

# CONTENTS.

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	Page
THE GRAND MASTER . . . . .	131
FREEMASONRY IN PARLIAMENT . . . . .	134
THE NEWLY APPOINTED GRAND OFFICERS . . . . .	137
THE BOARD OF GENERAL PURPOSES . . . . .	138
THE HISTORY AND ANTIQUITY OF FREEMASONRY (REV. G. OLIVER, D. D.) . . . . .	139
REMARKS ON HENRY O'BRIEN'S ESSAY ON THE ROUND TOWERS OF IRELAND . . . . .	147
MASONIC DIDACTICS . . . . .	150
THE LEVITE . . . . .	152
A FUNERAL ORATION . . . . .	158
THE RED APRON . . . . .	165
MASONIC ANECDOTES . . . . .	165
<b>MASONIC INTELLIGENCE :</b>	
ESPECIAL GRAND LODGE . . . . .	169
GRAND FESTIVAL OF THE ORDER . . . . .	171
ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR BOYS . . . . .	176
GIRLS' SCHOOL . . . . .	176
FESTIVAL OF THE FEMALE SCHOOL . . . . .	178
SUPREME ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER . . . . .	188
QUARTERLY COMMUNICATION . . . . .	189
BOARD OF GENERAL PURPOSES . . . . .	189
BOARD OF FINANCE . . . . .	190
MASONIC CHIT-CHAT . . . . .	194
MASONIC BAPTISM . . . . .	195
MASONIC OBITUARY . . . . .	196
ASYLUM FOR THE AGED AND DECAYED FREEMASON . . . . .	197
PARLIAMENTARY ANALYSIS . . . . .	200
PROVINCIAL . . . . .	204
SCOTLAND . . . . .	247
IRELAND . . . . .	249
FOREIGN . . . . .	257
INDIA . . . . .	257
MASONIC EXCURSION TO THE NORE . . . . .	259
MISCELLANEOUS . . . . .	261

§*W* JUNE 28th.—The Board of General Purposes, upon the first occasion of their meeting, came to the unanimous resolution, that a request should be dutifully made to the Pro.-Grand Master, the Right Hon. Lord Dundas, to convene an Especial Grand Lodge of Emergency, to consider of the propriety of addressing His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, upon the successful result of the operation he has recently undergone. With this request his Lordship has most readily complied ; and it is, we understand, determined that a GRAND LODGE OF EMERGENCY shall be held on Friday, July 8th, at three o'clock precisely, and a GRAND CHAPTER OF EMERGENCY afterwards, at four o'clock, for the same purpose.

We regret that the late period at which we received the intelligence of several intended Provincial Meetings, upon the same happy occasion, came too late for insertion.

THE  
FREEMASON'S  
QUARTERLY REVIEW.

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JUNE 30, 1836.

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THE GRAND MASTER.

“ We have the utmost satisfaction in announcing to the numerous friends of His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, that the operation of removing the cataracts which had for so long a period obstructed His Royal Highness's vision, was performed yesterday morning, between twelve and one o'clock, by Mr. Alexander, with every prospect of complete success. It occupied from ten to fifteen minutes; and the skill and dexterity of Mr. Alexander could only be equalled by the patience and fortitude of his Royal Highness.”  
—*Morning Chronicle*, 11th June, 1836.

“ BULLETIN.

“ His Royal Highness has passed a perfectly quiet night. He is free from fever this morning, and the state of the eyes is as favourable as possible.  
(Signed)

“ H. HOLLAND, M. D.

“ T. COPELAND.

“ H. ALEXANDER.”

*Kensington Palace, 9 A. M.*

*Saturday, June 11, 1836.*

DAILY as was the operation expected, yet the unfavourable state of the weather for some months past—the prevalence of “influenza,” from which the royal patient had not escaped—his age and general constitutional temperament, all tended to create a painful anxiety in the public mind as to the result of the experiment, which has happily proved so successful. Amongst the fraternity of Masons the situation of their Grand Master had long been a subject of such intense interest, that the announcement of the bulletin was received by them with feelings of thanksgiving to the Great Architect as became a community so much indebted

to the Royal sufferer for valuable services and for unceasing protection.

Few princes have better entitled themselves to the love and veneration of society than has the illustrious object of our remarks. As a royal subject, his example has become a precept; as a Masonic ruler, he lives in the hearts of men, whose hallelujahs record his worth in an appeal to the Throne of Grace for the continuance of the eternal favour of "LIGHT."

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For some time past His Royal Highness had conceded to his medical attendants a very important point, which was, that whenever they should determine upon the final step, he would only require a quarter of an hour's notice—fifteen minutes private communion with his own thoughts! In that fleeting portion of time what a serious and impressive lesson is read to the inward man! The request was eminently characteristic of the Grand Master. We dare not invade the sanctuary of thought, but we can estimate its force by the fortitude that attended and dignified the moment of trial. The confidence, too, with which it naturally invested the operator, was of the highest importance; and of this, his Royal Highness was no doubt conscious. Mr. Alexander could not but profit by it, however nerved he might have been by the dexterous exercise of his professional skill in previous cases.

No one, not even among the royal relatives, knew of the appointed moment; and the bulletin of the next morning broke upon the public vision as an omen of joy.

Mr. Alexander for several nights slept in the palace, that he might be at hand on any sudden necessity; and Mr. Savory attended at his Royal Highness's bed-side during the first and many other subsequent nights, with the most affectionate solicitude. In this office his pleasing duties were

occasionally shared by Lord John Churchill, the Deputy Grand Master, by Mr. White, the Grand Secretary, as well as by the Rev. G. A. Brown, the intimate friend and Chaplain to his Royal Highness.

As upon no former occurrence was the public sympathy more intensely excited, so the congratulations were in a corresponding degree most heartfelt and sincere; and the visiting-book at the palace daily exhibited the names of hundreds who were anxious to testify their respect; and among these were several gentlemen who had received a similar blessing, and at the same hands.

On the sixth day, it would appear that His Royal Highness resumed his mental labours, as will be observed in the following interesting letter, which was addressed to the Fellows of the Royal Society. It was read by the Chairman, F. Baily, Esq., on the same evening; and the intelligence it conveyed was received with the most lively satisfaction.

*“Kensington Palace, June 16.*

“Gentlemen,—I have received the commands of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex to communicate to the members of the Royal Society the result of the operation which was performed on Friday last, by Mr. Alexander, on His Royal Highness’s eyes. The cataracts were removed under the most favourable circumstances; the bandages were taken off on Tuesday morning, and, through the blessings of Providence, his Royal Highness is now able to see distinctly with both eyes. Trusting in God’s continued mercy, his Royal Highness looks with confidence to the complete restoration of his sight; and he thus anticipates with pleasure the arrival of the 30th of next November, when his Royal Highness may be enabled again to take the chair at the anniversary meeting of the society, and to discharge the duties which devolve on the president, especially those of distributing the various prizes awarded in the course of the year.

“I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen,

“Yours, most faithfully,

“GEORGE ADAM BROWN.

“*To the Fellows of the Royal Society.*”

The daily bulletins presented favourable reports, and at length the following most gratifying announcement appeared.

"His Royal Highness is going on perfectly well in every respect. His vision is daily becoming stronger.

(Signed as before).

"Kensington Palace, June 23, 9 A. M."

"The state of his Royal Highness is so satisfactory, that after to-day there will be no daily bulletin from the physician.

(Signed) "H. F. STEPHENSON, *Comptroller.*"

This happy event having occurred at a moment when the generality of the metropolitan Lodges have adjourned for the recess, there may probably be some delay in offering their addresses of congratulation which would otherwise pour in upon the occasion. Many, however, have availed themselves of the opportunity to testify their gratitude to the Most High for this signal instance of his mercy. The first address, we believe, was presented from the Board of Stewards, who are appointed to conduct the proceedings at a festival in aid of the contemplated Aged Masons' Asylum. The Burlington called on the instant a Lodge of Emergency for the especial purpose of addressing their paternal Ruler, as did also the Cross of Christ Encampment. The Grand Masters (No. 1), the Royal York (No. 7), the British (No. 8), the Unions (No. 318), Peace and Harmony (No. 72), Bank of England (No. 329), followed the example; and we hear that the various secretarial departments of the London Fraternity are actively employed in arranging especial meetings; and having ourselves participated in the pleasing duty, we do not envy, but rejoice in their vocation.

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FREEMASONRY IN PARLIAMENT.—In our last we adverted briefly to the confirmation of the act which exempts the Brethren of our Order from those obligations which apply with propriety to all secret societies partaking of a political character.

Our present number contains the particulars of a very in-

teresting debate, upon a motion made by the Duke of Leinster, the Grand Master for Ireland, who took a very proper objection to the nature of the oath as regarded Freemasons. We shall not enter into the details, as they will be found elsewhere.

The majority upon the occasion, however small it may seem, is sufficient to mark the moral impression which the Order exercises upon the human mind in an assemblage of the peers of England;—eighty-five peers having been present in committee, even a minority of three might have been looked upon as complimentary, although with the act of 1794 unrepealed, and the Order as pure and untainted as when that act itself was passed in the time of peril, it would have been difficult to reconcile what must in such case have appeared an inconsistency; that many peers lost sight of the moral question in the political bias, there is little doubt, or the result would have been still more evident. And it may be stated advisedly, that a considerable number of votes were lost by the noble mover not having thought it necessary to apprise his friends of his intention to move a clause in favour of the exemption.

As some evidence that this position is pretty clear, we can state that Lord Dundas, the Pro.-Grand Master, the intimate friend of the Duke of Leinster, was not aware that a discussion would come on, or his lordship would have been among the first of the foremost to maintain the principles of his heart. We must not be understood, however, in this observation to convey the slightest disrespect toward the Grand Master for Ireland, who felt so confident that there would not have arisen any opposition to his clause, that he went into the question as a mere construction of the former Act. And he was right in a moral point of view, although as a matter of tact he would have been in a minority but for the support he received from the Marquess

of Salisbury and some other peers, who, however opposed on general topics, brought to the shrine of Freemasonry their votes of conscience and confidence.

The Duke of Leinster, by his recent conduct, has endeared himself still more to the Craft; he has added another laurel to the Masonic wreath which encircles his brow, and most justly merits the unanimous vote of thanks which he has received from the Grand Lodge of England.

In the House of Commons it is also gratifying to know that the exemption in favour of Freemasons passed the ordeal in a very satisfactory manner. The general impression among the honourable members present was that the society, as a body, had given such proofs of their loyalty as subjects, and of their determination to maintain and uphold the great moral principle by which they were cemented together, that they ought to claim an honourable exemption; so that in both assemblies of the national legislature Freemasonry has been weighed in the balance, and, proudly do we write it, has not been found wanting.

Our attention has been directed to the reports of the public press upon the occasion of the recent parliamentary discussion on the position of the Craft, and we have been forcibly struck by the effect which a want of explicitness has produced upon the public mind by some of the daily papers. It was absolutely a matter of doubt among Freemasons whether the majority was in their favour or otherwise; but the difficulty did not end thus, for the weekly press, in their analysis of the proceedings, appear very generally to have adopted the false position, and the "Mirror of Parliament," which should reflect the honest expression of words spoken, has made the Marquess of Salisbury to state, that he trusted Freemasons would NOT be exempted from taking the required obligation. We can with perfect indifference smile at editorial remarks which may not be very



complimentary to the Order, but we frankly claim a right to reprove a carelessness in reporting, especially in a publication professing an exclusive character. In justice to the distinguished Brother to whom we have alluded, and whom we have thought it our duty to address upon the subject, we have the gratification to state, that the expressions he used were in perfect unison with his sentiments, and alike honourable to himself and the Order.

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THE NEWLY APPOINTED GRAND OFFICERS.—The advancement of the Order, in the numbers of its members, and if possible its still increasing reputation in talent and moral power, tended much to excite a natural anxiety upon the probable appointments of the year: the delicate situation, too, of the Grand Master increased this anxiety, from the probability that in his absence, he would necessarily be still more dependent upon the advice and recommendation of others as to the promotion of particular individuals. But His Royal Highness has proved the truth of an observation well understood, that the deprivation of one faculty, excites the activity of other sensations, and thus, although shut out from the pleasure of visually witnessing the proceedings of the Brethren, there was no “mental darkness” to obscure his decision on so important a subject as that of the annual appointments.

As Grand Wardens, the Earl of Scarborough and Lord Suffield will be hailed with much pleasure by the Craft; their appointments are a guarantee to the nation that Freemasonry can give good hostages for the integrity of its members: there was also considerable discrimination exercised in their selection by the Grand Master. As peers of the realm, they could, if occasion should require it, boldly maintain the purity of the Order; and scarcely a few weeks

had passed, before they were called upon to prove, that as Brethren they were worthy of Masonic promotion. The Grand Deacons have been selected from among the Past-Masters of the Craft, and their appointments may be considered as complimentary on the part of the Grand Master to their respective Lodges. The present Grand Sword-Bearer has been selected from the Lodge of Friendship, and the very graceful manner in which Brother Henry Perkins has accepted the office, is no doubt appreciated by the distinguished Mason in whom such gifts of honour are vested. The services of Sir Wm. Woods being so generally required by His Majesty, an Assistant-Grand Director of the Ceremonies has been appointed, in the person of Brother Jennings. This is, however, not a newly created office, for in the time of the late Sir George Nayler (Garter King at Arms) the same necessity existed. The other distinguished Masons who complete the Grand *cortége* are too well known to require any other remark, than to thank them for another year of active service.

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The Board of General Purposes and Finance have completed their labours: in each department there has been considerable accession of business. Many interesting circumstances have been brought before the first Board, and the reports from the latter are highly satisfactory.

At the Grand Lodge of this month, there were several topics brought forward. A motion, that went to the effect that certain Grand Officers should, on the termination of their year of office, retain their clothing and rank, instead of requiring a confirmation from Grand Lodge, as is now the case, was lost on a division, the numbers being about three to two, the Grand Officers very considerably not voting, unless, indeed, we except some few who voted in the majority. It is, perhaps, too much to say that a deviation

from the standing law, which declares that no one shall speak *twice* to the same question, unless it be the mover in reply, caused the failure of the motion; but it was perfectly clear that it gave upon this occasion the 'vantage ground to the objectors, and we trust such deviations may not be admitted as a precedent: in the present case, it probably arose from inadvertence.

A recommendation from the Board of Benevolence to the Grand Lodge to grant 100*l.* to the widow of the late Brother Goff, Provincial Grand Master of Hayti, was carried, after a very candid objection had been properly raised to the want of evidence as to the circumstances that warranted the recommendation. It appeared, that the Past-Master who advocated the petition at the Board from a knowledge of the affairs of the deceased Brother, was not aware of the necessity of attending the Grand Lodge; the difficulty, however, was ably met by a Brother present, who testified to the praiseworthy and the most honourable services of Brother Goff, who established Freemasonry in Hayti, and during a most perilous time had, under the guidance of Providence, been mainly instrumental in saving not only the property but the lives of Freemasons. We dwell upon this interesting case as one in which it was necessary that a full explanation should be given to warrant so large a grant, and we are most gratified to find that the memory of a departed friend has been so honourably justified.

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THE PROVINCES.—Our records for the present quarter exhibit a more than usual variety of provincial intelligence. We anticipate from all quarters a ready gratification at this circumstance; it gives assurance that there really does exist an equal anxiety to impart as well as to receive information of the working of the Craft. It will be seen that

the Freemasons have been invited to attend the foundation meetings of schools of education and religious edifices, in order that such meetings might be invested with the form and circumstance of a peculiar character. In other places the Brethren have raised large sums for the erection of Masonic Halls in their respective districts. Among the reports will be found several addresses, which for beauty in composition and for chasteness in language, are worthy of the deepest consideration: let the reader examine them carefully. The reports from several of the Provincial Grand Lodges are in the highest degree satisfactory, while in some districts where a provincial authority does not exist, there being a proportionate want of example, it is not to be wondered at that the blessings of Freemasonry are but faintly disseminated; nor can it be denied that in some provinces the authorities, instead of exercising their power, have suffered it to lie in abeyance. The contrast is strikingly exhibited in the present reports. A correspondent aptly enquires how it is that in some places there are Masonic constituencies without a provincial power to regulate their proceedings, and how, in others, there should exist a provincial chief without a constituency to govern? Time, however, and the spirit of Masonry, which has been evoked, will, we believe, adjust such discrepancies.

In Scotland the Brethren look forward with a confidence amounting to assurance that the proceedings of the winter Grand Lodge will realize the expectations they have formed. That its laws and regulations will be materially improved under the present investigation of those who are competent to the task, and that it may approach still nearer to the sister-authority in England. The Grand Secretary from Edinburgh has, we understand, been lately deputed to the corresponding authority here on matters of vital importance.

In Ireland, the Grand Master, who presides so entirely

to the satisfaction of the Craft, and who has fixed their love and affection for him by his recent conduct, has thought it necessary to recommend some measures, which have been sanctioned by the Grand Lodge, for the protection of the Order, and a proclamation, founded upon its deliberation, has been very generally circulated.

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OUR CHARITIES.—The excursion to the Nore has taken place, which we hope will add something handsome to the funds of the Boys' School.

The festival in May, in aid of the Girls' School, produced subscriptions which, with what has since been received in donations, amount to, if they do not exceed one thousand pounds, which sum has, by the liberality of the Craft, been placed at the disposal of the treasurer, in support of the female children. Further comment is unnecessary.

The annual instalment of the debt of sympathy and protection having been paid to the innocent objects of our care, let us now consider the greater debt of HONOUR, HONESTY, and JUSTICE, that is due to the Aged and Decayed Mason, of which as yet no instalment has been paid; be it borne in mind, that those most anxious to render this justice, are to be found enrolled in the lists of Stewards who swelled the amount of the collections for either school; whose hearts pant to erect another edifice to charity, and thus to make perfect her dearest behest. On the 22d of July, a festival is to be held: we supplicate the Great Architect so to inspire our Brethren, that that day may prove the happy source of peaceful joy to many who have long been strangers to any thing but hopeless penury.

The Masonic principles that are involved in this leading question are indeed important, they embrace a union of justice with philanthropy. We are not merely to examine into the doubt, as to whether we are to exercise the mere

dictates of common humanity, but whether the proper claimant of our benevolence does not demand at our hands an immediate vote of sympathy and succour. The term, "proper claimant," may to some appear doubtful; we haplessly can state that it is no "figurative designation." We have seen it in reality—it exists at the present moment. Some may exclaim, "be not hasty:" we answer, "be speedy in charity and not over-cautious," for over-caution hath a tendency to run backwards. Enthusiasm ought not to be thus questioned, and, if we mistake not, the majority of Freemasons would rather be harnessed to the car of triumphant sympathy, cheered on by enthusiastic charity, than yoked to the hinder wheels of "mistaken caution." Do we lack means? ask the Treasurer of the Boys' and Girls' Schools. Ask the Grand Treasurer if our means are not in good condition. Let our ways, then, be towards the helpless old Mason now living; and let our first instalment be paid in the name, and to the memory, of the departed, whom, let us hope, have been received into the happy and Eternal Asylum.

We cannot close our remarks without thanking, very gratefully, on the part of the Committee, many provincial Brethren, for their assurances of individual support—for the manner in which the subject has been brought forward at various meetings; and especially must we offer our testimony to the liberal sentiments of the Rev. Dr. Oliver, at the provincial meeting in Lincoln, on the occasion of his valedictory address to that province. Our talented Brother has lately removed to Wolverhampton, where already he has so inspired the Brethren as to render his name a theme of praise. We hope the provincial chief of Staffordshire will call to his aid the great Masonic talents, and, what is of vital importance, the peaceful spirit of our deserving Brother.

## ON FREEMASONRY.

## THE HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF FREEMASONRY.

## SECOND PERIOD.

BY THE REV. G. OLIVER, D.D.; D. P. G. M. FOR LINCOLNSHIRE.

(Continued from page 384, Vol. II.)

HAVING brought down the general history of Freemasonry to that memorable epoch, the deliverance from Babylonish captivity, under the auspices of Z. H. and J., it may be useful to take a brief view of the exertions of our Brethren in the operative division of our Order, in those parts of the world where mankind had renounced LIGHT and the worship of God, and espoused the cause of darkness and the worship of demons.

The idolatrous nations, during the preceding period, were by no means negligent in the cultivation of operative Masonry; and their knowledge of architecture had been greatly improved by experience in the erection of Solomon's temple. The Tyrian workmen, under that great and wise prince, built many splendid cities and public edifices; and in particular, they completed that celebrated city in the wilderness, called Tadmor, from a plan left by Hiram Abiff. They erected many temples under their ancient masters; and the nations around them made rapid improvements in style and manner from the productions of this accomplished band, who travelled into all countries, bearing with them the secrets of Fellow-Craft Masonry. These they communicated only to the free-born; and from their superior taste and genius, united with an undeviating adherence to the rules of moral rectitude, they were recommended to the notice of kings and governors, who became their public patrons; and were thus incited to performances which have immortalized their names.

About a thousand years before Christ, says Laurie, in his History of Freemasonry, the inhabitants of Attica, complaining of the narrowness of their territory, and the unfruitfulness of its soil, went in quest of more extensive and fertile settlements. Being joined by a number of inhabitants of surrounding provinces, they sailed to Asia Minor, drove out the inhabitants, seized upon the most eligible

situations, and united them under the name of Ionia, because the greatest number of the refugees were natives of that Grecian province. As the Greeks, prior to the Ionic migration, had made considerable progress in the arts and sciences, they carried these along with them into their new territories; and introduced into Ionia the mysteries of Minerva and Dionysius. For these improvements the world is indebted to the Dionysian artificers, an association of scientific men, who possessed the exclusive privilege of erecting temples, theatres, and other public buildings, in Asia Minor. The members of this association, which was intimately connected with the Dionysian mysteries, were distinguished from the uninitiated inhabitants of Teos by the science which they possessed, *and by appropriate words and signs, by which they could recognize their Brethren of the Order.* Like Freemasons, they were divided into Lodges, which were distinguished by different appellations. They occasionally held convivial meetings in houses erected and consecrated for this purpose; and each separate association was under the direction of a master, and presidents, or wardens. They held a general meeting once a year, which was solemnised with great pomp and festivity, and at which the brethren partook of a splendid entertainment, provided by the master, after they had finished the sacrifices to their gods, and especially to their patron, Bacchus. They used particular utensils in their ceremonial observances, some of which were exactly similar to those that are employed by the fraternity of Freemasons. And the more opulent artists were bound to provide for the exigencies of their poorer brethren. The very monuments which were reared by these masons to the memory of their masters and wardens, remain to the present day in the Turkish burying-grounds at Siverhissar and Eraki. The inscriptions upon them express, in strong terms, the gratitude of the fraternity for their disinterested exertions in behalf of the Order; for their generosity and benevolence to its individual members; for their private virtues, as well as for their public conduct. From some circumstances which are stated in these inscriptions, but particularly from the name of one of the lodges, it is highly probable that Attalus, King of Pergamus, was a member of this fraternity.

To enumerate all the vast designs and performances of King Solomon's masons and their successors, would be superfluous; suffice it to show, by a few specimens, the su-



perior excellence which operative masonry attained in this early period, under their influence. The temples of all nations were usually built and decorated with every possible degree of stability and magnificence; not only from a sincere devotion to the persons of their gods, whom they thought it out of the power of man sufficiently to honour; but also that a veneration for their deities might be inspired in the bosoms of others, from the solemn character of these sacred edifices. A style of architecture was studied which would adapt itself to the peculiar nature of each deity. Thus the *Doric* was consecrated to Jupiter, Mars, and Hercules, as being a strong and firm column, formed after the proportions of a well-shaped, muscular man. The *Ionic* was appropriated to Bacchus, as being a column of festivity, crowned with volutes and sacred wreaths. It was dedicated also to the service of Apollo and Diana, from its elegant lightness. The *Corinthian* was sacred to Vesta, for its proportions are taken from those of an effeminate and delicately shaped virgin. The temple of Minerva was constructed on the union of these three orders, which are known amongst masons by the names of wisdom, strength, and beauty; because in Minerva were united the attributes of learning, war, and mechanical knowledge.

These masons erected a splendid temple for Ahab, which he dedicated to Baal; as also a palace of ivory for the same monarch. They built the famous Ephesian temple of Diana, which was esteemed one of the wonders of the world; and they completed those stupendous undertakings which were concentrated in the city of Babylon. Their temples were built due east and west, that the altars and statues might be saluted with the first rays of the sun; and in their secret recesses were practised, in honour of the gods, those complicated mysteries which were inseparably connected with their religion. These celebrations were derived originally from a true and pure system, but gradually degenerating into the most culpable excesses, both in ceremony and doctrine, they at length sacrificed divine truth at the shrine of human reason and philosophy.

The practice of Freemasonry amongst the successors of Solomon and Zerubbabel, was adulterated with less perceptible shades of deterioration, as will appear from a detailed account of the events which followed the rebuilding of the temple. At a splendid entertainment given by Artaxerxes Longimanus to his courtiers at Shushan, his fa-

avourite queen, Esther, in compliance with a custom in Persia on such occasions, desired to prefer a request to the throne, which it was not usual to refuse. She therefore represented, in pathetic language, the continued desolation of her country, and requested that Ezra the scribe might be permitted to visit Jerusalem in company with so many of the captive Jews as voluntarily chose to remove with him from thence; and that he might be vested with full authority to regulate the religion and government of Judea. The request was complied with; and Artaxerxes granted to Ezra a commission to this purpose, with powers to collect contributions from those that remained behind, either to beautify the temple or to provide for the expense of the daily sacrifices. Ezra was a wise and learned man, well skilled in the scriptures, and perfectly competent to undertake the important duty of reforming the abuses which the Jewish religion had contracted during the Babylonish captivity, and restoring many important rites and observances, which otherwise were in danger of being lost for ever.

Ezra held the government thirteen years, and during this period he placed their religion and laws on a firm and durable principle, which experience had shown to be capable of providing for the peace and happiness of the people, as well as securing the general welfare of the state. He collected and collated the Hebrew scriptures, digested them into a systematic form, and read them periodically in the ears of the people. His wisdom and prudence procured him such a high degree of reputation, that many later writers have pronounced him to be one and the same with Malachi the prophet; and the Jews generally affirmed, that the Scriptures being lost during the captivity, THE SACRED ROLL was delivered to Ezra by angels. But there is no foundation for this conceit. An ancient copy of the law might possibly have been found at the rebuilding of the second temple, which would be exceedingly valuable to Ezra, yet it is scarcely to be doubted but there were many copies, at least of detached parts of the Sacred Writings, in existence amongst the Jews at Babylon, to which Ezra had access; and his principal labours would be in collating and comparing the ancient and modern copies, written, as they must have been, in two different languages; in making a regular distribution of the several canonical books, according to their respective nature and design; and in trans-

cribing the whole in the Chaldean character, a language almost universally substituted for the ancient Hebrew.

About this time, we find some hints of the existence of a curious order of men in Persia, who professed to govern themselves on certain strict principles and doctrines. The sect still remains, and therefore we are enabled to produce a detailed account of some of its peculiar ceremonies, which must have been derived from a more ancient institution, probably from that of Zoroaster; and the system of secrecy is somewhat similar to that which is observed amongst ourselves. The members used repeated ablutions; they worshipped God in fire; they believed that he enters into the soul of man as fire enters into the substance of charcoal, which, on being ignited, soon becomes fully impregnated in every part. They divided their sacred mysteries into FOUR DEGREES, each of which had its peculiar form of admission, doctrines, and secrets; they taught resignation to God, kindness to men, reverence to parents, and cleanliness in apparel; they preserved the tenets of their sect a profound secret, which could never be revealed to the uninitiated; they denounced a horrible death to any member who should be imprudent enough to disclose their ineffable mysteries; and they subjected their disciples to a long and severe probation. This preliminary ceremony is described by Sir John Malcolm, as being almost beyond the power of human endurance. "Great numbers," says he, in his History of Persia, "perish in their efforts to reach it. The person who makes the attempt must be a holy *moored* or disciple, who, by devotion and abstraction, has already made a progress that has placed him above the necessity of the common usages and forms of established religion. He must commence his endeavour to attain a state of higher beatitude by a long fast, which some sects conceive should not be less than *forty days*. During this fast he remains in solitude, and in a contemplative posture, and receives no sustenance but what is deemed necessary to prevent the soul from taking its flight, from its mortal tenement. Upon the patience and fortitude which he displays during this severe test, his character greatly depends; but when the skeleton (for such, after this fast, the disciple always appears) walks forth, he has still many years of trial to endure. He must either wander over deserts, or remain companionless in some frightful solitude, occasionally seeing the Khâlifâ or teacher, to whom he is attached; for the chief merit of the Sooffees (for so they are called),

through all their ranks, is, devotion to their spiritual leader. When the Khâlifâ dies, he bequeaths his patched garment, which is all his worldly wealth, to the disciple whom he esteems the most worthy to be his successor; and the moment the latter puts on the holy mantle, he is vested with the power of his predecessor."

Nehemiah, who succeeded Ezra in the government of Judea, held the honourable office of cup-bearer to Artaxerxes, king of Persia; and was entrusted by that monarch with a special commission to rebuild the walls and renew the fortifications of Jerusalem, and to effect a full restoration of the lands and property which had been seized, during the captivity, by the neighbouring nations. The history of his appointment to this office is thus related:—"Walking near Susa, the capital of Persia, Nehemiah heard some people conversing in Hebrew, on which he asked them whence they came. They said from Judea, and, on his enquiry respecting Jerusalem, they said that the walls were destroyed, the country exposed to the inroads of the enemy, the people carried into captivity, and the dead bodies left on the highways. Nehemiah wept at these misfortunes, and, lifting up his eyes to heaven, exclaimed, 'When, O God, shall thy people cease to be oppressed, and exposed to the insults of others?' While Nehemiah was thus lamenting, a person informed him that the King was going to supper, on which he hurried to attend his duty. After supper, the King, observing Nehemiah look dull, asked him the cause; on which, privately praying to God for directions, he said, 'How can I be but miserable, when the place of my birth is destroyed; Jerusalem become a heap of rubbish; the gates of the city burnt; the tombs of my ancestors violated; and the ashes of the dead prophaned? I have but one favor to ask—your royal permission to go to Jerusalem, to assist in completing the Temple, and rebuilding the walls.' This request the King complied with, and promised him letters to his governors, who should assist him in his intended work."<sup>\*</sup>

When Nehemiah arrived at Jerusalem, and took possession of his government, he found his country's enemies, the Samaritans and others, headed by Sanballat, Tobias, and Geshem, resolutely bent to oppose every obstacle that might have the effect of checking the power and popularity of the

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<sup>\*</sup> Jos. Ant. I. xi. c. 5.

Jewish rulers. The attempt to repair the walls and fortifications met with a formidable resistance from these people, who conspired to attack the Jews while engaged in labour, and consequently unarmed; and to this they were encouraged by some traitors within the city. The prudent vigilance of Nehemiah frustrated this cowardly scheme: he directed the work to be vigorously prosecuted by armed men, protected also by bands of warriors, placed at convenient distances round the city, to receive the enemy at every point. Thus prepared, the Samaritans and their allies abandoned every hostile attempt, and contented themselves with mockery and derision; until, after much ineffectual opposition, the fortifications were completed, the gates set up, and the whole dedicated with solemn ceremonies. Thus rebuilt and peopled with inhabitants, under the wise government of Nehemiah, assisted by the prudent councils of Ezra, Jerusalem soon recovered a portion of its former splendour.

A profound peace, attended with a course of uninterrupted prosperity of long continuance, was favourable to the practice of all those arts and sciences which embellish, and stamp a value on the enjoyment of social life, and amongst the rest, the comprehensive science of Freemasonry received distinguished marks of attention. The encouragement afforded by Zerubbabel, the prince; Haggai, the prophet; and Jeshua, the high priest of the Jews; seconded by Ezra, Nehemiah, and their successors, to the sublime science, which united religion and morals in a band of social harmony, gave a new stimulus to the exertions of those worthy and faithful few, who had been the conservators of Freemasonry in Babylon, and their energies were assisted by an extraordinary occurrence, which particularly marks the beginning of this period as a distinguishing epoch in the history of our science.

About this time died the prophet Malachi; and with him the spirit of prophecy ceased, until the appearance of John the Baptist, the forerunner of Jesus Christ. At his death, a Masonic sect amongst the Jews rose into notice, the members of which distinguished themselves by a strict adherence to the letter of their moral lectures; and incorporating all the precepts and injunctions of Freemasonry with their religion, reduced them to the practice of common life. During the captivity, and amidst the idolatries of Babylon, the worthy members of this society resolved to live, how difficult soever a task, in conformity with the

sublime theories of the Order. They were a branch of the Kasideans, whose doctrinal reformation they carried into effect, and called themselves *ESSENES*, from a Syriac word which signifies *to heal*, referring to their indefatigable virtue, and the careful solicitude which they displayed to eradicate the moral diseases which had been placed in their souls by the hand of nature. This name was assumed, to signify that they were resolved to adhere strictly to the worship of that august Being, who is "better than good, more uncompounded than the number *ONE*, and more ancient than unity." When the decree of Cyrus was issued, the greater part of this sect returned to Jerusalem; but a remnant remained in Babylon, and prevented the science from being lost in Chaldæa.

A copious description of this remarkable body of men, who preserved Freemasonry from extinction during the dark ages preceding the birth of Christ, is reserved for the subject of a separate article.

LITERARY GLEANINGS.—The heart of a wise man should resemble a mirror, which reflects every object without being sullied by any.

We should hold the immutable mean that lies between insensibility and anguish.

Our attempts should be not to extinguish nature but to repress it.

Our greatest glory is, not in never falling, but in rising every time we fall.

Men may be very learned, and yet very miserable; it is easy to be a deep geometrician, or a sublime astronomer, but very difficult to be a good man.

A man who leaves home to mend himself and others is a philosopher; but he who goes from country to country, guided by the blind impulse of curiosity, is only a vagabond.

In a polished society, that man, though in rags, who has the power of enforcing virtue from the press, is of more real use than forty stupid bramins, or bonzes, or guebres, though they preached never so often, never so loud, or never so long.—(*Goldsmith.*)

## REMARKS ON HENRY O'BRIEN'S ESSAY ON THE ROUND TOWERS OF IRELAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS' QUARTERLY REVIEW.

SIR AND BROTHER.—A notice in your second Number (which I was unable to procure till some weeks after its publication) drew my attention to Mr. Henry O'Brien's Essay on the Round Towers of Ireland. Another long interval occurred before I obtained a copy of that book, and professional occupations prevented my giving my attention to it when I obtained it; so that I was only just preparing some observations to you upon it, when the announcement of Mr. O'Brien's death withheld me, for a time, from sending them. I now submit them to you, having carefully endeavoured to divest them of every expression which could hurt the feelings of a living brother, or be considered disrespectful to the memory of a dead one. But, though "*amicus Plato, magis amica veritas*," and, however sacred the feelings or the memory of a brother ought to be, the cause of our Brotherhood is to me more sacred; and the author of the essay in question, by placing the name of Freemasonry on his label and title page, and alluding to our Order as being intimately connected with his subject, has made it, I conceive, a fair subject for criticism in a Masonic publication. Had he not done so, however I may differ from him on theological or scientific grounds, I should not have offered to controvert any of his positions in your Magazine.

I may be allowed to premise, that the Essay bears testimony to the great reading and research, as well as to the great ingenuity of the author. I will mention, also, that the main position he has advanced, namely, the Phallic origin of the Round Towers, is the hypothesis regarding them which I have been long inclined to adopt; and I am neither disposed nor prepared to dispute those parts of his book which relate to the history of the people whom he denominates Tuathdeda-naans, as connected with his theory of the Towers. But I consider him to have fallen into error on some very important points, owing to an over-fondness for discovering an *allegory*, where a *literal* interpretation of *accredited history* is liable to no reasonable objections.

