lodges.

14. The Groot-Oosten, of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in the Hague, founded December 27, 1756, with 39 lodges in Europe and 12 in the colonies.

15. The Suprême Conseil Maçonnique for the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, at Luxemburg, with 2 lodges (*Parturiunt montes*).

16. The Grand Land Lodge for Sweden, Stockholm, with 3 provincial, 2 Stuart, 7 St. Andrew, and 12 St. John lodges, one of which is in the East Indies.

17. The Grand Land Lodge for Denmark, Copenhagen, with 6 St. John's and 2 St. Andrew lodges.

18. The Grand Orient of France, Paris, founded 1755, with 172 lodges.

19. The Supreme Council of France, with 50 lodges.

20. The Grand Orient of Belgium, Brussels.

21. The Supreme Council of Belgium, Brussels, with 13 lodges.

22. The Grand Lodge for Italy, at Turin, with 77 lodges.

23. The Grand Lodge for Portugal, Lisbon.

24-64. The Grand Lodges of the United States of North America.

65. The Grand Lodge of Canada, Montreal, with 139 lodges.

66. The Grand Orient of Peru, Lima.

67. The Grand Orient of the Republic of Chili, Valparaiso, with 4 lodges.

68. The Grand Orient of Brazil, Rio de Janeiro, with 69 lodges.

69. The Grand National Orient of the Republic of Venezuela, Caraccas, with 15 lodges.

70. The Grand Lodge of New Granada, Carthagena.

71. The Grand Lodge of the Republic of Uruguay, Monte Video, with 2 chapters and 17 lodges.

72. The Grand Orient of the Argentine Republic, Buenos Ayres.

73. The Grand Orient of Hayti, Port au Prince.

74. The Grand Orient of Cuba, Colon.

#### THE STORY OF A WOOD-CARVER AT ST. PAUL'S.

More than once we have received from obliging correspondents a copy of a manuscript said to be in the British Museum. It purports to be a letter written by an ingenious country lad, Philip Wood, from London, in 1669, to his "sweet mistress,

Hannah Haybittle," only daughter of Ralph Haybittle, at Sudbury, describing the means he adopted to procure employment as a carver at the works in St. Paul's Cathedral, then erecting by Sir Christopher Wren, and runs thus:—

"No. 9, Ivy-lane, London,  
"September 3, 1669.

"Dearest Hannah, my sweet Mistress,—Pray God that this may find my own sweet heart and lyfe well. I hope that James Herbert put into your hands one letter which I sent. I gave him the letter myself, and he promised most faithfully to find occasion to convey it to you. I know, my dear Hannah, you think it both hard and wrong to hide anything from the knowledge of so kind a father as yours. The waggon returns into London on Tuesday, so I went to the yard in Bishopsgate, and waited for it to arrive. At last I heard the bells; and Jim Herbert, as he turned under the gateway, smiled at me pleasantly, and he said, 'Wait a bit, young chap, I have somewhat to say to thee.' After a while he came to me, and told me how he met you walking on the croft, with your maid Susan, and how he contrived to give you my packet unseen of her. To think of such craft under a waggoner his frock! But no letter from you. He says that you looked well, and seemed happy to receive my letter, and I am contented. But had you no opportunities to write one line? I know how it is, dear Hannah; you dislike any artifice. Indeed, it is hardly right for me, who owe so much to your good father, even the abilities to write this, as he sent me, a poor orphan, to the free school—to tempt you in this matter.

"I can no longer put off telling you the good news. God has, indeed, been good to us. Little did I expect such happiness when I left Sudbury last May. That morning, when I looked for the last time from the hill, I thought my heart would surely burst, and at one moment I was inclined to turn back; but then came to my mind what kind neighbour Smith should say she heard your father say about London; so I plucked up courage, and walked very fast over the Tye. Dear Hannah, it is a very sad lyfe to be alone in a great city. At Sudbury, I did contrive to see you, though at a distance, every day; and I could walk in the pleasant fields, and think about you, and read Master Shakspear his plays which you gave me, and which trulie have been, latterlie, with my Bible, my onlie comforte. In the evening I could pass your house to catch a glimpse of your shadowe on your casement, or to hear your spinnet sounding; and sometimes I found the neighbours showing the carvings to a farmer or two who had been at the market; and it was sweete to my poor vain heart to hear them tell how the rich merchant, Master Haybittle, retired from London to his native town, and bought a house, and employed a poor young man who showed some taste for such matters, to carve upon the woodwork elephants and lions, and other wonderful beasts from the distant lands where he used to send merchandise. Then all said the carver must go up to London and become a great man.

"Well, I got to London, but no one would employ me, and my little pittance of money got lower and lower; and I used, for want of employment, to go to the Churchyard of St. Paul, and watch the building, which will certainlie be one of the wonders of the

world. Suddenly it struck me one day, that they would surelie put into such a grand building carvings, such as I have often seen at Melford and the other churches; and I spoke humbly to the foreman, but they repulsed me, saying, 'We want no hedge carpenters here.' Nevertheless, I went day after day to look on at a distance; and a week yesterday, as I stood as usual, in great admiration, a gentleman approached, with papers in his hand, and he talked with the workpeople; and at last his eye fell on me, and he said to the foreman, 'What does that young man want? I will not have any person about here unless they have business.' And the foreman answered, 'Please you, Sir Christopher, he is a country fellow, who troubles us to give him some of the carving work to do.' On this the gentleman, who I then knew to be the great architect, Wren, beckoned me towards him, and said, 'Friend, you want carving work. What have you used to carve?' Hannah! indeed you will hardly credit it, but I was so confused that, forgetting all but what I earned my bread by whilst I was in the country, I answered, stammeringlie, 'Please, your Worship, Sir Christopher, I have been used to carve troughs.' 'Troughs,' said he, 'then carve me, as a specimen of your skill, a sow and pigs; it will be something in your line; and bring it to me this day week. I shall be here.' On which he went away smiling, and all the foremen and workpeople burst into loud laughter.

"I do not know how I reached my lodgings, but when I did I threw myself on the bed, and shed bitter tears, and reproached myself for losing such an opportunitie of explaining what I had done on your father his house. In the evening the good Quaker woman, whose back-garret I rent, came upstairs, and, entering my room, said, 'Friend Philip, I have not seen thee since morning; I feared thou wert ill; see, I have brought thee some broth.' But I could not touch it; so she said, 'Tell me, I pray thee, thy trouble; it may be I can help thee.' So I told her, and she said, 'Thou art wrong, for if the man who is building that great steeple-house requires such and such a thing done, why, if thou really hast skill, it will be showed as well in that as in any other matter.' Her words were comforting to me, and I sat up on the bed, and ate the broth; and then I took my last guinea, and I went out and bought a block of pear-tree wood, and worked at my task continually; and yesterday morning I dressed myself in my best, and wrapping it an apron, borrowed from my landlady, I went to the building. The workpeople jeered me, and pressed very much that I should show it to them, but on no account would I do so. I waited two or three hours, and then it was rumoured that Sir Christopher Wren was arrived with a party of the quality, to whom he was showing the building. At last he and the rest passed where I stood, but when I would have gone forward to speak with him, the foreman and others would have hindered me, saying, this is not the proper time; you may see that Sir Christopher is otherwise engaged.' But necessity made me then bolder, and I said, 'He himself appointed me this morning,' and I pressed through them. Directly his eye caught me, he beckoned, and I went towards him, and I bowed and undid the apron, and presented the carving to him. For a minute he held it in his hand, —Oh! deare Hannah! what an anxious minute!—

and then said, 'I engage you, young man; attend at my office to-morrow forenoon.' Then he walked on with the party, still holding the sow and pigs in his hand; but when he got a little distance, he turned round, and said, 'Wait until we pass back.' So I waited; and, when they returned, Sir Christopher came up to me, and said, 'Mr. Addison (I think he said 'Addison' or 'Addington') wishes to keep your carving, and requests me to give you ten guineas for it.' I bowed, and then he said, 'I fear I did you some injustice, young man; but a great national work is entrusted to my care, and it is my solemn duty to mind that no part of the work falls into inefficient hands. Mind and attend me to-morrow.' So I bowed, and ran home, and my kind landlady was also overjoyed.

"This morning I have been at the office, and I am indeed engaged to do carving in this most wonderful building.

"I leave at your discretion to acquaint your father of this matter, and if you would write to me only one line, it would increase the happiness of, Deare Hannah, your faithful servante untill deathe,

"PHILIP WOOD."

It is added,—

"The following notice of Wood's further career appears in the Report of the Commissioners of Public Works, respecting the building of St. Paul's Cathedral:—

'Philip Haybittle, subpoenaed from Sudbury, Suffolk, deposed that he received certain sums of large amount, as per receipts, given during the years 1701-2-3-4-5-6-7, for carved work in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul. On inquiry from their honours the Commissioners, respecting the difference betwixt his name and the name on the various receipts, the said Philip Haybittle deposed that he married Hannah, only daughter of Ralph Haybittle, some time a merchant in Cheapside, and by the terms of the will of his said father-in-law, he was obliged to change his name.'

The story would seem to be all untrue, but it is sufficiently interesting to excuse us for finding room for it. At the date given, 1669, nothing had been done towards the rebuilding of the cathedral, the first stone of which was not laid until 1675.—*The Builder*.

#### MASONIC PRAYER.

The following prayer was written and offered at the Centenary meeting of the Caledonian Lodge (No. 134), Nov. 15, 1864, by Rev. W. J. Skilton, M.A., Chaplain:—

Almighty and Eternal God, Supreme Architect and Ruler of the Universe, the Source of light and of life and of knowledge, we, Thy humble servants, reverently adore Thee.

We worship before Thy throne, and praise Thee for Thy greatness and goodness, for Thy majesty and Thy might, for Thy wisdom and Thy truth. Accept our hearty thanksgivings for the many tokens of Thy favour bestowed upon our most ancient and most honourable Order. Assisted by Thy divine wisdom, and in obedience to Thy command, our great Master, King Solomon, caused a material temple of exceeding magnificence to be built to Thy honour. After his example, and under Thy guidance, our fathers in the Craft have raised upon the firm foundation of truth a nobler temple to Thy glory—a mystical temple, whose elements are not subject to decay, and adorned with the imperishable beauty of

moral and social virtue. With all humility and reverence we thank Thee that we have been permitted to carry on their work and to share their labours. With grateful recollection we remember that Thy care and providence have preserved and given prosperity to our Order through the long years of an eventful past, that great kings, and mighty princes and powerful nobles, and men renowned for their intellect and their goodness, have stood in our ranks, that our brotherhood has spread throughout the nations of the earth, and become co-extensive with the limits of the world. We supplicate the continuance of Thy all-powerful aid and protection. Cleanse this temple of Thy truth, of pure virtue, of strong charity, from all that is false, from all that is dishonourable and impure, from all that is selfish, from all that is unworthy to be found within its walls.

Stablish its foundation, strengthen its pillars, beautify its courts, and make it to be more and more a place where Thy holy name is honoured and the source of benefit and blessing to mankind. But on this day we are more especially bound to praise Thee for the tokens of Thy favour bestowed upon the lodge to which we belong. Through the long course of one hundred years Thou hast granted to it preservation and support; and now mature in age, yet vigorous in power, and renewed in its life, grateful for the past, rejoicing in the present, and hopeful for the future, in our persons is it present before Thee, to implore the continuance of Thy protection, and to consecrate itself anew to Thy service. Pour down upon us, we beseech Thee, the dew of Thy blessing. Give to every one among us readiness, and wisdom, and strength, duly to perform his allotted work. Impart Thy grace to us, that we may ever be faithful to our great and solemn obligations. May we ever be ready to greet each other as brethren. Make us to run swiftly in rendering to each other mutual support in all just and lawful undertakings. Cause us in our daily supplications to be mindful of a brother's welfare. Enable us to keep inviolate the right confidences which a brother shall repose in us. May we never shrink from the vindication of a brother's honour in his absence, and may we be ever linked together in one chain, indivisible, of sincere affection, brotherly love, timely relief, and uncompromising truth. Finally, ever preserve us steadfast in the practice of all the pure and noble principles which Masonry inculcates.

Strengthen us with fortitude in every hour of trial; conduct us safely through the intricate windings of this mortal life; and in the end of it instruct us how to die. Thus known by our upright intentions, our level steps, and square actions, mercifully grant that we may be prepared to pass from labour to refreshment, from earth to heaven, from the outer court to the inner sanctuary, the Holy of Holies, the glorious lodge-room above, wherein Thou, the Great Architect of the Universe, livest and reignest now, henceforth and for evermore. So mote it be.

#### MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

##### RESUSCITATION OF THE LEWIS.

As the extracts bearing upon Masonic matters, from Smiles's *Lives of Engineers*, which were inserted in last week's number, have met with several approvals, I now proceed to select more from the second volume. Speaking of Rudyerd's—that is, the second Eddystone lighthouse—Smeaton, the builder of the present structure, says (*vide note*, p. 22) "that the instrument now called the Lewis, though an invention of old date, was for the first time made use of by Rudyerd in fixing his iron branches firmly to the rock." This was about the year 1706, and I am inclined to think its newly-discovered powers were

much spoken of; hence it was included among the symbols of Freemasonry, which, in 1717, underwent a complete revision.—M. C.

#### THE TRACING BOARD.

In his account of Mr. Smeaton's erection of the Eddystone lighthouse, Mr. Smiles says (page 36, note): "Mr. Smeaton had considerable difficulty in finding a room with a floor sufficiently large on which to fit all the moulds together in the order in which they were to be permanently fixed. The engineer applied to the mayor of Plymouth for the use of the Guildhall for the purpose, but he was refused on the pretence that the chalk-lines would spoil the floor. He was also refused the use of the assembly-rooms for some similar reason."—M. C.