The first point, then, on which I differ from him, is what he has called "the Allegory of the Serpent," p. 222, and "the Mosaic *Myth* respecting the forbidden apple," p. 229; nor can I assent to his assumption, "that in addition to the *Towers*, he has expounded the mysteries of Genesis." There is, indeed, in this part of his Essay, an apparent inconsistency, to which I will barely allude; for while he first, in p. 231, represents Eve as the first Buddhist, and Cain, her apostate son, as the first priest of the Buddhist order, *because* "he recognized Jehovah *only* as the God of nature and increase, and did not look forward to the redemption by blood," in other passages (pp. 292-5, and 328-30, &c.) he represents the Buddhist doctrine as being, in so far as the redemption by blood was a part of it, identical with that of the Freemason and the Christian. But, acknowledging, as I do, the Bible as the rule of faith, and contented to understand what it relates in a plain and literal sense, I see no difficulty in believing literally the Mosaic *history* of the fall of Adam, or in agreeing with learned commentators, that the test of obedience prescribed to him, simple as it was, of abstaining from a particular *fruit*, was sufficient "to make him sensible, that

though he had dominion over all things, yet he was not their *Lord*, but himself a *servant* of the Most High (Bishop Patrick's Commentary); and that it was admirably suited to the state of man in Paradise, where it would have been needless to have forbidden adultery, murder, theft, or coveting, when there were only Adam and his wife, and they gifted with dominion over all. On the other hand, the mystical interpretation given by Mr. O'Brien, unless I mistake his meaning, would amount to a virtual revocation of the blessing, "be fruitful and multiply;" and in pursuit of his theory on this subject, in saying (p. 231) that "the Scriptures do not tell us that Adam and Eve, as individuals, had *any daughters*," he has overlooked a passage, Gen. v. 4, which tells us expressly that they had; while the very name of Eve, "the mother of all living," is opposed to his assumptions, that "the consorts of the two brothers must have sprung from other parents," and that "in the paradisaical state, before sin entered into the world, the earth was crowded with population."

I can see no reason why, because the framers of the monstrous mythology of the Hindûs, in the desire of hiding the truth from the people under mysterious guises, have allegorized this and other truths of revelation into obscurity, by the introduction of the Lingam and Yoni, &c. into their representations, we should reject the plain meaning of the Word of God in favour of such interpretations. Into the mazes of that monstrous mythology I myself wandered many years ago, until my brain was bewildered with its contradictions, and my heart was disgusted with its absurdities and impurities; and I rejoiced to return to the contemplation of a system which the mind can understand and the soul appreciate, as displayed in the Word of God; nor can I see any reason for seeking the interpretation of that word in the darkness of allegory and the uncertainties of "*verbal phantasmagoria*."

This fondness for allegorizing the sense of Scripture leads Mr. O'Brien afterwards, p. 267, &c., into a more serious error, and one in which our Order is more deeply concerned, relating to the deluge. Let any unprejudiced person read the plain, straight-forward, and circumstantial account of that event in the sixth and three following chapters of Genesis, in which God is represented expressly as "bringing a *flood of waters* upon the earth," and then for a moment admit the idea of this account being only a mystical way of relating the devastation produced by a sea of blood poured out in the contest between the worshippers of Lingam and Yoni! Far from me, and from the Freemasonry which I cherish, be such a *Neological interpretation of this momentous event!*

In support of the literal interpretation of the history, we may appeal to the traditions of the deluge which have existed in every age and country, which receive further confirmation from the wonderful discoveries of the science of geology. But, as a Freemason, I appeal to the fact, that in every nation in which religious mysteries were observed (these mysteries being all only spurious and idolatrous off-sets from true and pure *Lux*), the ark of Noah, and the entombment of the Great Father in it, were the subjects of the deepest veneration. This fact has been distinctly proved by Bryant, who, if not actually a Freemason, has left in his Analysis (among much fanciful theory) a great store of valuable information to the inquisitive Mason; and by Dr. Oliver, whose profound knowledge of our science will be disputed by none. The name of Thebe or Thebæ, alluded to by Mr. O'Brien, p. 278, was derived from the circumstance, that in the cities so distinguished, the mysteries



of the Ark, אֲרֹכָה, were especially practised. In those mysteries, by the entombment of Noah, under whatever name described, and his restoration to the world, the doctrine of a future resurrection was shadowed out to the aspirant; nor do I entertain any doubt, that although *peculiar* circumstances of *deep interest* caused other ceremonies to be engrafted upon the degrees of *symbolic* Masonry, the *elevation* of the candidate in that degree may be traced to a similar origin. On this subject I may perhaps address you at some future time. I will now proceed to remark, that "the coincidence of measure between the great Egyptian pyramid at its base and the Noachic ark" (O'Brien, p. 267), may be accounted for by supposing the measure of the pyramid to have been taken from the ark; but cannot be accounted for by supposing the ark never to have existed at all. With regard to the question of chronology, p. 269, and the difficulty of supposing a populous kingdom in Egypt and in other countries, in the time of Abraham, I would observe, that although some difficulty may attend this subject, if we reckon according to the Hebrew, or rather Hebrao-Chaldaic, copies of the Pentateuch, which make Abraham to have visited Egypt about 350 years after the flood, yet even this difficulty is not insuperable, as may be seen by consulting Stillingfleet, *Origines Sacræ*, b. iii. ch. iv. § 9. But, on the other hand, if the Samaritan copies, made before the separation of Israel and Judah, and the translation of the LXX, made during or soon after the Captivity, be followed, as Dr. Hales in his *Chronology* has proved ought to be done, an interval of above 1000 years will appear between the flood and Abraham's visit to Egypt, and above 400 between the flood and the building of the Tower of Babel.

I feel I have trespassed to an unreasonable extent upon your patience, and shall therefore conclude for the present, but will continue my remarks on another point in Mr. O'Brien's book, if agreeable to you, in another Number.

I beg you to believe me yours faithfully,  
 NOACHIDA DALRUADICUS.

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There are many at this time who believe that the only way in which they can come at the knowledge of a theory is by destroying it, or taking it to pieces. This is exactly what children do with their playthings.—  
 HUFELAND.

FLATTERY.—"Nothing is so great an instance of ill-manners as flattery. If you flatter all the company, you please none; if you flatter only one or two, you affront the rest."

EDUCATION.—"A better safeguard for liberty than a standing army. If we do not increase the wages of the schoolmaster, we must very soon raise those of the recruiting serjeant."

## MASONIC DIDACTICS;

OR,

## SHORT MORAL ESSAYS OF UNIVERSAL ADAPTATION.

BY BROTHER H. R. SLADE, LL.B. CLERK, M. M. AND AUTHOR OF THE  
 "TRANSLATION OF THE DEFENCE OF SOCRATES," AND OTHER WORKS.

"Masonry is a peculiar system of morals."

## No. I.—ON EARLY RISING, AS A BENEFICIAL HABIT.

Ut teipsum serves, non expergiseris?—HORACE.  
 Thyself to serve, thou wilt not early rise? \*—AUTHOR.

This interrogation of the poet is, in a very particular manner, applicable in our addresses to those motives of self-interest which mostly actuate mankind. If the voice of moral rebuke be heard in vain, perhaps the alarm of selfish wants being in danger may sound a more awakening peal in our bosoms. Nothing should be lost sight of that may be made an inducement to rise early, or, as the poet expresses it, to bestir ourselves; nor, on proper occasions, should it be neglected to enforce even the sinfulness of consuming hours that are precious, in slothful repose. Indolence, of every kind, and at all seasons, is highly culpable; but the particular kind to which Horace alludes in the thesis is chiefly the result of a bad habit.

Habit is somewhere said to be "second nature;" and if nature be left entirely to herself, it is well known that her fruits become wild,—so necessary is the art of cultivation. In the same manner, habit, then, unless controlled and regulated by reason and judgment, is likely to be productive of moral evil.

To distinguish between a good and bad habit is not difficult. The man of reflection has only to turn his attention to the simple question in discussion.

Is the habit of early rising good or bad?

In support of the former is arrayed the whole strength of medical science, besides the evidence which is derived *de luce naturæ*. In proof of the latter, the health of every individual who wastes his time in bed may be appealed to. Drowsy sleep, such as comes upon us after nature has refreshed herself, is the consequence of a bad habit; and the longer it is encouraged, the stronger does that antipathy to "shake off dull sloth" become.

Most physicians lay it down as an axiom, that six hours' sleep is sufficient for any human being in health; and that period of bodily rest is quite adequate to renovate the frame. More only sows the seeds of premature debility, which must ultimately destroy the constitutional powers both of mind and body.

This vice is, without doubt, also, inconsistent with a life of active virtue; nor can it possibly be essential to the nourishment of our faculties, and its only tendency is to enfeeble and disease us. Sickness is allowed to be excepted from the rigour of a general rule; but when merely the gratification of an absolute laziness is the object, nothing can

\* The author does not pretend so much to give an exact and verbatim translation of the Latin thesis, as a comprehensive apprehension of the matter, is always more desirable than mere dictionary interpretations.

be more corrosive in its operation, either upon our moral character or temporal prosperity. The old adage says —

“ Early to bed and early to rise,  
Makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise”

three blessings, which are by no means to be despised, if *personal comfort, public estimation, and honorable fame*, are desired.

Wherefore, all who wish to be eminent—all who wish to be rich—all who wish to be happy—ought sedulously to follow that golden rule. For, says the heathen moralist—

“ Diliculo surgere saluberrimum est.”  
“ To rise betimes in the morning is most wholesome.”

## No. II.—THE FOLLY OF INDULGING PASSIONATE GRIEF.

Proprium hoc miseros sequitur vitium.  
Nunquam rebus credere lætis.—SENeca.  
The ear of grief is deaf to sounds of joy.—AUTHOR.

DESPAIR seems to be the kind of grief which the ancient moralist declares will not be removed by sounds of merriment. It is sceptical in believing that such an emotion as joy exists. To the jaundiced eye of the unhappy the gloom of the misanthrope is most pleasing.

This morbid feeling of the mind is one of those evil passions which too generally affect the temperament of certain constitutions, and, like all other bad passions, if not early controlled, will slowly poison the heart, and eventually plunge its possessor into *real* and irreparable misery.

Men, when wallowing in full-grown prosperity, and basking in the sunshine of fortune's favors, seize, for sensual gratifications, the “ present moment as it flies,” and perceive not the darkening clouds of adversity, which are hovering over their heads, till it is too late to escape the tempest. Then succeeds the consequence of their giddy, thoughtless indulgencies ;—the future is regarded with despondency ; and, enjoying no celestial treasures to confide in, or supply the loss of this world's goods, they yield themselves up, the morose votaries of despair, whereas, had they adopted the mild maxims of the true religion, and studied the morality which it enjoins, “ their anger,” as Hannah More admirably observes, “ would have been changed, against the persons they dislike, into a hatred for their sins.”

This dire passion of the human mind, “ like a canker-worm in the bud,” gnaws away the vital powers of existence, turns acid the milk of human kindness, and more frequently impels its victim to seek relief in suicide.

Such, then, being oftentimes the melancholy effects of a reverse of fortune, it is incumbent on all, as a *moral duty*, to use, with moderation, the gifts of Providence, and not to put so much confidence in affluence and temporal happiness. For, as the wise Seneca somewhere again remarks, “ bona rerum optabilia adversarum mirabilia.”

In conclusion, by our practice, let us manifest, that the virtue of prosperity is—*temperance*, of adversity—*fortitude*, which, in ethics, is the most heroic. Then—

“ Oh, daughter of heav'n, relentless power !  
Oh ! gently on thy suppliant's head  
—Lay thy chastising hand.  
Teach me to love and to forgive,  
Exact my own defects to scan,  
What others arc to feel, and know myself a man.”

(To be continued).

## THE LEVITE.

THE hour so frequently predicted by the prophets of the Hebrew nation had arrived, and Jerusalem, girt by the fierce legions of imperial Rome, must fall; the desperate courage of the besieged, their patience under the fearful scourge of pestilence and famine, the firm trust which they reposed in the inviolability of the Temple, their vain expectation of a divine manifestation of the Most High in their favour, abstracted from the historical and mystical importance of the event, gilds their downfall with an interest so peculiar to the fortunes of that remarkable people. From the open curtains of his silken tent, on the summit of Mount Olivet, Titus, the mispraised for clemency, gazed on the scene below. The condemned city rose in graceful majesty before him, her many domes, and the lofty pinnacles of her unrivalled Temple distinctly shown by the light of an eastern moon, that lingered o'er them as in sorrow for their desolation. Aware of the brutal and unrestrained licence of his soldiery, inflamed to an unusual degree by the protracted defence of the besieged, the wily general had, after carrying the second wall, intermitted the assault for four days, in the hope of terrifying the Jews into a surrender, and preserving the Temple uninjured, that he might dedicate it to his heathen gods, and secure the persons of the priests alive to grace his triumphant entry into Rome. The desperate Israelites were alike unmoved by promises and threats, his messengers were punished with death if they approached the walls, even the fearful spectacle of five hundred of their brethren crucified daily within their sight by the detested cruelty of Titus, failed to change their resolution; with their arrows they endeavoured to terminate the protracted sufferings of the victims. "Obstinate slaves," muttered the Roman, "whom experience cannot teach, or chastisement bend; I will wash out the stain cast upon my arms with blood, in captivity, the mines, the galley, upon the wheel, long shall you tremble at the name of Titus;" his reverie was interrupted by the entrance of his favourite, Claudius, to announce to him the approach of two captives of superior rank, who had fallen into the hands of the outguard of the camp. This young soldier really merited the character for bravery and clemency which the zeal of flatterers have assigned to Titus; for several years he had commanded a legion stationed in Jerusalem, and if report erred not, loved unsuccessfully one of her fairest daughters. Throwing himself upon his ivory chair, the tyrant impatiently commanded the captives to be dragged before him; preceded by several commanders, whose rank entitled them to the privilege, the guard entered the tent with their prisoners, an aged emaciated man, whose white robes showed him of the sacred order of Levites, and a female, thin to attenuation, deeply veiled, who leaned upon her companion for support; the captive-priest knew in whose presence he stood, for the golden victory in the tent plainly indicated the imperial rank; yet he neither bent the knee in supplication, or inclined his head in homage, but remained gazing in calm dignity around. "Why speaks not the slave?" exclaimed the Roman, incensed at his contemptuous silence; the old man answered not. "Art dumb?" "Titus," said the Levite, with dignity, "a priest of the living God answers not, even to a Roman prince, by that injurious name. I am a captive, if you will, but not a slave." "Insolent priest," replied Titus,

"tremble at my wrath." "I tremble only at the name of Him I serve, if," continued the Hebrew, "human terrors could move me, ere this I had been overwhelmed. Look at me well—famine is in my frame—its pangs gnaw my very heart. I have watched my children perish beneath its rage, one by one, but this weak girl—all miserably perish—what can thy wrath do more?" "Tortures," added Titus, with a vindictive frown. "They can only kill," said the Levite, with a look of calm resignation; "they cannot reach the soul, the immortal part; beyond the tortures and the sufferings with which man goads his fellows faith beholds ambrosial plains—bright palms of waving gold—and the freed spirit's perfect blest reward." "Vain fable," interrupted the Roman, "does not this contest prove whose gods are mightiest, our hundred deities, or thy weak Unity." "Blasphemer, peace!" thundered the Jew, trembling with indignant wrath, "peace, lest the God of Israel unveil the terrors of his brow, and crush thee; though for awhile his wrath hath slumbered, and his countenance is turned from Judah's supplications, Rome, the heathens' pride, the destroyer of our race, the world's vain master, shall learn to tremble at his name." "As thou shalt at my wrath," replied Titus; "but first this maiden, cast aside thy veil." "The daughters of Israel remove not the veil," modestly replied the female captive, "in the presence of the stranger, I beseech you spare me." "What!" exclaimed the tyrant, "thou art fair, and wouldst by affected modesty and coyness enhance the value of thy beauties; obey me, or my guards shall rend the covering from thy rebellious brow." "Nay," resumed the maiden, "I will not afford thee a pretext for cruelty—behold, O, Titus, how fair are now the daughters of Jerusalem!" casting aside the embroidered gauze, the speaker displayed a countenance so attenuated by want and misery, that even the surrounding soldiers regarded her with feelings of commiseration; the effect on Claudius was electrical, for in the wreck of human loveliness before him, he recognized his adored Rebecca; but, alas, how changed, how faded; the dimpled smiles which had haunted his imagination were buried in the fearful hollows of her sunken cheeks, the grave alike of her health and beauty; the lips, which so lately swelled with richest sweets, now withered and shrunk, disclosed the still unrivalled whiteness of her even teeth; her large black eyes beamed with a dying lustre in their caverned sockets. Reduced almost to the frame of humanity, the famine-struck girl stood before her former lover; repressing the curse that rose on his indignant tongue, the unhappy Claudius retired behind the chair of his tyrant master. "Sooth," said Titus, regarding her with something like compassion, "if all the daughters of Jerusalem are like thee, there will be scant beauty to crown the soldier's toil; thou shalt at least bear witness to the clemency of Rome, return with thy father to you rebellious city, persuade its defenders to submit, deliver up the Temple with its treasure to my generals, send me the leaders of the revolt in chains, and I spare the lives of the inhabitants." "Prince," replied the Jewish maid, with firmness, "such words suit not a Hebrew lip, seek some other to bear thy proffers to Jerusalem." "And thou, priest?" demanded the Roman. "Would but incite them to rally to the Temple, and fall beneath its ruins, ere own a pagan conqueror," replied the Levite. "Obstinate race!" exclaimed Titus, the worst passions of his nature roused by the unshaken constancy of his captives; "be your destiny fulfilled, to-morrow will I enter your walls by storm,

and plant the goddess of victory in your mysterious sanctuary." "Prince," exclaimed the horror-stricken Hebrew, "e'en if our city falls, thou wilt not profane the Temple?" "To Jupiter and Victory have I sworn to consecrate it," haughtily answered the idolator. "Oh, for one hour's freedom!" cried the Levite, "how vain should be that boast." "It shall be fulfilled, and thou and thy famished minion shall witness it, exposed upon the cross before the city walls." "Tyrant, my child! upon the cross! no, no, thou art human, mercy, mercy!" Trembling with terror at a cruelty, which exceeded his ideas of even Roman barbarism, the old man would have bent his hitherto stubborn knees in supplication, had not his daughter restrained him. "Father," she exclaimed, "bend not to this proud man the knee sacred to ONE alone, he would but mock thy prayers, and triumph in thy agonies; if it be HIS will that I should so perish murmur not, but say, *that will be done*, if not, the words of yon proud worm are idle powerless threats. Farewell," she continued, an expression of deep scorn mantling her once fine features; "little was wanting to complete thy shame; thou hast condemned a woman to the cross! and stamp thy immortality of infamy in blood. Prince, victor, Roman, the Jewish maiden scorns thee." Drawing the veil once more over her countenance, Rebecca calmly awaited the commands of the tyrant. "Lead them from the tent," he exclaimed, hoarse with rage, "guard them as you would your lives; to-morrow, with the dawn, they die—give orders for the assault—in lingering agony they shall behold it, and mourn too late their scorn." The guards roughly seized their prisoners, and led them from their leader's presence, the chieftains alone remaining in the tent to receive their final orders from their imperious general; these were hastily but not inaccurately issued by Titus, who, with all his crimes, was an able soldier; a few expressions of reverence, impatiently received, intimated that they might retire; Claudius, who had listened to the sentence pronounced upon the captives by his leader, with indignant agony, followed them from the tent, revolving in his mind the means of saving, if possible, the high-minded Rebecca from her dreadful fate.

Many were the emotions of the wretched Claudius, as he descended the Mount of Olives; love, pity, admiration, and despair mingled the cup of bitterness; of the difficulty in delivering the Jewish maiden and her father he was well aware. The danger, in the present excited state of his feelings, he reckoned not. "Life," he exclaimed, "has long been a burthen, and cannot be better thrown away than in her service; a tear," he added, "may perchance bedew my memory." Musing upon the means of accomplishing his purpose, he gradually approached that part of the camp appropriated to the prisoners; many were chained to stakes driven in the ground, others confined in rude huts of skins, these were chiefly the females and the wounded, whose neglected state had already generated a fever in the camp; in a tower, a little from the road side, leading to the tombs of the kings, were confined five hundred wretched Jews, condemned by the inhuman Titus to suffer upon the cross with the coming morning, a number of soldiers with a centurion were stationed beneath, and seemed so intent upon listening to the hymns of their captives, that they observed not the approach of Claudius, who, attracted by the melody, involuntarily slackened his pace to catch the strain, alas how different from those which formerly they had chanted in the Temple.

GOD of Israel, in our anguish,  
 Where our fathers once were free;  
 Though in heathen bonds we languish,  
 Still our hope is fixed on Thee.

Unveil thy brow, incline thine ear,  
 To thy suffering peoples' prayer;  
 Be Thou their shield, thy strength their spear,  
 In their peril be Thou there.

GOD of the battle, stretch thy hand,  
 Defend Thou Salem's sacred wall;  
 Strike for thy shrine, thy chosen land,  
 Lest heathens triumph in their fall.

Vain hope, vain enthusiasm, sighed Claudius, as the last strain fell upon his ear, such courage, such constancy might have availed ye, most unhappy nation, had ye contended with aught less than Rome. The centurion, for the first time perceiving the presence of the favourite officer of Titus, lowered his spear in token of respect—"Where," demanded the unhappy lover, "are the two captives, father and daughter, whom the general had doomed to death, confined?" the soldier pointed to the tower, and replied—"there, in a separate vault." "Tis well," returned his questioner, speaking as one invested with authority, "saddle three steeds, and let a guard attend me at the entrance, while I parley with the slaves within." The unsuspecting subaltern, not doubting the authority of his superior, unhesitatingly prepared to obey his commands. Stretched upon the damp floor of the dungeon, her head pillowed upon her father's knees, Claudius beheld the object of his tenderest wishes, serene as when surrounded by all the luxury of Jerusalem, receiving the unsought homage of mankind. "Rebecca, arise!" exclaimed the Roman, "each moment is of import." "How!" said the wretched girl, starting from her slumber, "hath morning dawned so soon! and—Claudius to lead me to my fate—my worst dream then is accomplished!" "The gods forgive thee, maiden, for that thought! not for the empire would the rejected Claudius add to thy sorrows. I come to save thee." "Save me!" repeated the maiden, "hear I aught? wilt thou, indeed, leave me a few hours to die unshamed by the ignominious cruelty fierce Titus hath decreed? Father," she continued, "rouse thee—there yet is hope for Israel!" "Hope, and a Roman!" said the priest, rising with difficulty, and fixing his eyes incredulously upon Claudius, "child thou but drest." "Old man," replied the soldier, "judge not from prejudice—hast thou forgot the wounded Roman whom thy daughter tended—saved—to consign," he added, in a low voice, "to yet greater suffering; I now repay the deed, the means of flight are ready; when beyond the precincts of the camp I will find means to dismiss our guard, the desert lies before us; once free, Rebecca, thou wilt regain thy strength and beauty, while I—" "Roman," interrupted his hearer, mournfully, "nor health or beauty ere again will visit this famine-stricken form, the slow but certain hand of death is on me; yet, couldst thou recall all that I have lost, yea, proffer the world's wide empire, there could be nought between us, my God forbids it." "Speak not of him!" passionately exclaimed the young soldier, "he hath deserted Israel, delivered thee and thy father to a fearful death." "And, therefore," said the Levite, "should we offend him more? my

child hath spoken wisely ; we thank thee for thy mercy, so farewell." "Farewell, thou most generous of our enemies," added the maiden, calmly. "Hear me," said Claudius, "go where thou wilt, I ask not to accompany thee ; but fly this fearful doom, and I will, if possible, forget thy very name." "Thanks," exclaimed Rebecca, the fire of a holy and enthusiastic purpose flashing proudly from her sunken eye.—"Father, heard you that offer? thy prayer, thy earnest prayer is heard." "You consent then?" demanded Claudius, "whither would you?" "To Jerusalem," replied the Levite, eagerly, "to the beleaguered city of David." "Jerusalem!" repeated their preserver, "know you not to-morrow the assault will commence?" "And, therefore, should I be absent?" demanded the Levite, proudly, "my daughter and her father would share their nation's fall, live or perish with it." Feeling it useless to argue further with such high resolve, the anxious Roman conducted them to the entrance of the tower, where according to his orders a guard awaited them ; silently they proceeded through the intricacies of the camp, till the last sentinel was passed, and the gate of the city lay before them ; here their commander ordered them to halt, saying, that he should proceed a few paces onward, to give the captives the last instructions of the general ; the soldiers, nothing doubting but the whole proceedings related to the surrender of the Jews, suffered them to proceed alone. "Here, then," said Claudius, as soon as they were out of hearing, "we part for ever ; the desert henceforth must be my home, I dare not brave the revenge of Titus ; amid its solitude, Rebecca, thy image shall be my consolation." "Farewell," said the Levite, "but that a holy duty calls us, thou shouldst not be the victim of thy generosity." "Roman," added Rebecca, lingering a moment behind her father, "soon will this form be dust. I speak as from the grave ; thy pangs have not been felt alone ; had thy faith been mine we had been happy." Ere he could reply, the Jewish maiden had rejoined her father. Mournful as the confession was, it carried with it consolation to the heart of Claudius, who remained musing upon her words till the centurion, wondering and impatient of his delay, despatched a messenger to ascertain the cause. Roused by the soldier's approach, he applied the goad to the sides of his high-trained steed, and exclaimed, "my last, only friend, thou must bear me to the desert, far from man, far from the wrath of Titus." Ere the astonished guard could consult what steps best to pursue, the fugitive had vanished from their sight.

Fearful was the wrath of Titus when informed of the escape of the Levite and his daughter, and the treachery of his favourite Claudius ; in the first impulse of his fury he commanded the indiscriminate slaughter of his captives, and gave orders to commence at daybreak the assault, giving up the city, all but the Temple, to the spoil of his licentious soldiery, in order to inflame their resolution and courage. Proudly rose the sun, that fatal day, upon the dwellers and defenders of Jerusalem ; scarcely had his golden beams illumined the horizon, ere the watchman from the walls sounded the alarm, at whose first signal the devoted defenders rushed with yet undiminished courage to their posts. Titus, in person, led the attack, and the legions, excited by his presence and bravery, succeeded, amid showers of arrows and stones, in planting their scaling ladders on the last wall ; still the Hebrew warriors quailed not, but from tower to tower disputed Salem's bulwarks, till the very ground became slippery with their blood. Instances of individual heroism occurred worthy the brightest days of Israel's glory, the very matrons



fought; mothers for their children, wives for their husbands; here a devoted youth, wounded and helmless, casts aside his broken sword, and clasping his victorious adversary in his arms, leaps with him from the walls, content to die revenged; here a Levite, his white robe stained with blood, fights for the Temple and the law. Mingling in the fight in all directions, enthusiasts might be seen prophesying aid Divine to the unshrinking defenders of the city. The battle ended not on the part of the Hebrews with the defence of the walls, from street to street the conflict was continued; each house-top became a point of defence, whence stones and weapons were hurled on the assailants. Vain was the fierce valour of the Israelites before the discipline and number of the Roman legion; gradually the conflict subsided, or was carried on in detail, till massacre reigned triumphant through the city, and filled her palaces and courts with blood. Sad, that fearful day, was the condition of Jerusalem, her wealth the spoil of the licentious soldiery, her daughters forced to shame, or, terrible expedient, slain by a father's or a brother's trembling hand, to preserve them from dishonour. "To the Temple!" exclaimed Titus, glancing his eye proudly around, as soon as he perceived that all serious opposition to his arms had ceased, his followers eagerly re-echoed the cry, and followed him to the consecrated pile.

Multitudes of despairing women and children had found refuge within the courts of the sacred building, trusting to its holiness as a protection from the swords of their enemies; these, alarmed at the approach of the ruthless conquerors, endeavoured to conceal themselves yet further within its hallowed precincts, and rushed to the massive gates which led to the court before the sanctuary; vain hope; the many bolts were drawn, and by the light of the golden lamp which burnt eternally before the awful veil, the Levite and his daughter might be seen piling with incense and with gums an enormous pyre of combustible materials, which, with infinite labour, they had raised before the Holy of Holies; in vain were their cries for admission, the Levite heard, thought of them not, absorbed in the enthusiasm of his purpose, to which he freely sacrificed his own life and that of his child, he gazed on the work of their joint toil with severe and lofty pride. "Well done, thou pious daughter of Jerusalem," he exclaimed, as Rebecca poured forth the last vessel of oil upon the inflammable mass, "bright shall be thy reward for this in Paradise." "Father," said the exhausted girl, sinking at his feet, "the hour of death is upon me, lay thy hand upon me and bless me, soon shall we meet again." The tears of the father mingled with the benediction of the priest, as the old man pronounced a blessing on his dying child. "I had hoped," said the Levite, "that thy hands would have closed my eyes, that thy children would have mourned around my grave." "Father," replied the high-minded maiden, "HIS will be done." These were the last words which fell on the ear of the bereaved parent, her pure soul fled with the divine sentiment of resignation upon her lips. "The Lord gives and the Lord taketh away," exclaimed the Israelite, bowing his head in adoration before the sanctuary, "blessed be the name of the Lord." The shrieks of the despairing Israelites announced the approach of the idolators; "they come," said the old man sternly, "LORD, be thy will accomplished;" as he spoke, the priest, lighted a torch, made of resinous wood, at the lamp before him.

"Hebrew," exclaimed Titus, who with his guard had reached the strongly barred gates, and recognized his former captive, "submit, and

I will spare thy life; thy child's, too," he added, alarmed at a preparation which threatened to deprive him of the possession of the Temple, a glory he greatly coveted. "Idolator," proudly replied the priest, "did I not tell thee Rome never should rear her idols in the Temple? where is now thy boast? the treasures, the profaned vessels, thou indeed hast won, but this gorgeous pile, the world's proud masterpiece, the shrine where dwelt the God of Israel in His love, thou never shalt possess; but, as by fire these walls were consecrate to Him, so by fire unstained I render Him his own." "Distraction," exclaimed the baffled tyrant, "force the gates, a wreath to him whose arrow slays the traitor." Eager to obey the wishes of his general, an archer bent his bow, and the arrow entered the heart of the Levite. "Idolator," he exclaimed, again surveying Titus with a smile of defiance, "in death I triumph;" with a firm hand he applied the torch to the inflammable pile, and fell a corse upon the altar he had raised. Long ere the Romans could burst the gates, the mighty dome had caught the flame—heaven fanned it with its breath, and undefiled by Pagan sacrifice or rite fell the once favoured Temple of the LORD.

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#### AN ORATION

*Delivered at the Funeral of Brother Richard Carpenter, Past Master of Mount Lebanon Lodge of Freemasons, No. 87, also, Past-Master of the Euphrates Lodge, No. 257, and Past-Principal of Mount Zion Chapter, No. 169, on Friday, the 20th of May, 1836. By George William Turner, Past-Master of Lodges 53 and 87, and Past-Principal of Mount Zion Chapter of Royal Arch Musons, No. 169.*

[The simplicity and truth so naturally observed in the following tribute, demand from us a copious notice of the proceedings. Our readers, we are certain, will be deeply impressed with the solemnity of the occasion, which offers to them one of the most important lessons that Freemasonry can teach. The lamented deceased brother was poor indeed in the worldly acceptation of the term—yet so rich in good works and natural integrity, that he knew not the want of wealth but when lacking the means to help others.

The Lodge was opened at the house of the deceased, was called off to attend the funeral, and resumed again after the interment.—ED.]

WORTHY BRETHREN,—You are summoned here this day for the purpose of attending the funeral of an old and highly respected Member of our Society, Brother RICHARD CARPENTER, who departed this life on Sunday last, the 15th inst., in the 58th year of his age.

It has been an ancient custom of our Society, when such an event takes place, to assemble the Brethren in open Lodge, for the purpose of mutual condolence and edification, as well as to follow the remains of the deceased Brother to the grave; and although for some years past it has not been found convenient to form those public processions which were customary in former times, we may still meet privately to pay our last tribute of respect to the memory of our deceased brother, to bear our testimony to his worth, and to share those regrets which are always felt by us, whenever it pleases the Great Architect of the Universe, in His inscrutable wisdom, to deprive us of the society and fellowship of any of

our Members. I need not remind you that this service can have no reference whatever to the benefit of the deceased ; with the concerns of this world he has done for ever ; he has ceased to be occupied with the things of time, and has entered into an invisible and eternal state. It is for the survivors to receive instruction from the repeated lessons of mortality that are continually occurring around them, and which sometimes (as in the present instance) extend even into the midst of our little circle. Let us, therefore, endeavour to profit by the present awful dispensation of Divine Providence, and now, while the best sympathies of our hearts are awakened, and our minds solemnized by this painful visitation, let us supplicate the Most High to prepare us for the same inevitable destiny, by so teaching us to number our days that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom.

In conformity with the customs of our ancient Society, and agreeably to the wish of our deceased Brother, we attend here this day to see his mortal remains deposited in the grave. May this impressive lesson of mortality remind us that it is our duty to live in constant preparation for this event, which must sooner or later come upon us all, and quicken us to greater diligence in the discharge of our duties as men and Masons ; to work while it is day, for the night of death cometh when no man can work ; for there is no work, nor knowledge, nor wisdom, nor device in the grave, to which we are all hastening.

## THE SERVICE.

*Psalm CIII. was read by the Master.*

*The Master.*—What man is he that liveth and shall not see death ? Shall he deliver his soul from the power of the grave ? Man walketh in a vain shadow : he heapeth up riches, and cannot tell who shall gather them.

When he dieth he shall carry nothing away : his glory shall not descend after him.

Naked came he into the world, and naked he must return : the Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away ; blessed be the name of the Lord.

Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his.

*The Brethren.*—God is our God, for ever and ever : He will be our guide, even unto death.

*The Master.*—The will of God is accomplished.

*The Brethren.*—So be it.

[*The Grand Honours were here given by the Master and Brethren.*]

Let us pray.

Most glorious God, author of all good, and giver of all mercy, whose sole prerogative it is to kill and make alive, as it hath pleased thee to release our Brother from the pains and troubles of this transitory state, make us submissively resigned to thy holy and sovereign will. Pour down, we beseech thee, upon us the continual dew of thy blessing ; and strengthen our solemn engagements with the ties of sincere affection. May the present instance of mortality remind us of our approaching fate, and by drawing our attention towards Thee, the only refuge in time of need, may we be induced so to regulate our conduct here, that when the awful moment shall arrive, that we are about to quit this world, the enlivening prospect of thy mercy may dispel the gloom of death ; and

after our departure hence, in peace and in thy favour, we may be received into thine everlasting kingdom, and there enjoy, in union with our departed friends in thy presence, fulness of joy, and be placed at thy right hand, where there are pleasures for evermore. *Amen.*

BRETHREN,—We are here assembled, in the character of Masons, to resign the body of our deceased Brother to the earth from whence it came, and to offer up the last tribute of respect to his memory; thereby demonstrating to the world the sincerity of our past esteem, and our steady attachment to the principles of our honourable Order.

We declare our obedience and submission to the laws and government of the country in which we live, and an ardent wish to promote the general good of society; we humbly implore the blessing of heaven on all our zealous endeavours for this laudable purpose, and pray for our steady perseverance in the principles of piety and virtue.

As it has pleased the Divine Creator to remove our Brother from the cares and troubles of a transitory existence to a state of eternal duration, and thereby to weaken the chain by which we are linked one to another, may his example remind us of our approaching fate, and incline us, who survive him, to be more strongly cemented in the ties of union and friendship; that by regulating our conduct here agreeably to the dictates of truth and wisdom, we may enjoy in the last moment that serene tranquillity of mind which ever flows from a clear and unsullied conscience, free from offence. Unto the grave we resign the body of our friend and Brother, there to remain until the general resurrection; when this corruption shall put on incorruption, and this mortal shall put on immortality, and death shall be swallowed up in victory, in favourable expectation that his immortal soul will then partake of the full fruition of those joys which have been prepared for the righteous from the beginning of the world. And we pray Almighty God, of his infinite goodness, at the grand tribunal of unbiassed justice, to extend his mercy towards him and all of us, and to crown our felicity with everlasting bliss in the expanded realms of a boundless eternity. This we beg for the honour of his holy name, to whom be glory now and for ever. *Amen.*

[*The Brethren here joined hands, and renewed to each other their pledged vows; after which the Lodge was adjourned. The Funeral Procession was then formed, and proceeded to the place of interment. On the return of the Brethren the Lodge was resumed, and the following Oration was read by Brother Turner.*]

#### ORATION.

“Here we view a striking instance of the uncertainty of life, and the vanity of all human pursuits.