#### MARKED, SQUARED, AND NUMBERED.

Mr. Smeaton seems to have followed a plan that Freemasons know something of. Mr. Smiles (page 38) tells us: "The manner in which the stones were prepared in the yard, arranged in courses, and brought off in the vessels, so that they could be landed in their proper order and fixed in their proper places, was simple and effective. When the separate pieces of which a course was to consist were hewn, they were all brought together in the work-yard, fitted upon the platform in the exact sites they were to occupy in the building, and so marked and numbered that they could readily be restored to their proper relative positions. So much preliminary care having been taken, no difficulty or confusion occurred in the use of the materials, whilst the progress of the building was also greatly accelerated." The foregoing needs no comment.—M. C.

#### PROFESSOR ROBISON.

Professor Robison wrote a well-known book against Freemasons and the Illuminati. It is desirable we should learn all we can of our detractors, as well as our eulogists, and here are some items, from Smiles's *Life of John Rennie* (vol. ii. of *Lives of Engineers*), which speak of Professor Robison. "In 1793, he had the advantage of much close personal intercourse with his old friend the professor, who paid him a visit at his house in London for the express purpose of conferring with him upon mechanical subjects. In the letter announcing the object of his visit, Dr. Robison candidly avowed that it was in order 'that he might extract as much information from him as possible.' The doctor had undertaken to prepare the articles on 'Mechanics' for the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, and he believed he should be enabled to impart an additional value to his writings by throwing upon them the light of Rennie's strong practical judgment. He proposed to take a lodging in the immediate neighbourhood of Rennie's house, then in the Great Surrey-road, and to board with him during the day; but Rennie would not listen to this proposal, and insisted on being the professor's entertainer during the period of his visit." Mr. Smiles then goes on to tell us that one of the doctor's points was to discuss the theory of the equilibrium of arches, but this is better omitted here; and only quoting the close, we find—"when the doctor returned to his Edinburgh labours, he carried with him the cordial affection and respect of the engineer, who continued to keep up a correspondence with him until the close of his life." Mr. Smiles says in a footnote (page 172), "Dr

Robison was the first contributor to the *Encyclopædia* who was really a man of science, and whose articles were above the rank of mere compilations. He sought information from all quarters—searched the works of foreign writers, and consulted men of practical eminence, such as Rennie, to whom he could obtain access, and extraordinary value was thus imparted to his articles."

With such a character for talent, no doubt Robison was really a very dangerous foe to Freemasonry at the time in which he wrote; but as his book has really done little or no harm to the Order—although occasionally quoted, even now, by adverse critics—it is quite as well to know something of the individual who was once so popular an authority against us.—M. C.

#### TELFORD'S MARK.

In the life of Telford we read (page 301)—"His apprenticeship over, Telford went on working as a journeyman at Langholm, his wages at the time being only eighteen-pence a day. What was called the New Town was then in course of erection, and there are houses still pointed out in it, the walls of which Telford helped to put together. In the town are three arched door heads of a more ornamental character than the rest, of Telford's hewing; for he was already beginning to set up his pretensions as a Craftsman, and took pride in pointing to the superior handiwork which proceeded from his chisel. About the same time the bridge connecting the Old with the New Town was built across the Esk at Langholm, and upon that structure he was also employed. Many of the stones in it were hewn by his hand, and on several of the blocks forming the land-breast his tool mark is still to be seen."—M. C.



#### TELFORD'S LODGE FITTINGS.

Telford, having completed his work on Somerset House, was foreman of the Masons at Portsmouth; and in a letter dated Portsmouth Dockyard, Feb. 1, 1786, Mr. Smiles says:—"At the same time he states that he is taking great delight in Freemasonry, and is about to have a lodge-room at the George Inn fitted up after his plans and under his direction." What do the Portsmouth lodges know about this? May it be reasonably hoped that some member will communicate the particulars, either from report or the lodge minutes? We know absolutely nothing of the eminent men who have been members of the Craft, and our ignorance on such matters does not redound to our credit.—M. C.

#### THE THISTLE AND ROSE.

An old Mason talks always about the thistle and rose, what does he mean?—C. J.—[He alludes to the old lectures, in which it was said, when alluding to a certain portion of the ceremony—"the Star and Garter, the Thistle or Rose, or any other Order whatever under the sun."]

#### "G. B. OF D." AND CHAUCER'S CRAFT KNOWLEDGE.

["G. B. of D." is an enigma. At page 469 of the last volume of this MAGAZINE, we stated that the allegory of "Patient Grizel" was to be found in Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*, under the name of "The Clerke's Tale." Now, what other man on earth but "G. B. of D." would read Dekker's play of *Patient Grissell*, and then complain that he cannot find a

"scintilla of a notion" such as we indicated in it? If we say Chaucer, and he reads Dekker, whose is the fault? Certainly not ours. It is all very well to say "expound," but such expounding cannot be done in print, and, as a P.M., we are surprised "G. B. of D." should expect it. To make such a subject clear, it would be necessary to complete a new grammar of "The Gay Science," and indicate a course of reading which would involve no ordinary study and application. Our assertion is not one made hap-hazard, but the result of care, research, and some information derived from a brother to whom all under him look up with reverence and affection. If "G. B. of D." is determined to be studious, and not simply curious, on the knowledge of Freemasonry in the 15th century, he must throw overboard many of his early Craft delusions, and seek amongst those writers who treated of the subject, before the United Grand Lodge of England confounded Freemasonry, in its various degrees, and separated the English Craft Masonry from all that is recognised by other nations. If "G. B. of D." will read Chaucer, and *not* Dekker, his error will be rectified, and he will acknowledge our view, if he can understand so plain an allegory as "Patient Grizel."]

#### THE PURPLE.

Do our Grand Officers wear purple because it was the colour of Hiram, King of Tyre?—A PROV. G. OFFICER.—[We don't know; nor are we sure that Hiram wore purple. There are two legends connected with its discovery—one which ascribes it to the Tyrian Hercules, the tutelary deity of the Phœnicians, some fourteen centuries before the Christian era; and the other to a shepherd's dog, in the reign of Phœnix, of Tyre, three hundred years before Christ. Whichever of these may be chosen by its advocates, it is well known that for ages Tyrian purple was a royal dye, and used only to cover the garments of kings and heroes. To "assume the purple" was an indication of a very high honour indeed; and Homer confirms the great respect which nations of antiquity accorded to those who were dressed with this tint. It is frequently mentioned in the Holy Scriptures, and was, at one time, especially consecrated and set apart as belonging to God. Whether the purple—which we really do not adopt, for Grand Officers use a deep blue, and purple is an admixture of red and blue—is so great and honourable that it entitles its wearers to respect, is a question you must solve for yourself. We respect the man, and not his clothing.]

#### SYMBOLISM.

What is the symbolism of white, crimson, and gold?—P. SOJ.—[White—innocence and purity; crimson—virtue, constancy, and power; gold—truth, stability, and perfection, the metal being the most perfect of all metals, and becoming the more pure for every time it is tried by fire. These symbols are instructive in other degrees; and as light, the crux, and the ros, are more clearly understood, so do these play more important parts in the great system of cosmopolitan Freemasonry.]

#### THE MOP AND PAIL.

In a sheet of Masonic emblems, "drawn and coloured in the year 1758 by D. A.," is a representation of a mop and pail. What do they mean?—SPES.—[Exactly what they represent. They were articles of daily utility in lodges.]

#### RIGHT OF WARDENS TO INITIATE.

In 1720 the Wardens and Secretary received the same O.B. as the Installed Master, but did not receive the other two communications always made to him, from which I infer that as they took the same O.B., they were entitled to the same powers.—V., A LODGE SECRETARY.

#### FRENCH MASONIC AUTHORITIES.

Will some brother who has a knowledge of the French Masonic authorities be kind enough to make out a list of who they are, and what rites they govern?—G. E.

#### SAINTS JOHN.

Masonically speaking, we recognise three Saints John—St. John the Baptist, St. John the Evangelist, and St. John the Almoner. How is this, and why?—JOHN—, NO SAINT.

#### THE LEVITICON.

The Grand Lodge of Scotland is said to be in possession of some letters written against the relics produced by the Order of the Temple, in Paris, to show their unbroken descent. Amongst these is one, if not more, in which the Leviticon, or Templar's Gospel, is seriously attacked. How are copies of such documents to be obtained?—Q.

#### ILLUSTRIOUS CAPTAIN OF THE LIFE GUARDS.

A brother tells me that he knew a very high Mason who was styled an "Illustrious Captain of the Life Guards." Was ever such a title known?—A DOUBTER.—[It was borne by the 5th S.G.I.G. of the 33°, at Charlestown, in 1845.]

#### THE GRAND CROSS DEGREE.

What is the Grand Cross degree frequently conferred in encampments in the north of England?—A SOUTHERN K. T.

#### GRAND LODGES.

When did our Grand Lodge first commence?—M.M.—[In 1717. Grand Lodges are quite a modern institution, and the earliest is our own. Previous to its establishment every lodge was independent, and all the rights attached to Freemasonry was inherent in each individual brother. To consolidate and add to its importance, the early Grand Lodge passed a law that no one could be made a Master Mason except in Grand Lodge. This, however, owing to the spread of the Order, and the establishment of lodges in remote places, was abandoned; but the Freemasons of the York rite never countenanced any such innovation. Indeed, from 1713 to 1865, the history of the Grand Lodge of England is nothing but a series of innovations and struggles for Masonic power.]

#### COLOGNE CATHEDRAL.

The cathedral at Cologne is reported to be the work of Freemasons. Where can a history of it be found?—P.

#### THE KORAN.

Will some one who has studied the Koran of Mahomet kindly inform me what events or precepts it contains that bear upon Masonic usages?—M. M.

#### EZECHIEL'S "EXAGOGUE."

There are certain fragments of a Greek drama, by a Jewish priest named Ezechiel, preserved in the works of Clement of Alexandria and Eusebius, which

have never, until now, been translated into English. F. C. H., a brother Mason of many years standing, and one well known for his research, made a translation, expressly for our contemporary, "Notes and Queries;" and as there are some passages of the same applicable to these columns, they have been reprinted here.

\* \* \* \* \*

"Moses is represented as talking with God, and asks—

"This burning bush, this sign, what can it mean?  
What monster this, which none will think I've seen?  
The bush was suddenly suffused with flame;  
Yet though on fire, all green it stands the same.  
Why is it so? I'll go and view it near,  
This wonder none will credit when they hear."

"Then God answers him—

"Moses! no nearer dare to come, but stay,  
Put off thy shoes, ere thou may'st tread this way;  
The place beneath thy feet is holy ground."  
Then from the bush came words of solemn sound:  
'Take courage, son; hear in this awful place  
My words; no eye of man could bear my face,  
But thou art privileged to hear my voice,  
Thou, favoured man, the object of my choice.  
I am the God thy honoured sires adored,  
Of Abraham, Isaac, Jacob—God and Lord;  
And mindful of my ancient mercies, now  
I come, myself, the parent to avow,  
And the avenger of the Hebrew race,  
Whose wrongs cry out for vengeance to my face."

\* \* \* \* \*

"Then they converse concerning the rod and other prodigies:—

"Say what is that thou holdest in thy hand?  
A rod, o'er flocks and men a potent wand.  
Cast it upon the ground, but quickly fly,  
For a huge serpent shall its place supply."  
It is cast down; 'O, save me, thou, I pray,  
How frightful is this monster in my way;  
Help, I entreat thee, for I sorely fear.'  
'Fear not the serpent, confident draw near,  
And seize its tail, all danger will be o'er,  
It shall become the rod it was before.  
Into thy bosom put thy hand, and lo!  
Dost thou not bring it forth as white as snow?  
Place there thy hand again; it shall be seen,  
When taken out, as it hath ever been."

#### PETER JANSEN'S ARK.

"Peter Jansen, a Dutch merchant, about 200 years ago, caused a ship to be built, answering in its respective proportions to those of Noah's Ark, the length of it being 120ft., the breadth 20ft., and the depth 12ft. During its progress he was the sport of all seamen, who called him a fanatic; but it afterwards proved that ships built on such scales held a third more cargo than others, without increasing the number of the crew, and proved better sailers than any built before."

The foregoing is extracted from a deceased brother's "Masonic Common-place Book." What can Peter Jansen's Ark have to do with Masonry?—SPES.—[It is an example adduced to show God's wisdom, and is used in a degree, now almost obsolete, called the Ark Mariners.]

#### THE GEORGIUM SIDUS.

In the same "Masonic Common-place Book" referred to before are these words—"the last of all the planets in our solar system is the Georgium Sidus, so called in honour of his present Majesty, by Dr. Herschel, who discovered it at Bath, in the year

1781." How does such an entry touch upon Masonry?—SPES.—[As part of the 2nd section of the second degree in the old Craft lectures.]

SIR PETER PARKER, BART.

During what years was Sir Peter Parker, Bart., Grand Master of what were known as the Modern Masons?—A READER.

VALIANT PRINCES.

Who are Valiant Princes among Masons?—THIRD DEGREE.

THE SECOND TEMPLE.

How many Jews returned with Zerubbabel to rebuild the Temple?—3RD CHAIR.—[42,360, with 7,337 servants or slaves.]

DR. DODD.

Dr. Dodd was a member of the Lodge of the Nine Muses, and I think, when Master, Bartollozi and Cipriani (the noted artists) were Wardens.—J. H.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

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

#### THE NEW TEMPLAR CLOTHING.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—There appears to be some misapprehension as to the effect of the resolution passed by Grand Conclave in respect to the Templar costume.

My distinct impression of the intention of Grand Conclave in passing that resolution was, to *permit* the wearing either of the old apron or more recent tunic, but to *insist upon neither*. Grand Conclave decided that "a cloak, sword, baldrick, collar of office, and the star of the Order, is henceforth the statutable costume," as you correctly state; but when you go on to remark that "any other decorations are unstatutable and unnecessary," I fear that such a statement, though literally and strictly true, is calculated to convey an erroneous impression, especially when coupled with your previous observation that "there is no permissive clause of any kind."

Most undoubtedly will every Sir Knight who chooses to wear it be admitted with either apron or tunic; but he will, if not so inclined, be equally admitted without either.

In fact, the resolution was passed for the purpose of pleasing all parties; those who wish to discard the apron and tunic, and those who wish to retain one or both of them. It was stated to Grand Conclave by the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Knight Shuttleworth, that a new edition of the statutes would be put immediately to press. May I suggest that a foot-note be appended to the regulation about clothing something to the following effect:—

"This regulation does not forbid any Sir Knight from wearing either the apron or tunic, or jewels of the several orders of Masonry, in addition to the clothing above named."

I believe that such an explanatory note would both convey the intention of Grand Conclave, and remove such misapprehensions as are conveyed in the queries of your correspondents "P. E. C." and "H."

Yours fraternally, K. T.

## THE MASONIC MIRROR.

### MASONIC MEM.

The Annual Festival of the Royal Benevolent Institution for Aged Masons and their Widows is to be held on the 25th inst., under the presidency of Bro. the Earl de Grey and Ripon, Deputy Grand Master and Provincial Grand Master for West Yorkshire, supported by 101 Stewards—30 of whom come from his Lordship's province. Lord Richard Grosvenor, P.G. Warden, is Chairman of the Board of Stewards. The musical arrangements have been entrusted to Bro. Donald King.

### METROPOLITAN.

WELLINGTON LODGE (No. 548).—This prosperous lodge held its regular meeting on the 10th inst., at the Wickham Arms Tavern, Brockley-road, Deptford. Bro. H. Bagshaw, W.M., assisted by Bros. Wakefield, S.W. and W.M. elect; E. Burnstead, J.W. and Sec.; R. Welsford, P.M., Treas.; Gale, S.D.; Jones, J.D.; Carver, I.G.; A. D. Loewenstark, P.M.; R. Bentley, P.M.; J. Stevens, P.M.; Skinner, West, Burgess, and others, opened the lodge. Amongst the visitors we noticed Bros. F. Walters, P.M. 73, 147, Sec. 871; H. A. Collington, P.M. 140, 79, S.W. 871; G. Bolton, P.M. 169, P.M. 147, 1014, P.Z. 169, and others. The minutes of the last meeting were then read and unanimously confirmed. The lodge was opened in the second degree. Bro. H. Bagshaw solicited Bro. G. Bolton, P.M. 169 and 147, to take chair, and install their W.M. elect, Bro. Wakefield, there not being then present any of their own P.M.'s who were anxious to perform that ceremony. Bro. R. Welsford, P.M., then presented Bro. Wakefield to Bro. Bolton, W.M., to receive from him the benefit of installation. The board of installed Masters was then formed, and Bro. Wakefield was regularly installed W.M. for the ensuing year. The board of installed Masters was then closed and the brethren admitted, when they saluted the W.M. in the three degrees. The W.M. then appointed his officers as follows:—Bros. H. Bagshaw, I.P.M.; E. Burnstead, S.W.; Gale, J.W.; R. Welsford, P.M., Treas.; H. Bagshaw, P.M., Sec.; J. Jones, S.D.; Carver, J.D.; West, I.G.; S. Garrett, P.M., Tyler. The several addresses were then delivered. Bro. A. D. Loewenstark, P.M., proposed, and Bro. H. Bagshaw, P.M., seconded, "That a vote of thanks be given, and entered in their minute book, to Bro. G. Bolton, P.M. 169 and 147, for the very able, efficient, and talented manner in which he had performed the ceremony of installation." The proposition was carried unanimously. Bro. G. Bolton, in a neat and appropriate speech, returned thanks for this mark of their approbation. Bro. A. D. Loewenstark next proposed "That the sum of five guineas be taken from the lodge funds to purchase a testimonial to be presented to Bro. H. Bagshaw, I.P.M., for the efficient and courteous manner in which he had presided over them during his year of office. Bro. Bagshaw returned thanks, and the lodge was closed. The brethren then adjourned to the banquet.

### PROVINCIAL.

#### DEVONSHIRE.

SIDMOUTH.—*Lodge Perseverance* (No. 164).—The festival of St. John the Evangelist was celebrated by the brethren of this lodge on Wednesday, the 4th inst. The lodge was opened at high twelve by the W.M., Bro. Hodge, Prov. S.G.D., assisted by Bros. W. H. Warner, P.M. 338, Prov. G. Reg. for Herefordshire, as S.W.; Mortimer, P.M., as J.W.; B. Butter, P.M.; Rev. W. F. Crocker, Prov. G. Chap., Chap.; E. H. Crate, S.D.; — Cummings, J.D.; J. Godfrey, Secretary; Northcott, I.G.; G. Butter, Tyler, &c. Two candidates were balloted for and accepted, but as both were prevented from being present on this occasion, the initiations stand over till next lodge night. The present W.M. was again placed in the chair of K.S., and proceeded to appoint the following brethren as officers for the ensuing year:—Bros. B. Butter, P.M.; Pile, S.W.; E. H. Crate, J.W.; S. Cummings, S.D.; J. Northcott, J.D.; G. Butter, I.G.; J. Godfrey, Sec. Bro. Mortimer,

P.M., was unanimously re-elected Treasurer, and Bro. R. Perryman appointed Tyler. The business before the lodge being concluded, the brethren adjourned to an excellent banquet provided by Bro. Witt. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were afterwards proposed, that of the Provincial Grand Officers being responded to by Bro. the Rev. W. F. Crocker, Prov. G. Chap.; the Officers for the past year, by Bro. Mortimer, P.M., Treas.; the present Officers, by Bros. Pile, S.W., and E. H. Crate, J.W.; and the Visiting Brethren, by Bro. W. H. Warner. Amongst the latter we observed Bros. W. H. Warner, P.M., Prov. G. Reg. for Herefordshire; Pollard, P.M. 18 and 697 (I.C.); Bastin, P.M. 106; J. Skinner, P.M.; Harwood, 372; Murch, W.M. 847; &c. After spending a delightful evening, the brethren separated, mutually gratified with the harmony which characterised their annual festival of 1865.

#### DURHAM.

DURHAM.—*Marquis of Granby Lodge* (No. 124).—The usual monthly meeting of this flourishing lodge was held on Tuesday, the 3rd day of January, at the Masonic Hall, Old Elvet, Durham, and the Master for the ensuing year having to be installed, the brethren assembled in great force. The retiring W.M., Bro. Joseph Nicholson, P.M., Prov. J. G. Deacon, took the chair, supported by his officers, and the business of the evening was at once commenced. The lodge was opened in the first degree, and the minutes of the last Lodge and an account of the recent celebration of the Festival of Saint John the Evangelist were read and confirmed. The by-laws having been recently revised and agreed to at the last meeting of the brethren, the W.M. stated that he had laid them before the Prov. G.M., Bro. John Fawcett, who had expressed his entire approbation of the same, and they were ordered to be printed and presented, together with a copy of the "Book of Constitutions," to all future members. The lodge was then opened in the second degree, and Bro. Marr was passed to the degree of a Fellow Craft. This ceremony having been performed by Bro. Nicholson in his usual impressive manner, he proceeded to install his successor, Bro. W. R. Fitzgerald, P.S.W.; and if the style in which Bro. Nicholson had previously discharged the duties of his high office had been such as to elicit the greatest praise, the manner in which he conducted this very beautiful and imposing ceremony entitled him to still more. The W.M., Bro. Fitzgerald, having been placed in the chair of K. S., according to ancient form, and saluted Masonically by all present, he proceeded to appoint his officers as follows, viz.:—Bros. William Marshall, S.W.; William Hutchinson, J.W.; the Rev. J. G. Bulman, Chaplain; Thomas Sarsfield, Secretary; James Young, S.D.; James Whitworth, J.D.; Christopher Rowlandson, I.G.; and Bros. George Greenwell and R. S. Johnson, Stewards. He also invested Bro. James Raine, Treasurer, and Bro. John Carter, Tyler, who had been previously elected by the brethren. The addresses having been ably delivered, the W.M. proceeded to conclude the business of the evening, which he did in a most creditable manner, Bro. Fitzgerald's Masonic acquirements being most highly appreciated. The brethren then proceeded to refreshment, and the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were duly honoured. The lodge was ultimately closed in due form and solemn prayer, a most pleasant evening having been spent; and many future ones were augured under Bro. Fitzgerald's sway for the new year in which the lodge had just entered.

HARTLEPOOL.—*St. Helen's Lodge* (No. 531).—The regular meeting of this lodge was held on Thursday, the 5th inst., under the able presidency of Bro. Dr. Moore, W.M., when Messrs. H. Karstedt and Alex. Reid were initiated into the mysteries of the Order, and Bros. Forbes, Armstrong, Maginness, and Sale were passed to the second degree. After a few matters of ordinary business, it was resolved that the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE be taken in by the lodge. The brethren then retired to refreshment, and spent an agreeable evening.

#### HERTFORDSHIRE.

BERKHAMSTEAD.—*Berkhamstead Lodge* (No. 504).—The annual meeting of this lodge was held on Wednesday, the 4th inst., at the King's Arms Hotel, in the ancient town of Great Berkhamstead. Bro. George Lambert, who has filled the office of W.M. for three consecutive years, presided, and there was a more than usual goodly attendance of brethren. Bro. Bro. William Lumley, the S.W., who had been unanimously elected to the chair, was duly installed in the presence of ten

P.M.'s. Bro. Lumley invested the officers for the ensuing year—Bros. Allen, S.W.; Hart, J.W.; Heath, S.D.; Ovey, J.D.; John Lane, Treas.; H. G. Lane, Sec. A P.M.'s jewel, which had been voted to Bro. Lambert, was presented to that worthy brother, and, after the disposal of the business, the brethren adjourned to the usual pleasant banquet. Bros. How, H. Lumley, and Watson were visitors.

#### LANCASHIRE (WEST).

PRESTON.—*Lodge of Concord* (No. 343).—The installation of the W.M. and officers of this lodge took place at the King's Arms Hotel, on Thursday, the 5th inst. The lodge was opened in due form by Bro. N. H. Beazley, P.M., when the following brethren were installed in their respective chairs by the R.W. D. Prov. G.M. of West Lancashire, Sir Thomas George Hesketh, *Bart.*, M.P., assisted by Bros. J. Banister, Prov. G.S.B.; T. Wylie, P. Prov. G. Sec.; J. Hamer, Prov. G. Treas.; T. Birchall, Prov. S.G.D.; H. Armstrong, Prov. G. Supt. of Works; G. Eastham, Prov. G. Assist. Dir. of Cers.; E. Southam, Prov. G. Purst. of Cheshire; N. H. Beazley, Prov. G.S.; A. Mott, Prov. G.S.; J. M'Glinchy, Prov. G.S.; viz.—Richard Robinson, W.M.; J. Howard, S.W.; J. Fletcher, J.W.; G. T. Tully, Treas.; T. Smith, Sec.; R. Kirby, S.D.; J. Quayle, J.D.; and T. Lewis, I.G. During the installation, Bro. J. J. Myres, sen., P.M., presented to Bro. N. H. Beazley a most elegant and chased Past Master's gold jewel, which bore the following inscription:—"From the brethren of Lodge Concord (No. 343), to Bro. N. H. Beazley, P.M., for his meritorious duties during his year of office. A.L. 5,864. Preston, 22nd December, 1864." After Bro. Beazley had acknowledged the gift in suitable terms, the lodge was closed with solemn prayer, and the brethren, to the number of sixty, adjourned to the militia officers' mess-room, in Starkey-street, Winckley-square, where a most *recherché* banquet awaited them, and which was soon done justice to under the skilful catering of Bro. Richard Robinson, W.M., who provided the feast at his own expense. When the usual loyal and other toasts had been disposed of, the W.M. proposed the Grand Master of England (the Earl of Zetland), as well as the health of the Deputy Grand Master (the Earl de Grey and Ripon), and their officers. The toast was responded to by Bro. Banister, Prov. G.S.B. The W.M. then proposed the Provincial Grand Master of West Lancashire (Le Gendre Nicholas Starkie, Esq.), and the Deputy Provincial Grand Master (Sir Thomas George Hesketh, *Bart.*, M.P.), and their officers, which were acknowledged by the R.W. D. Prov. G.M. and Bro. Wylie, P. Prov. G.S. Sir Thomas George Hesketh afterwards proposed the health of Bro. Richard Robinson, the W.M. elect, who acknowledged the compliment in a suitable manner. "The Provincial Grand Officers of East Lancashire, Cheshire, and Neighbouring Provinces," was proposed by Bro. J. Hamer, Prov. G. Treas., and responded to by Bro. E. Southam, Prov. G. Purst. of Cheshire. The healths of the Past Masters of Lodge Concord were responded to by Bro. J. J. Myres, sen., and Bro. N. H. Beazley. "The Benevolent Institutions," proposed by the W.M., was responded to by Bro. A. Mott. Several other toasts of an appropriate character followed, and the brethren separated at half-past ten o'clock. Several Provincial Grand Officers, including Bros. R. T. Parker, Prov. S.G.W.; Jos. Mawdesley, Prov. G. Sec.; J. Pepper, P. Prov. G. Dir. of Cers.; and W. T. May, Prov. G. Sec., were unavoidably absent, and apologies which had been received from them were read.