“The last offices paid to the dead are only useful as they are lectures to the living; from them, therefore, we are to derive instruction, and ought to consider every solemnity of this kind as a summons to prepare for our approaching dissolution.

“Notwithstanding the various mementos of mortality with which we daily meet; notwithstanding we are convinced that death has established his empire over all the works of nature; yet, through some unaccountable infatuation, we are still apt to forget that we are born to die. We go on from one design to another, add hope to hope, and lay out plans for the subsistence and employment of many years, till we are suddenly alarmed with the approach of death when we least expect

him, and at an hour which we probably conclude to be the meridian of our existence.

“What are all the externals of majesty, the pride of wealth, or charms of beauty, when nature has paid her just debt? If for a moment we throw our eyes on the last scene, and view life stript of its ornaments and exposed in its natural meanness, we shall then be convinced of the futility of these empty delusions. In the grave all fallacies are detected, all ranks levelled, and all distinctions are done away.”

Our deceased Brother CARPENTER was a man whom you all knew and highly respected. His character stood high in the Craft as a diligent, prudent, discreet, virtuous, zealous, and indefatigable member of our society.

He was a man with less of the common failings of humanity than any I ever knew; it is my pleasing task, therefore, not to solicit your charity to throw a veil over his foibles—not to plead any apology for frailties. Doubtless he felt in his own breast (for who does not?) that he was not exempted from the ordinary imperfections of human nature; I say it is my pleasing task to hold up his conduct for the approval of every good and virtuous mind; to set forth his virtues as a pattern for imitation; may we be stimulated by his example to a stricter and more careful performance of our duties, both as men and masons. My first acquaintance with our deceased Brother commenced about nineteen years ago, when I was introduced by him to the notice of the Brethren of the Mount Lebanon Lodge, at a period when his valuable exertions mainly contributed to the support and upholding of that ancient and respectable Lodge. We used at that time frequently to meet for instruction in our lectures and ceremonies; and I look back, not only without regret but with pleasure, to that period as the happiest of my life. How often, when fatigued with the cares of the world, have we looked forwards to the meetings of the Lodge as a relaxation from the toils of business! There we have been welcomed by old and well-known friends; there the friendly pressure of the hand, the benevolent smile of recognition, the warm welcome of friendship awaited us; there, free from religious or political differences, we could enjoy the feast of reason and the flow of soul. I can truly say, that my conscience does not reproach me for the time spent in those meetings, at which intellectual improvement was always blended with the purest feelings of friendship and benevolence.

Oh my departed Brother! I am distressed for thee; very pleasant was thy society to me! When I look back upon the past, and reflect upon the many pleasant hours of social intercourse we spent together, when, as a father in Masonry, I received thy instructions in the paths of truth and virtue, my heart sinks within me at the thought that those hours are gone past recall—or only to be recalled by busy meddling memory.

Peace be with thy ashes!

Our deceased Brother was initiated into Freemasonry on the 13th of October, 1811, in the Britannia Lodge (then No. 309), held at Hoxton: he was also an active member for many years in the Euphrates Lodge, formerly held by warrant from the Grand Lodge of England as a Military Lodge, and attached to the Staff of the Royal West London Militia, which regiment at that time was stationed at Greenwich: he served all the offices, and was several times elected Master of that Lodge, and of

which he continued a Member until the regiment was disembodied, and the staff reduced, when he received a pension for his services and good conduct; and afterwards, in consequence of the Lodge being made a Civilian Lodge, and removed to Haggerstone, from the increasing infirmities of age, and the great distance of the Lodge from the place he then resided, he retired from it, amidst the regret of all its Members; but he continued a steady Member of the Mount Lebanon Lodge to the time of his decease, and such was his disinterestedness, that although elected an Honorary Member, and received a vote of thanks for his important services many years back, he never availed himself of his privileges until a short time since, when unable from illness to attend regularly his duties in the Lodge. He was also a Companion in the Mount Sion Royal Arch Chapter, in which he also served all the offices, until he retired from the Chair as a Past-Principal. Such was the sense which the Companions entertained of his services in studying and communicating instruction in the various rites, ceremonies, and ordinances of that sublime degree, that many years ago they subscribed and presented him with a handsome silver Royal Arch Jewel; and about two years since, when they observed that his constant attendance on the Chapter was injurious to his health, they unanimously elected him an Honorary Member for life, and presented him with a splendid written Testimonial, recording their opinion of his valuable services, which was likewise recorded in the Minute Book of their proceedings.

Such, my Brethren, was the public Masonic career of our late worthy and much esteemed Brother, of which I have attempted this slight and imperfect sketch. You will all bear testimony to his worth, to his invaluable services, to his zealous and indefatigable exertions in the cause of Masonry.

In the sacred cause of Charity, how repeatedly has his plea been urged in behalf of his distressed Brethren; how earnestly has he pleaded the cause of the widow and the orphan, both at the Committee of Benevolence and in the Lodge. No impediment would he suffer to stand in the way of his exertions; the severity of winter, the parching heat of summer, the weakness of bodily indisposition, the pressing avocations of trade;—none of these would he suffer to impede his exertions in this holy cause.

I have known him to walk many miles in the midst of stormy weather, to attend his duty at the Grand Lodge, and Lodge of Benevolence, even when that duty had ceased to be imperative upon him, after his retirement from office. I have sometimes ventured to remonstrate with him on account of his health, and the growing infirmities of age; but have received these replies:—"Brother, I am anxious that the Lodge should be represented: by our attendance we show respect to the Grand Master, who suffers nothing but the most severe bodily indisposition to prevent his attendance. We, who are old Past-Masters, should set an example to the junior members; business of importance may be brought forward; the distressed Brother's or the Widow's petition must be supported." He was also a member of the Committee for Excursions to the Nore, in behalf of the School for educating the Sons of indigent and deceased Freemasons, for several years, and contributed his subscriptions, with the other members of the Lodge, to its support. From the foregoing statement I may be allowed to say, and I am sure you will agree with me, that he has at all times nobly and faithfully done his duty to the Society of Freemasons.

The Brethren, I am sure, will excuse me for saying, that having known him so long and so intimately, I admired his frank, open, and truly English heart; he was a true John Bull, not in vulgar coarseness, but in manly independence and honest integrity: he was a man after my own heart, whose friendship and kindly feeling towards all his Brethren ceased only with his existence.

He was without an enemy, and died in peace with all mankind; for who could be the enemy of one so harmless and free from guile?

His conduct when at the convivial board was marked by the strictest propriety; and when any of the younger Brethren, from the exuberance of animal spirits, were on the point of exceeding the bounds of decorum his example brought them to a sense of what was due to their characters as Men and Masons.

I am aware that I am speaking in the presence of those who would despise me if I attempted to utter any thing like flattery on the character of our deceased Brother. You, who knew his character so well, will bear me out in the assertion that I have said nothing but what is strictly true, and what is justly due to his character as a just and upright Man and Mason, which character he supported and maintained through life.

To sum up his character in a few words, he was exemplary in the discharge of the ordinary duties of social life; he was a kind and indulgent husband and father; a staunch friend; a zealous and worthy Brother of the Craft; a sincere Christian; a just and upright tradesman; and, finally, what the poet has described as the noblest work of God—an honest man.

May he rest in peace, and receive the reward of his labours in the approving language of our gracious Lord and Master, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

Brother Turner concluded his oration with the impressive exhortation of the Brother Preston, and the 133rd Psalm.

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### H. R. H. THE DUKE OF SUSSEX, GRAND MASTER OF MASONS IN ENGLAND.

[We copy from "Random Recollections of the House of Lords," the following sketch of our illustrious Grand Master, omitting the parts which are merely political.]

"THE Duke of Sussex, sometimes called, by way of eminence, 'the popular member of the royal family,' has been very seldom in the House of late years. Physical infirmities, and especially the critical state of his eyes, for some time past, are understood to have been the chief causes of his absence. \* \* \* \* \*

"His Royal Highness is a man of superior talents. It were to over-estimate his abilities to say he is a first-rate man; but no one can deny that his intellectual resources are far above mediocrity. The speeches he used to make some twelve or fifteen years since, both at public meetings and in the House, were as replete with eloquence as they were remarkable for the ardent love of liberty which they breathed throughout. If there was nothing profound or original in them, neither, on the other hand, did they degenerate into dry common-place. Whether they were heard delivered, or read in the newspapers, they at once gained the

attention, and carried the auditor or reader on to the close, without ever flagging for a moment. He excels in putting obvious truths into a popular form. One of the principal attributes of his speeches is their simplicity. His style is always plain and perspicuous; he makes his views as clear to others as they are to his own mind. No one ever yet mistook the drift of his argument. His reasoning is always clear; it is more clear than forcible. He never takes his audience by storm; he wins them by the attractions of his manner. If you look in vain for any mighty burst of eloquence carrying you, as if by a resistless torrent, along with it, he never fails to lead you gently on with him in whatever direction he intends to go. His voice is clear and pleasant, but wants strength and flexibility. He never varies the key in which he begins; he is always audible. He is an easy and fluent speaker, never appearing in the least disconcerted, or hesitating a moment either for ideas or for suitable terms wherewith to express them. He seldom speaks long at a time, but there is as much matter, in most cases, in what he says in ten minutes, as there is in what the majority of speakers would communicate in twenty. His extemporaneous resources are ample; he can speak with much effect on the impulse of the moment: indeed, his speeches are seldom prepared beforehand.

“His literary and scientific attainments are great; with science especially, he is intimately conversant. Hence it is that he is president of several eminent scientific societies, and that his name is so often toasted at public dinners in connexion with the various scientific institutions of England.

“Every one is struck, wherever he is seen, with the personal appearance of the illustrious Duke. He is one of the tallest and stoutest men, not merely in the House of Lords, but in the country. \* \* \*

“He dresses plainly. Usually he wears a blue coat, light waistcoat, and light knee inexpressibles.

“There is something remarkably easy and affable in his manner. I saw him, two years ago, distributing the prizes at the London University, after a public examination in the presence of more than a thousand persons, awarded to the most distinguished scholars at that institution, and the mildness and affability he evinced on the occasion, won the admiration of all present. He cordially shook hands with each of the successful competitors for the prizes, congratulated them on their literary and scientific acquirements, and encouraged them to prosecute their studies with unwearied ardour, both because of the gratification they would derive from such studies themselves, and the benefits they would thereby be enabled to confer on society. His countenance beams with good nature, and with simplicity and sincerity of mind. There is something peculiarly ‘jolly’ in his appearance. The word is a homely one, but I know of none so expressive of the impression which is made on every one’s mind whenever he sees his Royal Highness. His face, like his person, is large and full; his cheeks are particularly prominent, and he has what is called a double chin. His complexion is something between dark and sallow, and his hair is of a brown colour. He has not, as far as I could perceive, a single wrinkle in his face, though in the sixty-first year of his age.”



## THE RED APRON.

"The name and residence of the Members recommended as Stewards for the year ensuing, shall, at least fourteen days previous to the Grand Festival, be transmitted by the Lodge recommending, to the Grand Secretary."—Constitutions, page 43, art. 3.

The necessity of complying with the above regulation is obvious—it is to give an opportunity to the Grand Master to exercise his judgment and discretion before he shall finally approve and appoint the Grand Stewards of the year; and therefore the Lodges who possess the enviable distinction of recommending for the Grand Master's approbation those Brethren whom they consider as eligible to serve the office, should, in justice to those whom they intend to distinguish, place the names in good time before the proper authority. It might be considered as unkind on the part of the Grand Master, to exercise the authority contained in art. 7, p. 44, which declares, that any Lodge that shall neglect to comply with article 3, shall forfeit its privilege of recommendation. We know, by experience, that H. R. H. the present Grand Master, looks upon *necessary* deviations from this law with great forbearance, but it is improper to place him, at any time, in a situation of difficulty. This year, four Lodges delayed their return.

We make these observations with some regret; but our attention has been so forcibly called to the subject that we do not hesitate to enter upon it, in the hope, that in future the law may be more strictly observed.

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MASONIC ANECDOTE.

On the breaking out of the war (after the short peace) in 1803, Captain Akerman was returning from Newfoundland to Poole, when he was taken by a French privateer off Portland, nearly in sight of his native place (Burton Bradstock, near Bridport.) On nearing the French coast, as the prize-master was overhauling the ship's papers, he observed a *master-mason's* certificate, dated the 10th of September, 1783, showing that the captain belonged to the Lodge of Amity, at Poole. At sight of the certificate, he exclaimed "Mon Dieu!" gave it to the captain, took his hand, and gave him the fraternal embrace. He then called one of the crew who could speak English, and through him conveyed to Captain Akerman his great regret at not knowing that he was a mason before, as he would have put him on shore at Portland or Albany Head. On landing at Bordeaux, Captain Akerman was treated kindly, and when he set off for Verdun on his parole, every precaution was taken to render his situation comfortable on the journey. He was regularly billeted at the house of a Freemason, and his property, consisting of dollars, a watch, silver spoons, &c. &c. placed under the protection of the *gens d'armes* at each stage; and, on his arrival, safely delivered to him. At that *dépôt* this unfortunate victim of war remained till the peace in 1814; but it is worthy of remark, that, during his eleven years of imprisonment, he often experienced the kindness of his captor. While he was at Verdun, Napoleon passed through the place, and, knowing that there were several Masons among the prisoners, he inquired how they conducted themselves; and on being told by the com-

mandant that they behaved extremely well, ordered a dinner to be given them. They were invited accordingly, and, after due examination by the proper officers, sat down (*on Christmas day*) to a most excellent dinner. The commandant (as master of the Lodge), at the removal of the cloth, gave the health of Brother Napoleon Buonaparte, Emperor of France, &c., &c., which was drunk with *Masonic honours*. At the close of the meeting, each Englishman was presented with a five-franc piece in the Emperor's name, which they gratefully received, though from the hands of their national enemy.

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### MASONIC ANECDOTE.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—If the following trifling anecdote is at all suitable to your pages, it is much at your service, and the gentleman who delivers you this note can well vouch for the facts:—

In the year 1807, from the consequence of shipwreck, I became a prisoner in France, and was for a time detained at Verdun. However, in 1808, from some caprices of the French government, not necessary to state, my place of confinement was changed to that of Givet, another depôt for English prisoners, and a place at a considerable distance from Verdun. It was on our route to this place the anecdote above alluded to occurred. We left Verdun, a party of five, four naval officers, and one civilian, under the escort of a party of *gens d'armes*. We were sometimes handcuffed to deserters from the French army, and otherwise ill-treated, particularly at night. On reaching a place of confinement this treatment continued, till arriving at Meziers or Sedon (I cannot recollect which,) where we were ordered a rest of three days, when the civilian already mentioned, and who was a Freemason, discovering that there was a Masonic Lodge held in the town, contrived to send a note to some of the parties of his fraternity. A short time only elapsed, before a gentleman came to our prison, and, after some little conversation with the civilian, supplied him with money, and told him that a better description of food should be daily forwarded to us during our stay there; nor was that all, but that he would obtain permission for us to walk about the town three or four hours each day, with the attendance only of a single *gens d'arme*, and that the rest of our journey should be rendered more easy and agreeable, all which promises he religiously performed; for we were supplied with the best of viands, not forgetting wines and the indulgence of a ramble in the town; and the remainder of our journey was rendered more like a tour of pleasure than the march of prisoners from one depôt to another—and all this, because one of our party happened to be a Freemason.

NAUTICUS.

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## SONG

BY G. I. B.—T. R. C. G.

I DRINK to the Lodge which no Lodge can surpass\*  
 For peace, love, and harmony, social and dear ;  
 Where the bright beads that float on the top of each glass,  
 Are types of the spirits that shine round me here.  
 For sparkling and light is the joy of our souls,  
 Upheld by the magic of generous wine ;  
 And mellow our hearts as the *juice* in these bowls,  
 Which fondly I quaff to our compact divine.

How oft do we weep in this dark world of ours,  
 To see the bless'd links of affection untwined ;  
 A long chain of kindred dispersed in few hours,  
 And all save the *mother's* fond bosom, unkind ?  
 While we in each quarter from which the winds blow,  
 A Brother can find on each far distant shore,  
 To dry up the salt tears of sorrow that flow,  
 And pilot us safe to joy's harbour once more.

Then fill the last glass which Sobriety sends,  
 (The last for *this* evening, by good Mason's laws),  
 On which her fair sister, mild Prudence, attends,  
 And nightly enjoins us to list in her cause.  
 Fill up: may the beam in each goblet to-night,  
 Preserve us from sickness, from sorrow, and pain,  
 And fill us with hope, like that pillar of light  
 Which guided the chosen to rapture again !

## MASONIC SONG.

WRITTEN FOR THE FESTIVAL, DECEMBER 30, 1835.

*The Words by Bro. W. Boag—the Music by Mr. M. Liddell.*

THE hall—the hall's celestial light—  
 The enrapturing chamber of delight—  
 The soul-enliv'ning scene of love—  
 All other pleasures far above—  
 Within the portals of thy holy dwelling,  
 Where heart to heart its feelings freely telling,  
 FREEMASONRY ! I love to stand,  
 Surrounded by thy faithful band.

\* This song is intended for the concluding one at every convivial meeting of Freemasons, where sobriety and prudence are respected.

*Anacreon's Twenty-Fifth Ode.*

I love to see the burning glow  
 Of friendship's torch a halo throw  
 Around the sacred spot, where nought  
 But peace and harmony are brought.  
 'Tis as a tone of sweetest music sending  
 Its strong vibrations, till the soul is rending,  
 Then passing, like departing day,  
 In softest melody away.

I love to see instruction's sun  
 Its rapid course in rapture run—  
 "Diffusing light and life" among  
 The Sons of Secrecy and Song—  
 In one proud link all hands and hearts uniting—  
 To pure and intellectual light inviting—  
 The mind t'improve—the heart t'expand—  
 And wisdom spread through every land.

## ANACREON'S TWENTY-FIFTH ODE.

BY BROTHER J. LEE STEVENS, OF THE BRITISH LODGE, NO. 8.

WHEN I drink wine my sorrows sleep!  
 What then with grief have I to do?—  
 Or what with pain? Why should I keep  
 Account with care? Is it not true  
 That all must die?—  
 Then why, oh! why  
 Do we consume existence thus?  
 Drink of the wine young Lyæus  
 Hath given us:—  
 When we drink wine our sorrows sleep!

## MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

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### ESPECIAL GRAND LODGE.—APRIL 27.

#### PRESENT,

The Rt. Hon. and M. W. Lord Dundas, *Pro.-G. M. on the Throne.*  
 The Most Noble and M. W. the Duke of Leinster, *G. M. of Ireland.*  
 Rt. Hon. Lord H. J. S. Churchill, *D. G. M.*  
 R. W. Hon. Thomas Dundas, *Prov. G. M. Yorkshire.*  
 “ Simon McGillivray, *Prov. G. M. Canada.*

R. W. : R. Alston, *M. P.*      S. G. W.  
 “      E. A. Sanford, *M. P.*, J. G. W.

R. W. Brothers, W. W. Prescott.—W. Willett.—D. Pollock.—B. B. Cabbell.

V. W. Brothers, W. H. White.—E. Harper.—Rev. W. Fallowfield.—W. C. Clarkson.

W. Brothers, Silvester.—Salomons.—Mestayer.—B. Lawrence.—Shadbolt.—Cuthbert.—J. J. Moore.—Savory.—Henderson.—Zachary.—Heath.—Dr. Granville.—J. S. Gascoigne.—Buckhardt—Masson.—Simpson.—Laurie.—Sir Geo. Smart, &c.

*Also*, Moolvee Mahommed Ishmael Kahn, Ambassador from the King of Oude.—Rt. Hon. Lord Monson, P. M. Riegate Lodge.—Lord Albert Conyngham.—Hon. F. Saville.—Hon. Col. Anson.—Capt. Grinlay, late of the H. E. I. C. S., and a very numerous assemblage of other Metropolitan and Provincial Brethren.

The Grand Lodge was opened in ample form by the M. W. the Pro.-G. Master, assisted by the Grand Chaplain, Brother Fallowfield.

After the minutes referring to the election of the M. W. G. Master were read, the high Masonic honours were respectfully given in salutation of his Royal Highness. The compliment was acknowledged by his Lordship on the part of the Grand Master, from whom a letter had been received that morning, and which was read by the Grand Secretary, Brother White. It stated, in very affectionate terms, the regret of the illustrious Duke at being still compelled to be absent from the Brethren, and directed his Lordship to invest the Brethren whom he appointed as Grand Officers for the ensuing year.

In his letter, the Grand Master was graciously pleased to express his intention to remove the restriction which he had some time since laid upon the Stewards, interdicting the admission of musical Brethren into the Glee Room, which kind message Brother Lythgoe briefly noticed. The message was received by the Grand Lodge with grateful respect.

OFFICERS OF THE UNITED GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND,  
FOR THE YEAR 1836—1837.

*Patron,*

The King's Most Excellent Majesty.

*Grand Master,*

His Royal Highness Prince Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex, Earl of Inverness, Baron of Arklow, President of the Royal Society, Colonel of the Honourable Artillery Company of London, Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, K. T., &c. &c. &c.

*Pro.-Grand Master,*

Right Hon. the Lord Dundas.

*Deputy Grand Master,*

Rt. Hon. Lord J. H. S. Churchill.

Rt. Hon. the Earl of Scarborough . . . . .	Senior Grand Warden.
Rt. Hon. Lord Suffield . . . . .	Junior Grand Warden.
William W. Prescott, Esq. . . . .	Grand Treasurer.
William Meyrick, Esq. . . . .	Grand Registrar.
Rev. William Fallowfield . . . . .	} Grand Chaplains.
Rev. John Vane . . . . .	
Mr. William H. White . . . . .	} Grand Secretaries.
Mr. Edwards Harper . . . . .	
F. W. Bossey, Esq. . . . .	} Grand Deacons.
R. T. Crucefix, <i>M. D.</i> . . . . .	
Sir John Soane . . . . .	G. Superintendent of Works.
Sir W. Woods (Clarenceux) P. S. G. D. . . . .	G. Director of Ceremonies.
J. Jennings, Esq. . . . .	Assistant Ditto.
Henry Perkins, Esq. . . . .	Grand Sword Bearer.
Sir George Smart . . . . .	Grand Organist.

Lord Dundas was then saluted as Pro.-Grand Master, as were Lord John Churchill and the Grand Wardens, with the respective honours. After which the newly appointed Grand Officers were invested by the Pro.-Grand Master with their collars of office, in conformity with the letter of his Royal Highness.

A letter addressed to Lord John Churchill by the Rt. Hon. and Rt. Worshipful the Earl of Durham, Past D. G. M., was read. It expressed his lordship's high gratification at having received the distinguished mark of the attachment of the Grand Lodge in a recent vote of thanks, and reiterated those assurances of fraternal devotion to Freemasonry for which the Noble Brother has been so long distinguished. The letter gave evident pleasure to all the Brethren present.

The following are the names of the Grand Stewards recommended by their respective Lodges, and approved by the Grand Master.

GRAND STEWARDS FOR THE YEAR.

W. Elyard Walsley . . . . .	No. 1	Joseph Fleming . . . . .	No. 30
Richard W. Jennings . . . . .	2	John A. Tielens . . . . .	32
Charles P. Coppin . . . . .	4	John C. M'Mullen . . . . .	37
Charles R. Pole . . . . .	6	William Bond . . . . .	66
Charles Hawley . . . . .	8	William Thodey Smith . . . . .	72
Robert Gibson, Jun. . . . .	14	David Lewis . . . . .	108
William Kislingbury . . . . .	21	Edward W. Salomonson . . . . .	116
William Fell . . . . .	23	John Robert Pitter . . . . .	233
William Rudstone Read . . . . .	27	Samuel Cartwright . . . . .	324

The Especial Grand Lodge was then closed in ample form.

GRAND FESTIVAL OF THE ORDER.

THE Grand Festival has seldom been more numerously attended than on this occasion. The Grand Lodge, preceded by the Board of Stewards, and in the prescribed order, entered the Hall amid the acclamations of the Brethren, Brother Sir George Smart playing a Grand Masonic March on the organ, while they paraded round the Hall, according to the established ritual. The Ambassador of the King of Oude, in his splendid Asiatic costume, was allowed a place in the procession, and the gorgeousness of his dress, contrasted with the plain European attire of those by whom he was preceded and followed, added to the beautiful effect produced by the variety of Masonic costume in which the Brethren were clothed.

The appearance of the Hall at this moment was splendid in the extreme; we only regret that the spectacle should not be visible to others beside the Brethren, as the whole range of convivial assemblies cannot produce one to match that at the Grand Festival. The effect of the whole was much enhanced by the presence of "the beauties" in the gallery, whose dresses and plumes contrasted well with the insignia worn by the Brethren below.

Lord Dundas took his seat as Chairman, and was supported by the Duke of Leinster, Lord John Churchill, the Earl of Scarborough, Lords Suffield, Monson, Albert Conyngham, the Hon. Col. Anson, Hon. J. Saville, together with the Provincial Grand Masters, the present Grand Officers of the year, and the other Past Grand Officers previously named. The company was very numerous.

After a thanksgiving, most appropriately chaunted by the vocal Brethren, the noble Chairman then rose and gave—

"The King, the Patron of the Craft." Song and chorus, the national anthem.

"The Queen." Glee—"Here's a health to the King and the Queen."

The noble Chairman, on rising to propose the health of the Grand Master, said, that he need scarcely allude to the cause of His Royal Highness's absence to the Brethren whom he then saw assembled around the festive board, who felt in common with every member of the Craft a deep anxiety for His Royal Highness, and a fervent hope that heaven would restore him to his sight, and in doing so, restore him to those

who dearly loved and sincerely revered him. The noble Chairman trusted that, with the kind blessing of Providence, His Royal Highness would before long be so far recovered from his infirmity, as to be enabled to mingle once more amongst his Masonic Brethren, to receive the tribute of their affection and esteem, and to shed, by his presence, a lustre over their proceedings. He had been requested by His Royal Highness, to express to the assembled Brethren the deep regret which His Royal Highness felt at being obliged to be absent from the festival; that nothing, whilst he had life, should ever lessen his attachment to them, or alter the heartfelt wishes which he had ever entertained for their welfare, and for the honour and prosperity of the Craft. The noble Chairman was quite aware of the arduous nature of the duties imposed on him as president of the banquet, and of his incapability to fulfil them to the extent of his own wishes, and the satisfaction of those he saw around him; but he would throw himself on their characteristic kindness, in it his weakness would find a sympathy, and the goodness of the Mason's heart would make up for his own deficiency. If to these kind auxiliaries he needed additional support, he had it in the person of his noble friend on his right, the Deputy Grand Master, Lord John Churchill. The noble Chairman then gave the health of "The Grand Master, His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex," which was received with the most enthusiastic and long continued cheering.

Lord John Churchill shortly afterwards rose and said, that he apprehended his noble friend needed no assistance whatever in the discharge of his duties as president of the banquet; he was a veteran in the cause, a long-trying and revered leading member of the Order, and he was surrounded that evening by hearts as honest and as warm as ever beat for the honour of Masonry. "It would be impossible," continued his lordship, "for me to express his merits as they deserve—indeed, if I had the ability to do so, it would be abusing your time by trifling with your understanding. I am not, moreover, fond of long speeches; you all know him, I therefore do not think that I can better accord with your wishes in his regard, than by leaving him at once, and without further comment, to the esteem which you entertain for him, and to which his long service and his honours are entitled. Gentlemen, fill as you love him—fill high to the health of 'The Pro.-Grand Master, Lord Dundas.'" (Great cheering, which lasted for some minutes.)

The noble Chairman returned thanks. It ever had, as it ever should be, his ardent hope and earnest endeavour to promote the honour of Masonry, and to prove worthy of the confidence reposed in him by his Brethren of the Craft. He felt highly flattered, as well by the kind manner in which his health had been proposed, as by the strong manifestations of regard with which it had been received. His noble friend was not more partial to short speeches than he was himself. Whatever he said came from the sincerity of a true Mason's heart, and with all the frankness of a British sailor. "The state of my health," said the noble Chairman, "and my avocations, prevent me from being amongst you as often as I could wish. The deprivation is my own; such a circumstance cannot be felt by you. The services which a shattered old man can render are not of such value as that their absence should be deplored. My Brethren, I have grown grey in your service, and in your service I shall die. To the utmost of my strength, if it be the will of Divine Providence to increase the sum of seventy years, I shall, be



the subsequent sojourn amongst you long or short, be proud at all times and on all occasions to be called your servant, and ready to answer your call. And in the last evening hour of existence, whilst 'memory shall gild the past,' and hope look brightly on the future, my proudest consolation shall be the recollection of your friendship, and my warmest prayer shall be uttered for your welfare."

Lord Dundas again rose, and said, "Brethren, I beg leave to propose to you the health of the Grand Master of Ireland. To those who know my noble friend, I need not expatiate on his virtues, to those who do not, it is quite enough to say, that a knowledge of him would render them much more happy, if it be an additional cause of happiness—leaving aside his other titles to esteem—to be acquainted with one of the truest and most kind-hearted men that ever honoured the Craft of Masonry. Brethren, I shall give you the health of 'His Grace the Duke of Leinster, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Ireland.'" (*Cheers.*)

The Duke of Leinster felt very sensibly the high honour conferred upon him, and through him upon the Freemasons of Ireland. He should feel the highest gratification in relating to them the flattering manner in which he had been received at the grand festival of the Freemasons of England, and his countrymen would feel equal pride and pleasure in hearing it. If ever necessity or inclination should lead any of those, whom he had then the happiness to meet and the honour to address, to visit Ireland, they would find that their Brethren in that country would do all in their power to receive them in the true spirit of Masonry, and to make their stay happy amongst them. His grace had much pleasure in announcing that Masonry was greatly on the increase in Ireland; and begged leave once more to return the Brethren his hearty thanks for the warm manner with which they had given his health.

The noble Chairman next proposed "Lord Fincastle, and the Grand Lodge of Scotland."

Brother Mac Neil, a member of the Scottish bar, returned thanks. As an officer of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, he felt it his duty to be present on the occasion; although it would have much more fully accorded with his feelings to have enjoyed the festivity without intruding himself for a moment on the attention of the Brethren assembled; yet he felt that he should be justly liable to the censure of his countrymen of the Order, if he allowed, in the absence of the Grand Master of Scotland, so distinguished an honour to that noble individual, and to the Scottish Masons in general, to pass without an acknowledgment on his part. In the name of the Scottish Grand Master, and on the part of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, he returned them his heartfelt thanks. To a Scotsman away from home, the pride and the honour of his country were ever the dearest objects of his heart. It was with pride, therefore, that he remembered that not the least of the titles of the illustrious prince, who reigned in the hearts of British Masons, was derived from the land of which he (Brother Mac Neil) was an humble but an ardent child. He was no less gratified to recognize on that occasion in the person of the Worshipful Pro.-Grand Master, who presided over the festival with so much credit to himself, and so much delight and advantage to those who mingled in it, a nobleman of ancient Scottish extraction, of whose family name and achievements every Scotchman had reason to be proud. The noble duke on his left he claimed as an old

friend of "dear Scotland." The honoured Grand Master of Irish Masonry had ever been known to feel a strong regard for the interests and welfare of his Masonic Brethren who belonged to a land that was strongly identified with his own. He should feel pleasure in telling his Brethren, when next he met them in Lodge, of the honour which had been paid to them in the hall of the Freemasons of England. He should tell them, that in that hall were to be seen the portraits of the Earl of Moira, the Duke of Athol, and that of the illustrious prince himself, the Grand Master of the Order, in the old Gaelic garb. The noble duke had said, that whenever any of his English Brethren should visit his country, that they should be received in the true spirit of Masonry; he (Brother Mac Neil) begged to offer the same promise on the part of the Scottish Masons; should business or pleasure lead them to the land of his birth, they would find in it from those, who were bound to them by "the mystic tie," a hearty welcome, and a reception which should do honour to the best feelings of Masonry.

After this address, Brother Broadhurst, in his usual style of excellence, gave the old and popular Scottish ballad, "My ain kind Dearie O."

The noble Chairman again rose to propose the health of a noble and a worthy Mason, one who had done the Craft "some service," not the least of which was the support he had afforded him (the Pro.-Grand Master) that evening. His noble friend deserved his best thanks, and he was quite sure that he was joined in the feeling of hearty acknowledgment to the noble lord on his right by every Brother in the hall. He would give them, without another word on his merits as a Mason and a man, the health of "The Deputy Grand Master, Lord John Churchill."

Lord John Churchill rose, and said: "Most Worshipful Pro.-Grand Master and Brethren, the ice has just been put on the table.—Although from such poor eloquence as mine not a solitary ray of heat could possibly be imparted, still a moment's detention in such an atmosphere would cause it to melt. I shall not 'waste the sweetness of the dessert' by detaining you for that moment. The honour you have done me, I feel deeply in my heart, and in my memory I shall treasure it to the last hour of my existence. (*cheers.*)

The next health given by the noble Chairman, was that of—"The Earl of Durham." His lordship said—"It is with the liveliest feelings of affection and esteem which one Brother Mason can entertain towards another, that I now rise to propose to the Brethren assembled at this Grand Festival, the health of our noble Brother, the Earl of Durham, who for some time held the high office amongst us of Deputy Grand Master, which doubtless he should have continued to hold, but that he is obliged to be away from England on his Majesty's service. A letter has been this day received from our noble Brother, in which he acknowledges the receipt of the Congratulatory Address which had been voted to him by the Grand Lodge, and expressing his deep and heartfelt sense of the honour conferred upon him; one which, I may add with the certainty of being joined in the feeling by all who hear me, he has justly earned, and to which he is eminently entitled. (*great cheers.*) The noble Lord's health was then given with successive rounds of applause.

Toast—"The Provincial Grand Masters." The Honourable Thomas Dundas, Provincial Grand Master for Yorkshire, returned thanks.

Toast—"The Grand Wardens, and the other Grand Officers of the year."

Lord Scarborough, after having expressed his grateful sense of the honour conferred on himself and Brother Officers, said, that his Royal Highness, the Grand Master, might have chosen many more competent than himself to discharge the duties of Senior Grand Warden, but none who had the responsibility of that high office, and the honour and prosperity of Masonry more at heart. His lordship confessed that other avocations had prevented him from paying that minute attention to the business of his office, which he should otherwise have done, and he therefore felt to its fullest extent, the indulgence which he had received at the hands of his Brother Masons. To the utmost of his power he should endeavour to merit their confidence, and to cultivate their affection and regard; and whenever he should be found deficient, the error should not occur from want of inclination to do his duty. (*cheers.*)

The noble Chairman next proposed "Prosperity to the Masonic Charities." The Anniversary Festival in support of the Girls' School, his lordship stated, would take place on the 11th of May, on which occasion he hoped to see a numerous attendance of the Brethren. From circumstances, such as the expense of the building, which it would be a matter of unsuitable detail to enter upon at that moment, the Funds of that Institution were not in so flourishing a condition as in former years. Unless, therefore, a rally were made in behalf of those poor children, the Institution could not continue to support so large a number as it then did. This toast was received with the usual plaudits.

"The Grand Stewards" were then given by his lordship, the Pro.-Grand Master, who passed a well-merited eulogium on the order and regularity with which they had discharged their duties of the evening. Brother Dobie, President of the Board of Stewards, returned thanks.