#### NORTHUMBERLAND AND BERWICK-ON-TWEED.

##### PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

The following is the official report of the last Provincial Grand Lodge, held at the Assembly-rooms, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 11th November last:—Present—The Rev. E. C. Ogle, R.W. Prov. G.M.; Bros. Mark Lambert Jobling, D. Prov. G.M.; W. Punshon, as Prov. S.G.W.; J. G. Tulloch, Prov. J.G.W.; W. J. Harding, Prov. G. Reg.; A. Gillespie, Prov. G. Treas.; B. J. Thompson, Prov. G. Sec.; T. B. Winter, Prov. G.S.D.; W. Dalziel, Prov. G. Dir. of Cers., and other Provincial Grand Officers.

The lodge was opened in due form. The minutes of the last annual Provincial Grand Lodge, having been read, were confirmed, as also were those of a special meeting, held for the purpose of consecrating a new lodge, the "Tyne," No. 991, at Willington Quay. The roll of lodges was called and were all well represented, with the exception of "All Saint's" Lodge, No. 138, Wooler, which has ceased to send a representation, or

make any report to the Provincial Grand Lodge for several years. The reports made by the Masters of the respective lodges were of a highly satisfactory nature. The Treasurer's accounts having been audited were read and confirmed, as were those also of the Trustees of the Fund of Benevolence. The accounts of the latter showed a sum of £794 2s. 4d. in their possession, £600 being invested on mortgage, at 5 per cent. interest.

The Benevolent Fund Committee's report was also read, which stated that since the last annual meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge, the following petitioners had been relieved, viz., M. A. N., widow of A. N., subscribing member for seventeen years to Lodge No. 481, St. Peter's; S. M. T., widow of N. T., of St. George's Lodge, No. 431, each with £5, by order of the Provincial Grand Master.

Petitions had also been presented through the Prov. G. Secretary that day, from J. H., widow, with four children, of R. H., of St. George's Lodge, No. 431; A. P., widow of W. P., twenty-two years a subscribing member to St. Peter's Lodge, No. 481. The Committee recommended that £10 should be granted in the former case, and a weekly payment of 2s. 6d. in the latter. The two payments as above, and the recommendation of the Committee, having been put to the lodge, were unanimously confirmed.

The statement of the Committee of the Fund of General Purposes was read, showing the following result, viz.:

	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand 20th November, 1863 ..	9	17	11
Fees of honour received ..	27	19	0
	37	16	11
By payments ..	24	12	11
	13	4	0
In Savings Bank, Newcastle.....	11	3	0
In hand .....	2	1	0
	13	4	0

Bro. B. J. Thompson, Prov. G. Secretary, proposed, and Bro. Geo. Lambton, P. Prov. G. Reg., seconded, that a Committee, consisting of two members of each lodge, be formed for the purpose of considering the best means for providing a Masonic Hall for the Province of Northumberland, and that a report from the said Committee be drawn up by the Prov. G. Secretary, and laid before the Provincial Grand Lodge at its next meeting.

The R.W. Prov. G.M. then proceeded to invest the Prov. Grand Officers for the ensuing year with the collars and insignia of their respective offices. The appointments were as follows:—

Bro. Mark Lambert Jobling .....	D. Prov. G.M.
" John Hooper, 481 .....	Prov. P.S.G.W.
" Thomas Crawford, 431 .....	J.G.W.
" Rev. T. E. Lord, 991 .....	Prov. G. Chap.
" L. M. Cockroft, 685 .....	G. Reg.
" A. Gillespie, 24, elected .....	Prov. G. Treas.
" B. J. Thompson, 481 .....	G. Sec.
" Albert Loades, 24 .....	S.G.D.
" James P. Simpson, 431 .....	J.G.D.
" Robert Lambert, 393 .....	G. Supt. of Works.
" W. Dalziel, 406 .....	G. Dir. of Cers.
" Thomas Roberts, 24 .....	P. Assist. Dir. of Cers.
" Jens Jensen, 406 .....	G. Sword Bearer.
" Thomas Braithwaite, 636 ..	G. Standard Bearer.
" Thomas Haswell, 431 .....	G. Org.
" G. A. Allan, 991 .....	G. Purst.
" Geo. Hall, 481 .....	G. Tyler.
" Thomas Gillespie, 24 .....	G. Stewards.
" R. M. Gallon, 541 .....	
" Jos. D. Brown, 481 .....	
" P. A. Dodds, 481 .....	
" John Hair, 481 .....	
" W. L. Thompson, 991 .....	

On the motion of Bro. B. J. Thompson, seconded by Bros. J. Hopper, W. Johnston, and Henry Hotham, were elected auditors for the year.

The R.W. Prov. G.M. handed to the Prov. G. Secretary a communication from the Grand Secretary regarding the proper designations, or prefixes, entitled to be borne by Grand Lodge Officers, Provincial Grand Masters, and Masters of Lodges.

There being no further business before the lodge, it was closed in due form, and a number of brethren partook of dinner at the Assembly Rooms.

## NORTHUMBERLAND.

**NORTH SHIELDS.**—*St. George's Lodge* (No. 341).—The usual meeting of this lodge was held in the Masonic Hall, on Wednesday, the 28th ult., the W.M., Bro. J. P. Simpson, Prov. J.G.D., presiding, supported by his officers and a large number of brethren, amongst whom were Bros. J. G. Tulloch, P. Prov. J.G.W.; H. C. Hansen, P. Prov. J.G.D.; J. N. Buckland, P. Prov. J.G.D. Durham; J. J. Oliver, J. Roddam, W. Wright, P.M.'s 240; and G. Lawson, S.W. 240. After the minutes of election had been confirmed, and the lodge opened in the second degree, the S.W., Bro. George Fenwick Shotton, the W.M. elect, was presented for installation, and, having agreed to conform to the ancient charges and regulations, was duly obligated as to the government of the lodge. The lodge was then opened in the third degree. Afterwards, a board of Past Masters was duly assembled, and Bro. G. F. Shotton was regularly installed to the chair of K.S. according to ancient custom, by Bro. John G. Tulloch, P. Prov. J.G.W., who delivered the various lectures, and explained the duties of the respective offices. During the ceremonies the lodge was closed in the third and second degrees, and the W.M. proclaimed and saluted; the musical arrangements being well executed by Bro. T. Haswell, Prov. G. Org., assisted by Bros. Oliver, Buckland, Stockdale, and Chater, of St. Hilda's Lodge (No. 240), South Shields. The W.M. appointed and invested the following brethren as officers for the ensuing year:—Bros. J. P. Simpson, I.P.M.; Joseph Robertson, S.W.; Rev. Thomas Featherstone, J.W.; Joseph Gibson (elected), Treas.; John Graham Tulloch, P.M., Sec. and Dir. of Cers.; Septimus Young, S.D.; Henry Walker Weatherstone, J.D.; Peter Matthews Stephenson, I.G.; Joseph Dalton Brown, P.G.S., S.S.; George Oyston, J.S.; and John Evans, Tyler. A cordial vote of thanks was unanimously accorded to Bro. Tulloch for his services as Installing Master, and to the musical brethren for their assistance, which added much to the sublimity of the ceremony. The lodge was then closed in due form. The annual festival was held at the Albion Hotel, on Thursday, the 29th ult., when about sixty brethren sat down to a sumptuous banquet, provided in Bro. Manning's best style. The W.M., Bro. G. F. Shotton, presided, supported by Bros. W. Twizell, P. Prov. J.G.W., W.M. Tyre Lodge (No. 991); John G. Tulloch, P. Prov. J.G.W.; J. P. Simpson, Prov. J.G.D.; H. C. Hansen, P. Prov. J.G.D.; W. Wright and J. Roddam, P.M. 240; G. Lawson, S.W. 240; and T. Y. Strachan, J.W. Newcastle-on-Tyne (No. 24). The Wardens occupied their respective chairs in the W. and S. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given and responded to, and with some good singing introduced between the toasts, a pleasant and harmonious day was spent, evidently to the satisfaction of all present. The neighbouring lodges were well represented, as usual.

## SOUTH WALES (EASTERN DIVISION).

**ABERAVON.**—*Afan Lodge* (No. 833).—The usual monthly meeting of this flourishing lodge was held on Thursday evening, the 5th inst. In consequence of the inclemency of the weather, the attendance of brethren was not so numerous as usual, many of the members and most regular adherents residing at a considerable distance. Among those present were Bros. Ll. Powell, P.M., and Prov. J.G.D.; Edward J. Morris, P.M., and P. Prov. S.G.D.; H. Ll. Prichard, D. Longdon, R. F. Gillett, Jno. Jones, M. Tennant, Thomas Welsh, J. Daniel, Jno. Felton, Barnes, and others. In the absence of the W.M., through severe indisposition, the chair was taken by Bro. Edward J. Morris, P.M., who officiated during the evening. After confirmation of the minutes, the ballot was taken for Wm. Iltid Morgan, of Maesteg, which, resulting in his election, this candidate and Mr. William Chas. Davies, of Cwmavon (elected at a previous meeting), were regularly initiated into the mysteries of the Craft. Bros. Thomas Jones, of Bridgend, and Wm. B. Popkin, of Maesteg, were passed to the second degree, and Bro. John Williams was raised to the third degree. Two gentlemen from the neighbourhood were proposed as candidates for initiation, after which, the requisite arrangements for the annual festival and installation of the W.M. elect were discussed and determined upon, it being the general wish that the same should take place on Friday, the 13th inst., the anniversary of the opening of the lodge. A large gathering is confidently anticipated, as the W.M. elect, Bro. H. Ll. Prichard, is very deservedly esteemed and respected. This lodge, which is one of the latest established in the province, has become, under the fostering care and personal superintendence of the D. Prov.

G.M., Bro. T. Mansel Talbot (who resides in the immediate neighbourhood), noted for its correct appointments and careful working, and in the hands of the W.M. elect for the ensuing year it is not likely to lose its prestige.

**BRECON.**—*Brecknock Lodge* (No. 651).—The brethren of this lodge assembled at the Town Hall, on Tuesday, the 27th ult., to celebrate the annual Festival of St. John, and to install the Worshipful Master for the ensuing year. The lodge was opened by the W.M. at 3 p.m., when the following brethren were present:—Bros. W. L. Banks, *F.S.A.*, W.M.; Richard Hall, S.W.; J. D. Perrott, J.W. and Hon. Sec.; Colonel Lloyd V. Watkins, *M.P.* (Lord Lieutenant), Captain W. R. Brereton, Jno. Davies, *M.D.*, Richard Eve, Prov. G. Purst, P.M.'s; Revs. T. B. Hosken and W. P. Jones, Chaps.; James Williams, Treas.; Evan Jones, S.D.; Richard Webb, J.D.; R. W. Price, I.G.; H. C. Rich, Dir. of Cers.; George Cansick (Mayor), Steward; Thomas Frater, C. W. Boniface, J. W. Morgan, T. C. Perks, J. R. Frater, William Webb, F. Hodges, W. Farr, J. Evans, J. Prothero, J. Benjamin, J. Morgan, F. Watkins, Rev. W. Williams, David Pugh, and R. L. Williams, 120, visitor. Two Fellow Crafts were present, who were very desirous of being raised to the sublime degree of Master Masons. Bros. F. Watkins and W. Williams passed satisfactory examinations, and were raised to the third degree. The ceremony was most ably performed by Bro. Eve, P.M., and Bro. J. D. Perrott delivered the lecture on the tracing board. The lodge was lowered to the second degree, when Bro. Richard Eve, P.M., proceeded with duties of Installing Master. Bros. Colonel Watkins, *M.P.*, P.M., and W. L. Banks, W.M., presented Bro. Joseph Denston Perrott (the W.M. elect) for the benefit of installation, who, having first assented to the ancient charges read over by the Secretary, Bro. E. Jones, was installed in the chair of K.S., the ceremony being impressively given by Bro. Eve. On the re-admission of the brethren into the lodge, the W.M. was saluted according to ancient custom in the three degrees, and proclaimed W.M. of this lodge for the ensuing twelve months. The following officers were then invested:—Bros. Richard Hall, S.W.; Richard Webb, J.W.; W. L. Banks, I.P.M.; Revs. T. B. Hosken and W. P. Jones, Chaps.; James Williams, re-elected Treas.; Evan Jones, Sec.; J. R. Frater, S.D.; R. W. Price, J.D.; William Farr, I.G.; H. C. Rich, Dir. of Cers.; Jno. Morgan and Jno. Evans, Stewards; Adam Scott, re-elected Tyler. Bro. Colonel Lloyd V. Watkins, *M.P.*, P.M., proposed a vote of thanks to Bro. W. L. Banks, the retiring W.M., and he was sure there was not one who more heartily wished every success to the lodge than Bro. Banks. Bro. W. L. Banks, *F.S.A.*, P.M., thanked the brethren sincerely for the compliment they had paid him, and regretted that he was not able to devote as much time as he wished to in furthering the good of Freemasonry. The W.M., in thanking Bro. Richard Eve, P.M., for his kindness in attending the ceremony of installation, said it was his pleasing duty to inform him that the brethren had unanimously elected him an honorary member, in consideration of the eminent services he had rendered this lodge, and in appreciation of the eloquent and impressive manner in which he rendered the Masonic ceremonies, also for his kindness in coming from Aldershot to perform the duties of Installing Master last year as well as on the present occasion. This announcement was received by the brethren with much gratification, as all were able to bear testimony to the very efficient way in which he discharged his duties when W.M. Bro. Eve thanked the brethren for the honour conferred on him, and assured them he was ready at any time to do what he could to further the true interests of Freemasonry. A P.M.'s jewel had been voted to Bro. Adam Scott, Tyler, and it was intended to present him with it to-day, but, unfortunately, he was suffering from serious illness, which prevented him attending the lodge. Bro. J. W. Morgan proposed Mr. J. A. F. Snedd, banker, as a candidate for the mysteries and privileges of Freemasonry, which was seconded by Bro. E. Jones. This concluded the business in the lodge, when the W.M. commanded the J.W. to call the brethren from labour to refreshment. The brethren adjourned to the Castle Hotel, where a most sumptuous banquet was awaiting them, consisting of the delicacies of the season, and which reflected the highest credit on the Castle of Brecon Hotel Company Limited, and more especially to the manager, Bro. F. Watkins, who had spared no exertion in catering. After the removal of the cloth, the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given and responded to with great cordiality. The lodge was closed in due form at ten o'clock, when the brethren separated, having spent a most agreeable evening.