The Worshipful Pro.-Grand Master then rose, and proposed 'Though last not least,' "The ladies," who had honoured and adorned by their brilliant presence, the proceedings of the evening. Gallantry to the fair had ever been amongst the distinguishing characteristics of a true British Mason. His lordship wished from his heart his lady-friends all the blessings which this life could afford, and length of years to enjoy them. The toast was received with the most deafening applause, which was kept up for some time. At length the graceful occupants of the gallery rose, and having bowed their acknowledgments to the assembly beneath, retired to the Glee-Room, which had been prepared for their reception. There they were entertained with a rich musical treat, which was contributed by the talent of the Professional Brethren. This was greatly enhanced by the vocal powers of Mrs. Seguin, Miss Birch, and our especial favourite, that charming native artiste, Mrs. Fitzwilliam, who gave one or two of her popular ballads in a style which is well remembered by all who have ever heard her sing them in public or private, and which at once raises her to the highest rank amongst the priestesses of simple melody.

The Worshipful Pro.-Grand Master, accompanied by Lord John Churchill, the Duke of Leinster, the Ambassador from Oude, and a numerous *cortège* of the Grand Officers rose from the dinner-table shortly after the last toast which we have mentioned had been given; and having partaken of coffee in the adjoining saloon, joined the ladies in the Glee-room, where they remained until the period of their departure, which took place about eleven o'clock. The hour of midnight terminated one of the most brilliant and delightful festivals at which we ever had the happiness of being present. We cannot conclude without offering

our thanks, on behalf of the Craft, to the Board of Stewards, for the very marked attention manifested by them throughout the day; nor ought we to conclude without personally thanking them for the very courteous and fraternal compliment we received from them in the vote of Ladies' tickets for the gallery. It may be observed that, although some of the daily papers briefly noticed the Festival, several, whose conductors are intimately connected with the Order, some of whom have been promoted to its distinguished honours, have observed a marked silence: but from this want of courtesy, we joyfully exempt our excellent cotemporary the Public Ledger, for the promptitude and good feeling with which it, upon this, as upon all occasions, attends to the honour and interest of Freemasonry.

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ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR BOYS.

*April 11.*—Joseph Lythgoe, Esq., in the Chair.

The quarterly general meeting of the Governors was held this evening at the Freemason's Tavern. Present about a dozen members of the Committee, and several Governors. Two or three cases were considered, into the details of which we need not enter. In one the petitioner was for the present unsuccessful in his application to be placed on the list of candidates, as it was feared his mother would not be able to keep him, by her exertions, in a condition to render the advantages of the charity available in his case. Should the Brethren who recommended this application see these lines, we would suggest it to them, as a duty, to endeavour, amongst themselves and friends, to aid the widowed mother, that the Governors may be enabled, upon the annual meeting next year, to place the youth in the list of candidates.

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ROYAL FREEMASONS' SCHOOL FOR FEMALE CHILDREN.

*March 31.*—GENERAL COMMITTEE.—Lord H. J. S. Churchill, in the Chair.

A very interesting discussion took place, on the subject of two petitions which had been rejected at the last meeting of the Committee.

In the one case the petition had been rejected for non-compliance with the forms required—first, as to the certificate of Lodge service, and secondly, from the want of certificate by minister and churchwardens. Mr. Norris, in support of the petitioner, put in an amended petition, in which all these forms were complied with, as far as the possibility of circumstances would admit; and the petition was ultimately received.

The second case was extremely interesting. It had been rejected, because the father did not, as it formerly appeared, come within the interpretation of a "reduced Freemason;" he being, in fact, an artisan in the dock-yard, whose wages were reduced in consequence of the change from war to peace.

Mr. Key contended that the petition was, in every respect, entitled to be received, inasmuch as the father was a man of unquestionable integrity and moral worth—certificates of which he handed into the Committee. That he was reduced in circumstances was proved by his wages being now only about 30s. per week, to maintain himself, a wife, and seven children, whereas in the war-time they frequently exceeded five pounds weekly; that his respectability in life might be estimated by the fact, that the Government apprenticed boys to him, which would not be the case had he not borne a good character, and been looked upon as a superior man. In his over-hours he made some articles of cooperage, which his wife sold in a small shop. Mr. Key also observed, that several children (whom he named) were in the school, whose parents were in very humble circumstances, and indeed had never been in any other, and that, in Masonry, such a distinction as was in this instance so unfortunately exhibited, should not be suffered to exist.

Dr. Crucefix took the same view of the subject, and drew a contrast between the absurdity of attempts to show that the reduction of more than one half of a man's earnings was not in itself a serious calamity, while, on the other hand, a poor man, who had kept a small shop, in which, by every exertion, he could scarcely earn 20s. a week, should, on being compelled to give it up, be considered as a reduced tradesman, and his child therefore perfectly eligible, the mere circumstance of having kept a shop of some sort or other being the qualification. In such case, the child of a clerk, who might have a large salary and did not keep a shop, would be ineligible for admission. It was the *spirit* of the qualification, and not the mere literal or legal construction, that should be considered, and whenever cases occurred like the present, where character was not merely untainted, but vouched for by testimonials so strong as to make the party appear most honourable, it would be unmasonic to reject the petition. It was ultimately received.

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*Committees appointed April 1836.*

GENERAL COMMITTEE (IN ADDITION TO THE LIFE GOVERNORS).

Mr. J. P. Acklam.

“ J. Begbie.

“ W. Bolus.

“ F. W. Bossy.

“ J. R. Bulmer.

“ A. J. Burgess.

“ S. Cardozo.

“ F. Crew.

“ J. W. Cragg.

“ T. Farncomb.

“ J. H. Fenton.

“ R. Field.

“ J. H. Freer.

“ J. C. Fourdrinie.

“ W. Halton.

Mr. C. Hawley.

“ W. Jackson.

“ J. D. Kincaid.

“ C. W. Lovell.

“ J. Nicholson.

“ J. Nokes.

“ S. Odell.

“ T. Peppin.

“ R. Sargent.

“ W. Shorman.

“ J. C. Stahlschmidt.

Hon. A. Trevor.

Mr. J. Taylor.

“ T. Wallas.

“ G. Whiting.

## HOUSE COMMITTEE.

Lord H. John Spencer Churchill, Kensington Palace.  
 Mr. J. P. Acklam, 138, Strand.  
 " C. Baumer, 37, Albemarle Street.  
 " F. W. Bossy, City Road, St. Luke's.  
 Dr. Crucefix, Lancaster Place, Waterloo Bridge.  
 The Rev. W. Fallowfield, 49, Warren Street, Fitzroy Square.  
 Mr. A. S. Gordon, 35, Ely Place.  
 " W. R. G. Key, 41, Ebery Street, Pimlico.  
 " H. R. Lewis, Oriental Club, Hanover Square.  
 " W. W. Prescott, Threadneedle Street.  
 " Wm. Shadbolt, Stockwell Common.  
 " W. H. White, 18, Artillery Place, Finsbury Square.

## AUDIT COMMITTEE.

Mr. Charles Baumer.	Mr. R. W. J. Rodgers.
" S. Cardozo.	" Wm. Shadbolt.
" E. Harper.	" J. C. Stahlschmidt.
" G. Henekey.	" R. Sargent.
" S. C. Norris.	" J. Taylor.
" T. Peppin.	" W. H. White

At the Quarterly General Court, April 5, 1836, John Ramsbottom, Esq., M.P., was re-elected Treasurer.

The unnamed children were admitted into the school:—

Emma W. Andrews.	Adeline Gooding.
Fanny Sheffield.	Sarah T. W. Walton.
Henrietta Toudap.	Eliza Pullen.

## FESTIVAL OF THE FEMALE SCHOOL.

— " But Juan answer'd, ' Look  
 Upon this child—I saved her—must not leave  
 Her life to chance; but point me out some nook  
 Of safety, where she less may shrink and grieve,  
 And I am with you."—Whereon Johnson took  
 A glance around—and shrugg'd—and twitch'd his sleeve  
 And black-silk neckcloth, and replied ' You're right;  
 Poor thing!" \* \* \* \* \*

\* \* \* \* \* " At least I will endure  
 Whate'er is to be borne—but not resign  
 The child who 's parentless, and therefore mine."  
 BYRON.

Amongst the many characteristics of her greatness which throw a halo around the classic brow of England, and which the philosopher and the philanthropist love to contemplate, is her benevolence—second to none, if not the first. Upon her lofty island-shore the adamant shrine of Freedom has stood for ages. In the cherished land of the brave can sweetest Charity also boast of her coeval temple. Here doth the genius of England minister, attended by the milder virtues; and first in the train of these, the *pleiad sisters, Piety and Mercy*, with their snow-white robes and dewy urns. The name of England's Benevolence is written "with a pencil of light," if not in the most glowing, certainly the purest page of her annals. Wherever along her surface the eye may turn,

those monuments of the heart, her benevolent institutions, present themselves beside the columns of her victories, and the mighty evidences of her arts. To the enlightened and impartial stranger, to the Mason of other climes especially, there is none of those institutions which convey more interest, none which arrest more strongly his attention or challenge his approbation, than that to celebrate the anniversary of which we made one amongst three hundred Masonic Brethren, on the 11th of May, just past, and the name of which appears at the head of our present sketch. For our own part, we feel, in mingling in this Masonic festival of the Female Orphans, more intense gratification than at any other which the Brotherhood are wont to celebrate; and we look forward with equal love and interest to its annual recurrence, as we do to that of its own dedicated month of sunshine and flowers. As Masons, or as Englishmen, we know not whether our pleasure or our pride predominates on this happy and proud occasion. But to our tale; for we should recollect that we went to "report progress" as well as to indulge in those feelings which are imparted from such a spirit-stirring scene. Of whom should we speak first, but of those whose Festival this confessedly and pre-eminently is, and who, although not Masons, are more intimately interested in it than even our Masonic selves—*place aux dames!*—the ladies! On this evening, then, as on that of the Grand Festival of the Order, it is our grateful duty to announce to the Masonic world that our beautiful countrywomen displayed to equal perfection their graceful and brilliant array. It were a work of supererogation to talk of hearts that "beat happily," of bright eyes that "rained influence," of angelic looks that "mirrored heaven," and all the ineffable *et cetera* which a gallery of English beauty invariably displays.

"Their praise is hymned by loftier harps than mine."

It is quite enough to say that it was a sight for a poet's young eye, a "voluptuous blaze," which made our old aching optics wink until we turned them, in self-defence, to the solids. We trust our lady-friends will forgive us, if, from our "heart of hearts," we "plead guilty to the soft impeachment"—if we confess one amiable weakness almost above all others, for which we have been remarkable since o'er our brow

"The snow-fall of time has been whitening."

The chair was filled by our excellent and noble Brother, Lord John Churchill, the Deputy Grand Master, supported on either side by a number of Grand Officers and other distinguished Brethren; and, as on the evening of the Grand Festival, we had much pleasure in recognizing amongst these, the Ambassador Extraordinary from the King of Oude, attended by his brother interpreter, Captain Grindlay.

When the cloth was removed the noble Chairman proposed the health of "The King, the patron of the Craft." His lordship had great pleasure in announcing to the company, that, with his usual benevolence in the cause of charity, his Majesty had transmitted twenty guineas as his subscription for the year, to the fund for the education and support of the female orphans of the Royal Masonic Institution. This announcement was received with several rounds of applause, after which his Majesty's health was drunk with the usual honours. The national anthem was then given by the professional Brethren. The next toast which the noble Chairman said he should have the honour and gratification of giving, was one which would be received, he was certain, with all those genuine

marks of affectionate loyalty which were characteristic of a Briton's heart, and at the same time but a just tribute to the illustrious object for which they were intended. Her Majesty was connected with many meritorious institutions in the empire which had the cause of charity for their claim to public sympathy and support. There was one still better consolation, one surer harbinger of a brighter crown, the feeling that she had been amongst her subjects the mother of the poor (*cheers*). It may be well said in her regard, said his lordship, that charity is the most precious jewel in the royal crown. Brethren, fill high to the health of "Her Majesty the Queen" (*loud cheers*).

Glee—"Here's a health to the King and the Queen."

The noble Chairman again rose and said, "Brethren, it is with great pleasure, in proposing the health of our Most Worshipful Grand Master, I have an announcement to make to you which, doubtless, will afford you equal pleasure, namely, that the oculist to His Royal Highness has at length declared it to be his opinion, that after the effects of a slight attack of the influenza shall have been got over, and the danger to be apprehended from the north-westerly winds, the operation on His Royal Highness's eyes may with safety be performed. (*Loud and long continued cheers*). The noble Chairman then gave the health of "The Most Worshipful Grand Master, His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex." (*Loud and long continued cheers*).

Glee—"Sussex, our Master and Prince."

The noble Chairman next gave the other members of the Royal Family who were not Masons. With their characteristic loyalty, his Brethren of the Craft would drink their healths as joyously as if they were. (*Cheers and Laughter*.)

Glee—"Now the Bright Morning star."

"The health to which I am now about to call you to fill high," said his Lordship, "is one which needs not the power of eloquence much greater than I can boast of, to cause you to toast it with enthusiasm. It is a name, the mention of which is a talisman to the heart of every British Mason. You all know his merits much better than I can describe them. I mean our most worshipful Pro.-Grand Master. (*Cheers*.) Our noble Brother is absent from our festival this evening through necessity, not from inclination. He should have been with us, but that he had been honoured with a command to dine this evening with Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. His heart is with us (*cheers*); and his purse is as open in the cause of benevolence as ever. With his usual liberality, he has put his name down for ten guineas. (*Cheers*.) Brethren, without further preface I beg leave to give you the health of our noble Brother, "The most Worshipful Pro.-Grand Master, Lord Dundas." (*Loud cheers*.)

"The Thorn," by Brother Hawkins.

John Ramsbottom, Esq., M.P., the Treasurer to the Institution, then rose and said: "Brethren, I rise with the liveliest feelings of satisfaction to propose the toast which has been entrusted to my care. When I mention the name of our noble Chairman, and call on you to fill to his health, I am sure that every heart will beat with kindly feelings towards him. I have had the honour of being a Mason for the space of 20 years, and I have seen many distinguished individuals fill the Chair at our banquets, but not one among them who did so with more honour to himself, or more advantage to the assembly over which he presided, than our noble Brother on my right. Whether for the cause



of charity, or the honour of the Craft, his heart is in the right place, and his hand is open and ready. If we were to seek out an additional title which he possesses to our esteem, the high station which he holds as a post-captain in the navy, and to which he has done such honour, is one which will make its way to the proud and manly feelings of a British heart. (*Cheers.*) Brethren, I will give you the health of one of the best of Masons, and one of the glorious defenders of Old England, 'Our Deputy Grand Master, Lord John Churchill.'" (*Loud cheers.*)

Lord John Churchill, when the cheering had subsided, rose and said: "Brethren, brief am I in speech, but yet sincere. What I say comes from the sincerity of my heart. From my 'heart of hearts' I thank you, and wish you all length of years, and the enjoyment of every blessing which a beneficent Providence can bestow."

Glee—"Ye Spotted Snakes."

The noble Chairman next proposed, after having prefaced the toast with some well merited laudatory observations, "The Vice Presidents of the Institution." (*Cheers.*)

B. Bond Cabbell, Esq., rose to return thanks: "Brethren," said the worthy Brother, "I rise to acknowledge the compliment, on the part of the Vice Presidents, which you have just paid us. We receive so high an honour with the feelings of pride and gratification to which it is entitled, as it conveys to us your approbation of what services it has fallen to our lot to render the cause of charity. In reference to the Institution, to celebrate the festival of which we have all assembled this evening, I feel that I should not discharge my duty if I omitted to call your attention to one particular point which must deeply interest all who wish for its prosperity—I mean the Debt. It is almost unnecessary to impress upon your minds as Masons, the truth of the position, that every building should have a firm foundation. It is already well known that the one on which the superstructure of the Female Institution was raised was sandy and unsafe. The wooden piles which had been put down gave way to the corrosive and destructive effects of time. It is, at length, on a solid and a sure foundation; but it remains with us to make it lasting. Its funds should be firm also. Brethren, the fact is this: The Debt, previous to this Festival for the Institution, stood at 2500*l.* We sent letters round to various quarters from whence we anticipated sympathy and support: the result of our correspondence brought us in but 400*l.*, which leaves the debt at 2100*l.* It remains with yourselves, Brethren, to make the still further requisite reduction; and I am quite aware this appeal is made to hearts as warm and benevolent as ever throbbed in the cause of humanity. Your own feelings on such a subject and in such a cause are much more eloquent than any language of mine could possibly be. The secretaries are ready to enrol your names amongst the benefactors of the Royal Masonic Female Orphan Institution, and to accept your subscriptions. For the honour you have done the Vice Presidents I beg leave, Brethren, on their part once more to offer you our heartfelt thanks" (*cheers*).

Song by Brother Hobbs—"The Lads of the Village."

The noble Chairman then gave "Prosperity to the Royal Masonic Institution for Female Children." His lordship said: "Brethren, you know I am never fond of hearing myself speak, or addicted to long speeches on any occasion. On one like the present, and on such a subject, the tongue must speak from the abundance of the heart. Mine is too full to say more than that 'he that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord'" (*loud cheers.*)

After the announcement of this toast, the stewards entered in procession, each bearing his wand of office, at the head of the female children, who walked, two deep, to the number of between 70 and 80, with their matron and governesses, three times round the hall, the organ, at which Sir George Smart presided, sending forth the while a sacred strain of melancholy and peculiar beauty. The children then sung a hymn composed for the occasion.\* This hymn was sung in exquisite unison. A plaintive strain is best when given thus, unfettered by the combinations of art. It is the heart's own melody—

“ The sort of sound we echo with a tear.”

When the organ had ceased, and the last infant accents had died away, a short silence of a solemn character ensued, during which the soul drank deep of the generous excitement of the moment. The whole assembly then arose and gave expression to their enthusiasm by a simultaneous burst of applause. It was evident that many a manly heart was full, and many a stern eye was wet—

“ Sunt lacrymæ rerum, et mentem mortalia tangunt.”

But it was “ the joy of grief ;” the tear for the fatherless was brightened by the heart-glow of pride, that the dying prayer and the last dearest wish of the poor Mason for the protection of his little ones were not forgotten by the Brethren he had left behind. The interesting train passed once more round the hall in graceful review, smiling innocently, and smiled upon, and then departed, like the last sweet beam of a summer sunset.

Touching indeed was the scene ; we witnessed the tear in the eyes of more than one military Brother. Brother Cardozo, whose long continued indisposition had caused his regretted absence from Masonic duties, ventured upon this occasion to resume his place, and walked in the procession ; his feelings nearly overcame our warm-hearted friend, but his joy repaid the effort, and we are gratified since to learn that he did not suffer by the exertion.

The noble Chairman again rose, and said—“ Brethren, having now seen the objects of your love, I trust you feel satisfied with them and with yourselves (*cheers*). Allow me to propose to you the health of an esteemed Brother, whose exertions have contributed much to forward the interests of the institution of the Female School. I will give you the health of ‘ Brother Ramsbottom, the treasurer.’ ”

Brother Ramsbottom returned thanks. He almost thought that his health was drunk more as a customary mark of courtesy to an officer of the institution, than as a tribute to the efficient manner in which he had fulfilled the duties of his office. To a merit like the latter he could scarcely lay claim. It was certainly consoling to him that even the small service he had been enabled to render the institution, was more than appreciated by his Masonic Brethren. He had been treasurer for a number of years, and he should feel proud and happy to continue in that office so long as he should be deemed worthy of the confidence of those he had the honour to serve (*cheers*). He needed not to appeal to the feelings of the Brethren assembled for the interesting objects of their solicitude and regard who had just presented themselves ; those poor children had already made a much stronger appeal than he could attempt to make (*hear, hear*). He trusted their appearance had given

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\* The same as sung at the Festival of 1834

satisfaction to their benefactors ; and beautiful as their outward person appeared, he could assure the Brethren that their inward mind received equal attention. Their education was in every way worthy of the Mason's child. Much credit was due to the Committee for their judicious management, and too much praise could not be awarded to their governesses, Mrs. Crook and Mrs. Jackson, for the watchful solicitude and maternal kindness, which they on all occasions were accustomed to evince in the care of those "little ones." It afforded him much pleasure in bearing his testimony to the strong interest which many of the ladies, by whose presence they were honoured that evening, took in the institution. They had a reward already, much more precious than that which he or his Brethren could afford them, the consciousness of having done good ; the feelings of their own hearts—hearts surcharged with goodness, and overflowing with the tenderest emotions that ever did honour to human nature (*cheers*). He trusted that the Great Architect of the Universe, and the heavenly "Father of the poor," would remember them in another and a better world. He was sorry that His Royal Highness, the Most Worshipful Grand Master, was unable to be present on such an interesting occasion ; his heart, however, as it always had been, so it then was, with them. "Brethren," said Brother Ramsbottom, in conclusion, "my heart is full, as I feel every one is which throbs around me to-night, in the cause of charity ; I hope the subscription list will be equally so (*cheers*).

Brother Ramsbottom again rose, and having asked permission of the Rt. Worshipful Deputy Grand Master to make a few observations, said—"Brethren, I am sure you will join me in the truth of the assertion, that in no other society than in our own, is more justice done to the merits, or more homage done to the character of the fair sex. I have great pleasure in announcing to you the subscription of a lady, a relative to our late lamented Brother Lindley. In mentioning the name of our deceased Brother, it is but justice to his memory to say, that whether we look to his character by his own fireside, or mixing abroad with his fellow-citizens, there lived not a better man. As a Mason, his name was never mentioned without calling forth in the bosoms of those who heard it the liveliest feelings of love and esteem. He not only was with us during his life, but is anxious in spirit to remain with us after death (*cheers*). Brethren, I have been requested by the excellent neice of our late Brother Lindley to present you with twenty pounds subscription, and also three pounds, the proceeds of a jewel which he had received from the Lodge of Antiquity, making together a present of twenty-three pounds to the Female School (*loud cheers*).

The noble Chairman, after some laudatory observations on their merits and services, proposed the health of "The Medical Officers."

Doctor Granville rose to acknowledge the compliment, and said—"For the fifteenth time, Brethren, I present myself to your notice, to return thanks for the kind tribute of your regard, and, I may add, of your approbation for those services, which it is but truth to say, have ever been sincerely and warmly given in the cause which assembles us here to-night. It has ever been a matter of consolation to those who took a part in the affairs of the institution, that their exertions were equalled, if not surpassed, by the liberal feelings of the Masonic Brethren who were interested in its prosperity. I have no doubt of the ultimate prosperity of the Female School. I have no doubt of the result of this evening's subscriptions. Our honourable and worthy

Brother, the treasurer, expressed a hope that the list would be as full as your hearts, I beg to express a certainty that it shall be so (*cheers*). Brethren, having paid considerable attention to the affairs of the institution, I can speak from experience of the merits of those concerned in conducting them; and I deem it my duty to offer each and all of them my tribute of approbation for the zealous and efficient manner in which they have discharged the duties allotted to them.

In particular, I should mention in terms of the warmest commendation the name of the excellent lady who fills the situation of matron to the school. Falsehoods had been disseminated regarding her treatment of the children, in which it was circulated that she had been in the habit of neglecting both their morals and their health. An investigation, I am proud to say, took place; and the result was, that those charges were declared unfounded and calumnious, and the character of this excellent lady, and that of the institution rose above the machinations of their enemies more glorious than ever. With regard to the morals of the children, I can say, and I shall be joined in the assertion by all who have visited the school and paid any attention to its details, that in no other school in the empire is stricter attention paid to the inculcation of every sound and virtuous principle. With respect to their health, one fact will speak volumes. There has been but one death in this school since our last anniversary. This was a case of awful and sudden dissolution which baffled the efforts of human skill, and which could not be avoided. If, as fathers or brothers, you could but see the true tenderness of heart, and unceasing attention paid by the matron on this occasion, you could not believe for a moment any charge of inattention which interested parties might prefer against her. I beg once more, Brethren, to return you our heartfelt thanks for the honour you have conferred on the medical officers of the Female School.

The Deputy Grand Master then gave "The Royal Masonic Institution for Boys," and announced that Brother Coe's excursion to Sheerness would take place on the 22nd of June.

The lordship then called for bumpers, and gave "The Ladies."

The professional Brethren responded with the old popular glee "Here's a health to all good lasses."

The noble Chairman once more rose and said: Brethren "Though last not least," I shall give you a health which with the true spirit of British hospitality you will drink with pleasure, I have left him to the last, that we should honour him the more. The illustrious Brother on my left has already passed his first degree in the Lodge to which I belong, and he receives his second to-morrow. From the personal knowledge I have of him, and from the high character which he has ever been known to bear, I do not hesitate to say, that he will do honour to the Craft of Masonry. He is "a child of the Sun," and his heart-springs glow with the parent heat. Brethren, fill high to the health of our illustrious Brother, the Ambassador extraordinary from the King of Oude (*cheers*).

His excellency rose, and returned thanks in his native language; and, gave expression to his sentiments with those peculiar gestures of easy grace, and that pleasing serenity of countenance for which the eastern courtier is remarkable.

His excellency's interpreter, Brother Captain Grindlay, translated his address as follows:—"Dear English Brethren, though I were enabled to boast of a perfect knowledge of your own beautiful language, I could not tell you the pride of my heart at receiving such an honour in a society

of Englishmen. Though, to make use of the words of one of the poets of my own dear country, every hair on my head were changed into a tongue of fire, still should I be unable to express to you the intense glow of my gratitude. When I return to the East, I shall proclaim to my countrymen the mark of distinction which has been conferred upon me amongst the first people of the universe ; and I shall endeavour to prove myself in some measure worthy of it, by promoting the cause of benevolence (*loud and continued cheers*).

His lordship then gave the health of the Stewards. Colonel Cleiland returned thanks.

The noble Chairman took his departure at 10 o'clock.

*The Glee Room.* The arrangements were here on a similar scale of elegance and liberality as on former occasions ; much more, however, than the amusements of the passing hour did our fair friends seem to enjoy the happy result of the day's proceedings.

We have accidentally mislaid the list of the Grand Officers who attended ; we remember, however, that they were numerous, and were supported by the House Committee, and several Provincial Grand Officers ; among whom, we especially noticed Brother Thomas Brutton, Grand Treasurer for Staffordshire. This especial notice is due to his zealous support, his presence at the Girls' Festival was most complimentary, he attends regularly, and is a liberal contributor.

The general subscription at the tables, was characteristic of the Order—"Ask, and ye shall have," was nobly exemplified. A sum, upwards of nine hundred pounds, sufficiently indicates that it is the intention of Masons not to reduce the number of their protegées, not to limit their comforts. The Stewards of the day advocated the cause equally by their own donations, as by their attention they promoted it amongst the Brethren. We subjoin the list.

Brother Rowland Mitchell . . . . .	No. 6	<i>President.</i>
“ Col. W. Douglass Cleiland . . . . .	324	<i>Vice Pres.</i>
“ James Savage, S. W. . . . .	1	<i>Treasurer.</i>
“ J. R. Bulmer, P. M. . . . .	70	<i>Hon. Sec.</i>
Br. B. Burgess, P.S.G.D. . . . .		No. 37
“ Charles Hancock . . . . .	No. 2	“ W. T. Smith, J. D. . . . . 72
“ John Gray, P. M. . . . . 4		“ John Waller, S. W. . . . . 108
“ John Lee Stevens . . . . . 8		“ Henry Phillips, P. M. . . . . 109
“ D. Watts . . . . . 11		“ John Mather, W. M. . . . . 156
“ Joshua Gray . . . . . 11		“ Frederick Salmon, W.M. 194
“ S. Wallwyn Darke, P. M. 14		“ Robert Crosse, P. M. . . . . 195
“ Samuel Unwin, P. M. . . . . 21		“ L. Chandler, P. M. . . . . 229
“ Samuel Odell, P. M. . . . . 30		“ L. Crombie, D.Prov.G.M. 233
“ John Anthony Tielans . . . . . 32		“ Charles Schlotell . . . . . 269

The Board of Stewards issued two circulars ; the first containing an outline of the very strong claims of the charity on the attention of the Brethren, and urging their attendance ; the second, of similar import, was placed upon the dinner plates with the yearly account. Brother Cabell having embodied the substance in his address, it is not necessary to repeat it.

The following is an abstract from the accounts for 1835, as distributed in the Hall.

	<i>Receipt.</i>	£	s.	d.
The King's Most Excellent Majesty . . . . .		a	21	0 0
The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty . . . . .		a	10	10 0
H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex . . . . .		a	10	10 0
The Lord Dundas, 8th donation . . . . .			10	10 0
T. Dundas, Esq. . . . .			10	10 0
The Earl of Durham, D. G. M., 4th donation . . . . .			10	10 0
John Ramsbottom, Esq., Treasurer, 13th donation . . . . .			10	10 0
L. H. Petit, Esq., 23rd donation . . . . .			10	10 0
W. W. Prescott, Esq., 9th donation . . . . .			10	10 0
Lord H. John Spencer Churchill, 5th donation . . . . .			10	10 0
George Stone, Jun. Esq., 4th donation . . . . .			10	10 0
B. Bond Cabbell, Esq., V. P. . . . .			52	10 0
The Grand Lodge . . . . .			100	0 0
The Grand Chapter . . . . .			52	10 0
Amount received of the Grand Lodge, being a moiety of Fees for registering the Initiation of Masons during the year . . . . .			103	13 6
Amount of Needle-work done by the Children . . . . .			115	19 6
Amount of Dividends . . . . .			466	0 8
Sundry Subscriptions and Donations . . . . .			708	15 0
Balance due to the Treasurer . . . . .			1081	9 8
			<u>£2806</u>	<u>18 4</u>

	<i>Disbursement.</i>	£	s.	d.
By Balance due to Treasurer, as per last account . . . . .		521	5	0
Provisions for Children, Matron, and Assistants . . . . .		525	2	5
Medicine . . . . .		6	1	0
Amount paid for Rent, Taxes, Insurance, and Furniture . . . . .		143	16	0
Paid on account of Works lately completed * . . . . .		1000	0	0
Household Linen and Clothing for the Children, and Haberdashery . . . . .		198	2	10
Coals, Candles, and Soap . . . . .		64	7	4
Salaries and Wages to Officers and Servants . . . . .		142	10	0
Gratuities to Matron and Assistants . . . . .		24	3	0
Books, Printing, and Stationery . . . . .		44	6	2
Incidental Expenses by the Secretary and Matron . . . . .		61	13	6
Collector . . . . .		17	2	3
Interest on Loan . . . . .		47	18	10
		<u>2796</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>4</u>
Donation announced but not yet received . . . . .		10	10	0
		<u>£2806</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>4</u>

Examined	W. H. White,	J. P. Acklam,	}	<i>Auditors.</i>
	W. Shadbolt,	J. Taylor,		
	E. Harper,	G. Henekey,		
	C. Baumer,			
W. Fletcher Hope, <i>Secretary.</i>				

\* There are still unliquidated Accounts for these Works amounting to about 1200*l.*

(CIRCULAR.)

*Royal Freemasons' Charity for Female Children,  
Westminster Road, 28th May, 1836.*

The House Committee feel themselves called upon, with the permission and under the sanction of the M. W. Grand Master, H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex, President of the Institution, to appeal to the various Lodges and Chapters, Grand Officers, and other members of the Fraternity, on the present state of the finances.

It is pretty generally known, that in consequence of the decay of the oak sleepers and planking on which the School House was erected about the year 1793, and the quality of the soil, serious and alarming settlements in the edifice became evident about eighteen months since, and upon a survey it was found that the only means of upholding the building would be to underpin the foundation walls, remove the decayed timber, and after excavating the soil till a solid foundation should be arrived at, then to form a concrete, and build new brick footings to all the foundation walls of the structure, both external and internal.

The expense of these works, including other essential repairs, and some requisite additions, notwithstanding the attention which has been paid to economy, has been about 2600*l.* The alternative to this would have been to rebuild entirely, but that would have occasioned a much larger outlay, and would, for a considerable time, have put a stop to the progress of the school.

Towards meeting this heavy expenditure, various sums have already been contributed, as specified below, amounting together to about 550*l.*, still leaving a debt of above 2000*l.* to be liquidated.

To meet this unexpected and heavy charge, the funds of the Institution are inadequate, without reducing the number of children upon the establishment, a measure which it must be the most anxious wish of every Brother to avert. The House Committee therefore appeal with confidence to the Fraternity, which has established, and to the present time upheld the Institution, to unite with them strenuously in raising the funds requisite for the sustainment of this work of charity to its fullest extent.

H. JOHN SPENCER CHURCHILL, D. G. M.  
and Chairman of the House Committee.

Contributions will be gratefully received by John Ramsbottom, Esq., Treasurer to the Charity, 31, Spring Gardens; W. W. Prescott, Esq., Gr. Treasurer, 62, Threadneedle Street; Messrs. Williams and Co., 20, Birchin Lane; Sir Francis Ommaney, Navy Agent, 22, Norfolk Street, Strand; John Laurie, Esq., Army Agent, 10, Charles Street, St. James's Square; the Grand Secretary, at Freemasons' Hall; the Secretary to the Institution, Mr. W. Fletcher Hope, 30, Penton Place, Walworth; the Matron, Mrs. Crook, at the School House, Westminster Road; the Collector, Mr. John Canham, 7, Bennet's Hill, Doctor's Commons.

Among the contributions already received, and included in the late festival and preceding returns are the following:—

	£	s.	d.
The Grand Lodge of England . . .	100	0	0
Supreme Grand Chapter . . .	52	10	0
Lodge of Fidelity, 3 . . .	10	10	0
Royal Somerset House and Inverness Lodge, 4 . . .	15	15	0
VOL. III.		2	c

	£	s.	d.
The British Lodge, 8 . . . . .	21	0	0
Tuscan Lodge, 14 . . . . .	10	10	0
Lodge of Emulation, 21 . . . . .	10	10	0
Cyrus Chapter, 21 . . . . .	10	10	0
Old King's Arms Lodge, 30 . . . . .	10	10	0
Lodge of Felicity, 66 . . . . .	10	10	0
Lodge of Peace and Harmony, 72 . . . . .	10	10	0
Caledonian Lodge, 156 . . . . .	10	10	0
Lodge of Honour and Generosity, 194 . . . . .	31	10	0
St. Paul's Lodge, 229 . . . . .	21	0	0
Prince of Wales' Lodge, 324 . . . . .	21	0	0
Board of Grand Stewards for 1835 . . . . .	11	14	6
Lord H. John Spencer Churchill, D. G. M., V. P. . . . .	10	10	0
Benj. Bond Cabbell, Esq., P. S. G. W., V. P. . . . .	52	10	0
— Birnie, Esq., W. D. M. Lodge of Antiquity . . . . .	52	10	0
W. Shadbolt, Esq., P. S. G. D. . . . .	10	10	0
W. H. White, G. S. . . . .	10	10	0
W. Williams, Esq., Prov. G. M. of Dorsetshire . . . . .	10	10	0
C. Baumer, Esq. . . . .	10	10	0
R. Mitchell, Esq., in addition to 10 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> as a Life Gov. . . . .	10	10	0
George Birnie, Esq. . . . .	10	10	0
L. Chandler, Esq. . . . .	10	10	0
George Henekey, Esq. . . . .	21	0	0
Executors of the late W. Lindley, Esq., P. S. G. D. . . . .	21	0	0

## SUPREME ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER.

QUARTERLY CONVOCATION, MAY 4.

Present.

M. E. C. Right Hon. the Lord Dundas, Pro.-G. Z. as M. E. Z.  
 E. C. Simon M'Gillivray . . . . . as H.  
 E. C. William W. Prescott . . . . . I.

The Grand Chapter was opened in ancient and solemn form.

After the Minutes of the last Quarterly Convocation had been read and confirmed, the following E. Comps. were announced as Grand Officers of the Grand Chapter for the year ensuing.

H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex, <i>K. G.</i> . . . . .	<i>Z.</i>
Rt. Hon. the Lord Dundas . . . . .	Pro.- <i>Z.</i>
Rt. Hon. the Lord H. J. Spencer Churchill . . . . .	<i>H.*</i>
John Ramsbottom, <i>M. P.</i> . . . . .	<i>J.</i>
William H. White . . . . .	<i>E.*</i>
Edwards Harper . . . . .	<i>N.*</i>
Thomas F. Savory . . . . .	P. Sojor.
Rt. Hon. The Lord Suffield . . . . .	1st. Asst. Sojor.
Henry Perkins . . . . .	2nd Asst. Sojor.
William Prescott . . . . .	Treasurer.*
William Meyrick . . . . .	Registrar.*
Frederick W. Bossy . . . . .	Sword Bearer.
R. T. Crucefix, <i>M. D.</i> . . . . .	Standard Bearer.
William Lowndes . . . . .	Organist.
Robert Miller . . . . .	Janitor.

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



Comp. Dr. Crucefix being in attendance, he was invested by the Pro.-Z., and took his seat as Grand Standard Bearer.

A Charter of Constitution was granted to certain Companions, to be attached to the Lodge, No. 611, Gainsborough.

The following Committee of General Purposes was appointed :

THE THREE GRAND PRINCIPALS, AND PRO.-Z.

William W. Prescott, William Shadbolt, J. C. Burckhardt, R. T. Crucefix, <i>M. D.</i> Benjamin Lawrence,	John Fortune. Geo. P. Philipe, Lawrence Thomson, Samuel Staples,
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QUARTERLY COMMUNICATION.

June 1.—Present, the Rt. Hon. the Lord Dundas, M. W. Pro.-G. M., on the Throne.

R. W. Rt. Hon. the Lord H. John Spencer Churchill, D. G. M.  
 William W. Prescott, P. S. G. W. and G. T. as S. G. W.  
 Louis H. Petit, P. J. G. W. . . . . as J. G. W.  
 Simon M'Gillivray, Prov. G. M. for Upper Canada.

V. W. Rev. John Vane, G. Chaplain.  
 William C. Clarkson, P. G. Treasurer.  
 William H. White, } G. S.  
 Edwards Harper. }

W. Fred. W. Bossy . . . . S. G. D.  
 R. T. Crucefix, *M. D.* . . . J. G. D.  
 Charles Simpson, P. G. S. as G. S. B.  
 R. W. Jennings, Asst. Grand Director of Ceremonies.  
 Sir George Smart, G. Organist.

Together with many other Past Grand Officers, several of the Grand Stewards of the year, and many other Masters, Past Masters, and Wardens of the Craft.

The usual routine of business was entered upon, and the following appointments and elections declared :—

BOARD OF GENERAL PURPOSES.

GRAND OFFICERS.		No. 1
John Henderson, <i>President.</i>	Alexander Dobie . . . . .	8
Henry R. Lewis.	J. P. Acklam . . . . .	14
Simon M'Gillivray.	Robert T. Hall . . . . .	21
Benjamin B. Cabbell.	George Henekey . . . . .	70
William Meyrick.	F. Daniel . . . . .	113
Frederick W. Bossy.	Richard Lea Wilson . . . . .	158
Robert T. Crucefix, <i>M. D.</i>	William Manton . . . . .	215
William Shadbolt.	Martin Sangster . . . . .	318
Thomas Moore.	Z. Watkins . . . . .	
Benjamin Lawrence.	PAST-MASTERS.	
John Masson.	R. H. Giraud, . . . . .	G. S. L.
MASTERS.	George P. Philipe . . . . .	7
S. C. Norris, W. M. G. S. L.	Joseph Lythgoe . . . . .	27
	Henry T. Archer . . . . .	218

## BOARD OF FINANCE.

GRAND OFFICERS.		Alexander Dobie . . .	No. 1
John Ramsbottom, <i>M. P. Pres.</i>		J. P. Acklam . . .	8
Henry R. Lewis.		George Henekey . . .	21
William W. Prescott.		Richard Lea Wilson . . .	113
William Meyrick.		Martin Sangster . . .	215
Thomas F. Savory.		PAST-MASTERS.	
Thomas Moore.		R. H. Giraud, . . .	G.S.L.
Michael M. Zachary.		Joseph Lythgoe . . .	27
MASTERS.		Robert Thomas Crucefix	113
S. C. Norris, W. M.	G. S. L.	Henry T. Archer . . .	218

A gracious message from H. R. H. the M. W. G. M. was delivered by the Rt. W. Brother Lord John Churchill, directing the attention of the Grand Lodge to the eminent services which his Grace the Duke of Leinster, the Grand Master of Ireland, had for many years rendered to the Craft, but more especially upon a recent debate in Parliament, when the most Worshipful Brother, as a Peer of the Realm, so nobly advocated the interests of the Order. His Royal Highness further recommended that a vote of thanks from the Grand Lodge of England should be forthwith presented to his Grace the Duke of Leinster, expressive of the grateful sense entertained of the powerful support which the Order of Freemasonry has received by the fraternal exertions of their most noble Brother. The recommendation was unanimously adopted.\*

A motion to the effect that the late Grand Sword Bearer should wear the clothing, and take his seat accordingly, was unanimously carried.

A motion, of which due notice had been given in the committee of Masters, for alteration respecting some of the Grand Appointments, was negatived on a division.

A recommendation from the Lodge of Benevolence, to grant the sum of one hundred pounds to the widow of Brother Goff, deceased, Prov. Grand Master for Hayti, was carried in the affirmative.

**GRAND OFFICERS' CLUB.**—Lord Dundas presided, and appeared in good health and spirits. His lordship adverted very pointedly to his absence (from forgetfulness) on a recent division in the House of Lords, and so felicitously inculpated himself, that the Brethren rather congratulated themselves upon the occasion that drew from his lordship many fraternal remarks of considerable importance.

Some of the newly appointed Grand Officers joined the Club, and it being intimated that as the Treasurer's duties had become somewhat onerous, the assistance of a Secretary would be agreeable to him, Brother Jennings, the Assistant Grand Director of the ceremonies volunteered his services, which were thankfully accepted. A satisfactory Report of the Funds was read.

**MASTERS AND PAST-MASTERS' CLUB.**—Brother Lythgoe in the Chair. A ballot was taken for New Members, and the names of other Brethren proposed. A vote of subscription to the Boys' and Girls' Charities was passed; and after dinner, the Brethren adjourned to the Grand Lodge at the Hall.

\* The vote of thanks has been most splendidly engrossed on vellum, and after having been signed by Lords Dundas, John Churchill, Scarborough, and Suffolk, was presented to His Grace, who expressed himself highly gratified by the compliment.

**BOARD OF GENERAL PURPOSES, May 24.**—This day the labours of the present Board terminated. The subjects that have been brought before its attention during the current year have been many and important, the members generally, and especially the Past-Masters, have been very regular in their attendance. Lord John Churchill especially deserved the compliment he received, by the unanimous vote of thanks from the Board, for the very zealous manner in which he had presided over it during the past year.

**GRAND STEWARD'S LODGE, Feb. 17.**—The arrangements of the late centenary having concluded, and the installation of the W. M. Bro S. C. Norris having been performed, Brother Dr. Crucefix proposed a resolution, which was unanimously carried, "That the cordial and grateful thanks of the Grand Stewards' Lodge are due to the late W. M. Brother Giraud, for the strict attention he has paid during the two past years to the interests of the Lodge, and for the very satisfactory manner in which he presided at its centenary; and that such vote of thanks should be handsomely transcribed, and presented to the worthy Brother."

**March.**—**THE PUBLIC NIGHT.**—The attendance of the fraternity was very numerous, and the working of the Lodge in every respect most gratifying.

**May.**—A memorial was directed to be prepared, soliciting the M. W. G. M. to grant permission to the members of the Lodge to wear the medal with alterations in commemoration of the centenary, with which memorial we understand his Royal Highness has very graciously complied.

**GRAND MASTER'S LODGE.**—The meeting of this Lodge teems with the warmest hospitality: its character, both as to members and Masonic reputation, stands deservedly high. At the last meeting in May, it was resolved to present Brother Richard H. Giraud, P. M. and Treasurer, with a very handsome jewel, expressive of the regard which the Brethren entertained for him, and of the esteem in which he was held.

It appears that in our last number we apportioned to a most excellent member the credit of presenting some elegant china to the Lodge. The article in question should have stated that Brother Edwards was the liberal donor. The information came from a member of the Lodge, who, through us, requests to apologize for the mistake, and who also hints, in a very delicate manner, that, as the mistake arose from want of sufficient Masonic information on the *tracing* board, perhaps the Brethren will excuse him.

**LODGE OF ANTIQUITY, No. 2.**—In addition to many subscriptions in aid of the Girls' School, from various members, we have the pleasure to announce the liberal donation of Fifty Guineas from the W. D. Master of the Lodge, Brother Birnie.

**LODGE OF FRIENDSHIP, No. 6.**—The Ambassador from the King of Oude to this country was initiated into Masonry in the Lodge of Friendship, at the Thatched House Tavern, on Thursday, the 14th of April. His introduction into Masonry may have arisen from the present or late King of Oude having been made a Mason several years ago, as appears

by the plate lately in the Grand Secretary's office, but which has been removed into the Grand Master's rooms.

As the Moolvee (we think he is called) could not speak English, nor understood but a very few words, Brother Meeza Ibrahim, the Persian professor at Haylebury College, was sent for by the Duke of Sussex to interpret to him; and the Duke sent his valuable copy of the Koran to be used on the occasion: a member of the Lodge, Bro. Perkins, had also provided his. The Duke's is a very beautiful book, and is, no doubt, very valuable; but Brother Perkins's is a very splendid one, of the folio size, and beautifully embellished: both were on vellum. The Duke's was of course used.

As an instance of the great respect paid by Mahomedans to the Koran, directly the Moolvee placed his hand on it he bent his head, and saluted it with his lips respectfully but fervently.

He went through the ceremony exceedingly well, paying very great attention, and evidently concurring with those portions where both the conscience and the honour are pledged; and, after the ceremony was completed, he expressed himself much pleased, and under great obligation for the initiation.

He appears to be about 45 years of age, with very pleasing and intelligent features; is very stout, and about 5ft. 8in. in height.

The Moolvee was passed in May, and in June raised to the degree of Master Mason. We were forcibly struck with the impressive manner in which he observed the sacred ceremony: not a part seemed to escape his serious contemplation. Indeed the deportment of the Rev. Brother Fallowfield, the Master of the Lodge, was most characteristic, and his voice so especially harmonizes with the Masonic solemnities, that we were not surprised at his having so firmly fixed the attention of the distinguished candidate. The Lodge of Friendship, we are delighted to find, is pursuing its career of utility in a manner even to itself unprecedented. Many noblemen and other *élite du monde* have been initiated lately. Its subscribing members, we believe, are nearly one hundred.

OLD UNION LODGE, No. 54.—It is not generally known that this Lodge celebrated its centenary last year; and in compliment to the Brethren, who have evinced a very laudable spirit, in the discipline, courtesy, and reputation, which tends to cement them together, as well as to set an example to others, the Grand Master has permitted the centenary members to wear a jewel.

The medal represents Apollo directing the chariot, and is surrounded with the emblems of the Zodiac: on the reverse is the permission to wear it.

THE BURLINGTON LODGE, No. 113.—As is the custom in many Lodges, the Burlington also closed for the season in May. The visitors were very numerous, embracing many distinguished members of the Order; among them Brother Henderson, P.G.D., and Brother Eales White, Prov. J.G.W. for Somerset.

A portion of the lectures was admirably worked by the W.M. and Bro. Bayley. Indeed, if we mistake not, Brother Bayley gives promise of superior attainments. Assured we are that, if he shall find time, he will distance many who justly rank high in Masonic reputation. This Lodge has adopted the cause of the aged Mason with a promptitude and

liberality which it is our duty to acknowledge. During the evening, some very pleasing addresses were offered, and that of Brother Henderson was very warmly welcomed.

**ST. PAUL'S LODGE.**—A very appropriate medal has been presented to Brother Leonard Chandler, P.M. and Treasurer. We know not what words have been inscribed thereon; but we can, from 35 years' intimate knowledge of Brother Chandler, congratulate the Lodge in having among them one whose end and aim is "charity."

**IONIC LODGE, No. 275.**—This Lodge, the warrant of which was, until lately, in action at Charlton in Kent, but which, by the secession of its members, had become nearly dormant, has been removed to London, under the auspices of some late members of the "Burlington," who seem determined to emulate their parent Lodge. We cordially wish them success, and hope the example of the Lodge in which they first imbibed the precepts of Masonry may prove the means of a noble rivalry. The Ionic has given an earnest of its early disciplinè by having associated a Lodge of Instruction, which is held weekly at the George and Vulture, in Cornhill.

A member of the Lodge requests us to bring the subject of the Freemasons' Asylum before the Brethren: we so far comply, and leave the cause itself to their kindest consideration.

**KNIGHTS TEMPLARS. CHAPTER OF OBSERVANCE.**—The proceedings of this Encampment have been most admirably conducted by Mr. Hall, the E. Commander. The solemnities have in particular been observed with the propriety they demand, and in the recent ceremony of the Rosicrucian, we were deeply impressed by the manner in which it was performed.

**CROSS OF CHRIST ENCAMPMENT.**—This Encampment is a powerful rival in discipline to the preceding, while in numbers and in the character of its members it is attaining an eminence that will soon place it upon a par, if it does not take the lead of any other. On the 17th instant seven candidates were installed. The bye-laws, as newly revised, were read for the first time. The intelligence of the happy result of the operation on the eyes of His Royal Highness the M. E. C. was received with the most lively interest, and an address of congratulation to him unanimously passed, which was referred to the council to prepare and present forthwith.

**MONUMENT TO BRO. HENRY O'BRIEN.**—The memory of our departed friend and Brother, Henry O'Brien, whose career in Freemasonry has so speedily terminated, is hallowed in the pleasing vocation of a sister in the Order, with an earnestness that woman only can feel, and with an effect resistless when she really takes up a cause. Mrs. J. S. Wood (a Freemason's widow) has enlisted her friends in the laudable object of raising a monument to perpetuate the name of Henry O'Brien. We, who knew him well, who watched with intentness the almost bursting emotion with which he dwelt on the happiness he received in Masonic pursuits, and the means it would afford him to prosecute his great views in regard to the universal science, can bear witness to the propriety and kindness of our patroness (if we may be allowed so to acknowledge Mrs. Wood), and we request most earnestly of the Fraternity to support the noble purport of her wishes, alike so honourable to herself as a lady, and to the Craft, which thus derives a moral aid through the kindness of

"woman," who, however, excluded from the Lodge, takes the foremost rank in its proudest sentiment—"Honour to the dead."

We call the attention of our readers to an announcement facing our "leader" in the Number for last December, and append the following list of subscribers to the memorial, to which we hope to add the names of other of our friends who may be disposed to follow Mrs. Wood's example.

	£	s.	d.
Col. the Hon. Leicester Stanhope, C. B.	.	1	1 0
The Hon. Mrs. Leicester Stanhope	.	1	1 0
Mrs. J. S. Wood, the projector of the monument	.	1	1 0
Miss M. Cossley Hall	.	1	1 0
Mrs. Anne Bromley Rose	.	1	0 0
George Kirkpatrick, of "Hollydale Lodge," Esq.	.	1	0 0
Leigh Cliffe, Esq., the poet	.	0	10 6
W. J. A. Abington, Esq., Barrister-at-law and poet	.	1	1 0
J. Toulmin Smith, Esq., Barrister-at-law	.	0	10 6
H. Patrick, Esq.	.	1	1 0
W. D. A., an Irish lady	.	0	10 0
B. E. D., an English lady	.	0	10 6
George Jones, Esq., the American tragedian	.	1	1 0
C. H. W., Esq., Barrister-at-law	.	1	1 0
E. P. and T. M.	.	1	1 0
J. Miller, Esq., author of the Memoirs of his brother, Gen. Miller	.	1	0 0
Martin Tucker Smith, Esq.	.	1	1 0
Senhora Francisca Pazos, of Lisbon, authoress of "Ofelia," a novel in the English language	.	1	1 0
Don Vincente Ballivian, of Upper Peru, an author	.	1	0 0
M. E. Conan, Esq., Barrister-at-law	.	1	0 0
C. P. Roney, Esq.	.	1	1 0
Miss Amelia Pearson	.	1	1 0
Augusta, wife of Major Bryan, of Ireland	.	1	0 0
Bank of England Lodge of Freemasons	.	1	1 0
Freemasons' Quarterly Review	.	1	1 0
Dr. Crucefix	.	1	1 0

Our box remains open for receipt of subscriptions.

#### MASONIC CHIT CHAT.

It appears that the Order of Malta is not yet extinct, since, on the 16th ult., the Lieutenant of the Grand Master, Bailiff Candida, administered the oaths of Chastity and Poverty to a new knight, in the church of Francis, at Rome.

SECRET ORDERS.—A paragraph in the last *Intelligencer* amused me much, though the wit is as old as the times of Joe Miller. It is headed "Peter Priestly;" respecting whom I once gave to poor Hone a *reully original* and *true* anecdote, thinking it too good a thing to sink into oblivion. A sister, or daughter, or some relation of the doctor, was a remarkably curious lady; amongst other things, she panted for a know-

ledge of "the Freemasons' Secret," and once concealed herself behind the wainscotting or tapestry of the room where they assembled; and, having a small convenient peep-hole, she was enabled to gratify herself to the heart's content. But, alas! some unlucky rumble, or rustle, alarmed the jealousy of this "secret order" so much, that they explored the place whence it proceeded, and, dragging forth the humorous lady, they made a Mason of her on the spot. Strange to relate, she kept the secret inviolably to the last moment of her life. She is supposed to be the only woman, since the days of Eve, that ever did so. I assure you that this is no fictitious tale, and for its truth I durst appeal to no less a personage than my worthy and very learned friend, the Rev. M. J. N——r, who knew the lady, and (being a Mason himself) was enabled to ascertain the fact.—*Leeds Intelligencer*, April 2.

The members of the late Board of Grand Stewards dined together at the Crown and Sceptre, Greenwich, on Wednesday, the 8th of this month, and wound up their accounts; they presented their president, treasurer, and secretary with a Masonic jewel, as a token of their respect.

We are informed that several Lodges have this year declined to hold a summer feast, or water frolic, in order to attend at the forthcoming festival on the 22d July, in support of the contemplated Aged Masons' Asylum.

BRITISH AUXILIARY LEGION.—(On dit). Some Brethren serving in Spain are desirous to be associated by a warrant from England, with which request, however, we hear it has been considered prudent not to comply at the present moment.

The original portrait of his R. H. the Grand Master, taken from life, at Kensington Palace, by Bro. Hobday, in the year 1816, is now in the possession of Dr. Crucefix. The artist painted a half-length portrait from it for the Royal Sussex Lodge of Hospitality at Bristol, which is greatly prized by the members.

Brother Dobie, W. M. of No. 1, G. M. L., has presented the Lodge with a beautiful set of working tools for the three degrees, enclosed in a handsome case.

Lord Suffield, the present Junior Grand Warden, was initiated in the Apollo Lodge, Oxford.

The young Persian princes, Zade Murza, and his brother, sons of the King of Persia, were initiated into Freemasonry in the Lodge of Friendship, No. 6, on the 16th of this month.

The Grand Masters' Lodge held a Lodge of Emergency at the Crown and Sceptre, on Monday the 20th, at which the medal was presented to Bro. Giraud, and an address to the M. W. the Grand Master, on his restoration to sight, unanimously agreed to.

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#### MASONIC BAPTISM.

ON the 6th of March, 1836, was baptized at Bradshaw Chapel, by the Rev. Birkett Dawson, B. D., Provincial Grand Chaplain for the eastern division of Lancashire, and P. M. of the Anchor and Hope Lodge, No. 44, Bolton-le-Moors, Nehemiah Blunt, sixth son of Matthew Blunt, member of the aforesaid Lodge.

The sponsors were Brother David Barber, Provincial Grand I. G., and Secretary to the above Lodge; Brother Matthew Blunt; and Mrs. Mary Thorp, consort of Brother William Thorp, of the Legs of Man Inn, at which the above Lodge is held.

The child was invested with a handsome Masonic apron, made for the occasion, together with other valuable emblems of the Royal Order, the whole of which were presented to the young Nehemiah by the godfather and godmother, as a *memento* of the sacred and solemn rite, the ceremonial performance of which, from the peculiar circumstances attending it, was very impressive.

In felicitating the young Nehemiah, and also his brother Ezra, who is about two years his senior, upon being thus early brought to the notice of the Masonic public, we beg to express a fervent hope, that they may live to reward their parents and friends, by affectionate and virtuous conduct, such as becomes all men, but is especially to be expected from the science of the Royal Order, whose duty it is to exercise the noblest affections of the heart; and when, at a future day, they may peruse this memorial, may some kindred spirit teach them why they were called Ezra and Nehemiah.

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### Masonic Obituary.

*April.*—Brother THOMAS BIRD was initiated in 1814, in the Palladean Lodge, No. 141, Hereford, for which county he was also clerk of the peace. He was appointed Provincial Grand Master for Herefordshire in 1831, and continued a subscribing member to the time of his decease.

*May.*—Brother RICHARD CARPENTER, P. M., 87; the particulars of his Masonic career will be found detailed at some length in another part of this number.

Brother CHARLES DOYNE SILLERY, late of the Bank of England, and poet laureate of St. David's Lodge, Edinburgh. He was the son of the late Captain Sillery, of the H. E. I. C. S. He was the author of the "Royal Mariner," and other poetical works, which, if they could not stand the severe test of criticism, prove that he had a warm imagination and a feeling heart; kindness and benevolence were his prominent qualities.

15.—Brother JOHN GURR, ætat 78, at St. Margaret's, Rochester. Our lamented Brother's Masonic career was marked by philanthropy; with the means to act in charity, he practised his profession by heart. Active and zealous, during fifty years of a Masonic service, he has left behind him the untainted character of a good man and an excellent Mason. Bro. Gurr was Prov. Grand Treasurer for the county of Kent for forty years, and a member of the Royal Kent Lodge of Antiquity, No. 20. His remains were followed to the grave by a great number of friends, many of them of the first rank in society. As a private individual he was highly esteemed, and as a banker, at Chatham, he possessed the unbounded confidence of the town and neighbourhood.

Brother JOHN SCULTHORPE, aged 65. The deceased Brother was registered in No. 12, 9th Oct., 1804; joined 212 in 1805; joined 194 in 1817; joined late 349 in 1819; joined 87 in 1824; and afterwards joined 33, of which he was a member at the time of his death.



Bro. Sculthorpe was relieved in October, 1835, with 10*l.* by the Board of Benevolence.

He was a printer by trade; died possessed of some property, which was taken at his decease by the parish, and brought at the hammer 70*l.*

It was his custom, in consequence of an asthmatical complaint, to rest himself on the stairs, and while in this situation fell forward and died, probably owing to a sudden fit.

### ASYLUM FOR THE AGED AND DECAYED FREEMASON.

Constant FAITH and holy HOPE shall die,  
 One lost in certainty, and one in joy;  
 Whilst thou, more happy pow'r, fair CHARITY,  
 Triumphant Sister, greatest of the three,  
 Thy office and thy nature still the same,  
 Lasting thy lamp, and unconsumed thy flame,  
 Shalt still survive—  
 Shalt stand before the host of Heaven confess'd,  
 For ever blessing and for ever bless'd.

PRIOR.

O ! open the door, some pity to show,  
 Keen blows the northern wind;  
 The glen is white with the drifted snow,  
 And the path is hard to find.

WALTER SCOTT.

"As candour and integrity with a warm zeal, uninfluenced by interest and unbiassed by favour, will ever support a good cause, many of my opponents (pardon the expression) were soon convinced, by arguments, of their error, and not only applauded my measures, but cheerfully concurred in their execution, while others secretly approved what their former declared opinions forbade them publicly to adopt.

\* \* \* \* \*  
 "As such a scheme is now in agitation, every zealous friend to the cause ought to exert his influence on the occasion, and not let it fall to the ground for want of support. Though the sums we have received are as yet inconsiderable, if we persevere in the spirit of our laudable design, there is little doubt but we shall happily succeed in our greatest expectations."—*Brother Preston's Illustrations of Masonry, 1772.*

How applicable to the present circumstances are the prophetic words of Brother Preston; they are a legacy of real profit written in words of truth; and although they referred, at the time they were written, to the expected structure which has since been erected for "the dispatch of public business," they may well be adapted, at the present moment, to the contemplated Asylum which so many Brethren pant to raise, as a more sacred edifice, to be consecrated to humanity, and dedicated to Him who, if He chasteneth some by adversity, He also blesseth others with plenty, in order to illustrate and make clear evidence of the first and best impulse of the human heart—"CHARITY."

We have a proud satisfaction in laying before our readers the following details of the meetings that have been recently held.

*May 6th.*—The Sub-committee met, and entered generally into the affairs of the proposed Institution, and prepared a Report to be laid before a general meeting of the subscribers, to be convened for the 30th of that month.

*May 30th.*—A numerous meeting of the subscribers was held at Radley's Hotel this evening, at which the Report of the Sub-committee was read; upon which it was resolved that such Report be received and entered upon the minutes.

It was reported by the Chairman that the provinces had very generally expressed their warm satisfaction in the proceedings of the subscribers. He also reported that Brother Smith, the lessee of the Norwich theatrical circuit, had offered some suggestions in the most liberal manner, which he did not doubt might prove highly advantageous to the object in view; upon which it was resolved that the thanks of this meeting be offered to

Brother Smith, and that the Committee be empowered to open a correspondence with him, in pursuance of his kind suggestions.

Brother Rowe handed in his resignation as Collector, which was accepted.

It was resolved that five provisional Trustees be appointed; whereon the following Brethren were accordingly declared to be elected:—

Brother J. C. Bell . . .	108
“ George Henekey . . .	21
“ Joseph Partridge . . .	113
“ Henry Rowe . . .	22
“ Zachariah Watkins . . .	329

It was resolved, that the collections in the hands of various friends should be immediately paid to the Treasurer for the purpose of investment in the names of the Trustees.

Several small sums were handed in from the “Spencerian Collection,” and among them was exhibited an act of kind sympathy on the part of a “Lady,” so strikingly charitable as to call forth the unanimous adoption of the following resolution.

“That this meeting receive with the most lively satisfaction the announcement made by the Chairman, Dr. Crucefix, of the benevolent exertions of a Lady, by whom a sum of nearly eight pounds has been collected IN PENCE, on the ‘Spencerian Collection:’ and they beg this Lady, through Dr. Crucefix, to accept their warm and respectful thanks for her kind and efficient services\*.”

Resolved, that the Collector for the time being be required to give security to the amount of 200*l*.

Resolved, that a Festival do take place during the summer, in aid of this cause, and that the Brethren who have kindly volunteered to act as stewards upon the occasion, be empowered to decide upon the time and place when and where the same shall be holden, and generally to conduct the proceedings.

*June 15th.*—The Stewards assembled this evening to form themselves into a Board, to elect their officers, and carry into execution the resolutions of the 30th May, as far as they related to the Festival. The following were elected to their respective offices.

Brother J. C. Bell, . . .	<i>President.</i>
“ J. Bigg, . . .	<i>Vice-President.</i>
“ G. Henekey, . . .	<i>Treasurer.</i>
“ H. Rowe, . . .	<i>Hon. Secretary.</i>

The first subject which engrossed the attention of the Board was the happy restoration of their paternal ruler, His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, and they unanimously adopted the following resolution, which has been duly presented through the medium of Lord John Churchill, the Deputy Grand Master.

“To His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, Most Worshipful Grand Master of Masons.

“May it please your Royal Highness,

“We rejoice that the Great Architect has restored your Royal Highness to the blessings of ‘LIGHT.’ Sympathy for sufferings patiently borne, may be permitted to yield to joy; and in presuming to address our venerated Grand Master, we acknowledge that our high respect for

\* This complimentary mark of attention the lady has duly acknowledged.

his Masonic character has a powerful rival in our affectionate attachment to his person.

“ We anticipate in your restoration a speedy return to the bosom of the Grand Lodge; and for ourselves we cannot but express our lively gratification, that, associated as we are at this auspicious moment, as a Board of Stewards to celebrate the first attempt to float upon the stream of Masonic Benevolence, another ‘ark of the covenant,’ wherein the ‘aged Mason’ may find a refuge in his distress, our stewardship is irradiated by the happy coincidence of your Royal Highness’s restoration.

“ May your valuable life be prolonged in the enjoyment of future health and happiness.

“ Signed on behalf of the Board of Stewards for the approaching Festival in aid of the funds now collecting for the contemplated Asylum for the aged and decayed Freemason. (By the officers of the Board.)”

It was finally arranged that the Festival should take place on the 22nd of July, at the West India Arms Tavern, Blackwall, at four for five o’clock, and that gentlemen not of the fraternity be respectfully invited to attend. Other arrangements were made, which it is not necessary to enter upon.

BOARD OF STEWARDS.

Brother Joseph Copland Bell,	P. M.	No. 108	<i>President.</i>
“ John Bigg . . . .	W. M.	109	<i>Vice Pres.</i>
“ George Henekey,	W. M.	21	<i>Treasurer.</i>
“ Henry Rowe,	W. M.	196	<i>Hon. Sec.</i>
Br. John Dunbar,	S. W. No. 4	Br. J. Hodgkinson,	J. W. No. 113
“ J. P. Acklan,	W. M. 8	“ D. Cullington,	<i>Sec.</i> 113
“ W. Sansum,	P. M. 22	“ W. Bolus,	P. M. 227
“ R. T. Crucefix,	P. M. 49	“ W. Rulc	J. D. 227
“ G. Radley,	S. W. 49	“ L. Chandler,	P. M. 119
“ F. Buckingham,	P. M. 54	“ S. B. Wilson,	S. D. 225
“ M. O. Wray,	W. M. 72	“ Z. Watkins,	W. M. 318
“ W. Brooks,	P. M. 72	“ W. L. Wright,	S. D. 329
“ W. T. Smith,	J. D. 72		

The provisional Trustees having now been appointed, we can have no hesitation in giving the following list.

*Provisional Trustees.*

- Mr. J. C. Bell, Austin Friars.
- “ G. Henekey, St. John’s Wood.
- “ Joseph Partridge, Myddleton Street.
- “ Henry Rowe, Tower Street.
- “ Z. Watkins, Regent Street.

*Bankers.*

Messrs. Prescott, Grote, Prescott, and Grote, Threadneedle Street.

*Treasurer.*

Dr. Crucefix, Lancaster Place.

*Secretaries.*

Mr. W. Farnfield and Mr. E. Pitt, Great Queen Street.

*Collector.*

Mr. J. Begbie, Cartwright Street, Minories.

By all of whom subscriptions and donations will be most thankfully received.

## PARLIAMENTARY ANALYSIS.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

## CONSTABULARY FORCE (IRELAND) BILL.

*May 6th.*—The house having gone into Committee on this bill,

The DUKE of LEINSTER (Grand Master of Freemasons in Ireland).—I beg to move, in accordance with a clause which has been introduced in all former bills, when reference is made to secret or political societies, a clause to this effect: “*That Freemasons be exempted from taking the oath that they do not belong to any secret society.*”

The EARL of WINCHILSEA objected to the introduction of the words “secret societies” altogether. But if the words were to be adopted, he did not see why any exception should be made in favour of a particular society.

VISCOUNT MELBOURNE.—An exception of Freemasons has been made in all former acts. In the year 1794, when certain seditious societies were put down, great apprehensions were entertained of the Freemasons; but it was decided that that body was not a political society. I think they have an equal right to the same exception in this bill which they have had in all others.

The EARL of HADDINGTON said, that if there was a general bill to put down all secret societies, he would support it, but he did not see that the present clause was necessary in the bill before them: he did not think that there ought to be any temptation to the constabulary to engage in political discussions, and he thought the clause unnecessary. The society of Freemasons was undoubtedly a secret, though not at present a political one: he thought, however, that the matter in question was not of very great importance.

The EARL of RODEN said, that although the Freemasons’ Lodges were not political societies at present, they might, at any future period, become so, and so prove a very dangerous body, over which the government would have no control; he thought, therefore, that there would be great danger in admitting the proposition of the noble duke, and he should take the sense of the house upon it.

The MARQUESS of LONDONDERRY.—I think the people of Ireland, who have belonged to other societies, will be much aggrieved if the special exception in favour of the Freemasons be adopted by your lordships.

The DUKE of RICHMOND said, that many of those who belonged to the Freemasons’ society, and had been subscribers to its funds, had been entitled to benefits; for instance, having their children educated at the schools supported by the society: he thought it unreasonable that they should be called upon to surrender those advantages when they retired. A strong case existed for the proposed exception, unless it could be satisfactorily proved that Freemasons’ lodges are converted into political societies.

The EARL of RADNOR had not much respect for the Craft, and therefore felt no anxiety as to the amendment, but there was one ground upon which he thought it would be hard to prevent a Freemason from being admitted into the constabulary body, namely, that, if he was rightly informed, a man who had once become a Freemason, could never by any possibility withdraw himself from that body, whereas with

Orange lodges and other secret societies this was not the case. He begged to ask his noble friend if this was the fact.

The DUKE of LEINSTER.—Yes, it is.

The EARL of ROSSLYN.—The clause as it stands, goes to turn out of the Irish Police all who are now Freemasons, which is a great hardship, when they have discharged their duties properly, and entertained no suspicion that their being Freemasons was to be made a ground of objection for retaining them.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH proposed to introduce an amendment upon the clause of the noble duke, with a view to extend the exemption only to such Freemasons as now actually belonged to the constabulary force, but not to any future appointments.

The DUKE of LEINSTER said, that belonging, as he did, to the society of Freemasons, which was undoubtedly a secret one, he was not at liberty to enter into any particulars in respect to them, but was understood to assure the house that there was nothing of a political tendency in the proceedings of Freemasons' societies.

The MARQUESS of SALISBURY.—I trust your lordships will consent to exempt Freemasons under this bill. I can bear testimony to the propriety of their conduct upon all occasions.

The EARL of WINCHILSEA said he hoped his noble friend would take the sense of the house upon his amendment, if the noble duke opposite was not prepared to agree to it, and stated that he had read reports of political speeches delivered at a Freemasons' Lodge.

VISCOUNT STRANGFORD said it was perfectly impossible that any speech delivered at a Freemasons' Lodge could have been reported.

The MARQUESS of LONDONERRY stated that there was a great difference between secret societies in England and secret societies in Ireland, and they should legislate with respect to the peculiar conditions of the country to which the bill applied. He wished that no distinction should be made with respect to secret societies. He would advise the noble viscount to take the bill as it stood: he would suggest to his majesty's government to take the instalment that was given to them, and rest satisfied.

The EARL of WINCHILSEA, in reply to what had been said of the impossibility of having speeches delivered at Freemasons' Lodges reported, stated that he had often read reports of speeches delivered on such occasions by an illustrious duke (the Duke of Sussex), who was the Grand Master of the Freemasons of England.

The EARL of RIXON said, that of the two propositions, he should rather prefer the clause as it stood, because if it were admitted that there was no danger in permitting Freemasons to remain in the constabulary who happened to be there already, he could not see that any objection could be urged against admitting others of the same body.

The house then divided upon the proposed clause.

For the clause, as moved by the Duke of Leinster	44
Against it	41
Majority	—3

May 11th.—The order of the day for the third reading of this bill having been moved by Viscount Duncannon,

LORD ELLENBOROUGH said, that with a view to prevent the necessity for retaining the proviso with respect to Freemasons, which was moved the other evening by the noble duke opposite, he should propose that the form of the oath to be taken by constables be altered to the following effect, namely: "I swear that I do not now belong, and that I will not

at any time during which I shall be in the constabulary force, belong to any political societies whatever, nor to any secret society, excepting that of Freemasons."

The DUKE OF LEINSTER said he had no objection to the proposal of the noble lord.

The amendment was then agreed to, and the proviso omitted.

One or two verbal amendments were then made in some of the clauses, after which the bill was read a third time and passed.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

### DISCUSSION ON THE IRISH CONSTABULARY BILL WITH THE LORDS' AMENDMENT.

*May 17th.*—LORD MORPETH having moved the adoption of the bill, with the amendment made by the upper house of Parliament.