## YORKSHIRE (WEST).

BRADFORD.—*Lodge of Hope* (No. 302).—Monday, January 9th, being the regularly appointed lodge meeting, business was commenced at half-past six o'clock, at which Bro. J. J. Schæppi, W.M., presided, supported by all his officers and a goodly number of Past Masters and brethren. After the minutes and other routine business had been disposed of, two candidates were balloted for, and afterwards initiated. The lodge being opened in the second degree, a brother was passed to the degree of F.C., having previously undergone the usual strict examination. In these ceremonies the W.M. was assisted by Bros. A. Hunter, Wm. Gath, Manoah Rhodes, Thomas Hill, P.M.'s; Bro. Rogerson, P.M., giving the charge, and Bro. Henry Smith the working tools. The lodge being lowered to the first degree, several important subjects were brought before the brethren, amongst which was the proposition of Bro. Rogerson, P.M., that of raising the joining fee from one guinea and a half to three guineas, which was well received and unanimously carried. Reports were received of the visit of the W.M. and some of the brethren to the Lodge of Harmony, Huddersfield; also an account of the proceedings of Provincial Grand Lodge holden at Leeds on the 4th inst. The lodge was closed in harmony at nine o'clock, and the brethren adjourned to the refreshment room, where an exceedingly pleasant evening was spent, under the presidency of the Worshipful Master. The comfort and enjoyment of the brethren were greatly enhanced by the forethought and activity of the Stewards. We may mention that, during the evening, Bro. Thomas Hill, P.M., one of the Stewards for the forthcoming Widows' Festival, announced that his subscription list for this lodge had already reached the sum of one hundred and sixty pounds.

## ROYAL ARCH.

## METROPOLITAN.

TEMPERANCE CHAPTER (No. 169).—This prosperous chapter held its regular quarterly convocation on Tuesday, the 3rd inst., at the White Swan, High-street, Deptford (Comp. J. Porter's). Comp. D. R. Farmer, M.E.Z., presided. The minutes of the last meeting were read and unanimously confirmed. This being the election night for officers for the ensuing year, the ballots were taken, and the following results were declared:—Comps. G. Bolton, M.E.Z., and Treas.; W. Simmons, H.; J. T. Tibbals, J.; C. G. C. Stahr, N.; Wingfield, E.; G. Brown, P.S.; B. Holt, unanimously re-elected Janitor. Comp. John Thomas, P.Z., was unanimously elected an honorary member of this chapter. Business being ended, the chapter was duly closed.

## ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED RITE.

## METROPOLITAN.

METROPOLITAN CHAPTER OF SOVEREIGN PRINCES ROSE CROIX OF HEREDOM.—A convocation of the members of this chapter was held on Tuesday, the 10th inst, at the Hall of the Masonic Union, 14, Bedford-row. Bro. Hyde Pullen presided, and there were present the Ill. Bros. Dr. Leeson, M.E. Sup. G. Com.; Colonel Bowyer, Vigne, and Phillips, 33°; Bros. R. H. Goolden and C. Goolden, 32°; Bellaert, 31°; Turner, Worley, and How, 30°; and others. Bros. S. Perrin, R. Bridge, and R. Sharpe were installed into the degree, Bro. How acting as G. Marshal, and Bro. Meymott acting as Raphael on the occasion. A desultory conversation upon a proposal to hold the meetings in future at Bedford-row ensued, but no decision was come to. On the conclusion of the business, the members adjourned to the Freemasons' Tavern, in Great Queen-street, to the banquet. In the course of the evening, Dr. Leeson enlightened the brethren on many matters connected with the institution of Freemasonry, difficult to be understood, and especially referring to those parts connected with the degrees under the Ancient and Accepted Rite.

## MARK MASONRY.

## METROPOLITAN.

SOUTHWARK LODGE (No. 11, S.C.)—This prosperous lodge of Mark Masters held an emergency meeting on Wednesday, the 4th inst., at the Green Man Tavern, Tooley-street, South-

wark (Bro. C. A. Cathie's). In the unavoidable absence of Bro. C. H. Murr, R.W.M., caused by his professional duties, Bro. F. Walters, Sec., by the unanimous wish of the brethren, took the chair and presided over the lodge. Ballots were taken for Bros. Brookhouse, Farnes, and Crispin as joining members, and declared to be unanimous in favour of their admission. Ballots were taken for Bros. Retzbach, Maidwell, M. A. Loewenstark, and H. J. Wells as candidates for the Mark degree and members of the lodge, which was declared to be unanimous in favour of their admission. Bro. M. A. Loewenstark (son of Bro. A. D. Loewenstark, P.M. and Treas.) being in attendance, proved his proficiency and withdrew, and on his being readmitted properly prepared, was regularly advanced to the ancient and honourable degree of a Mark Mason, Bro. F. Walters rendering the ceremony in his usual impressive, painstaking manner, assisted by Bros. J. L. Vallentin, as S.W.; J. Hawker, as J.W.; R. Hurrell, S.O.; A. D. Loewenstark, P.M. and Treas., as Condr. J. H. King, as T.K.; W. H. Jarvis, C. A. Cathie, and very many others too numerous to mention. It was proposed, seconded, and carried unanimously (according to previous notice of motion) that the sum of five pounds be taken from the Charity Fund of the lodge to purchase a Life Governorship of the Royal Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons and their Widows. The lodge was then informed that Bro. E. N. Levy, P.M., refused to accept or allow any Life Membership or Governorship of any Charity being presented to him by the lodge from the Charity Fund. It having been proposed on a previous lodge night, by notice of motion being given, that it was the wish of the lodge to present Bro. E. N. Levy, P.M., with a Life Membership or Governorship of any of the Charities he might choose to select, as a mark of respect for the many valuable services he had rendered to the lodge, Bro. A. D. Loewenstark, P.M. and Treas., being the oldest member present, and his name standing as the second number on their list of lodge members, proposed, in a very flattering and complimentary speech, that the five pounds just voted be purchased in the name of their highly-esteemed and indefatigable Secretary, Bro. F. Walters, as a mark of respect and gratitude for the able and efficient manner in which he had performed the duties of Secretary for nearly four years. This proposition was duly seconded and carried *nem. con.* Bro. F. Walters returned thanks for the honour they had conferred on him in voting the Life Governorship in his name, and, in accepting it, he would ask them to allow him to select the Widows' Fund, because, being a single man, he did not wish to select any Charity but that one in which he was perfectly disinterested. It was unanimously agreed to allow Bro. F. Walters to take his choice. Bro. A. D. Loewenstark, P.M. and Treas., said he had one important proposition to make before the lodge was closed, which was, that a vote of thanks be given to Bro. F. Walters, and entered on the lodge minute book, for the able, efficient, and painstaking manner he had that evening rendered the ceremony of advancement; for, although called upon to do it at a moment's notice (in consequence of the unavoidable absence of all the P.M.'s through business, and the W.M., Bro. A. P. Leonard, through a severe accident), and for the first time, yet they all witnessed the ability with which the ceremony was done. He congratulated the lodge on its possessing such an efficient officer as Bro. F. Walters had proved himself to be, for he was able and always willing to undertake either the highest or even the lowest office in the lodge room, and every office was always well rendered. Several brethren then rose to second this proposition, which was carried unanimously. Bro. F. Walters, in a very feeling speech, having returned his hearty thanks, proposed, and Bro. M. A. Loewenstark seconded, Bros. T. J. Sabine, H. N. Gaulty, A. Martin, and H. Jacobs as candidates for the Mark degree, and to become members of this lodge. Their names were ordered to be inserted in the lodge summonses. Business being ended, the lodge was closed until Monday, the 16th inst., at half-past six p.m., when another emergency will be held.

It is bad to make an unnecessary show of high principles, but it is worse to have no high principles to show.

TRUTHS are first clouds, then rain, then harvests and food. The philosophy of one century is the common sense of the next.

MANY calumnies are injurious after being refuted. Like the Spanish flies, they sting when alive, and blister when dead.

## IRELAND.

## LIMERICK.

## FESTIVAL OF ST. JOHN.

EDEN LODGE (No. 73).—The members of the lodge met at their rooms, Cecil-street, at high noon on the 27th ult., to install the officers for the ensuing six months. The following brethren were duly installed:—Bros. Horrell, W.M.; Moore, S.W.; Manning, J.W.; Peacock, P.M., Treasurer; Bassett, P.M., Secretary; Adams, S.D.; Morgan, J.D.; Langley, I.G.

At half-past six o'clock the Junior Warden announced to the brethren present that their attendance was required in the dining-room, which was tastefully fitted up with festoons and laurels.

The cloth being removed, the W. MASTER rose and said, Brethren,—It is an admitted fact that there is no body of men more loyal than Free and Accepted Masons, and I, therefore, give you "The Health of her gracious Majesty the Queen." The toast was enthusiastically received by the brethren.

"God Save the Queen" by Bros. Peacock and Keane, the former accompanying on the piano.

The W. MASTER again rose and said he had great pleasure in proposing "The Health of the Prince and Princess of Wales," which was well received.

The next toast was the three Grand Masters, Earl of Zetland for England, Bro. Melville for Scotland, and the Duke of Leinster for Ireland, which was cordially responded to, and received all the honours these exalted brethren were entitled to.

The W. MASTER then called on the Senior and Junior Wardens to command the brethren to fill their glasses, and in doing so he said he had a toast to propose which would, no doubt, be received with every possible esteem and respect, and when he mentioned the name of their excellent Provincial Grand Master, Bro. Henry Westropp, he was sure it would be responded to in the manner he so eminently deserved.

The toast was received with great honours, cheering, and the usual salute.

Bros. PEACOCKE and M'QUAIDE, Prov. Grand Officers, returned thanks.

The W. MASTER said—The next toast on my list is one which, I am sure, all Masons present will respond to with every feeling of attachment. I mean "Our ex-Provincial Grand Master, Brother Michael Funnell, 33," who is undoubtedly one of the best of Masons in this kingdom, and one whose very name shall ever be revered in Lodge 73. (Applause.) The toast was received, as it always has been, with great cheering.

The W. MASTER then requested Bros. Burke, Peacocke, and M'Quaide to visit the Brethren of Lodge 13 (who were also celebrating the festival at Cleary's, late Cruise's Royal Hotel), as a deputation from Lodge 73.

The next toast was—"The Visiting Brethren," which was well received.

Bro. SMYTH, P.M., said—Worshipful Master, Brother Senior and Junior Wardens, I thank you sincerely for your kindness in proposing my health, and for the enthusiastic manner in which it has been received. I do not deserve such a manifestation of your esteem towards me. As an old member of this lodge (although not now a subscribing member), I always found the greatest possible pleasure in working with you. I am happy to see such unanimity of feeling and brotherly love. May it long continue. I can only say, if my stay in this garrison be further prolonged, I will feel it an honour to again join your lodge. (Several voices.—You are right welcome to 73.) I thank you, brethren, for your kindness. May relief and truth still be your motto. Bro. Smyth concluded an excellent speech, and resumed his seat amidst much applause.

Bro. PERSSE rose to respond and said—Worshipful Master and brethren, I thank you on behalf of Lodge No. 333, for coupling my name with the toast of the Visiting Brethren. I have only to say, as far as lies in my power, I shall to the best of my ability advance the cause of Masonry, and I never shall forget the kindness of Lodge 73. (Hear, hear.)

A Past Master's jewel was then presented to Bro. Langley.

At this juncture of the proceedings Bro. Gubbins, D. Prov. G.M. (ex-High Sheriff, co. Limerick), and Bro. Croker, the deputation from Lodge 13, were announced by the I.G. They were cordially saluted by the lodge, and took their seats at the festive board.

Bro. ADAMS, S.D., proposed the health of the W.M. in very happy terms, which was ably responded to.

Bro. BASSETT said,—I feel great pleasure, Worshipful Master and brethren, in proposing the health of two esteemed brethren whom we are right glad to see amongst us this evening. I mean Bros. Gubbins and Croker, the deputation from Lodge 13. We are always happy to meet visiting brethren from every lodge, but more particularly those of our sister lodges in this city. (Hear, hear.) The toast was put from the chair, and very warmly received with all the honours.

Bro. GUBBINS, D. Prov. G.M., in responding, said,—Worshipful Master, Senior and Junior Wardens, and brethren, I thank you for the kind and fraternal manner in which our healths, as the deputation of Lodge 13 to 73, has been proposed by Bro. Bassett and so warmly acknowledged by you all. I only express the sentiments of No. 13 when I tell you how delighted they will be to receive any members of this lodge, when they think fit to visit us, as we are most happy to meet them and give them the right hand of brotherly fellowship. (Applause.) For the very kind and fraternal manner in which we have been received, accept our warmest acknowledgments. Bro. Gubbins took his seat amidst great applause.

Bro. SMYTH proposed the toast of Lodge 13, which was very well received by the brethren and ably responded to by Bro. Gubbins.

Bro. ADAMS said,—I wish, Worshipful Sir and brethren, to propose the health of our excellent Secretary. Take him in that capacity, or as a gentleman, or proprietor of the *Limerick Southern Chronicle*, we don't know in which to admire him most. Were I gifted with eloquence I might dilate on the many amiable qualities of Bro. Bassett; but I will content myself by giving you his very good health. (Hear, hear.) It was very warmly received by the brethren with all the honours.

Bro. BASSETT rose to respond. He said,—Worshipful Master, Senior and Junior Wardens, and brethren, I really feel somewhat embarrassed by the very kind and eloquent manner in which Bro. Adams has proposed my health. In his allusion to me as Secretary of this lodge, I can only say that I have always continued to feel the very sincerest pleasure in doing everything in my power, as associated with the interests of the brethren of 73. (Hear, hear.) With regard to my position as a journalist, it has been my constant endeavour to pursue a fair and honourable course between all sections of the community. My desire is still to continue in that course, and I shall ever make it my duty to uphold, in the columns of the *Limerick Southern Chronicle*, the time-honoured principles of Freemasonry. (Applause.)

Bro. MOORE, S.W., said he wished to propose the health of one of the deputation, in his official capacity as Deputy Provincial Grand Master, and in doing so felt sure that the brethren would receive it with all possible respect. (Hear, hear.)

The toast was received with all the honours.

Bro. GUBBINS said—Worshipful Master, Brother Senior and Junior Wardens, I thank you for the honour now done me in proposing my health in my official capacity as Deputy Provincial Grand Master. I feel that I do not altogether deserve such a compliment from you, and that it is all attributable to our worthy Provincial Grand Master, Bro. Westropp, who is, I assure you, a good head over me. (Hear, hear.) I did not expect, however, when I came amongst you this evening to enjoy your hospitality, that I would be required to make this, my third speech. (Laughter.) Again I beg to thank you. (Cheers.)

The Senior Warden's health was then proposed and heartily responded to.

Bro. BASSETT—I am sure, Worshipful Master, you will permit me to propose the health of our Junior Warden, Bro. Manning, for his assiduity, care, and attention in providing so excellent a dinner as that we have partaken of this evening. He has done his duty well, and deserves our thanks. (Hear, hear.)

The toast was then given, and received right well by the brethren.

Bro. MANNING returned thanks in very suitable terms, and further contributed to the harmony of the evening by singing "Shilly Shally."

Bro. BASSETT proposed the toast of Lodge 333, coupling with it the Worshipful Master of that lodge (Captain Burke), which was received by the brethren with every manifestation of esteem and respect for that worthy brother.

All the honours being given,

Bro. BURKE, W.M. of 333, rose to respond. He said—Really, Worshipful Master, Wardens, and brethren, I return you my most heartfelt thanks for the very, I must say over

kind manner in which my health has been proposed by Bro. Bassett, and so enthusiastically received by this lodge, of which I am proud to be, and shall ever continue to be, a member, as long as I am stationed in this garrison. (Hear, hear.) Brethren, since I joined your lodge, some years ago, I have ever met that fraternal kindness which can only be found amongst true Masons. (Applause.) It was my wish that Lodges 333 and 73 should dine on the same day, and in fact in the same room; but that could scarcely be practicable, as it would require a very large room to hold them. However, brethren, all I can say is, that any member of this lodge who wishes to join us on Thursday evening at the George Hotel, will be heartily welcome. (Applause.) I may say the same of Lodge 13, who received the deputation from this lodge this evening with such a hospitable, fraternal welcome, as made us feel ourselves perfectly at home. (Hear, hear.) I must say of the Worshipful Master, Bro. Dartnell particularly, a better Mason cannot be found. Again I thank you for the kindness you have invariably shown me. Bro. Burke took his seat amidst the enthusiastic applause of the brethren.

Bro. BURKE proposed "The Health of Bro. Smyth." He said—I do not propose Bro. Smyth's health merely as a brother officer, but as a consistent advocate and supporter of all the true principles of Freemasonry. (Applause.) Brethren, I assure you I have often known Bro. Smyth to forego the pleasures and enjoyments of the social circle to aid and assist in the working of Freemasonry. (Hear, hear.) Brethren, join with me in giving "The Health of our worthy P.M., Bro. Smyth."

A cordial salute was given by the W.M. and brethren with all the honours.

Bro. SMYTH said,—Worshipful Master and brethren, for the way in which my health has been proposed by Bro. Burke, and the very flattering manner in which it has been received by the lodge, accept my heartfelt thanks. I never can forget the many pleasant evenings I have enjoyed in your lodge, and shall be only too happy in forwarding the interests and working of it by heart, apron, and hand. (Applause.) I am glad to find your lodge placed on a solid basis, and may the Great Architect of the Universe continue to preserve that unanimity of feeling betwixt the three lodges of Limerick. (Hear, hear, and great cheering.) From the lateness of the hour, I do not wish to occupy your time longer than to say I am ready to assist you by every means in my power in the working of your excellent lodge. (Cheers.)

"The Health of Bro. Morgan, J.D." was proposed by Bro. ADAMS in an appropriate speech, highly complimentary of Bro. Morgan, which was well received.

Bro. Captain MORGAN,—I am fully sensible of the compliment paid me by Bro. Adams and the lodge in which I have had the honour to be installed this day as one of its officers. It shall afford me much pleasure to promote the interests of 73 as long as I have the honour to be one of its members. Bro. Morgan concluded a very able speech, and took his seat greatly applauded by the brethren.

After spending a delightful evening, the brethren dispersed; but not without considering the claims of their poor and distressed brethren all over the world.—*Limerick Southern Chronicle.*

#### ARMAGH.

PORTADOWN.—*Wellington Lodge* (No. 82).—The regular monthly meeting of this lodge was held on Thursday evening, the 4th inst., in their lodge rooms. After the lodge was opened, the installation of officers was proceeded with, it having been adjourned from the 27th ult., when Bros. Arthur Thornton was installed as W.M.; John H. Farrell, S.W.; J. Brereton, J.W.; W. Hall, S.D.; W. Atkinson, J.D.; and T. K. Patterson, I.G. After the despatch of other business the lodge was closed, and the brethren adjourned to Bro. Hall's (the Imperial), where a really good dinner was provided, and done ample justice to. Bro. Carlton, Treas. and Sec., was called to the chair, when the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given and responded to. This is the first half-yearly meeting of this lodge, and Bro. Carlton, to whose exertions the lodge owes its existence, may well be proud of its present position.

#### TYRONE.

DUNGANNON LODGE (No. 9).—An influential meeting of this lodge was held on Thursday, the 5th inst., to consider the propriety of forming a Prov. Grand Lodge for Tyrone. A resolution

to establish the same was unanimously agreed upon. Sir John Marcus Stuart will in all probability be the Provincial Grand Master.

#### INDIA.

(From the *Indian Freemasons' Friend*.)

#### BENGAL.

##### THE PROVINCIAL GRAND MASTER'S VISIT TO RANGOON.

ON the 13th October last, Lodge Star of Burmah, No. 614, met for the first time in the new Freemasons' Hall at Rangoon. The foundation-stone of this building was laid on St. John's Day, the 27th December, 1862, with Masonic ceremonies, by Bro. J. E. Dickenson, P.M. The Hall is not completed, but as the lodge-room was sufficiently forward to admit of a meeting being held in it, it was determined to receive the Provincial Grand Master in it.

At exactly 7 P.M., the Lodge was held with a very full attendance. On the dais there were two Masters of other Lodges, viz., Bro. Richards, Master of the Maulmain Lodge, and Bro. H. T. Duncan, Master of Lodge Victoria, working in Rangoon under the District Grand Lodge of Madras. Three Past Masters, viz., Bros. McPhail, N. Burjorjee, and B. F. Duncan, were also present. After the Lodge had been opened in due form, Bro. Nanabhoj Burjorjee, P.M., accompanied by the two Deacons, introduced the Provincial Grand Master. On reaching the centre of the Lodge, the Worshipful Master addressed him thus:—

"Right Worshipful Sir. On behalf of the officers of this lodge and the brethren present, allow me to offer you a most hearty welcome to lodge Star of Burmah. This is the first occasion on which this lodge has been visited by its Provincial Grand Master, and I assure you, Right Worshipful Sir, we regard your presence amongst us this evening as a very great honour. We regret we are unable to offer you that reception which we feel to be due to your exalted rank in Masonry; but we trust that the circumstance which forbids us doing so, our meeting being held in an unfinished building, and our arrangements being as yet incomplete, will be accepted as an excuse, and serve, at all events, to indicate that our Masonry is not only speculative, but that it is also, to some extent, practical and operative. Again permit me to bid you welcome to Lodge Star of Burmah!"

The W. Master then descended from the dais, led the Provincial Grand Master up to it, and offered to him the Hiram of the Lodge. The Provincial Grand Master was pleased to say, in returning the Hiram, that it could not be in better hands than those of the Master, who evidently held it with such advantage to the lodge and to the Craft.

The summons calling the lodge and the minutes of the last meeting were then read, and the latter duly confirmed; after which, Messrs. Nowrowjee, Burjorjee, Francis Fedden, and Thomas Bacon were balloted for as candidates for initiation, and elected.

The lodge then proceeded to ballot for Bros. B. F. Duncan, H. Bacon, James White, and Dr. John Dawson as joining members. The result in each case was successful. The candidates for initiation were then introduced, and were initiated by the Worshipful Master. After this, Bro. R. C. Baldwin, of Lodge Marine, Calcutta, applied to be passed to the 2nd degree, he having been initiated five years previously. When, however, to the W. Master's question whether he was a subscribing member of any lodge, he replied in the negative, the W. Master declined to give him the degree until he had joined a lodge.

Some further formal business being completed, the W. Master handed the Hiram to the Provincial Grand Master, who addressed the lodge.

The Rt. Worshipful Bro. Sandeman began by remarking that, in consideration of the great amount of work there was still to be gone through, and the very high temperature of the room in which they were then assembled, he would not be very lengthy in what he had to say. He had some remarks to make, and hoped he would not be long in making them. Much of what he was now going to observe he had already said to the brethren at Maulmain, and he would refer those here to the Worshipful Master of the lodge at Maulmain, who was among them that evening. But there were still some matters that he could not leave unsaid, and he hoped that the brethren would take them

in good part, as coming from one who had at heart the true interests of the Order. After remarking on the conduct of matters within the lodge walls that evening, he proceeded to treat on the subject of Masons unattached to lodges, and gave utterance to some rules, which all who heard them will not, it is hoped, lightly deviate from. The Right Worshipful Bro. then proceeded to remark on the community of Masons at Rangoon. He said he was glad to see before him that evening four members of nationalities and religions not our own. He said that this was convincing proof of the adaptability of the Craft to universal application, and its merits as a band to hold together materials of such heterogeneous nature as it does. As a proof, the events in connection with the mutinies were here referred to. The speaker stated that, when that angry clash of races and religions was raging in the external world—when man met man in deadly fray with feelings of the extremest hatred, in the quiet sanctuaries of the lodges of Masons, European and Hindoo met each other in peace. And though the feelings of the latter were not so bitter to their own countrymen, the mutineers, as those of Englishmen, though the antagonism of ideas was not so great between Hindoo Mason and Hindoo non-Mason and rebel, still none viewed with greater horror the atrocities then committed, or evinced a more loyal feeling than those who were joined with English Masons and Englishmen in one common bond of charity and brotherly love. He stated that, in the regeneration of India, which was now gradually going on, Masonry would no doubt take a very large share, holding its members together in one mild but binding embrace. He alluded to the lodges of Parsees in Bombay, stated that they enjoyed a perfect community of privileges with the Craft at large, and passed a well-deserved encomium on a member of that community who had once been a Master of Lodge Star of Burmah—Worshipful Bro. Nanabhoy Burjorjee. In conclusion, Bro. Sandeman alluded to the *status* of the Masonic body at Rangoon, and its strength, as being able to support two lodges in the place. He said he would not enter into the question of the advisability of having two lodges in one place working under separate jurisdictions; he hoped a healthy rivalry would prevail, and that they would go on emulating each another in brotherly love and usefulness. Here the speaker entered into questions of purely Masonic interest. He then continued: He had the pleasure of being personally acquainted with the Provincial Grand Master of Madras, and could here bear testimony to his worth as an upright man and a good soldier, and stated that many might take as much, but none a greater, interest in the well-being of the lodges under his jurisdiction, and in that of the Fraternity at large, than the Right Worshipful Bro. the Provincial Grand Master of Madras, Colonel McDonald.

The Prov. G. Master having concluded, and having made over the Hiram to Bro. O'Donnell, the lodge was closed.

### Obituary.

#### BRO. CHARLES JAMES COLLINS.

We regret to have to record the death of Bro. C. J. Collins, which took place on Saturday, the 1st inst. Bro. Collins was known as a contributor to some of the magazines, and was the author of many sketches in various departments of light literature. He was also the author of some farces, and of the extravaganza of "Pizarro," which was produced, we believe, at Drury Lane some years ago. Besides this piece he wrote one entitled "City Friends." Many years ago he published a sporting novel, entitled "Dick Diminy," and lately a series of novels, among which were "Sackville Chase," "The Man in Chains," "Singed Moths," "Matilda the Dane," &c., all of which are at present in the libraries. For many years Bro. Collins filled the arduous post of a parliamentary reporter, and at the time of his death was attached to the parliamentary staff of the *Morning Herald*. He expired after a very painful illness, leaving behind a widow and one son. Bro. Collins died at the comparatively early age of 44, and his loss will be severely felt by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. Bro. Collins was initiated in the Globe Lodge, Jan. 5, 1853, but never took an active part in Freemasonry. He wrote a tale which appeared in the first volume of the *Masonic Mirror*.