After a few words from Col. Perceval, the house proceeded to the consideration of the amendments. On the Speaker proceeding to read the amendments in clause 16,

COL. PERCEVAL moved that the exemption made by the House of Lords in favour of Freemason societies should be extended to Friendly Brother societies. If the fact of a society's being neither public nor exclusive was a good ground for the exemption of the one, it was equally so for that of the other, and therefore the noble lord could offer no opposition to his proposition.

LORD MORPETH said he was not sufficiently acquainted with the rules and regulations of the Friendly Brother societies to justify his consenting to the hurriedly made motion of the hon. and gallant gentleman. If he was to be guided by the impression of the moment, he would be inclined to say that the societies in question were far from being non-exclusive and non-political.

MR. D. JACKSON said, that unless the noble lord at once consented to the amendment of his hon. and gallant friend, he should move that the house at once adjourn. The noble lord would then have time enough to ascertain the rules and regulations of the societies in question. (Cries of "Oh, Oh!")

MR. FITZSTEPHEN French hoped the noble lord would resist the motion. In Ireland the Friendly Brothers societies were looked upon as both exclusive and political.

COL. PERCEVAL could assure the noble lord that his impression was altogether erroneous. There were many Catholics belonging to the Friendly Brothers societies, and their sole object was the promotion of social good fellowship: he was himself a Friendly Brother as well as a Freemason.

MR. O'LOGHLEN thought the course taken by the hon. and learned gentleman opposite was most unfair (hear!) To call upon the noble lord to consent to the amendment or submit to an adjournment, was but having recourse to the persuasive eloquence of a highwayman, who requests the favour of a purse with a pistol at his victim's head. In Ireland the Friendly Brothers were termed "the Mitigated Orangemen," and as soon might the government be called upon to exempt the ribbonmen, as these societies.

MR. W. S. O'BRIEN hoped the noble lord would not consent to the amendment; and if the business of the house was thereby impeded, the responsibility must fall on the shoulders of those who were its cause.

LORD COLE.—Then on my shoulders let the responsibility fall. I move that the house be counted.

The house was accordingly counted, and but 31 members being found in attendance, an adjournment took place at within a quarter to one o'clock.

*May 18th.*—On the question that the Lords' amendments on this bill be adopted,

LORD COLE moved that the word "Freemasons" be expunged, which being negatived, he then moved that the words "Friendly Brothers" be inserted.

The house divided upon this, when there appeared

For the motion	12
Against it	30
Majority	—18

The bill, as amended by the Lords (with the clause in favour of Freemasons), was then agreed to, and the house adjourned at one o'clock.

EXCISE LICENCES (IRELAND) BILL.

*June 14th.*—On the motion of LORD MORPETH, the house went into committee on the Excise Licences (Ireland) Bill.

In the 7th clause, which applies the provisions of this bill to all societies in which oaths are administered, LORD MORPETH said that he should introduce an amendment hereafter in order to except "Freemasons" from the operation of the bill.

COL. PERCEVAL hoped the noble lord would also except the Friendly Brothers; if not, he should move an amendment to that effect.

The other clauses were agreed to, and the house resumed.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the house adjourned at two o'clock.

*Form of the Oath, and the proposed Exemption in favour of  
Freemasons.*

"*CLAUSE XVII.* And be it enacted, That no Person appointed under this Act to be an Inspector-General, Deputy Inspector-General, County Inspector, or Sub-Inspector, Receiver, Magistrate, Paymaster, Clerk, Chief Constable or Sub-Constable, shall be, except as is herein-before provided, capable of holding the said Office, or of acting in any way therein, until he shall take and subscribe the Oath here following; (that is to say)

"I A. B. do swear, That I will well and truly serve our Sovereign Lord the King, in the Office of Inspector-General, Deputy Inspector-General, County Inspector, or Sub-Inspector, Receiver, Paymaster, Clerk, Magistrate, Chief Constable or Head Constable, [*or Constable or Sub-Constable, as the Case may be,*] without Favour or Affection, Malice or Ill-will; that I will see and cause His Majesty's Peace to be kept and preserved; and that I will prevent to the best of my power all Offences against the same; and that while I shall continue to hold the said Office I will, to the best of my Skill and Knowledge, discharge all the Duties thereof, in the Execution of Warrants and otherwise, faithfully according to Law; and that I do not now belong, and that I will not, while I shall hold the said Office, join, subscribe, or belong to any political or secret Society whatsoever. So help me GOD."

And the said Oath shall be administered, either at General or Petty Sessions or otherwise, by any Two Magistrates, and shall in all Cases be

subscribed by the Person taking the same ; and the said Oath shall be administered by any Two Magistrates, either in Open Sessions or otherwise ; and such Magistrates shall forthwith give to the Person taking the same a Certificate thereof under his hand, such Certificate to be forwarded to the Chief Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant, or the Under Secretary, or to such person as he may appoint.

“ XVIII. And whereas certain Societies have been long accustomed to be holden in the United Kingdom under the Denomination of Freemasons, the Meetings whereof have been in a great measure directed to charitable Purposes ; be it therefore enacted, That nothing in this Act shall apply to Persons belonging to such Society or Lodge holden under the said Denomination, and in conformity to the Rules prevailing among the said Societies of Freemasons.” [This last clause has been expunged, but the substance of it is retained in Lord Ellenborough’s amendment.—See page 202.

## PROVINCIAL.

HERTS, *May 5*.—“ The Hertford Lodge held their last meeting for the season at the Shire Hall : they met as early as two o’clock, in consequence of having a considerable quantity of Masonic business to transact, after which the Brethren, to the number of about fifty, sat down to a splendid banquet in the Assembly Room. Brother Sworder, W.M., took the chair, and was supported by Brothers J. M. Carter (Mayor of Hertford), Sutton, Stratton, Byron, J. Lawrence, and several other Brethren of distinction. Nothing could exceed the delightful harmony and joyous convivial feeling which prevailed throughout the evening, to which the delightful singing of Brothers Fitzwilliam, Jolly, Chubb, Mears, and others, contributed in an essential degree. The Lodge was unanimous in its expressions of respect and attachment to Brother Sworder, W.M., his health being proposed and received with as loud testimonials of regard as were ever heard on a similar occasion, and which was fully merited by the excellent and efficient manner in which he has discharged the onerous duties of master during the year ; indeed the excellent and impressive manner in which he performed the ceremonies was a subject of general panegyric, and the ability and good taste which he displayed in presiding at the banquet, have won for him the respect and attachment of all the Brethren present.”

WATFORD, *April 30*.—The Watford Lodge has erected a splendid Hall by subscription, for the use of the Lodge, which will be opened in the course of this month with grand Masonic ceremonies. It is expected that the opening of this Hall will be attended by a large concourse of Brethren.

*June 8*.—CONSECRATION OF THE SALISBURY LODGE 630, FALCON INN, WALTHAM CROSS.—A warrant of constitution having been issued by the Grand Master of England, empowering the following Brethren to form themselves into a Lodge of Freemasons, under the title of the “Salisbury Lodge,” they assembled to-day, viz. Brothers Wm. Lloyd Thomas, Francis Crewe, Geo. Peter Philipe, John Miller, Wm. Carr, Richard Mott, J. L. Lucena, Charles Smith, Henry Bowles, Joseph Strick.

The three former being named respectively as the Master and Wardens. The warrant is dated 31st March, 1836, and is signed by H.R.H. the M.W. Grand Master, and Lord H. I. S. Churchill, as D.G.M. The



R.W. the Provincial Grand Master, the Marquess of Salisbury, attended by his Past Provincial Deputy Grand Master, Brother Davies, and many visiting Brethren were present; among them the following:

Brother E. Harper, G.S.; Dr. Crucefix, J.G.D.; Charles Hawley, Grand Steward; Brothers Acklam, Hawley, and Key, of the Grand Steward's Lodge, and Brother H. Rowe, Past Grand Steward; G. R. Rowe, W.M. 18; E. Daniel, W.M. 70; W. R. Kemp, W.M. 229; Thos. Smith, No. 1.; Grimstone, 7; Spencer, 329.

About three o'clock the Past Deputy Provincial Grand Master, Brother Davies, took the Chair, and, having read the Warrant of Constitution, he offered up a prayer to the Throne of Grace, beseeching protection for the Order, and favour for the Lodge. He then duly installed Brother William Lloyd Thomas, as Master of the Lodge, who then initiated four Brethren into the mysteries, among whom was a clergyman of the Church of England, who, on the appointment of officers, received the chaplain's collar. Brothers Crewe and Philipe, as the Wardens, by coming forward in support of an infant Lodge, evince a becoming spirit, and give earnest of its future strength. Few Masons are better qualified to impart instruction—none are better acquainted with the proper courtesies to be observed.

The Provincial Grand Master was received on his entrance with high Masonic honours, and occasionally made suggestions respecting the by-laws, and on other matters.

The Lodge being closed, the Brethren adjourned to the banquet, at which Brother Thomas presided, supported on his right hand by the Noble Marquess.

After the King's health had been given, and received with loyal and fraternal respect, the health of the Queen, as the patroness of the Girls' School, was appropriately premised by the Chairman, as a toast not very usual in Masonry; but the present meeting being rather of a public nature, he thought the breach of strict rule might with propriety be agreeably permitted.

The health of H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex was received with great enthusiasm.

Lord Dundas, as Pro.-Grand Master, and Lord John Churchill, were separately given, and received with the most cordial approbation.

The next toast was to the health of the most honorable the Marquess of Salisbury, the Prov. G.M. of the province,—“who,” observed Brother Lloyd, “is amongst us the boast and the pride of Freemasonry. He has espoused, with other nobles of the land, its interests in time of difficulty, and, on a recent occasion, our Provincial chief boldly stated, in the House of Peers, his opinion of the Order, and he backed that opinion by his moral support.” (*Loud cheers rewarded the sentiment.*)

The noble Marquess, in reply, stated how much he was flattered by the manner in which the toast had been received: “I have endeavoured, as far as in my power, to promote Freemasonry, but regret I have not been enabled to perform my duty in the province as I could wish; but it is gratifying to my feelings, and flattering to my official character, to know that Masonry is advancing in the county. Another new Lodge has this day been started: may it prosper, and extend the usefulness of our Craft; and may I never disgrace the province which so nobly supports our principles! An omission in a recent Bill permitted me the happy opportunity of giving my support, as a Peer of Parliament—in surety that the absence of politics is the proof of the inestimable value of the Order.”

The master's health was next proposed by the noble lord, as the founder of the Lodge, and as a brother to whom the province was greatly indebted for the zeal so unweariedly shown : he could not propose the toast in the terms it merited, so great were the personal obligations he had himself received from Brother Thomas.

Brother Thomas, after the cheering subsided, acknowledged that he was overcome by the manner in which his health had been received. The kindness shown to him inspired him with hope, but left him without the confidence to reply in adequate language. He loved the Craft, and felt pride in being the first Master of the Lodge. The four brothers now for the first time introduced are an earnest that the Salisbury Lodge will flourish, and I hope, when I shall resign the chair, they will have made considerable advancement in our Science.

The officers of the Grand Lodge, past and present, were then proposed, and welcomed with lively demonstrations of regard.

Brother Harper returned thanks in a very neat address.

The Past Deputy Provincial Master's health (Brother Davies) was next brought before the notice of the company, and prefaced by some very happy observations.

The distinguished Brother rose, and from his eloquent reply we extract the following :—“ I hardly know how to express myself regarding the proceedings of this day. The Prov. G. M. appointed me to conduct the consecration of the Lodge ; and I hope, if the proceedings have not met the expectation of those who witnessed my endeavours, that at least they will acquit me of any deviation from the established rules of the Order. I am in your hands, and willing to be judged by so kind an auditory. Seven years since there was not a lodge in Hertfordshire, and indeed we possess no authentic records of any Lodge having existed in the county before that period ; and now there are no less than five working lodges. We need not go far to learn the cause of this spread of harmony in the county : it is to the auspicious fact of the determination of the Marquess of Salisbury to support it ; and if in other counties the same zeal was displayed, the same success would result. This Lodge is most especially favorable to Masonic pursuits ; it stands on the confines of two counties, and may therefore become doubly instrumental in advancing the interchange of sociality. The new Members as yet can hardly be supposed to understand the value of the Order, but as we continue our association, the more, I hope, we shall regard each other. I, like the Worshipful Master, am a lover of the Craft, and feel a pride in having initiated him ; and believe through his care the Salisbury Lodge will become distinguished in the Order.”

The visiting members were then noticed, and the compliments acknowledged by Brother Acklam and Brother Grimstone.

Brother Dr. Crucefix, the J.G.D., then, by permission of the W.M., proposed a toast ; and, having obtained the attention of the company, he drew a lively picture of the blessings which the Order diffused over the thousands who professed its tenets, and stated through them what advantages society at large might draw from a bright example. He dwelt upon the pleasing circumstance of a minister of religion having that day joined the Holy Standard of Masonry, and he adjured him very forcibly to examine with such careful strictness as became his vocation, and that proudly would Freemasonry bear the test.

Our limits prevent us giving a lengthened account of the Doctor's address, which was listened to with considerable attention. He concluded by proposing success and prosperity to the Salisbury Lodge, of which the

visitors then present might be considered as the sponsors, and ended his address by an appropriate quotation from a part of the Masonic ritual: "Brethren, may your children's children long celebrate with joy and thanksgiving the transactions of the auspicious solemnity you have this day witnessed; and may the tenets of our glorious profession be transmitted through your Lodge, pure and unsullied, from generation to generation."

The Wardens, Brothers Crewe and Philipe, were then proposed as a toast, which was received with a very marked and lively acclamation, and suitably replied to by Brother Crewe.

Many other sentiments were successively given, and at length the evening closed upon a day's proceedings which will be remembered by many as commemorative of the highest gratification which order, good will, and pleasure can produce.

The noble marquess was not among the first to break up the party: he seemed to enjoy the pleasure which his presence ensured. The excellent singing of Brothers Chubb, Foster, and Purday gave a zest to the social enjoyment, which was heightened by the kindness of Brother Crewe, who, among other songs, gave "Alice Gray" with even more than his usual effect.

The hospitality of the Lodge found an excellent supporter in the host, who, from his strenuous exertions to carry his orders into effect, was determined that the Falcon should be really considered as the first inn on the London side of Waltham Cross.

DOVER, *May 30.*—KENT PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE AND FESTIVAL.—The Honourable W. Twiselton Fiennes, Prov. Grand Master for the county, having appointed a Provincial Grand Lodge to be holden at Dover on the 30th of May, the Brethren of the Lodge of Peace and Harmony, No. 235, in that town, entered with becoming spirit and success upon the necessary arrangements. The attendance of Brethren who participated in the business of the day was not very numerous, inasmuch as several of the Lodges in the eastern part of Kent are dormant, as those of Canterbury, Folkestone, Deal, and Faversham; and the distance of the west Kent Lodges of Gravesend, Chatham, and Dartford, is so considerable, as to have precluded many of the members from paying their respects on this occasion to the Prov. Grand Master and the Prov. Grand Lodge. The Dover and the Hythe Lodges, however, met numerously, and the Ramsgate Lodge contributed its full quota; there were deputations from most of the other Lodges in the county, and some Brethren of a London Lodge recently removed from Charlton.

The Worshipful the Mayor of Dover, Edward Thompson, Esq., having kindly granted to the Brethren the use of the New Town Hall, and the adjacent rooms, which compose the ancient edifice of *Maison Dieu*, the Dover Lodge was opened therein about half past eleven o'clock, by the W. M., Brother Moses. The spacious hall had been tastefully fitted up for the occasion, and the appearance of the Lodge when engaged in its duties was particularly striking and imposing. The Prov. Grand Lodge was opened in an adjoining municipal room, by the Right Worshipful Brother A. Windeyer, Esq., of Rochester, Deputy P. G. M., having for his Senior Grand Warden, Brother P. Monypenny, Esq., of Hythe, P. G. J. W., and as Junior Grand Warden, Brother Jones, of Rochester.

At a quarter before noon the Prov. Grand Lodge was announced, and received in due form; and having saluted and been saluted accord-

ing to ancient usage, the R. W. D. P. G. M. directed the Brethren to prepare for attendance upon the worship of the Great Architect of the Universe. Brother Jefferies, Grand Director of Ceremonies, then arranged the procession in proper order.

The procession was continued to the new Church of the Holy Trinity, the whole way being lined with spectators, the windows, and every place affording a view, were also filled with persons of respectability. On arrival at the church the procession opened to the right and left, to admit the passage of the Prov. Grand Lodge, who were followed into the sacred edifice by the Lodges in inverted order. The service of the day was read in a very impressive manner by the Rev. Brother Edwin Biron, of Hythe; in the course of which the Psalms 100 and 133 were excellently sung by the choir, accompanied by the musicians. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Brother D. Jones, of Deptford, Prov. Grand Chaplain, from the very appropriate text, Rom. xiv. 7, "None of us liveth to himself." In applying the text, the reverend gentleman was enabled to explain and enlarge upon the practice of the moral and social virtues cultivated amongst Freemasons, to allude to the great antiquity of speculative Freemasonry; to the charitable institutions supported exclusively by the Fraternity; the countenance afforded by and the attendance at the Lodges of the most exalted and eminent personages in the kingdom; the value of Masonic secrets; and to the beneficial effects arising from a dissemination over the universe of the excellent precepts inculcated in their Lodges. A collection for the poor of the town was as usual made on the occasion at the door of the church. The church was very full, the fair sex preponderating greatly.

The procession returned by the same route to the New Town Hall, and the business of the Provincial Meeting was resumed. An exposition of the state of Freemasonry in the province, altogether satisfactory, was made by the P. G. Secretary, and a tribute to the memory of departed Brethren was eloquently paid by the P. G. Orator; after which the Prov. Grand Lodge was closed with solemn prayer, and adjourned.

The Brethren, to the number of about one hundred, afterwards dined together at the Royal Oak Inn. On the health of the M. W. G. Master, the Duke of Sussex, being proposed with Masonic honours, the tables were furnished with four dozen of wine by direction of the Prov. Grand Master, who was unavoidably absent, owing to a pre-engagement. Masonic toasts and songs followed, and at half-past eight the Brethren separated, highly delighted with the pleasures of the day.

We observed in the clothing of the Brethren a deviation from the uniformity which heretofore prevailed at former Provincial Meetings. It seemed to us that here all were permitted to display the various orders to which they had attained, and were not restricted to the three degrees of Craft Masonry sanctioned by the Grand Lodge of England. The Hythe Lodge was an exception, being uniformly and correctly clothed as Masters, without adventitious insignias. From the apparent number of R. A. Masons, we hope soon to find that a Chapter is revived in this district, either at Dover, Canterbury, or Hythe.

*COLCHESTER.—Ceremonial of laying the First Stone of St. Botolph's Church, Wednesday, May 11th, 1836.*—"Sir and Brother,—In order to redeem the pledge I made when I last saw you, I hasten to devote myself to the pleasurable duty of forwarding for insertion in the next number of your Review, a brief sketch of the interesting proceedings which took place on Wednesday last, on the gratifying occasion of

laying the first stone of St. Botolph's church, in this town. Most sincerely, sir, do I wish this duty had devolved upon some other member of the 'Angel Lodge' I could name, whose time is not so fully occupied as my own, and whose attainments in Masonic knowledge make him far more capable than myself of giving you that information, which is at all times appreciated by the Brethren of our 'mystic Order;' but, should you think the following imperfect notice of the proceedings, calculated in the least degree to contribute to the gratification of the Craft, I shall feel pleased at having thus obtruded myself upon the attention of your readers; and shall, probably, on some future occasion, venture to lay before you a further statement of the bright and cheering prospects which are now dawning upon us, and the success which has attended our Masonic labours in this place, not only by the great accession of new members, but by the zealous, cordial, and intimate union of the Brethren to uphold and promote the best interests of our ancient mysteries. I shall, however, content myself for the present, by forwarding you the following summary of the ceremonial:—

The committee, to whom had been entrusted the arrangements of this ceremonial, entered upon their work with so much judgment, and succeeded in forming plans so well calculated to excite an interest in the public mind, that several days before the time fixed upon for the occasion, it became evident that there would not only be a numerous assemblage of the Brethren from the neighbouring Lodges, but that Colchester would, if the weather proved favourable for the procession, be visited by a large concourse of spectators from the most distant parts of this and the adjoining county. Happily for us, the morning dawned propitiously, the sun shone forth with more than usual splendour, the heavens presented a canopy of azure blue—light blue our order! At an early hour parties on foot, and in vehicles of every description, were seen wending their way to the centre of attraction, while the Brethren met at the Lodge room; and, having received instructions from the Worshipful Master, as to the manner of conducting the ceremony, the Lodge was opened in due form, when the members of the various Lodges proceeded to the castle, in order to join the committee of management, and to proceed from thence in Masonic costume to St. Peter's church. The arrangements having been completed, the procession moved from the castle up the High-street, in the order prescribed by Masonic authority.

At this time the scene was of the most lively and gratifying description; the streets through which the procession had to pass were crammed to suffocation, while every window, and balcony, and parapet, and roof, which commanded a view of the scene, was thronged with eager spectators. Free from the violent manifestations which characterize an election display, the ceremony was one of sober and peaceful joy. There were no vociferous greetings on the one hand, nor harsh expressions of dissatisfaction on the other; it was a day devoted to those principles which are so pre-eminently inculcated by our Order, and which must be dear in the recollection of every good and virtuous Mason. The procession having arrived at the church, the Masonic Brethren and the populace were conducted to the several places assigned them without the least confusion. The prayers were read by the Rev. S. CARR, the vicar, in his usual impressive and devotional manner, after which the Rev. JAMES S. M. ANDERSON preached a most eloquent and appropriate discourse from Haggai, chap. i. verses 2, 3, 4.

“Thus speaketh the LORD of hosts, saying, This people say, The time is not come, the time that the LORD’s house should be built.

“Then came the word of the LORD by Haggai the prophet, saying,

“Is it time for you, O ye, to dwell in your cieled houses, and this house lie waste?”

The Rev. preacher commenced his discourse by observing, that the period in which the prophet Haggai was commissioned to deliver this expostulation and reproof to the great body of the Jewish people, is specified with more than ordinary exactness: “in the second year of Darius,” which was seventeen years after the return of the Jews from Babylon. Ezra relates, that after some progress had been made in the work of rebuilding the Lord’s house, it was interrupted by Artaxerxes the Usurper, and thus these two parts of sacred writ illustrate and confirm each other. Probably the Jews were discouraged by the interruptions they had met with, and availed themselves of any plausible excuse for their supineness, when they ought to have been active, and zealous, and laborious. The time, the place, the persons, and the circumstances referred to in the text, and its connexion are replete with instruction. The Jews were exposed to the opposition of enemies, and weakened and distracted by feuds and jealousies among themselves; thus weakened and fearful, a great portion of them were slow to fulfil the work, and to restore the solemn services of the sanctuary. Time was, when other thoughts and other purposes dwelt in their bosoms and actuated their pursuits, when the language of David was expressive of their determination (Psalm cxxxii. 3—9). But where was now this holy desire? They were restored to their own land, they had rebuilt their own houses, they had cieled them with cedar, and painted them with vermilion; all appliances and means had been employed to restore and decorate their own houses, to suit their own convenience, and to gratify their own luxury; but in the midst of all this, the temple of the Lord was suffered to remain in ruins—the house of the Lord still lay waste!

By a happy transition, the Rev. preacher passed from the time and circumstances of the Jews at this period, to ourselves. He showed that the second temple was “more glorious” than the first temple, because the Desire of all nations—the true Schekinah—came in person to it; that the Christian church has his spiritual presence, and that each individual Christian may, indeed, be considered a temple of God. The great work of building this spiritual temple was undertaken by the Son of God himself; and when he had finished the work that was given him to do, he committed it to his apostles, who, in their turn, ordained others to assist and to succeed to them. It is no other work than this that we are assembled to accomplish this day; the work which the Church of England, by her regularly-ordained ministry, carries forward, that she may train the king upon the throne, and the peasant in his cottage for happiness and usefulness upon earth, and conduct them through the varied scenes of sorrow and joy here below, to the possession of a better life beyond the grave. These are our designs; to uphold these blessings where gospel ordinances are possessed, and to communicate them where they are not yet enjoyed. By an *Established Church* (said the preacher) these blessings are dispensed, not according to the caprice and fashion of the day, but are based upon the word and ordinances of God. The preacher then went on to insist upon the

necessity of *providing* religious instruction for men, and not waiting till they seek for it; that men are ignorant of their spiritual necessities, and are *indisposed* to apply for instruction; unconscious of their moral malady, and therefore do not appreciate the healing waters, or the great physician. Regarding, then, a national church as the only legitimate and efficient means of supplying the spiritual necessities of the people, we may well say, "*The harvest truly is great, but the labourers are few.*" A dense mass of ignorance, and vice, and profanity still remains to be penetrated and removed; great and populous districts, which have overgrown the means of regular religious instruction, where the people are as sheep without a shepherd, remain even in this country to be provided for. This is not happily the case in this ancient and interesting town, where the people are much better supplied with the means of religious instruction than in many other places; yet even here is found one large parish, vast in numbers, but poor in substance, where for two hundred years the house of God has lain waste; the hand of the spoiler demolished the temple in which their fathers worshipped, the ruins of which remain, but in the immediate neighbourhood of it is about to arise a spacious and commodious structure, which will be dedicated to the service of God, and where the ignorant will be taught, the vicious reclaimed, the weak sustained, and the great interests of godliness promoted. This great and good cause was indebted mainly for its commencement to the pious and persevering zeal of one individual, who, influenced by love for the place of his nativity, had employed his influence with those who have the power and the disposition to render effective aid under such circumstances." The preacher here paid a well-deserved and most appropriate tribute to the benevolent exertions and generous contributions of the Rev. J. T. ROUND, towards accomplishing this object, and concluded an energetic and truly eloquent discourse, by exhorting the congregation to co-operate in the good work, and to give the glory to God.

The procession left the church in the same order in which it entered it; and, without the slightest confusion, moved to the site of the new church, where the most admirable arrangements had been made. In front, and on one side of the site of the intended new church, spacious galleries with awnings had been erected, which were crowded with beauty and female loveliness, while the space allotted for the gentlemen forming the procession was filled to an overflow. An elevated platform had been built around the part which was to be occupied by the Stone, which was suspended by proper tackling. On this platform were John Round, Esq., of Danbury Park (who laid the stone), the Archdeacon, the Rev. W. M. Tucker (incumbent), the Architect, (Mr. Mason, of Ipswich,) the Contractor (Mr. Lay), the Master and various officers of the Masonic Lodge, bearing the Bible, emblems, &c. The arms of the Craft, beautifully emblazoned on a banner of light blue silk, were also displayed on the platform, bearing the appropriate motto—*Audi, Vide, Tace.* The scene at this moment was of the most pleasing and animating description, and eminently calculated to inspire the most delightful feelings and reflections. The bright display of beauty and of fashion which met the eye at every part, the various flags that floated proudly in the breeze, and the rich collars, jewels, and other ornaments of our Order, combined to render it one of the most attractive ceremonies in my remembrance. The holy work was then commenced, under the most happy auspices: the 100th psalm was sung by the charity children, the band supporting

the voices, while the trumpet gave a great and peculiar effect to that solemn and devotional air.

Corn from the Cornucopia, and wine and oil, were then poured on to the bed of the Stone, and the Archdeacon delivered the following words from the 90th Psalm, last verse:—

“The Glorious Majesty of the Lord our God be upon us: prosper thou the work of our hands upon us, O prosper thou our handy work.”

A small glass vessel was given next to Mr. Round, and that gentleman put several pieces of coin into it.

The vessel was then covered, and deposited in a cavity cut in the stone. This having been done, the Architect spread mortar over the stone, and Mr. Round followed his example, as a matter of form. The upper stone was then let down, and Mr. Round applied to it the square and the level, and struck the upper surface three times with a mallet.

The Rev. Mr. Tucker then delivered the following prayer:—

“O Lord God, merciful and gracious, long suffering, and abundant in goodness and truth, keeping mercy for thousands, forgiving iniquity, transgression, and sin, accept, we beseech Thee, the prayers that we now desire to offer for the successful advancement of the work that has been entered upon. May the house designed for the celebration of Thy praises be instrumental in promoting Thy glory and the eternal welfare of Thy people! May Thy word be ever preached in it with purity, simplicity, and fervour; and may the blessed influences of Thy Holy Spirit attend upon all the means of grace that shall be used in it. And while the priest's lips keep knowledge, let the law be sought at his mouth; and may the future attendants in this sacred edifice be not merely formal hearers, but doers of the word; living in peace and righteousness, and commending themselves to every man's conscience in the sight of God. And do Thou, O Lord God, graciously hearken unto the supplications of Thy people when they shall pray in this place; hear Thou in heaven, thy dwelling-place; forgive the sins of Thy servants, and teach them the good way wherein they should walk—*Amen.*”

The Archdeacon then gave the Benediction, and “God save the King” was sung in full chorus by the children, and the assembled spectators, accompanied by the band. Nine cheers and one cheer more were given, and thus ended the ceremony of laying the stone.

The inscription on the stone was as follows:—

“The parish of St. Botolph having been without a church for nearly two hundred years, this Stone was laid on Wednesday, the 11th of May, 1836, by John Round, Esq. All Glory be to God.”

The procession then returned to the Castle Bailey, where the persons composing it opened their ranks, and Mr. Round having been requested to advance between the lines, the Master presented the trowel used in laying the stone, and requested his acceptance of it. In doing this, Mr. Cliffe addressed Mr. Round, expressive of the high gratification experienced by the Brothers and every other person engaged in the proceedings of the day, from the assistance of that gentleman. The handle of the trowel was of ivory, and the blade of silver, on which was the following inscription:—

“The first stone of St. Botolph's Church, Co'chester, was laid on Wednesday, May the 11th, 1836, by John Round, Esq., of Danbury Park.”

Mr. Round, who appeared not to have been previously aware of the



intended presentation, acknowledged the compliment in a speech replete with feeling and good taste. At the conclusion, three cheers were given for Mr. Round, three cheers for the Rev. James Round, and three more for the Master and Brethren of the several Lodges.

All parties spoke in terms of the highest praise of the Town Serjeants, Superintendent, and New Police of the Borough, for the very excellent arrangements made by them to preserve order, which was rendered a difficult task, from the immense numbers of persons lining the streets. At the close of the proceedings, Brother J. P. Osborne directed that the Town Serjeants should be supplied with an excellent dinner at his expense, for their very efficient conduct, of which he expressed himself in terms of high commendation.

## THE COLLECTIONS.

The sums contributed towards the building during the day were:—

At the Church . . . . .	£119	8	0
Masonic Brethren . . . . .	11	6	0
At the Ground . . . . .	45	16	0

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£176 10 0

As soon as the Brethren had returned from the ceremony, and the Lodge had been closed in due form, they proceeded to Brother Smith's, at the George Inn, where a sumptuous dinner was provided for the occasion, at which nearly 100 brethren were present. Brother Cliffe, as Worshipful Master, presided, supported on his right by Brother Pattison and Brother Green, and on his left by Brother Osborne and Brother Creek. After the removal of the cloth, and the benediction had been pronounced by the Worshipful Master, Brother Taylor, of the British Union Lodge, Ipswich, gave the national anthem, joined in full chorus by the Brethren present. This was followed by the usual appropriate sentiments, which were given in the peculiar order of the Craft, when Brother Dr. Nunn rose to claim the attention of the company to a toast which needed no apology from him. They had that day had abundant proofs of the superior and gentlemanly manner in which the Masonic part of the ceremonial had been conducted; and, although much praise was due to those Brethren who composed the Committee, yet he hoped he should not be robbing them of their honors, was he to express the great obligation he felt for the able and efficient services rendered by one, whose conduct, on all occasions, since he has been amongst us, loudly calls for some expression of our esteem. He did not wish to detract from the merits of any individual, nor, on the other hand, did he like to speak in fulsome adulation. To Brother Cliffe, in his official and honorable capacity as Worshipful Master of the Angel Lodge, he felt they were indebted; and he was confident he should have the hearty responses of all present, were he to make him the subject of his toast. He felt it his duty as a Mason to propose the health of Brother Cliffe, Worshipful Master of the Angel Lodge, with the usual honors. (*Received with immense applause.*)

Brother Cliffe rose, evidently labouring under feelings of no ordinary emotion. He commenced by acknowledging the obligations he laboured under, for the very kind and flattering reception he had met with since his connexion with the Lodge, and that it was in vain for him to seek for expressions adequate to the grateful sense he entertained of their kindness and esteem. Brother Cliffe, in a speech of considerable length

and ability, referred to the progress of Freemasonry in this present enlightened age. The ruins of St. Botolph's Priory, and the imposing ceremony in which he had that day been engaged, gave rise to the parallel between Cromwell and Wren, in which he very forcibly contrasted the effects of narrow-minded bigotry and intolerance, with the enlightened principles of science aided by Freemasonry. He then took a rapid, but faithful, view of Cromwell's bloody and destructive progress through the kingdom—the evidences of which now remain in the many ivy-covered ruins, similar to the beautiful, though melancholy one, of St. Botolph's Priory. He then, in a style of impressive eloquence, brought before the meeting the quiet and unobtrusive course of our Worshipful Grand Master, Sir Christopher Wren, calmly pursuing the paths of science and of Masonry amidst the din of civil war—his own college being at one time the quarters for soldiery. "And, although," said Brother Cliffe, "Cromwell destroyed the architectural beauties of our country, Wren lived to raise those of greater elegance and magnificence." He then endeavoured to show, and successfully too, that *we* had been treading in the steps of our W. G. M. Wren, in assisting in the restoration of a sacred edifice, and had, at the same time, exhibited to the world, that no difference in points of belief had separated us when a good work was to be performed. That many who voluntarily aided by their subscriptions, as well as by their Masonic attendance, could not join in the form of worship that would be adopted when the church was finished. In drawing a parallel between the times of the Commonwealth and the present, Brother Cliffe very happily proved, that although a great change had taken place in the guiding principles of mankind in toleration of each other's opinions, *yet no change had taken place, nor was required, in our Institution*; for the "Charges" delivered by Sir C. Wren breathed the same spirit of universal benevolence and charity as the "Charges" delivered in the Masonic Lodges at the present hour! In his concluding remarks (of which I regret this is but a brief summary) he very forcibly proved that Masonry was *still in advance* of the most enlightened communities; and that not until mankind are ready to admit the fundamental principles of our Order, "that man is accountable to his Creator alone for the manner in which he shall adore him," can perfect civilization ensue! The speech was received with loud and long continued cheering.

Song by Brother Creek—"This is Mason's holiday."

The Master then proposed the health of Brother Nunn as Senior Warden.

Brother Nunn, in a neat and appropriate speech, wherein he displayed his usual tact and ability, acknowledged the compliment paid him, and trusted his health would be spared to see the work they had that day commenced, brought to a happy completion.

Song by Brother Lake of Chelmsford—"The sea!"

The Master rose and proposed the health of Brother Bowler, as Master of the Ceremonies, with thanks to him for his services on this occasion.

Brother Bowler expressed himself so overpowered at the kind manner in which his name had been introduced, that he could not sufficiently thank them for this fraternal mark of their esteem. He thought that the eulogiums which had just been paid to his conduct and services as Master of the Ceremonies, ought more properly to have been applied elsewhere. He was proud to acknowledge that the proceedings of the day had passed off with the greatest pleasantness, but he attributed it

more to the orderly conduct that had been observed by the Brethren, than to any services on his part. For the present compliment he felt the warmest gratitude, and stated his readiness at all times to promote and extend the principles of Masonry. He was only anxious to make himself useful, and if by any means he had rendered the slightest service on this occasion, he was exceedingly happy; and the knowledge that he had their good opinion and approbation, more than compensated him for his exertions. (*Cheering*).

The Master then gave the health of Brother Partridge, as Junior Warden.

Brother Partridge gratefully and appropriately acknowledged the compliment. He briefly alluded to the basis of Freemasonry, to its benevolent objects, and to the good feeling which resulted from the entire exclusion of religious or political prejudices amongst us, and trusted that the leading principles of the Order, namely, "Brotherly love, relief, and truth," of which he had that day seen a proof in the handsome subscription they had just made for the comfort of a sick and distressed Brother, would be more and more made manifest, till they might be publicly acknowledged as men who were cemented, by the best of ties, and leagued in the universal bond of fraternal union! (*Great cheering*).