#### BRO. G. H. R. YOUNG.

Died, at his residence, 25, Blenheim-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, on the 4th January, at the early age of thirty-nine, Bro. George Henry Redpath Young, sculptor, a man of great ability and of considerable attainments. Bro. Young was a native of Berwick-on-Tweed. At an early age he manifested that aptitude for his art which is usually the accompaniment of true genius. Leaving Berwick-on-Tweed, he settled at Ulverston, in Lancashire, where he married, and industriously pursued his avocation—that of a sculptor—for upwards of ten years, with considerable success. His first work which excited the notice of the public, and marked him as a man of no ordinary attainments in his art, was the bust of Sir John Barrow, the famous arctic explorer, which was generally acknowledged to be an admirable and striking likeness. About eight years ago, owing to domestic affliction, he left Lancashire, and settled in Newcastle-on-Tyne, where our deceased brother earned, and deservedly so, a high reputation for many characteristic and life-like busts of the most prominent men of the North, including Sir John Fife, the late Robert Stephenson, Esq., the late Richard Grainger, Esq., builder of "modern" Newcastle, the late J. T. Taylor, Esq., the eminent mining engineer, all of which, as well as many others, were executed with great fidelity and finish. Bro. Young was of a generous and social disposition, which much endeared him to his fellow-men, more particularly to his brethren in "the Craft." By his premature death, we regret to say that his widow and little ones are left almost entirely destitute. Bro. Robert Fisher, P.M. of the "Northern Counties" Lodge (No. 406), residing at Elliot-terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne, will be glad to receive subscriptions on their behalf, and acknowledge the same in the *FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE*.

### LITERARY EXTRACTS.

THE CAMBRIDGE "APOSTLES."—This society existed for forty-four years in the University of Cambridge. Its own name is *Conversazione Society*. It is limited in number to twelve actual members in residence, undergraduates or bachelors of arts. Hence the name of "Apostles," given at first in derision. Thirty years ago, the fame, then already considerable, of one, of whom few would now say that his works, if lost, would not be missed, or that he had not done wonders in the domains of thought and imagination,—the fame of Alfred Tennyson, and a band of his friends and contemporaries, all members of the Society, among whom may be named Arthur Hallam, Milnes, Trench, and Alford, had made for the Society in Cambridge a name which has never since departed from it. Poetry was not its sole or special pursuit. In 1834, the actual members had the advantage of the continued presence in Cambridge of friendship, counsel, and familiar companionship, of a large number of college tutors and lecturers, who had taken high university honours, and had already, according to the rules of the Society, become honorary members. Among these were W. H. Thompson, the present Regius Professor of Greek, Blakesley, now a canon of Canterbury, Charles Merivale, the historian of Rome, G. S. Venables, and Edmund Lushington, the Professor of Greek at Glasgow. Among those who, in academic youth, were members of this Society, are three distinguished living ornaments of the House of Commons, to two of whom it has been given to be members of the Cabinet, or again as Tennyson says:—

"To mould a mighty state's decrees,  
And shape the whisper of the throne,"

and the other of whom is one of our noblest parliamentary orators. The three are Mr. Walpole, Lord Stanley, and Mr. Horsman.—*Macmillan's Magazine*.

## THE WEEK.

**THE COURT.**—Her Majesty and the younger branches of the Royal Family continue at Osborne. The Queen has taken another step out of the seclusion in which she has so long remained. By her Majesty's commands, the Admiralty have issued an order, directing the captains of men-of-war as they pass Osborne House to renew the firing of their salutes in her Majesty's honour, which have been discontinued ever since the death of the Prince Consort. The Prince and Princess of Wales have returned to Sandringham from their visit to the Earl and Countess of Leicester at Holkham.

**GENERAL HOME NEWS.**—The deaths in London were last week 1660, or 102 above the average of the corresponding weeks in the last ten years. From the Registrar-General's report, from which we take this number, we observe that the capitals in the continental kingdoms and several of our largest towns are about to adopt our mode of birth and death registrations; and this extended list of observation will, no doubt, materially enhance the value of these reports.—A meeting of Privy Council was held on Saturday, at which it was resolved that Parliament should be summoned to meet on the 7th of February next "for the dispatch of business."—We are happy in being able to announce a further decrease of pauperism in the cotton manufacturing unions. We find from the statistical report of the Poor-law Board, that six unions had more paupers, comparing the first week of the present month with the last week of December; that twelve had remained as they then were; but that ten had a smaller number. The net decrease is 1,170 in the districts generally. The four unions which are most conspicuous for diminished pauper lists are Ashton-under-Lyne, which has decreased 350; Haslingden, 370; Manchester, 130; and Preston, 360. More than half the number of persons who went off the poor rates were adult able-bodied. The guardians distributed in out-door relief, £6,181, or £2,563 less than in the first week of January, 1864.—Several legal changes of importance are announced. Mr. Justice Ball, of the Irish Bench, retires, and will be succeeded by Mr. O'Hogan, the Attorney General for Ireland, by whose elevation a vacancy is caused in the representation of Tralee Lord Mackenzie, one of the Scotch judges, retired some time ago, but his place has only just been filled up, the new judge being Mr. Mure, the member for Bute, who held the office of Lord Advocate under Lord Derby. Mr. Justice Williams, who has been suffering from illness, is not expected to resume his seat on the Bench, and "it is thought" that the vacant judgeship will be offered to Mr. Mellish. There is also a rumour that Chief Justice Erle is about to be raised to the peerage.—It is stated that Garibaldi will visit Liverpool in the course of the coming spring. He will be the guest of Mr. J. R. Jeffery, and it is intimated that the visit "will be simply one of personal friendship."—A numerous and brilliant company was assembled in Westminster Hall on Saturday evening, to witness the presentation of prizes to the Queen's Westminster Rifle Corps. The prizes, which amounted in value to between £1,400 and £1,500, were presented by Lady Constance Grosvenor, who was loudly cheered. The corps was addressed by Earl Grosvenor and by Colonel M'Murdo, who, in taking leave of them, congratulated them on their efficiency, but urged on them and on all corps greater rapidity of movement, and announced the formation of a new body of volunteers, consisting for the most part of engineers, who would take the command of our railways in case of invasion.—The report of the Council of the Lancashire Rifle Association

for 1864 just issued is a document of much interest to those who recognise the national importance of our possessing a reserve force of skilful marksmen. The number who competed at Altcar last year was certainly not so large as might have been expected from so considerable a body of Volunteers as Lancashire can put in the field, but it is nevertheless something to be able to report that the number of individuals entering for the various prizes increased from 275 in 1863 to 516 in 1864, exclusive in both cases of those prizes for which squads were entered. The average score shows a slight change for the worse, but, from the altered conditions of the shooting, the deterioration is apparent rather than real. It is, indeed, stated in the report that, if individual scores are taken as the test, that of the winner, in nearly every case, is higher than in 1863. There seems to be solid ground for the hope expressed by the Council that the permanence of the volunteer force of Lancashire, and the promotion of rifle shooting throughout the county, the objects which it has in view, will be steadily maintained.—The Lord Chancellor has written a remarkable letter to Mr. Paget, M.P., on the administration of the bankruptcy law. He says there has been no efficient superintendence—an evil which he attributes to the want of a chief judge. He has endeavoured, but imperfectly, to do the duty of a chief judge himself, and it is most painful to see the amount of dishonesty, neglect, and abandonment of duty which has been brought to light. But there is another evil which he cannot reach. Creditors will not put themselves to the trouble or the expense of looking after bankrupts' estates, and thus the property is eaten up by attorneys, brokers, and every description of unnecessary persons. He could establish a board of official administration which should be bound to manage every estate at a maximum charge of 10 or 12 per cent.; but "were I," he says, "to propose such a measure, I should have the opposition of every solicitor." He asks in despair, "How is this to be met?"—At the last meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works, it was stated that £3,500, the sum originally proposed to be levied by the Board to meet the claims of the houseless poor—which duty has been cast on the Board by the late Act of Parliament—would not more than half suffice for the wants of these houseless persons, as new buildings for the purpose were in many instances necessary. It was, therefore, agreed to levy £7,000 for the purpose. A report on the progress of the sewers, and of the Thames embankment, was read by the engineer, from which it appeared that all were advancing with more or less rapidity, and that the middle level sewer was so near completion that it would be brought into use towards the close of the present month.—At a meeting of schoolmasters and others interested in the work of education last week resolutions were passed in favour of a system of "scholastic" registration, similar in principle to that which regulates the medical profession. An Act of Parliament will, of course, be required, and a deputation was appointed to represent the views of the meeting to the Royal Commissioners who have been charged with an inquiry into the state of middle-class education.—The magistrates of the Salford hundred have decided to send another memorial to Sir George Grey, "stating the objections entertained to the holding of public executions in Manchester and the neighbourhood."—A singular case was brought before Mr. Selfe, the Westminster police magistrate, last week. A woman, named M'Dermott, complained to his Worship that her daughter, a girl of sixteen or seventeen, had left her, that Mr. Bowden, one of the "Fathers" of the Brompton Oratory, knew of her hiding-place, and that the rev. gentleman declined to say where she was. Mr. Selfe put himself to a good deal of trouble to ascer-

tain the facts of the case, and on Saturday reported the result of an interview which he and Mrs. Selfe had had with the girl. It would seem that some twelve months ago the rev. Father Bowden, who had made up his mind that some special measures were necessary for securing the spiritual welfare of the girl, suggested to her that she should leave her mother and seek the shelter of a "home." The suggestion was not at that time acted upon, but on the 29th ult. the girl disappeared from her mother's house, and, as it afterwards turned out, became an inmate of a conventual institution. The case wore a very disagreeable appearance; but Mr. Selfe stated on Saturday that, although Father Bowden had acted imprudently in counselling the girl to leave home without the knowledge of her natural guardian, "in other respects he acted quite properly, knowing her position and the state of her mind." As for the girl herself, "in the whole affair she had acted wisely, with the exception of having left her mother as she did." The case was again brought before Mr. Selfe on Monday, in the shape of a letter from the Rev. Mr. Blunt, a Protestant clergyman, whose name had more than once been mentioned in connection with the case. Mr. Blunt stated that he had known the mother for four years, and had every reason to think well of her character. He had seen the daughter once or twice at her own request, and considered her to be weak-minded and flighty, but at the same time honest and truthful; she told him that she had a terror of the Oratory fathers, but he did not think she had any intelligent appreciation of the difference between the two Churches. —The Poor Law Board having ordered an examination into the case of Timothy Daly, who, it will be remembered, was said to have been neglected in the infirmary ward of the Holborn Union, and to have suffered, if not died, from bed sores caused by the neglect, the inquiry was opened on Saturday by Mr. Farnall, the Poor-law Commissioner. The witnesses examined were the surgeon who saw him before his admission to the union, the master of the house, the Roman Catholic priest who visited Daly, and a surgeon having no connection with the union, who visited the place and gave in a report of his inspection. So far the evidence of the witnesses does not much bear out the charges made against the authorities of the union. The inquiry was resumed on Monday. The nurse and the surgeon were examined at great length, and detailed the management of the hospital wards in the union. The Commissioner censured the practice of employing pauper nurses. The surgeon admitted that the record of his visits were made out not by himself, but by one of the school boys; and as he sometimes did not "initial" them for a month together, they were not always to be relied on as truthful records of his visits. He admitted that he was not aware of the existence of bed sores in Daly's case till some days after they had made their appearance. —At the Central Criminal Court Major Lumley appeared to answer the charge of sending a challenge to fight a duel. The defendant was bound over in £500, in his own recognisances, and one surety of £250, to keep the peace for twelve months. —Edward Hammond, who pleaded guilty at the November sessions of unlawfully imprisoning his wife, and who had been out on bail, surrendered to receive judgment. He was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour. —Mr. Burroughs, the member of the Stock Exchange, whose attempt to escape with some Confederate bonds caused so much excitement on the Stock Exchange a few months ago, pleaded not guilty to the charge of obtaining the bonds by false pretences—that is, by giving cheques on banks where he had "no effects." But as it appeared that in some instances the bonds were given him before he made out the cheques, and almost all the witnesses stated that they would have trusted

him even though he had not given the cheques at the instant, the jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty." —The trial of Kohl for the murder of his countryman, Fuhrohp, in the North Woolwich Marshes, commenced on Wednesday. The prisoner elected to be tried by a mixed jury. The facts of the case, as they were given at the time of the discovery of the murder, were again fully gone into by the different witnesses, and among them was a brother of the deceased, who stated that he and his mother accompanied the deceased on board the steamer at Hamburg, where he took his passage to England with the intention of proceeding to America. The trial proceeded as far as to the close of the case for the prosecution, when an adjournment took place to Thursday, when the prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to death. —At the Preston quarter sessions, John Newton, a bankrupt cotton manufacturer, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for secretly removing from his mill—or, in strict legal phraseology, stealing—some property which had passed into the hands of his assignees. —At the Warwick quarter sessions, two brickmakers, named Stone and Gregory, were each sentenced to fourteen years' penal servitude for killing three and stabbing four horses, the property of Messrs. Lewis, brick manufacturers, at Aston. It seems that Messrs. Lewis had determined not to employ any men belonging to the trade union, and the destruction of the horses is supposed to have been a brutal act of revenge. —Henry Brown was executed at Kirkdale on Saturday for the murder of Thomas McCarthy, at Liverpool. —On Monday night a Macclesfield silk weaver, named John Gill, shot a young woman, who seems to have rejected his addresses. The young woman lies in a dangerous state. Gill is in custody. —Last week, a Bath shoemaker and his wife, pressed by want, determined to leave the world together. They each swallowed a quantity laudanum, but the poison took effect only upon the woman. The husband, who was brought before the local magistrates on Monday, is said to have been formerly confined in a lunatic asylum. —Three out of the eight men buried alive in the colliery at Wigan last week, have been rescued. It seems that the blasting of the mine had shaken the brickwork along the sides of the bottom; and as the loosened bricks appear to have been touched by the cage in its descent, they fell in upon it, and killed five of the men who were descending. The three rescued men were in an exhausted state when they were brought to the surface. —In August last a collision occurred on the Great Western Railway, at the Pontypool Road Junction, between an excursion train and a goods train. Several of the excursionists were injured, and one of them, a Mr. Choate, of Worcester, died last week from the effects of the shock he received. The evidence at the inquest, which was held on Friday week, went to show that the collision occurred through mismanagement of the signals, and the jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against the signalman, Phillips. —Accounts from Holyhead announce that a small vessel was driven ashore upon the Great Burbo Bank during the heavy gale of Thursday week, and that all on board perished. The gale was felt with great severity in the Irish Channel. —An inquest was held on Wednesday on a woman named Doherty, the wife of the clown at an east-end theatre, who was poisoned by swallowing some chemical liquid in mistake for medicine. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, and censured the carelessness of her mother, with whom she lived, who kept such dangerous liquids in the house without any label of their poisonous nature. —Mr. Tyrwhitt has decided the question brought before him by the managers of various theatres, whether the entertainment produced at the Royal Alhambra was not such an "entertainment of the stage" as made it an infraction of the law when performed in an un-

licensed place such as the Alhambra is. The magistrate, after a careful review of the arguments, and cases cited before him on a previous day, decided that the entertainment was a violation of the law, and inflicted a mitigated penalty with a view to having the question carried before a higher court.—The Italian, Polizzoni, who is charged with the murder of the costermonger at Saffron-hill, was brought up before the police-magistrate on Wednesday. For the defence several Italian witnesses were called, who stated that there was another Italian, a man named Gregorio, who was in the quarrel, who had since absconded, and who, it was argued by the solicitor for the prisoner, was the real murderer. The magistrate, who remarked that the weakness of the case against Polizzoni was that no knife had been traced to him—though he might have passed it after the stabbing to some of his companions—decided on committing him for trial.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—M. Fould's financial report to the Emperor Napoleon was published on Tuesday in Paris, and makes promises of an approaching balance of income and expenditure, and of a coming reduction of naval and military expenses. The deficit of 1863, M. Fould tells us, will be lower by £600,000 than it was estimated to be; revenue and expenditure will probably be balanced for 1864, and in 1865 a diminution of £340,000 in the cost of the army, and one of £920,000 in the cost of the navy, will leave a surplus of £720,000 to be carried to the credit of the year 1866. Moreover, M. Fould adds, "this sum may be sensibly increased if, as may be hoped, the extraordinary expenses for the military and naval services, which still figure in the anticipatory budget of 1865 to the extent of £2,600,000, gradually diminish, and at last disappear." This happy result, according to the financier, is due to the confidence felt in the Government, and to "the peaceful sentiments with which Europe knows your Majesty to be animated."—Orders are said to have been received at Toulon to put out of commission and lay up in ordinary sixteen ships of different classes. At the same time it is reported that the army is to be reduced to £380,000 men, and that the contingent for 1866 is to be fixed at 80,000 instead of 100,000. As there is no mention made in the statement of M. Fould of the recently much-discussed bank of public works, it is naturally assumed that the idea is, at least for the present, abandoned.—The Archbishop of Cambrai has opened the war of the Ultramontanists against the Government in a letter addressed to M. Baroche, in which he questions the right of the Government to prohibit the clergy from communicating the encyclical to their flocks. The Bishop of Montauban follows in the wake of the Archbishop of Cambrai, entering a protest against the Governmental interference with the liberty of the clergy, and lauding the courage of Pius IX., who, within a finger's breadth of ruin, displays the greatness of his soul by selecting such a moment for asserting his grand prerogative. The remonstrant bishop, however, is content to bide his time, and trust to a future opportunity for promulgating the views of the Holy See. The Bishop of Moulins has not adopted the course pursued by some of his brethren in merely addressing a remonstrative note to the Minister of Public Worship, but, setting the Government at defiance, has read the whole of the prohibited missive from his pulpit, and has issued a circular to his clergy on the subject. The Bishop of Carcassones shows a submissive spirit by refraining from communicating the document, and contents himself with writing a circular to the priests of his diocese lamenting the necessity for silence.—The Austrian Cabinet has not thought fit to follow the example set by the French Government, and forbid the official publication of the Pope's late "encyclical,"

but has deemed it prudent to explain that it permits the unrestricted publication only because it thinks that any comment on the "encyclical" is at "present uncalled for," as that document merely expresses "a statement of pontifical views," and will not make any alterations in the laws and regulations now in force in the Austrian empire.—The Government of Spain has resolved on abandoning their pretensions to San Domingo. Marshal Narvaez has submitted a bill to the Cortes for that purpose, the preamble of which says:—"Spain believed that the Dominicans were desirous of living under Spanish protection, but resistance has become too serious to render it possible any longer to maintain such an illusion.—Madrid journals declare that Spain will not restore the Chincha Islands to Peru until the Peruvian Government shall have granted some satisfaction of Spanish demands, but that if the Peruvian President will disavow all participation in the outrages committed on Spanish subjects, and will commence a prosecution of the persons implicated in them, Spain will at once give up the Chinchas.—A German journal asserts—but the assertion must be received with the greatest doubt—that the Poles are preparing for a fresh rising in Lithuania and Samogitia, and that "armed refugees will land on the Baltic coast of those provinces."—The Bavarian Minister for Foreign Affairs has replied to a tart despatch of M. Von Bismarck by a note asserting that Bavaria is "not disposed to allow the character of the Confederation, as an association of members having equal rights, to be so prejudiced that a single member may fix the limits of its powers." The Wurtemberg Minister for Foreign Affairs, however, declared in the Chambers that a union of the minor German States was neither desirable nor possible; that Wurtemberg and Bavaria alike "rejected the idea of foreign support;" and that a settlement of Schleswig-Holstein affairs must be expected from negotiations between Austria and Prussia.—A terrible explosion of firedamp has occurred in the St. Catherine coal pit, Dour, Hainault. There were 117 men in the pit at the time, 57 of whom were killed, and many others seriously injured. Forty-two bodies have been recovered.

INDIA.—The news from India by the Bombay mail is to the 14th ult., and is of a very satisfactory character, the only exception to perfect tranquillity being the warlike operations against the Bhootanese. Throughout British India (says the *Times of India*) disaffection has ceased to show itself by any outward manifestations, and the increasing prosperity of the country, adding daily to the comfort and well being of the people, is reconciling them more and more to the dominion of England in Hindustan. Sir Hugh Rose was recovering from the effects of his accident; his retirement, however, was expected, and Sir Hope Grant is named as his successor as commander in chief. The affairs of Cabool were as complicated as ever; a large army had been collected by Uzfil Khan's uncle, with the intention of attacking the Ameer. The Russians, having captured the whole territory of Kohan, were reported to be preparing to march against Toorkistan. A Persian army was said to be moving against Herat.

AMERICA.—The news of the occupation of Savannah by the Federals was brought by the *Cuba*, which arrived on Saturday at Liverpool from New York. Despatches from Generals Sherman and Foster had announced that General Sherman had occupied the city of Savannah on the morning of the 21st ult., and had there captured 800 prisoners, 150 heavy guns, a large quantity of warlike stores, 13 locomotives and 190 railway waggons, 3 small steamers, and 25,000 or 33,000 bales of cotton, and had found the 20,000 inhabitants quiet and well disposed. The Confederate General Hardee had previously rejected a summons to surrender; but during the 20th ult. he

had succeeded in transporting all his infantry and field artillery across the river from the city to a place called Union Causeway, and had thus escaped the assault which the Federals intended to make, and withdrawn his troops before the Federal works had advanced enough to impede his passage of the river. A later Confederate telegram stated that a body of Federal troops had marched from Savannah towards the Altamaha River, with the supposed purpose of destroying the Savannah, Albany, and Gulf Railway, but that General Hardee had made a proper disposition to check the column. The Federal fleet under Admiral Porter had commenced operations against the works which defend the approaches to Wilmington. A despatch published by the Associated Press at New York, on the afternoon of the 28th ult., announced that Admiral Porter's expedition had withdrawn from Wilmington, and had arrived at Fort Monroe. This despatch was immediately afterwards contradicted by the Government, which declared that it had not received any intelligence of the kind, and that only one vessel had arrived at Fort Monroe with despatches from Admiral Porter, which had not yet been received at the Navy Office. It was, however, known that on the 24th ult. a powder ship had been blown up within 300 yards of Fort Fisher; that on that day and on the 25th the fire of the fleet silenced the guns of the fort; and that on the 25th a detachment of troops landed, and pushed up skirmishers, some of whom actually entered the works. General Hood had continued his retreat beyond Pulaski, and was supposed to intend crossing the Tennessee a little below Florence. The Federals closely followed him, and were alleged to have taken many prisoners, and to have compelled him to abandon much of his ammunition; but his troops must have held well together, as a body of them had sharply checked the advance of a pursuing Federal brigade, and had taken a gun. It was rumoured that part of General Lee's army had been despatched from Richmond and Petersburg to some unknown point of the South. There had been one or two sharp encounters between the Federal and Confederate cavalry near Gordonsville and in the Shenandoah Valley. Five of the St. Alban's raiders had been reapprehended in Canada, and sent for examination to Montreal. The Federal Government's contradiction of the report that the expedition against Wilmington had been abandoned proves to have been untrue, and the original rumour has been confirmed by the intelligence brought by the *Peruvian*. General Butler had returned to Fort Monroe, and the transports with his troops on board were also arriving there. Admiral Porter, with his frigates and "monitors," had proceeded to Beaufort, and was there awaiting further orders. In his report of the operations, Admiral Porter stated that on the 24th ult., after a large powder ship had been blown up under the walls of Fort Fisher, though without doing any damage, his fleet bombarded the fort, and in an hour silenced the Confederate fire. On the afternoon of the 25th, some 3,000 troops, under the command of General Weitzel, landed under cover of the fire from the fleet, captured two batteries, and advanced within 50 yards of Fort Fisher, some of the men entering the outworks. General Weitzel, however, deemed a successful assault impracticable, and re-embarked on the same evening, though about 1,000 men remained on shore during the following day, in consequence of the state of the weather. General Butler informed Admiral Porter, on the night of the 25th ult., that an assault was "impracticable," as Fort Fisher was "substantially uninjured as a defensive work by the navy fire," and could only be reduced by a regular siege; and he added that he should return to Fort Monroe as soon as the transports for his troops were ready. Admiral

Porter vainly assured General Butler that the fire of his ships could "keep the Confederates inside the fort from showing their heads" until a storming column should be within twenty yards of the works, and that "the capture of the fort by assault, if attempted, would have been easier than was supposed." Savannah advices of the 26th ult. reported that "an effort was being made to intercept General Hardee's report before he could reach the Board River; but the Richmond journals stated that General Hardee had arrived at Charleston. A large body of Federal troops, under General Grainger, had landed at Pascagoula, in Louisiana, and was "pushing rapidly" towards Mobile, where, as it was asserted, the Confederate garrison did not exceed 5,000 militiamen. It had been announced that General Hood's infantry had crossed the Tennessee river at a point above the reach of the Federal flotilla, but later despatches from Nashville and Cincinnati alleged that the Federal gunboats had succeeded in preventing his troops from crossing the stream; and there had even been "a doubtful report that the remnant of his army had been captured. There had been no important operations in Virginia; but the Confederates under General Lee were "said to be preparing an offensive movement." Secretary Seward had informed the Brazilian Government that President Lincoln would disavow the capture of the *Florida*. Captain Collins would be tried by court-martial; the Federal Consul at Bahia would be dismissed; and the crew of the *Florida* would be released. But Mr. Seward could not refrain from adding that "the ascription of a belligerent character to the Southern insurgents by Brazil is an act of intervention in derogation of the law of nations, and wrong and injurious to the United States," though an individual commander has not the right to "redress the wrongs of a country." President Jefferson Davis had issued a declaration that B. G. Barley—who has been apprehended in Canada, and who headed the men who endeavoured to take the steamer *Michigan* on Lake Erie, and then release the Confederate prisoners on Johnson's Island—is a Confederate officer, and acted under the authority of the Confederate Government. The steamer *Alexandra*, which gave rise to so much litigation and discussion in England, and which is now known by the name of the *Mary*, was seized on the 13th ult. at Nassau, by order of the Government of the Bahamas, for an alleged infringement of the Foreign Enlistment Act.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.—The despatch of Mr. Cardwell in relation to the Confederation scheme for the British American provinces has been published. While giving a warm approval to the scheme as a whole, he takes exception to two points. In the first he thinks that the prerogative of pardon should be confined to the governor-general, and not extended to the lieutenant-governors of each province; and in the second he hints that if the Upper House of Legislators be elected for life and fixed in number there will be no means of removing any dead lock which may at any time arrive between that body and the Elective Chamber.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- E. J. M.—We have drawn attention to the subject in another part of our paper.  
 S. S. is thanked; the sooner he writes again the better.  
 BETA never saw anything of the kind in the MAGAZINE.  
 Z.—If you wish to address the Grand Master it must be through the Grand Secretary.  
 S. W.—In the absence of the Master you have a right to rule the lodge.