"The Master and Brethren of the British Union Lodge at Ipswich, and of the Lodge of Perfect Friendship."

Brother Bullen, in a humorous speech, returned thanks.

"The Master and Members of the Chelmsford Lodge."

Brother Woods, of Ingatestone, in a neat speech, returned thanks for the handsome compliment which had been paid the Members of the Chelmsford Lodge, and for the rapturous manner in which the toast had been received; and trusted, whenever the services, or the attendance, of the Chelmsford Brethren were required, they would evince the same readiness to promote the interests of the Craft as had been exhibited by them on this occasion. For himself, he could speak with certainty, that on no former occasion had he passed a day with feelings of greater delight; and the ceremony and proceedings had made it a day with him long to be remembered in the annals of Freemasonry. (*Cheers*).

"Thus far, my dear sir, have I given you the best description of this memorable day that my recollection will allow me to furnish. True, it is but a faint outline of what might have been recorded had I made my minutes on that occasion; but I trust here will be sufficient to convey to your readers some idea of the proceedings, and to record among the Brethren at a distance the pleasing emotions the day excited. It was a day which will be long remembered in Colchester by those who witnessed it; while to the Mason it must, indeed, have been a day of joy and gladness. To express to you my own feelings on the happy result of this impressive ceremony, would be a task of no ordinary kind; it has left on my mind a stronger conviction (if any such were needed) of the good effects which must flow from the diffusion of Masonic knowledge, whose basis is philanthropy, and whose pillars are erected upon the principles of virtue and of truth! With such convictions, and with such sentiments as these, can it be wondered that I, who am but young in the school of Masonry, should feel excessive joy and rapture at the fraternal regard which was manifested among the Brethren? and that I should cherish the remembrance of that day, with feelings of peculiar delight? Yes, sir, it proved to me a period of deep interest; and the

gratification I experienced on that day, will make me to number it as a *red letter-day* in my Masonic calendar.

“ With every feeling of fraternal regard,

“ I am, Sir and Brother,

“ *Colchester, May 12, 1836.*

“ A JUNIOR DEACON.”

**NORWICH.**—*Lodge 60, Angel Inn.*—The members of the Lodge celebrated their Centenary on Friday, the 24th of June. The meeting was attended by several visitors, and afforded much gratification to all present. It is to be regretted that the want of support of the Provincial Grand Lodge is severely felt, and we much fear that unless the D. Prov. G. M. can be roused from the apathy in which he has so long remained, that the interests of the Order will be disregarded. Surely the authorities at head quarters will not turn a deaf ear to our situation. In perusing the pages of the *Masonic Review*, we find other provinces vying with the metropolis in zeal, while we, with nearly twenty Lodges, are in so disgraceful a lethargy.

**LINCOLN.**—On Thursday, May 12th, the Annual Spring Grand Lodge was holden in the city of Lincoln, by the Rev. G. Oliver, D.D., Deputy Provincial Grand Master, at which were present—Bro. Major Brackenbury, P. G. J. W.; Bro. Turner, G. P. J. W.; Bro. Pashley, G. P. Trea.; Bro. Williamson, P. G. J. D.; Bro. Wilson, P. G., Sec.; Bro. Barton, P. G. Reg.; Bro. Nicholson, P. G. Arch.; Bro. Sanders, P. G. D. C.; with the P. G. Stewards, and a respectable attendance of the Masters, Wardens, Officers, and Brethren of the County Lodges.

The routine business of the meeting having been disposed of, and the books and evidences examined and signed by the D. P. G. M., that Officer delivered to the Brethren in open Lodge, the following charge:—

“ I congratulate you on the appearance of regularity and method which are displayed in the books of the several Provincial Lodges. No greater proof need be given, that they are in a healthy and flourishing state; and I shall offer to your notice a few observations, by the use of which that state may be maintained and preserved. The division of time in our Lodges, as you all know, is named technically after the manner of operative Masons. We have some hours specifically devoted to labour, and others to refreshment. Our labours are of the most pleasing description; and they consist in moral disquisitions on the beauty of virtue; and extended illustrations on the various sciences which are included in Freemasonry. These illustrations, both moral and scientific, are embodied in a series of hieroglyphical symbols; many of which are the simple working tools of an operative Mason; but they are invested with a moral meaning, which, in our estimation, renders them jewels of inestimable value. The illustration of these symbols is one of the occupations of Masons when assembled in the tyled recesses of their Lodge. ‘The attentive ear receives the sound from the instructive tongue, and the sacred mysteries are safely lodged in the repository of faithful breasts. Tools and implements of architecture, symbols the most expressive, are selected by the Fraternity, to imprint on the memory serious and solemn truths; and thus the excellent tenets of the institution are transmitted, unimpaired, under circumstances precarious, and even adverse, through a succession of ages.’—(Preston.) The knowledge thus communicated and received, constitutes a principal source of our enjoyment. And I would take this opportunity of advising all young Masons to attend sedulously to the Masters’ Lectures,

which not only convey intellectual gratification of the most exalted character, but contribute at the same time to qualify them for the highest offices and distinctions of the Order. In the technical phraseology of Masonry, the anxious Brother must pass through the temple of virtue, before he can arrive at the temple of honour. He must learn obedience before he can be entrusted with command. An ambition to participate in these distinctions, ought to be fostered in every Masonic bosom, as a stimulus to excel in the practice of virtue and science, which is the sole aim and end of Freemasonry. In the usual occupations of the Lodge, the communication of knowledge is mutual. Each Brother has his own prescribed share in the work; and hence superior merit is sure to meet with distinction. In tracing the devious paths of science, or in inculcating the beauty of moral virtue, there runs through the entire system an equal incitement to attain excellence; knowledge is gradually imparted, and the mind proceeds deliberately, step by step, from the *Portico to the middle chamber of the Temple*; and from thence to the *Sanctum Sanctorum*. In the first degree, a knowledge of God, and of the moral duties which he requires of his creatures, is systematically inculcated. The second degree gives the zealous aspirant access, by the winding staircase, to the *Temple at Jerusalem*; inculcates the seven liberal sciences; and leads him forward rapidly to the investigation of those important truths by which mankind, in all ages, have been so greatly benefited; while the third degree introduces the perfectly initiated candidate into the *holy of holies*, gives him a view of the sacred cherubim and cloud of glory; and prepares his mind for the full blaze of splendour which surrounds him in the *Royal Arch*. And, as our excellent Brother Preston has so justly observed, ‘He who has traced the art in a regular progress from the commencement of the first to the conclusion of the third degree, must have amassed an ample store of knowledge, and will reflect with pleasure on the good effects of his past diligence and attention. By applying the improvements he has made to the general advantage of society, he will secure to himself the approbation of all good men, and the veneration of Masons.’ The introduction of a series of tests for each degree, is an excellent improvement on the old system; and tends, at the least, to impress on every initiated Brother, some general idea of the nature and design of Freemasonry, which in former times few gave themselves the trouble to attain. It was enough that they had been initiated, and rendered capable of attending the convivialities of the Order; and they contented themselves with this negative merit, without aspiring to higher gratifications. These tests, however, have excited in the Brethren a spirit of inquiry; and having attained this limited knowledge—having ascended this first step leading to the temple of science, they are induced to emulate further acquisitions.

“Finding that there exists in the order *Secrets*, which, like the *adyta* of the ancient temples, are hidden from vulgar eyes, they exercise their ingenuity in an anxious search after its real mysteries; and soon become acquainted with those solemn truths, which Freemasonry never fails to confer on her active and zealous admirers. Hence it is that the present age abounds in scientific Masons, beyond all former precedent. And this cannot fail to increase the popularity and influence of the Craft, and render it an object of honourable ambition to men, eminent, not only for their literary attainments, but also for rank, virtue, and distinction. Then will it be truly a royal art, not merely because it is patronized and practised by Kings and Princes, but also from the regal supremacy

which Masons will possess over the rest of mankind. Our occupations are distinguished by the most perfect brotherly love. ‘Masons unite with the virtuous of every persuasion in the firm and pleasing bond of fraternal love; they are taught to view the errors of mankind with compassion, and to strive by the purity of their own conduct, to demonstrate the superior excellence of the faith they may profess. Thus Masonry is the centre of union between good men and true, and the happy means of conciliating friendship amongst those who must otherwise have remained at a perpetual distance.’ This quotation from one of those beautiful charges bequeathed to us by our ancient Brethren, will show the universality of our system, denoted curiologically by the *extent* of our Lodges. *We meet on the level.* When the Lodge is opened, the Brethren, whatever be their diversity of rank, are equal; and in the process of working the Lodge, each bears the burthen assigned to him by the Master, in the pursuit of that common object the acquisition of knowledge. ‘A King in the Lodge is reminded, that although a crown may adorn the head, or a sceptre the hand, the blood in his veins is derived in the common parent of mankind, and is no better than that of the meanest subject.—The statesman, the senator, and the artist, are there taught that equally with others, they are exposed by nature to infirmity and disease; and that an unforeseen misfortune, or a disordered frame, may impair their faculties and reduce them to a level with the meanest species. This checks pride, and incites courtesy of behaviour—men of inferior talents, or who are not placed by fortune in such exalted stations, are instructed to regard their superiors with peculiar esteem: when they discover them voluntarily divested of the trappings of external grandeur, and condescending, in the badge of innocence and bond of friendship, to trace wisdom and follow virtue, assisted by those who are of a rank beneath them.—Virtue is true nobility—wisdom is the channel by which virtue is directed and conveyed; wisdom and virtue only mark distinction amongst Masons.’—(Old lectures.) As we thus meet on the level, *we also part on the square.* When the Lodge is closed and the jewels put by, each individual resumes his rank in society; and honour is given to whom it is due. And thus we afford a practical illustration of the sublime and divine precept, ‘by this shall all men know that you are my disciples, if you love one another.’ The hours of refreshment are appropriated to moderate convivialities and social enjoyment, as a relaxation from the severe studies and exertions which occupied the attention during the period of labour. It is however admitted, but with sorrow and regret, that amongst Masons there are still to be found a few individuals who consider the refreshment as the principal object of their initiation; and for this evil there is no remedy, so long as the passions of men are allowed to influence their reason: and carnal delights are suffered to supersede intellectual amusements. Being, however, impressed with these ideas, and forgetting that the toil of Masonry is but ‘the feast of reason and the flow of soul;’ they entertain an unworthy opinion of the Institution, and by indulging too freely in the allowed refreshments of the Lodge, would, if they were permitted to indulge their propensities, at once disgrace themselves, and bring discredit on the Order; and hence the finest of all human institutions would be degraded below the legitimate standard, and suffer a certain degree of obliquity from the misconduct of an erring Brother. A celebrated writer, *Macnish*, the ‘modern Pythagorean’ of Blackwood and Fraser, has the following severe censure upon us in his ‘Anatomy of Drunkenness.’

“It is men of this class, (*sanguineous* drunkards) who are the heroes of all drunken companies, the patrons of Masonic lodges, the presidents and getters up of jovial meetings.” (p. 50. third edition.) and again at p. 181. “Let the frequenter of drinking clubs, Masonic lodges, and other bacchanalian assemblages, leave off attending those places; and if he must drink, let him do so at home.” These are very serious reflections, and if the author’s classification of Masonic lodges with drunken companies and bacchanalian assemblages were true, which it is not, the very existence of Freemasonry would have been sealed ages ago, and as a science it would never have reached our times. To avoid all such reflections, however, I would recommend to the Brethren, the practice of those great Masonic virtues, *prudence* and *temperance*; the former depicted in a Lodge by the *blazing star* to indicate that prudence ought to be the guide and herald of our Masonic conduct, the ornament of our actions, and the *square* and *rule* of all the affairs connected with our order. How many Lodges have failed in their usefulness and permanency for want of attention to this brilliant guide? It will preserve the conduct of your Lodges regular, their finances unimpaired; their respectability unimpeached. It will obviate the censure of the world; and while it increases the means of true enjoyment, by augmenting the resources of intellectual gratification, it gradually ameliorates the disposition, and promotes the glorious end for which Freemasonry was designed—the moral perfection of man. Temperance recommends the due government of our disorderly appetites; and while it sanctions the *use* of those moderate indulgences which it has pleased our gracious Creator to provide; it prohibits and strongly condemns the *abuse* of them. It equally forbids a covetous self-denial and a lavish or wasteful expenditure of the means of enjoyment. On the practice of this virtue depends, not only our reputation but our health, our property and prosperity in life; it applies to every individual of the human species, but more particularly to the Free and Accepted Mason, who is bound by ties unknown to other men, to rule and govern his passions, to keep a tongue of good report, and to practise Masonry, which includes a due regulation of the sensual appetites, and particularly the virtues of sobriety and chastity. I have already remarked that it is but too common for the uninitiated to prefer the vague charges against us, that we meet for the sole purpose of convivial enjoyment. This accusation can only be rebutted by our own regular and temperate conduct. If our refreshments be extended to a late hour of the night, our families cannot remain ignorant of it; and the world will sooner or later become acquainted with the humiliating fact,—humiliating because it needs defence, and the best and most triumphant answer to a charge of this nature, is a bold and unequivocal reference to facts. Early hours and temperate habits need no defence; and whatever may have been our avocations in the Lodge, it is equally satisfactory to our own feelings and reflections, and creditable to the Order which we are bound to adorn, that the critical eye of the world may be unable to detect any deviation from the strict line of duty or of virtue. When called to labour, let me recommend you to perform, with indefatigable zeal, the task assigned to you by the Master; and when your labours are ended, and the sun has attained his meridian height, the hours of relaxation should be so spent as not to afford a practical censure on your toil, by proclaiming its utter worthlessness in failing to restrain those habits and propensities which it is its professed aim to ameliorate and assuage. A Lodge of Masons acting up to the principles

which I have taken the liberty to recommend, cannot fail to be permanent, and respected. It will disseminate amongst mankind a noble idea of our immortal Institution; and while you secure to yourselves a rich succession of intellectual pleasures in this world, you will at the same time be preparing for an admission into the Grand Lodge above, where peace, order, and harmony, eternally preside. The D. P. G. M. then drew the attention of the Grand Lodge to the Masonic Institutions in London, which reflect so much credit on the Fraternity; and earnestly recommended to the Lodges the consideration, that by an annual subscription of the Masons, which they might afford without any sacrifice, they would contribute to give effect to the orphan schools, and the **ASYLUM FOR DECAYED FREEMASONS**, which have so nobly illustrated that charity and beneficence, which are the crown and ornament of the Masonic profession.

The Brethren dined together at the Lion Hotel.

After dinner the D. P. G. M., with an appropriate introduction, proposed, "The King, the Patron of Masonry;" which was drunk with the honours.

"H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex, G. M.," three times three.

"Lord Dundas, Pro. G. M.," three times three.

"Lord John Churchill, D. G. M.," three times three.

"Lord Durham, Past D. G. M.," three times three.

The D. P. G. M. then called the attention of the Brethren to a toast which he anticipated would be received with enthusiasm. The Brother whose name he was about to mention, was endeared to them by more than common ties. By the judicious exercise of his talents and influence, Freemasonry had made rapid strides in the county of Lincoln; and in giving his feeble testimony to the merits of that distinguished individual, he knew he should strike a chord which would find a responsive echo in every bosom present, "The Right Hon. C. T. D'Eyncourt, Prov. G. M." This toast was received with tremendous cheering, and was drunk with the honours of Masonry.

At this moment the D. P. G. M. was called out of the room, when Major Brackenbury, the Vice-President, rose, and observed, that he was rather taken by surprise by the sudden absence of the D. P. G. M.—He felt at a loss to express in a proper manner, so as to convey a correct idea of his own feelings respecting the individual that he was about to name to them as a toast. He begged, however, to propose the health of Bro. the Rev. Dr. Oliver, which he was sure would be received with every demonstration of pleasure, as from the time and talents which he had devoted to the cause of Masonry, he was entitled to their thanks and gratitude, (*great cheering*).

On his return, the Rev. Doctor made an announcement which produced a considerable sensation of regret amongst the Brethren. After expressing his enthusiastic affection for the Craft, he briefly detailed the most prominent events of his Masonic career. He was initiated in his minority under a dispensation; and very early imbibed a fondness for the Order under the tuition of his father, who was at that time Chaplain of St. Peter's Lodge, in the city of Peterborough; and made considerable progress in a correct knowledge in the rites and ceremonies then in use amongst the Lodges, which was brought into practice in the year 1811, about which time he succeeded in establishing the Apollo Lodge, at Grimsby, of which he continued the Worshipful Master for several successive years; and it is but just to add that during the period of his



superintendence, it maintained a flourishing state. In 1812 he was invested by Brother, the Rev. W. Peters, Prov. G. M., with the red apron as a P. G. Steward; and in 1816, P. G. M. White conferred upon him the honours of the P. G. Chaplainship. In this capacity he preached, and printed, at so many P. G. meetings, nine sermons—(Which we think have been of some service to Masonry in general, and must have been invaluable in the province at the time they were made public.) Three years ago the present P. G. M. thought proper, without solicitation on his part, to place him in the station he now holds as his deputy. The Reverend Doctor went on to say, “I am free to confess that I had the ambition to aspire to this high office, from the first moment that I occupied the Chair of the Apollo Lodge, as its W. M. It appeared then at an unapproachable distance, but by perseverance and strict attention to Masonic duties for upwards of twenty years, the point was attained. And I assure you that it is an honour which I prize more than any other I may possess; but I entertain so strong a feeling for the welfare of the Lincolnshire Lodges, that personal distinction falls before it; and from a deliberate view of the position which I at present occupy; and impressed with a firm conviction that your Masonic prosperity depends in a great measure on possessing a resident Dep. P. G. M.;—much as I may regret the alternative, my sense of duty to you prompts me to make a sacrifice for the good of Masonry within the Province. As the distance at which I reside makes it inconvenient for you to communicate with me personally on subjects which may render the advice of the P. G. M. or his Deputy essential to your welfare, a sense of propriety has pointed out the necessity of resigning the office which I now hold, into the hands of the P. G. M., who will place it, I have no doubt, before the Grand Lodge in autumn, where it may be of the greatest possible service to the prevalence of Masonry amongst you. In all my intercourse with the Masons of Lincolnshire, I have enjoyed the most sincere gratification; and I hope still to meet you occasionally in the capacity of a private Brother; and I assure you no person will more sincerely rejoice in your future welfare than myself.” The D. P. G. M. concluded by proposing,—“Continued prosperity to the Lincolnshire Lodges,” which was drunk with the honours.

Major Brackenbury begged to propose the health of a well-known Mason, whose character was every where held in esteem, particularly among Masons, he being distinguished as a sincere friend to the Craft. He proposed the health of Lord Yarborough, P. G. M. for the Isle of Wight.

The D. P. G. M. then proposed the health of Brother Major Brackenbury, whose assistance to him on various occasions had been invaluable. Drunk with the honours of Masonry.

Major Brackenbury, in returning thanks, said he rose under considerable embarrassment. He did not deserve the marked distinction which had characterized the proposal of his health; and he could only attribute it to his sincere devotion to Masonry. He much regretted to hear that it was the intention of the D. P. G. M. to retire from the office, as he felt convinced it would be no easy matter adequately to supply his place. Indeed he could not but express a hope that the Provincial Grand Master would refuse to accept the resignation, for he differed in opinion with the D. P. G. M. in supposing that Masonry would be benefited thereby; and his sincere belief was that it would rather have a tendency to injure the cause of Masonry in this county. Major Brackenbury then proposed Lord Ferrers, P. G. M. for Staffordshire.

The D. P. G. M. proposed the health of Brother Turner, P. G. J. W., who was really a scientific Mason, and had made Masonry his study, and was deserving the good wishes of every Brother.

Brother Turner returned thanks; he had been placed in the J. W.'s chair much to his surprise and gratification, and hoped that what he had done had been to the interest and prosperity of the Craft.

Brother Pashley observed that yesterday was the anniversary of the girls' school, which was supported in a great measure by contributions from the fees of Lodges. He therefore proposed, "Prosperity to the Royal Freemasons' Charity for female children."

Major Brackenbury said, after what had passed, he should become a subscriber to the above institution.

The health of Brother Nicholson, the P. G. Superintendent of Works, was then drunk with the honours.

Brother Nicholson returned thanks, and observed that his profession had induced him to become a Mason, and that much of his knowledge had been derived from the works of his friend the D. P. G. M.

The D. P. G. M. then proposed the health of Brother Sandars, the P. G. Director of the Ceremonies, who returned thanks.

Brother Pashley, P. G. Treasurer, with the honours.

The Past Provincial Grand Officers.

Brother Cartledge returned thanks.

The D. P. G. M. gave "The hearts that can love one another."

Major Brackenbury gave, "All the World a Lodge, and every man a Brother"

The D. P. G. M. then left the chair amidst immense cheering; when Major Brackenbury took it for a single moment, and proposed as a parting toast, "The D. P. G. M. once more, and God bless him," which was received with cheering; and thus terminated as pleasant a meeting as can be recollected in the annals of Freemasonry in this county.

ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH, *May 30.*—The Masonic festival which took place at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, on the occasion of the opening of the Ivanhoe Lodge, was most numerously and respectably attended. The business of the day consisted of the solemn consecration of the Lodge (which was impressively performed by the Rev. J. H. Macaulay), and the ceremony of the installation of Mr. E. Mammatt, as the First Master, which was ably conducted by James Elverson, Esq., as the representative of the Right Hon. Lord Rancliffe, Provincial Grand Master, after which several gentlemen were admitted, and initiated as members of the fraternity. The whole company, amounting to nearly fifty, partook of an excellent banquet, provided by Mrs. Chamberlain, at the Royal Hotel. The most perfect good humour, and thorough friendly feeling, seemed to pervade every individual; and the party broke up at an early hour, all highly gratified. In the course of the evening, the Rev. J. H. Macaulay displayed his resplendent genius, in a most powerful speech, fraught with classic lore, and radiant with the most vivid eloquence. Mr. E. Mammatt also spoke with deep feeling and earnest energy, not only upon the particular circumstances of the day, but upon the advantages possessed by the institution of Freemasonry, as the means of ameliorating the general state of society. J. Thistleton, Esq., W. E. Burke, Esq., J. Elverson, Esq., Dr. Pigot, and many other distinguished individuals, expressed, in language not to be mistaken, the full accordance of their sentiments with the philanthropic principles of this ancient Society.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—Masonry progresses in this town with considerable success. The Brethren are about to build a Masonic Hall, for which nearly 1000*l.* is already subscribed! The exertions of Dr. Oliver is the theme of universal admiration, and some fond hopes are entertained that he may be prevailed upon to accept the Mastership of the Lodge recently established here. The Brethren think that the Provincial Grand Lodges should be held in turn in the different towns, and that the honors should be diffused more generally. [Why not apply to Lord Ferrers on the latter point?—Ed.]

BATH.—We were lately much gratified to witness a “gathering” of the Lodges of this city, assembled for the purpose of receiving the honor of a fraternal visit from their esteemed P.G. Master. Nothing could exceed the warm and cordial expression of feeling which greeted the Provincial chief on his entering the Lodge room, which was crowded. The Brethren acknowledged the kindness of the visit with full Masonic honors, on the completion of which the mystic business of the Craft commenced, and was conducted with the usual ability of that distinguished Mason, Brother Maddison, the R.W. D.P.G.M. The Prov. G.M. was accompanied by Brothers Maher, Parsons, and other Grand Officers, who have the advantage of being his neighbours as well as Brothers, and who most worthily represented the Lodges of Unanimity and Sincerity, and Perpetual Friendship. On the occasion, several other Lodges of the province tendered their respect, by the presence of some distinguished Brother. The assembly dispersed in fraternal harmony at an early hour, and the Brethren departed, much benefited as well as elated by the purely Masonic delights of the evening.

On the following day, the P.G.M. accepted the invitation from the Lodge of Honor to dine with them at the York House, where a sumptuous Masonic banquet was provided. Brother Muttlebury accomplished the duties of the Chair in a manner truly worthy of himself. The S.W. of the Lodge of Honor ably seconding him as Vice President. The usual loyal and fraternal toasts were given and responded to, and, on the health of the revered Chief of the Craft, H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex, having been received and drunk with the honors of Masonry, the R.W.P.G.M. rose and announced to the Brethren that he had the honor of receiving a letter from Lord J. Churchill, containing the gratifying intelligence to all Masons, that the illustrious sufferer was going on in a manner which greatly answered the anxious solicitude in which the operation for cataract had been held, and to justify strong hope of ultimate success. The expression of gratitude which met this announcement was only equalled by the depth of feeling which possessed the able speaker, while detailing the circumstances; and we are confident that the ardent prayers which then answered the announcement was an earnest one of those which pervaded the whole Craft.

Brother Maher acknowledged the compliment paid to the Lodge of Unanimity and Sincerity in a speech replete with every good feeling characteristic of his general urbanity and kind-heartedness, while Brother Parsons and others were equally eloquent on receiving the gratifying notice of their respective Lodges.

We have been favoured with the following interesting ADDRESS OF CONDOLENCE from the Freemasons in this city to their highly esteemed and beloved Grand Master, Col. Tynte, with his eloquent and pathetic reply; and as they breathe throughout the true spirit of

that ancient and moral order, at the same time that they strongly evince the affectionate and fraternal regard peculiar to the Craft for their Brother in affliction, we have great pleasure in giving them publicity :—

[COPY.]

To C. K. K. TYNTE, Esq.

“ RIGHT WORSHIPFUL PROVINCIAL GRAND MASTER, PROVINCE OF SOMERSET.

“ Bath, May 9th, 1836.

“ RIGHT WORSHIPFUL SIR,—

“ The Worshipful Masters, Officers, and Brethren of the Lodges in this city, always sincerely interested in every thing which may affect your peace or happiness, have heard with a deep concern, commensurate with the fraternal affection they bear you, of the melancholy event which has recently occurred in your family, and would willingly, at the moment they are participating in your grief, offer such condolence as might be consistent and acceptable, under a bereavement, which, a reliance on the goodness, and humble submission to the will of the great Disposer of all human events, can only effectually accomplish.

“ A knowledge that these sentiments are deeply impressed on your mind, leads us to hope such a measure of His mercy may be extended to you, as will enable you to bear, with fortitude and resignation, this severe visitation ; and reflection on the exemplary life and exalted virtues of the amiable partner, whom it has pleased the Almighty to release from great suffering, and call to peace and happiness, in the mansions of bliss, prepared for the righteous, in His everlasting kingdom, cannot fail to produce meditations which will be a solace to your heart.

“ The prayers of your affectionate Brethren are sincerely offered that this firm foundation of comfort, this rich consolation, may be yours.

“ And when it shall please the Supreme Grand Architect of the Universe to summon any of us from this transitory life, may we able to say—our piety, like hers, has been silent in its exercises, and secret in its springs—powerfully influencing our life and conversation, communicating comfort to all around us—that we have imitated her exemplary discharge of all the relative duties of life, by a devotion to God, evinced by a holy resignation to His will—and an entire reliance on His promises.

“ May we have lived as she lived, and died as she died—that we may partake, with her, that ‘fulness of joy, and those pleasures for evermore, which are at the right hand of God.’

“ With the warmest feelings of fraternal regard, we have the honour to subscribe ourselves, and on behalf of all the Members of our respective Lodges.

“ Your devoted Brethren,

CHAS. MADDISON, R. W. Dep. P. G. M.

THOMAS HULLEY, W. M. Royal Cumberland Lodge.

JOHN CORNEY, W. M. Royal Sussex Lodge.

AUGUSTUS GRAFTON, W. M. Lodge of Honour.”

“ Halswell, June, 1836.

“ MY DEAR MADDISON,—I have had the honour of receiving an address of condolence from my Brethren of the Lodges at Bath, on the late heavy bereavement with which it has pleased God to visit myself and family—an address full of the most genuine feelings and principles of Freemasonry, as well as of personal friendship and mutual regard.

"I cannot presume to attempt to follow its classically beautiful style, but in plainer language I beg you officially, as Deputy Provincial Grand Master, to express to the members of the various Lodges, the deep sense I entertain of the sympathy and condolence they so kindly offer me on my severe affliction and irreparable loss.

"Reason and religion teach me to acknowledge (with them) that all the dispensations of Providence are ordained for the wisest and best of purposes, and I bow with humble submission and resignation to the Divine will. But notwithstanding these and similar consolatory reflections, the blow, although long impending and expected, has fallen with dreadful certainty and severity.

"The first consolation that offers itself to me is, that she (whose loss I must ever deplore, whilst life and reason are spared to me) has been released from extreme and incurable sufferings in this world, to reap the reward of her many virtues, and of her exemplary, well-spent, and blameless life; and that her pure departed spirit has found grace and glory in the presence of the God she with unaffected piety adored, and the Saviour upon whose merits and intercession she relied for redemption with unshaken faith.

"The next source of consolation in affliction is the sympathy of friends. Never could it be offered in a more gratifying manner to the afflicted survivor than by paying that honour to the memory of the departed, which has been so elegantly expressed in the Address; but, in acknowledging which, I can find no language of my own adequate to do justice to her merits, or to describe my bereavement.

"I have too often received the sympathy and support of my Brethren at Bath, not to appreciate most fully the sincerity of their sympathy and kind feeling towards me; I beg you, therefore, to offer them my best thanks, with the assurance that this fresh mark of their continued esteem and consideration has made an impression upon my heart and mind which can never be obliterated; and that it is a great source of comfort for me to know that I still retain that friendship with which they have for so many years honoured me, and which it will ever be my study and endeavour to deserve.

"I beg my fraternal and affectionate regards to them; and have the honour to remain their and your most grateful and faithful Friend and Brother,

"C. K. K. TYNTE, P. G. M.

"Somerset."

On Monday, the 13th inst., the R. W. P. G. M. paid his respects to the Brethren in Lodge, and was received by the W. M.'s, Officers, and Brethren of the three Lodges, with Masonic honours, in numbers, and with an enthusiasm indicative of fraternal regard not to be mistaken. The R. W. D. P. G. M., Brother Maddison, presided, and delivered, at considerable length, a most able lecture on the origin, progress, and objects of Masonry, with the spiritual applications of the emblems.

NORTHAMPTON, *May 26.*—*Ceremony of laying the Foundation Stone of the Northampton General Lunatic Asylum.*—This interesting ceremony has at length taken place, much to the gratification of thousands, who, at the time the Northampton General Lunatic Asylum was first proposed, could not have contemplated so great a delay. It was made generally known that it would take place on Thursday last, and that the Brethren of the Pomfret Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, accompanied by Lodges of the adjoining counties, would attend the ceremony

in full Masonic orders, in consequence of which there was a vast influx of visitors from all parts of the country. At a little before 9 o'clock in the morning, one of the Birmingham coaches, containing a number of the Brethren of Guy's Lodge, Leamington, arrived at the Ram Inn. It was driven post, by two of the postillions from Mr. Copps', the Royal Hotel, Leamington; and on the coach we observed Colonel Count Casimir Oborski, Major Joseph Swiencicki, N. L. Torre, (Deputy Grand Master, county of Warwick,) Charles Loudon, Esq., M.D., Major Hawkes, Master of Guy's Lodge, A. Hawkes, Esq., and Messrs. W. Watkin, W. Lloyd, J. A. Squiers, W. Adams, and T. Hewett.

At half-past 11 o'clock the Brethren formed a procession at the Ram, and proceeded from thence to all Saints' Church. Among the other Brethren were, the Hon. Arthur Trevor, M.P., T. Brutton, Esq. P.G.T. for Staffordshire, T. Rogers, Esq. of Watford Lodge, and A. Robertson, Esq. M.D. The procession went to church in the regulated order.

The Mayor, C. Freeman, Esq., accompanied by all the members of the Corporation, with the exception of one or two, attended divine service, and entered the church just before the Masonic Brethren. The seats adjoining those belonging to the Corporation, on the north-west side of the church, were occupied by the latter body, who went to the church in their full orders—the whole of the Brethren having their regalia with them. At a quarter before twelve the Rev. W. Wales, the Vicar of All Saints, commenced reading prayers, after which an excellent sermon was preached by the Hon. and Rev. Henry Watson, of Rockingham Castle, from the 4th ch. of St. Mark, and the 9th verse. The church was crowded in every part, and there was, after the service, a collection, the receipts arising from which amounted to exactly 80*l.*, more than double any of the previous annual collections. The plates were held at the inner door by Lady Isham and Miss Wake, who were supported by the Right Hon. the Earl Spencer, the Rev. Sir George Robinson, Bart., and the Hon. Arthur Trevor, M.P. The plates at the outer door were held by Edward Bouverie, Esq., and by one of the Masonic Brethren, Brother Brutton.

After the sermon was concluded, the members of the Corporation, accompanied by the whole of the police force, who were, for the first time, dressed in their regimentals, which are similar to those of the new police of London, proceeded to the George Hotel, where they partook of a cold collation. The Masonic Brethren also went to the George, and upwards of 50 ladies and gentlemen, with Earl Spencer at the head of the table, partook of an excellent cold collation, in the long and splendid dining room.

Shortly before three o'clock the processions were marshalled in front of the George Hotel, and proceeded to walk down to the field, which is upwards of half a mile from Northampton, on the Billing road. The whole of the houses on either side of the line of streets through which the procession moved, presented the most animated appearance, every window being crowded with as many, or more than as many, persons as could conveniently see out of them. Every place, in fact, where there was a possibility of seeing the procession, was occupied.

It was at first intended that the public should pay a shilling each for admission to the ground where the ceremony was to take place, and bills were issued, announcing that tickets might be had at the George Hotel. The moment, however, that the Mayor heard of it, he recommended that the scheme should be abandoned; and, we understand, that

when Earl Spencer came to town, he positively refused to go unless the exclusive system was done away with. It was well that the scheme was abandoned, for no force could have kept the public out of the field.

Close to the spot where the stone was to be laid, hustings were erected, on which females were admitted, on payment of 2s. each. Many gentlemen offered to pay the same sum, but where refused admittance. Some of them, however, walked a few yards round and got up at the back of the hustings without paying any thing, having, at the same time, a much better place, and being less incommoded than they would have been in front of the hustings.

The arrangements were exceedingly bad, there not being a single policeman on the ground till the procession came there, when the crowd was so dense that, with the small number of our police, it was impossible that they could do any thing. Waggon, too, were placed within 20 or 30 yards of the hustings.—It is computed that there were from 6 to 8000 persons in the field at the time of the ceremony.

We shall now furnish our readers with a minute detail of the proceedings, first, however, giving the names of those gentlemen belonging to the Pomfret Lodge who formed a part of the Masonic procession.

*Rough Ashler*, carried by an entered apprentice Mason—Mr. Hyde, of the Market Square.

*First Light*.—These candlesticks were nearly three feet long. The lower part had a rising of a number of steps, at the top of which was the base of a column. The four sides were fronted with looking-glass, and supported a column of the Corinthian order. The first was borne by Mr. Crisp, P. S. W. of New Northampton.

*Perfect Ashler*, carried by a Master Mason; by Mr. Willox, Architect, of St. Giles's Square, Northampton.

*Second Light* (or candlestick), was carried by Mr. Rose, of Kettering.

*Third Light*, by Mr. E. L. Mayor, of the Market Square, Northampton.

*Glass Vase*, by Mr. Turnbull, P. M. of Northampton.

*Brass Plate*, carried by Mr. Battershall, of Gold Street, Northampton.

*Silver Trowel*, on a crimson velvet cushion; by Geo. Cooke, Esq., of Northampton.

*Mallet*, carried by an operative Mason; by Mr. Masters, P. M., builder, Northampton.

*Architect*, carrying a plan of the intended building; Mr. Griffiths, P. M., of College Street, Northampton.

*Two Deacons*, carrying a silver ewer; by Mr. Wm. Emery, P. M., of the Drapery, and — Bryan, Esq., of Gold Street, Northampton.

*Director of Ceremonies*, with cornucopia; Mr. Christopher Gibson, of the Horse-market, Northampton.

*Terrestrial Globe*, carried by Mr. Baker, of the Bull Inn, Olney.

*Celestial Globe*, carried by Mr. Green, P. M., of Gold Street, Northampton.

*Book of Constitutions*, carried on a crimson velvet cushion; by Mr. Thomas Hands, Secretary, of New Northampton.

*Treasurer*, with the coins, Mr. Thomas Marshall, P. M. and T., of Gold Street, Northampton.

*The Plumb*, carried by Mr. Thomas Phipps, J. W., of Bridge Street, Northampton.

*The Banner of the Pomfret Lodge*.—This was a splendid banner, the

ground-work being blue. On one side was the motto "*Prudentia, veritas, virtus, et justitia*;" in the middle were the different emblems of the Order, with a Mosaic pavement, and a ladder reaching towards the Heavens, on which were figures representing Faith, Hope, and Charity, rested upon the volume of sacred law. The volume lay open, with a representation of the square and compasses upon its pages. Over the ladder was placed the sun, moon, and stars; the whole being surrounded by an ornamental bordering, which produced a beautiful effect. Those who belong to the "royal art" will very well comprehend the meaning which this banner conveyed. On the other side was the motto "*virtus, honor, et clementia*." This was also a splendid banner, the ground, as on the other side, being blue. In the centre was a yellow radius, having its centre occupied by a blue triangle, in the middle of which were gilded Hebrew characters, denoting "God, the Grand Geometrician of the Universe." On each side of the radius were five pillars of the Corinthian order, having on their summit two spherical balls, one the celestial and the other the terrestrial globe. The whole stood upon a Mosaic pavement, and was surrounded, as on the other side, by a beautiful flowery border. We understand that it was painted by Mr. Wm. Langley, artist, of Bedford, who is one of the Brethren. It was carried by Mr. Holt.

*Stewards with wands*, Mr. T. B. Hewlett, P. M., of the Drapery, and Mr. Langley, of Bedford.

*The Level*, by Thos. Cave Hall, S. W., Esq., of the Drapery.

*Chaplain* (at present officiating), the Rev. John Little, curate of St. Sepulchre's church, in this town.

*Bible, Square, and Compasses*, by Mr. Seuton, of Northampton.

*Stewards with wands*, A. Robertson, Esq., M. D., and Christopher Markham, P. J. W., Esq., of Northampton.

*The Square*, by Mr. James Marshall, W. M., of Gold Street.

*Two Stewards*, by two visiting Brothers.

*Drawn Sword*, by Mr. Kirby, G. T., of Northampton.

The populace having previously taken possession of the approach to the hustings, when the procession arrived, there was the greatest difficulty in effecting a passage for those who formed a part of it. The corporate body ascended the hustings, and the members of the Pomfret Lodge, with their "visiting Brethren," eventually succeeded in obtaining a situation near to the hustings. As soon as the Masons reached the platform, a flourish of trumpets was sounded, and something like quiet having been obtained, a number of coins were placed in the glass vase by Earl Spencer, and the contents were deposited in the cavity under the foundation stone. Over the cavity was placed a copper plate, on which were engraved the following words:—

THE FIRST STONE  
OF THIS BUILDING WAS LAID BY THE  
RIGHT HONOURABLE EARL SPENCER,  
ATTENDED BY THE  
POMFRET LODGE OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS,  
AND  
THE MAYOR AND CORPORATION OF NORTHAMPTON,  
MAY 26, 1836.

Earl Spencer then spread a fine cement over the whole of the stone upon which the foundation stone was to rest. The foundation stone,



which was at this time elevated about a yard from the other, was then lowered about one-third distance, after which there was a flourish of trumpets. The stone was again lowered another third, and there was another flourish, after which the stone was finally dropped, and was succeeded by a longer flourish. The Junior Warden then handed the "plumb-rule" to Earl Spencer, who applied it perpendicularly to two sides of the stone. This ceremony was succeeded by the Senior Warden handing his lordship the "level," which was applied for the purpose of ascertaining whether the stone was placed exactly level; the "square" was here handed to his lordship by the Worshipful Master, and that was used for the same purpose. The stone being found properly placed, his lordship took the "mallet" from an operative mason, and struck the stone three times. The following proclamation was then spoken in an audible voice by Mr. J. Marshall, W. M. :—

"In the name of the Great Architect of the Universe, on behalf of the Pomfret Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and by desire of the Right Hon. Earl Spencer, I declare this stone to be properly laid."

After this proclamation had been made, the "cornucopia," which contained a quantity of corn, was handed to Earl Spencer by Mr. Gibson, the director of the ceremonies. His lordship having taken a quantity of the wheat, sprinkled it upon the surface of the foundation stone. Two splendid silver cups, containing wine and oil, were then handed to the noble lord, who poured a portion of each upon the stone, after which there was a flourish of trumpets.

The Rev. J. Little, who was the officiating Chaplain, here read a most impressive and appropriate prayer.

"Let us pray to the great Architect of the Universe, for his especial blessing on this our labour of love.

"O Lord, God of Heaven and Earth, in whom we live, and move, and have our being, and on whom we depend for the continuance of every blessing, both of *mind* and body, give ear, we beseech thee, to the voice of our supplications, and further us with thy help, in this undertaking for the relief of our afflicted Brethren.

"Father of mercies, and God of all comfort, grant that the future inmates of this asylum may be ever precious in thy sight, and evermore hear the prayer of faith offered in *their* behalf, to which of old thou gavest such gracious heed; 'Lord have mercy on them, for they are lunatic and sore vexed,' and whether their malady be the fruit of their iniquity, the just punishment of ungoverned passions and sinful excesses, O shut not up thy tender pity in displeasure, nor let thy wrath lie hard upon them; or whether it be the consequence of worldly privations, of cruel persecutions, or any kind of adversity, or if it be the visitation of thy fatherly love, for some mysterious purpose of thine unsearchable providence, O look in compassion on their sufferings, and sanctify them, to *their* edification and to *ours*; 'break not the bruised reed, nor quench the smoking flax.' but bless the various means that may be used for their recovery. Search out the dark places of their minds, and lift up the light of thy countenance upon them: speak peace to their troubled souls, and may the day-spring from on high arise, and shed over them the light of re-awakened reason, and the power of divine truth, that they may be restored to their homes, to their friends, and to *Thee*, and taste again of joy and gladness.

"And ever, O Lord, as they may here recover their mental powers,

comfort them after the time that thou hast plagued them, and for the days wherein they may have suffered adversity, that they may tell of all thy marvellous kindness, and show forth the wonders of thy boundless love; increasing the number of the faithful, and walking thenceforth in holiness and righteousness all their days.

“And as it is to thy rich bounty alone, O God, that we who now address thee are indebted for all the talents we possess, and for those intellectual faculties which exalt us above the beasts of the field, make us to remember that *Thou* hast given them to us for the advancement of thine own glory, and grant that we may diligently use them all to promote that noble end; that our light may so shine before men, that they may see the good works which we do in thy name, and know our desire that thou in all things mayest be glorified. Send thy holy spirit, and pour into our hearts, with every other godly grace, that most excellent gift of charity, the very bond of peace and of all virtue; that, loving one another, even as thou hast loved us, we may, each one according to the means with which thou hast blessed him, cheerfully contribute to the good work which we have now begun, and rejoice in being made thine instruments in soothing the sorrows of our fellow creatures.

“Give us, also, we beseech thee, in witnessing the sad spectacle of human misery and degradation which may here be presented to our view, to see and feel how uncertain, how frail, how dependent, our own condition is; that we may avoid every occasion of impairing our faculties by intemperance and folly, and so number our days, that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom, and finally, by thy mercy, be received into that asylum in Heaven, whose foundation stone is the rock of ages, and where disease, and pain, and death, shall be known no more.”

After the prayer there was another flourish of trumpets, and thus concluded a ceremony which was, perhaps, one of the most imposing, and, but for the bad management of those connected with the ground, the most interesting of any ceremony which has taken place in Northampton within the memory of its oldest inhabitant.

The procession then returned in the same order as it came on the ground. When it arrived at the eastern end of George Row, the members of the corporation proceeded to the George Hotel, and the Masonic procession, with “drums and trumpets,” went across the Market Hill to their Lodge, at the Ram Inn.

The dinner at the Ram, provided by Mr. Cox, its worthy host, consisted of every delicacy of the season, and the wines were of the choicest flavour; but to pass quickly over a subject which it is far more interesting to enjoy than to describe, we shall speak of what took place after the dinner. The cloth having been drawn, many Masonic and appropriate toasts were given with the usual honours. The health of Count Oborski and Major Swiencicki having been drunk with Masonic honours, those gentlemen returned thanks in speeches which have been described to us in most glowing terms. Dr. Loudon and Major Hawkes, W. M., in speeches of great ability, expressed their extreme pleasure at having been present at proceedings of so interesting and animating a nature. The health of Dr. Robertson was proposed by Dr. Loudon.

At nine o'clock in the evening the whole of the Brethren from Leamington started for that place; and the proceedings at the Ram terminated by eleven o'clock.

We cannot conclude without expressing our feelings that but for the

presence of the Masonic Brethren the business would have been very insignificant, and, comparatively, very uninteresting. They, under the able management of Mr. Gibson, who is the director of the ceremony of the Pomfret Lodge, gave an interest and a novelty in the proceedings which would otherwise have passed off in an exceedingly dull and monotonous manner.

NANTWICH, *May 23.*—*Masonic Festival on laying the Foundation Stone of a new National Sunday School.*—The great moral advantages, apart from the spiritual benefits, which have attended the institution of Sabbath schools in this country, are so obvious, that objections, as to their utility, have been neutralized by the great success which has stripped the expectations of their most sanguine friends. The better observance of the Sabbath, without the intervention of parliamentary legislation, or Sunday enjoyment preventing societies, has marked their progress in salutary and healthy reformation, and taken from the highways and market places of our country, the swarm of juvenile vagrants who formerly desecrated the Sabbath by their uproarious noise and their mischievous delinquencies. The village pot-house, in great measure, has ceased to re-echo the maudlin jest and the blasphemous ribaldry, which once drew around its unhallowed haunt the youthful aspirants for a drunken, riotous father's successorship; and its deserted precincts give silent testimony to these auxiliary checks to sabbath-dishonouring crimes. The voice of praise, heard in the hymns sung by the sweet voices of children, as it rises to heaven from the village cottage, or arrests the foot of the town passenger in his careless walk, gives testimony to the sabbatizing agency of these nurseries for heaven; and who shall say how greatly these hallowed strains, gleaned from the sabbath-school, have served to arrest the sinful parent in his demoralized course, and charmed him into better life by the angel-visitations of the Spirit attuning those infant lips to praise? How many of our prosperous tradesmen and mechanics, elevated from the humbler walks of life into comfort and respectability, owe their success, in great measure, to the wise counsels and prudence engrafted on their character by the influence of sabbath-education; to say nothing of the domestic comforts it has introduced into thousands of families by abstinence from the tavern or the inn? How often, too, has the gloom of the prison dungeon, and the darker horror of a sin-burthened conscience, derived added darkness, more pungent bitterness, from a survey of the past, when recollections, like accusing spirits, have haunted the memories of their victims, and they have mourned over the sabbath-school, as the passed-by "city of refuge," which once would have opened an effectual door from the avenger in their guilty course, but whose invitations they then fearfully despised? And, has not many a death-bed been irradiated with a light from heaven, while pious rapture, like the vision of Jacob's ladder, has brought ascending and descending angels missioned from the throne of the Eternal, waiting to escort the emancipated spirit, and to bear up the trembling guest above the swellings of Jordan; and ere yet the awful separation of soul and body has ensued, how often have the pious breathings, the admonitory counsels, the rapturous emotions of a pure and hallowed faith, made the chamber of death a Bethel in the praise of Jehovah Jireh, as the redeemed spirit has given its dying attestation to the influence of sabbath school education?

These remarks have been elicited from us, after witnessing the laying of the foundation-stone of a new Sunday-school, at Nantwich, on Mon-

day last. As friends to education generally, and advocates as we always have been especially for sabbath-school instruction, we never hear of the contemplated erection of a building to be devoted to that praise worthy purpose, without feeling a national pride in the reflection, that another important defence is about being erected for the conservation of our national morals, and an additional trophy gained to the increase of piety in our land. It is, therefore, with feelings of sincere and ardent congratulations to our neighbours at Nantwich on this auspicious occasion, that the day and the event were alike favourable to their enjoyment of the occasion, and consolatory in the transaction of their meritorious festival; and it is now our pleasing duty to lay before our readers an outline of the proceedings on this memorable occasion.

But we must premise a few historical circumstances connected with this school. From some cause or other, to which it is not now necessary more particularly to advert, a school in connexion with the Established Church, which existed ten years ago, was broken up, and the field of infant sabbath tuition was left in possession of the Dissenters alone, notwithstanding whose creditable labours, many were perishing for lack of knowledge. Mr. W. Cobbe and Mr. Thomas Cawley saw and lamented this mental destitution, and resolved to rescue the establishment from the disgrace of abandoning the rising generation, or of not lending a helping hand to accomplish that for which the various other religious societies in the town were so zealously labouring. Their resolves were succeeded by personal exertion, and very soon they were joined by ladies, whose approving smile softened the ruggedness of the duty, and sweetened the toil which must necessarily be attendant on the undertaking. Under these auspices the school prospered; and now we learn are found on the books the names of 380 pupils. But the rooms in which tuition was carried on were found inadequate, and an erection for the purpose was suggested, despairingly; but the zeal of the ladies, which had already done so much,

“ --- laughed at impossibilities,  
And cried it shall be done.”

A bazaar was amongst the other expedients for raising the necessary funds, under the direction of Mrs. Robinson of High-street, and several young ladies, the net produce of which was 30*l.* Concerts and charity balls succeeded, and to those were added subscriptions which swelled the amount to 300*l.* A suitable site was then sought, and Admiral Tolle-mache, with his customary liberality, freely gave a plot of land situated but a few yards from the church; the Marquis of Cholmondeley also liberally permitted bricks to be made on the barony adjoining the town, which effected a saving of about 20*l.*, to which he added a donation of 10*l.* towards the expenses of the building, and promised an annual subscription of 5*l.* towards its maintenance and support. The Lords of the Treasury and the National School Society have also promised 300*l.* on certain conditions, and thus nearly the whole sum required has been obtained. We must not omit to remark, that in connexion with this school a sick club has been established, to which the children contribute 1*d.* or 2*d.* per week, as most convenient, and receive, in case of sickness, 1*s.* 6*d.* or 3*s.* per week, according to the amount of their contribution. They have also a burial fund and a saving bank, which have been found of great utility. The necessary preliminaries having been adjusted, the day was fixed for the laying of the foundation-stone, and the Masonic

Brethren of the Nantwich or King's Friends Lodge, of which Mr. Cobbe and Mr. Cawley are members, were emulous to take a part in the day's proceedings; and it was ultimately arranged that the Deputy Provincial Grand Master, John Finchett Maddock, Esq., be solicited to perform the ceremony, to which, with his usual urbanity, he readily assented. The other Lodges of the county were also invited to join the procession. Monday last was the anxiously expected day on which the ceremonial was appointed to take place, and as

"The silent hours stole on,  
And flaky darkness broke within the eaves."

Many were found in active preparation for the imposing spectacle. Nature herself contributed to the joyous scene: for she was beauty to the eye, and music to the ear, and fragrance to the smell; and thus nature and art were joined to add magnificence to the inspiring festival. At nine o'clock, the members of the respective County Lodges assembled in Mr. Parker's school-room, and after the performance of their mystic rites, a procession was formed in the following order:—

A Band of Music.

High Constables. Constables with their staves.

The Ladies and Gentlemen of the Committee, two abreast.

The Scholars of the National Sunday School.

Girls and Boys, two abreast, very neatly attired, with their Teachers.

The Boys of the Blue School, with their Teacher.

Gentlemen and Inhabitants of the town, two abreast.

Amateur Band, playing a Masonic air.

Visiting Brethren and King's Friends Lodge of Freemasons, in the following order:

Two Tylers with drawn swords.

The Northwick Lodge, No. 620. The Cestrian Lodge, No. 615.

The Over Lodge, 581. The Sandbach Lodge, 479.

The Nantwich Lodge, 370.

In the Masonic procession were the various officers of the Lodges, decorated with their paraphernalia. Amongst whom were the Knights Templars; Brethren of the Royal Arch; Architect, with the plan and mallet; Grand Provincial Deacons; Grand Provincial Secretary, with the Book of Constitution on a cushion; Provincial Grand Treasurer; Provincial Grand Chaplain; Provincial Grand Warden, with the level; Provincial Grand Junior Warden, with the plumb; Volume of the Sacred Law, Square, and Compasses, on a crimson velvet cushion; Provincial Grand Sword Bearer; Right Worshipful the Deputy Provincial Grand Master, with golden square and trowel; Brethren of the Provincial Lodge; Provincial Grand Tyler, with drawn sword.

"Silent they moved, a well-appointed throng,  
Chief urging chief, man driving man along."

The procession moved in this order through the Welsh Row, Swine Market, and Beam Street, to the site of the intended building, where the procession was arranged within an inclosed space, the Masons forming a right angle near the corner stone, and the assembled multitude sang the following ode, appointed for the occasion.

To heaven's High Architect all praise,  
All praise, all gratitude be given,  
Who deign'd the human soul to raise,  
By mystic secrets sprung from heaven.

CHORUS.

Sound aloud the great Jehovah's praise,  
'To him the dome, the temple raise.

The corner stone, which was 14 cwt., bearing the inscription, "This stone was laid for a National Church Sunday School, May 23, 1836," was then lowered to within a short distance from its destined station, the D. P. G. M. applied the square, the plumb, and the level, to ascertain its correction and adaption; many modern and ancient coins were deposited in a cavity beneath it by the Treasurer, the cement was prepared, the stone was adjusted, and the Chaplain implored the divine benediction on their labours. The voice of praise was again raised, the multitude joining in singing the hundredth psalm, after which Brother W. L. Wilbraham, of the Cestrian Lodge, delivered an oration from a popular Masonic author.

The National Anthem was then sung, and the procession was again formed, and proceeded from the ground in the order in which it arrived to the parish Church, near which it halted and opened right and left, each Masonic Brother elevating his white wand until the D.P.G.M. had passed through followed by his officers. At the church door they were met by the Committee of Management, and were conducted to their respective seats in the east gallery, and the floor cloth was suspended in front of the seat occupied by the D.P.G.M., Mr. Mingay performing a grand Masonic Voluntary. The Rev. D. Hill read prayers, and the P.G. Chaplain, the Rev. W. Ford, Rector of Lawton, preached an impressive sermon from the 28th chapter of St. Matthew, 19th and 20th verses. At the conclusion of the services a collection was made in aid of the funds for the erection and maintenance of the New School, and, considering the previous liberality of the inhabitants of Nantwich, the very handsome sum of 1*l.* 15*s.* 0*d.* was collected. The Scholars of the School were afterwards regaled with tea and buns, for which an ample subscription had been made by the Misses Deans and other ladies who have taken a deep interest in the school, in a convenient place kindly prepared by Mr. Copestick, of the Lamb Inn, on premises belonging to Mr. Ellison. The Masons, who were the great attraction in the procession, retired to their Lodge at the Lamb Inn, where a dinner was provided for them, which, we should not hesitate to say, would be worthy of the kind landlady of the Lamb's former self, had we not heard the expressive commendation which has been bestowed upon her for the splendid repast. The great source of regret with us is, that, not having been initiated into the mysteries of the "Craft," we were cruelly excluded from the banquet, and compelled to chew the bitter cud of disappointment elsewhere; and while the "Brethren" sang

Honour to Masons the Craft daily brings;  
We're brothers of princes and fellows of kings,

We were obliged to content ourselves with more humble fellowship. We have, however, obtained an outline of their proceedings from one of our friends of the Cestrian Lodge, who informs us that about 90 of the Brethren sat down to the repast. The Provincial Grand Chaplain implored the Divine blessing, and after the cloth had been drawn, the following toasts were given from the throne by the R.W. D.P.G.M. :— Our Brother, the King, Grand Patron of Masonry, with honours. The Duke of Sussex, G.M. of England, and better health. Grand honours. Lord Combermere, P.G.M. of this province, with honours. Song by Brother Whittle, of the Cestrian Lodge, "We shall never see his like again." The D.P.G.M. J. Finchett Maddock, Esq. (by the W.M. of the King's Friend's Lodge) with honours. The D.P.G.M. returned

thanks in a very animated Masonic speech, which elicited bursts of applause from the Brethren. The Pro.-G.M. of England, and Lord H. John Spencer Churchill, with honours. The P.G. Chaplain of Cheshire, the Rev. W. Ford, of Lawton, with honours. The grand anthem was then sung by Brother S. Brown, of the Cestrian Lodge. The Master and Brethren of the Cestrian Lodge, 615, with honours, after which Brother W. L. Wilbraham, the talented Master, delivered an elegant Masonic address.

The Master and Brethren of the Combermere Lodge of Love and Harmony, Over, 581, with honours.—Song by Brother Thomas Walker, of the Cestrian Lodge, "The Maid of Judah." The Master and Brethren of the Lodge of Sincerity, 620 Northwich, with honours. The P.G. Chaplain then obtained permission to give the Rev. R. H. Gretton, Rector of Nantwich, and he paid the Rev. Gentleman a high eulogium for the kind manner in which he had granted the use of his pulpit on the occasion. Brother Dr. Twemlow, with honours, after which the veteran Mason returned thanks and sang a song. Brother Lord Viscount Combermere, as the Cheshire Hero, by the R.W. D.P.G.M. with grand honours, the band playing the Conquering Hero. Song, "The entered Apprentice," by Brother Brown. Brother Copestick, and many thanks for his excellent dinner. Many other toasts were given in the course of the evening, and the Brethren separated about eight o'clock, highly pleased with the proceedings of the day.

NEWCASTLE ON-TYNE.—On Monday the 9th May, a Provincial Grand Lodge was held by William Loraine, Esq., Deputy Provincial Grand Master for Northumberland, and other Provincial Grand Officers, at the Lodge Room, in the White Swan Inn, North Shields, for the purpose of constituting St. George's Lodge of Freemasons, under a warrant recently granted by the Grand Lodge of England, on which occasion the following Brethren were appointed and installed Officers of the New Lodge:—Richard Medcalf, Esq., W. M., William Revely, S. W., James Lindsay, J. W., John Robinson, Treasurer, Wm. Smith, Secretary, John Garthorn, Esq., S. D., Robert Shield, J. D., Henry Stamford, I. G., and — Sanderson, Tyler. After the ceremonies were concluded, the Brethren partook of an excellent dinner provided by Brother Revely, and spent the remainder of the day with great conviviality and harmony.

TO THE EDITOR.

"SIR AND BROTHER,—I think it will afford our Brethren in Newcastle-on-Tyne great gratification to be informed, through the medium of the Review, that Brother Thomas Watt, of the Unity Lodge, No. 82, who has been under the able instruction of Brother George Aarons, will arrive in a few months in Newcastle, and will be most happy to give instruction (to those Brethren that may require it) in the Ceremonies of Freemasonry.

I am, Sir, yours truly,

A BROTHER."

WAKEFIELD, May.—The Provincial Grand Lodge of Freemasons, for the West Riding, was held in the Music Saloon, Wakefield, the Right Hon. the Earl of Mexbrough, P.G.M. in the chair; the attendance of the Brethren was not so numerous as at the last meeting. The Lodge was opened at half-past ten o'clock, in due form and with solemn prayer; the

business of the Lodge was then transacted, and it was finally closed with solemn prayer, and adjourned until again summoned. At half-past four o'clock, between ninety and one hundred of the Brethren sat down to dinner. The following is a list of the Toasts and Glees—The King, our Royal Grand Patron (*Immense cheering*). “God save the King.” Our Royal Grand Master the Duke of Sussex (*Great cheers*). The Queen and the rest of the Royal Family.—Glee—“Here’s a health to our own British Queen.” The Deputy Grand Master of England, Lord John Churchill. Rt. Hon. Lord Durham. Glee—“Hail smiling morn.” The P. G. C. then proposed the health of our Noble Chairman the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Mexbrough (*vehement cheering*). The Noble Earl in rising to return thanks said,—Brethren, first let me drink all your good healths, and then allow me to offer you my sincere and heartfelt thanks for the honour you have conferred upon me—not only on this occasion, but upon every other when I have had the honour of presiding over you; I cannot express the delight and satisfaction I this day feel in beholding so numerous an assemblage of the Brethren, congregated together for so good a purpose, and having such an excellent cause in hand. I beg to assure you that I always experience great pleasure in meeting you, and this is the reason why the P. G. Lodge is held at this time of the year instead of October (the usual time), inasmuch as at that time it would have been impossible for me to have attended; and I assure you that I should indeed, deeply regret that a P. G. Lodge for the West Riding should be held and I not able to come. In conclusion, his lordship begged to introduce two of his sons (the Hon. Philip Yorke Savile, and the Hon. Charles Stuart Savile) to the Brethren (*cheers*); he trusted that they would be an honour to the Craft. The Noble Earl finished his speech by wishing long life to the Brethren (*great applause*). Glee—“Foresters sound the cheerful horn.” The D. P. G. M. The Officers of the P. G. Lodge (*cheers*). Brother Heseltine as S. G. Warden, returned thanks on behalf of himself and his brother officers. The P. G. C. Glee—“Here in cool grot.” Brother Heseltine then sang “Rise and blow thy trumpet Fame.” The Countess of Mexbrough (*tremendous cheering*). His Lordship returned thanks. The Hon. P. Y. Savile returned his hearty thanks for the kind manner in which the Brethren had been pleased to receive the mention of his name, he could not express to them how much he now felt; he was but a young man and a young Mason, yet he would not yield even to the oldest Brother then present, in a desire to promote the general interest and welfare of the Craft (*cheers*). He rejoiced to find that they had received him in the kind manner they had done, as it assured him of the great respect they entertained for his father, he found that the sunshine of their approbation extended so far as even to shadow his sons (*great cheering*). He begged in return to drink all their healths (*cheers*). The Hon. C. S. Savile briefly returned thanks. Glee—“Wine gives the lover vigour.” Song, Lord Mexbrough—“When I was a little boy.” The Stewards and many thanks to them for their great attention (*cheers*). Brother J. Blackburn on behalf of the Stewards returned thanks. Song by Brother Smedley—“Jolly Topers.” Brother Bradley’s song—“One bumper more.” The friends of Masonry from the rising to the setting of the sun. Glee—“Life’s a bumper.” Brother Lord Viscount Pollington. The Earl of Mexbrough returned thanks. The Vice Presidents. Brother Wigney returned thanks. Song, Lord Mexbrough—“Flow thou regal purple stream.”



Toast—May no Mason ever forget his solemn obligation to respect, assist, and support his Brother. Song, Brother E. Taylor—"Let us be merry." The Rev. Brother Casson and the Lodge of Integrity, Morley. The Rev. Brother returned thanks, and gave Sweethearts and Wives. Song, Lord Mexbrough—"Willie brew'd a peck o' malt." Lady Sarah Savile. His Lordship returned his sincere thanks. Song, Lord Mexbrough—"The farm yard." At half-past nine his Lordship, together with his two sons, retired. The hilarity of the evening was kept up until half-past ten, at which time all the Brethren had departed, highly delighted. We are happy to say that his Lordship appeared in excellent health and spirits, and contributed very largely (as indeed he is always wont) to the pleasures of the day. The acting P. G. Stewards for the day, were Brother John Neill, Brother Charles Clapham, and Brother S. T. W. Gawthorp.

DURHAM.—Granby Lodge, 146. The Provincial Officers for 1836, are Brothers Mills, W. M.; George Wilkinson, S. W.; A. Wilkinson (Durham), J. W.; Rev. T. Shepperdon, Chaplain. The Subscribing Members are about seventy.

The Lodge meets the first Monday at six, P. M., from Michaelmas to Lady-day, and at seven, from Lady-day to Michaelmas. On the third Wednesday during the winter months, the Lodge meets for the reception of Master Masons only. The increasing prosperity of this Lodge is a proof that the Master-spirit is actively engaged in supporting Masonic discipline.

Mr. James Spark, with the consent of the Brethren of the Phoenix Hall Lodge of Freemasons at Sunderland, has given one sovereign towards the relief of the widows and fatherless children belonging to the Whitburn Fishermen, who were drowned off the latter place about a fortnight ago. The Honourable Lady Williamson, of Whitburn Hall, Mr. Alderman Spoor, of Whitburn House, and the Rev. T. Baker, rector of the same parish, are amongst the benevolent persons who are contributing in divers ways towards providing for the above numerous and destitute families.

PRESTON.—*Laying the Foundation of St. Mary's Church.*—May 2nd being the day appointed for laying the foundation of the new church, near the house of correction, to be called St. Mary's, and some pains having been taken to give publicity to the happy event, expectations were raised, and as the result proved, well founded, that a very considerable display of good feeling would be manifested towards the undertaking. Hopes had been entertained that the distinguished honour of laying the first stone of the intended new church would have fallen to the duty of that upright and most worthy man, Sir T. D. Hesketh, Bart.; a domestic affliction, however, in the death of a near relative, prevented the realization of those hopes. The pleasing duty of commencing the good work was then cheerfully accepted by the highly respected vicar of Preston; and if recent experience might assist its better performance, the Rev. gentleman possessed that advantage, for by his great and praiseworthy exertions, aided by the liberality of his more immediate friends, and the public partially, he has now had the enviable satisfaction, within the last twelve months, of performing a like duty on three similar occasions: at Christ Church, near Bow Lane; at the new church in Ashton; and at St. Mary's. The weather was most delightfully propitious, and from its being known that a large

party of Masonic Brethren, and numbers of the respectable inhabitants purposed to assist in the procession, a great degree of interest in the celebration was evident throughout the town a considerable time before the hour announced for starting. The Brethren, who had come from all the neighbouring towns in the county, among whom were the P. G. C. and several other provincial officers, assembled for clothing in the Lodge-room of the Lodge of Unanimity, at the King's Arms Inn, and were met there by Brethren of the respective Lodges in Preston. A portion of the band attached to the 3rd Lancashire Militia was also in attendance at the same place, and when the order was given by Brother Fallowfield, D. P. G. M.: C. W. P. L., for the Brethren to form, immediate attention was paid, and the procession, then exclusively of Masons, nearly one hundred in number, headed by the music, and the splendid flag belonging to the Lodge of Unanimity proudly floating in the breeze, richly emblazoned with the royal arms of England, and on the reverse the arms of Brothers Le Gendre Starkie, Esq., P. G. M.; the Rev. Gilmour Robinson, P. G. C.; Sir T. D. Hesketh, Bart., P. G. W. of England; Charles Swainson, Esq., jun., P. G. S.; and J. Fallowfield, Esq., P. G. D. C., moved into Church Street, down the Old Shambles, through the Market-place, up Cheapside to Church Street, and when its extreme rear had passed the Town Hall, the Blue Coat scholars, the mayor, and other members of the corporate body; the clergy, among whom we observed the Rev. R. Carus Wilson, *M. A.*, vicar of Preston; the Rev. R. Harris, *B. D.* minister of St. George's; the Rev. T. Clark, *M. A.*, curate of Preston; the Rev. B. J. Vernon, *M. A.*, minister of St. Peter's; the Rev. J. Rigg, *M. A.*, minister of St. Paul's; the Rev. Joshua Paley, *M. A.*, minister of Pemberton church; the Rev. John Clay, *B. D.*, chaplain of the House of Correction; the Rev. W. Hartley, minister of Balderston; the Rev. R. Moore, *M. A.*, minister of Lund; the Rev. R. Grainger, minister of Grimsargh; the Rev. G. N. Smith, *M. A.*, master of the Preston Grammar School; and the Rev. Gilmour Robinson, P. G. C., minister of Tockholes; and these were followed by a very large party of the gentry and other inhabitants of Preston. In this order the procession moved down Church Street, to the site of the church, attended by a vast concourse, the parish bells ringing merry peals, and both sides of the streets, and all the windows along the line of procession were thronged with crowds of admiring spectators. On arriving at the site, the ground had been already taken up by a number of ladies, and a great crowd of other persons, by which some inconvenience was experienced by persons who came in the procession, inasmuch as it rendered it an impossibility for many to get near the place in which the stone was to be laid, and consequently prevented them from seeing the peculiar ceremony for the day, or hearing the beautiful prayer and the excellent address delivered by the Rev. gentleman; this latter misfortune, however, we hope to be in some measure able to repair by the report which follows. The customary preparations had been made for lowering the stone; the small glass jar containing the silver and copper coins of the realm, a Preston paper, and a Preston almanack, were in readiness to be deposited in the cavity for its reception, and all other things in a state which would prevent delay: the Rev. the vicar then called upon the assembled multitude to join with him in invoking the blessings of Almighty God on their present undertaking, and he poured forth their united supplication in a sublimely beautiful and appropriate prayer.

The Rev. gentleman then said that the small jar about to be deposited in the cavity made in the stone, contained the silver and copper coins of the realm, a Preston paper, and a Preston almanack, after which he read the plate, which was as follows:—

“The foundation stone of St. Mary’s Church was laid on the 2nd day of May, in the year of our Lord 1836, and in the 6th year of the reign of His Majesty King William the Fourth, by the Rev. Roger Carus Wilson, vicar; John Catterall, John Clayton, wardens; John Dewhurst, John Gardiner, Bach and Young, G. and W. Taylor, James Pye, contractors; John Latham, clerk of the works.”

The jar was then deposited, the plate put upon it, and the usual method of covering it having been done, and the cement spread over the imbedded stone, the important stone was lowered from an elevation of about four feet, and then the vicar descended to perform the ceremony of using his silver trowel, and giving the *three knocks* with the mull, and having regained his standing place, he requested that the old hundredth Psalm might be sung—“All people that on earth do dwell”—the Rev. gentleman himself leading and a very great proportion of the persons present joining both in heart and voice. This being ended, he proceeded to address the assembly nearly as follows:—

“My beloved brethren, having already upon two former occasions within the year had the happiness of addressing you upon a similar subject to that which now engages your attention, I am sure you will not expect that I should indulge in many remarks, neither do I wish inconveniently to detain you. Yet the circumstance that we have been called upon to perform this pleasing duty no less than three times in twelve months, calls for thanksgiving to God, and the expression of our gratitude to the numerous friends who have contributed their money to these important works. The necessity for the exertions that are now making by the Christian world, must have long been as apparent to reflecting minds, as it has for some years been most oppressive to my spirits. Holding, as I have long done, the responsible, the awfully responsible situation of a minister of the gospel, I could not behold the multitudes that had not a temple for the worship of God without great pain, and an anxious desire to mitigate the evil. Much, certainly, has of late been done, and is now doing, to remedy this state of things; but until lately I have reflected with regret, that with a population of fifty thousand souls in the town of Preston, in all the churches there was provision for the accommodation of only one thousand poor persons. I thank God that we have made some progress in our efforts towards amelioration, and that we have been enabled to meet and to begin a work, which I hope will soon be brought to a happy conclusion. The state of those which have before been commenced, warrants an opinion that this will be the case, and affords matter for cordial rejoicing and thanksgiving to the God of all grace. Here I trust the gospel of peace will be proclaimed for years to come, here I trust the broken heart will be healed, and the poor especially will have the gospel preached to them. Here, I trust, that the ministrations of our holy church will continue to impart comfort and consolation to numbers yet unborn. From the bounty of many generous individuals, we have made a most auspicious beginning, and I trust their contributions will be continued till our great work is completed. I must conclude with offering my most cordial thanks to those who have assisted the object in view, and also to the numerous and highly respectable company who have honoured

us with their attendance and countenance; and now, if you please, we will join in singing 'God save the King!'

The national anthem having been sung by the company, the vicar said he could not allow them to separate until he had offered a merited tribute of respect to the loyal and respectable body of Freemasons who had assisted on this occasion, and who had come forward three times within the year to attend a similar ceremony, with a promptitude that did them very great credit. Having thanked them, he proposed that three cheers should be given for the king.

Three hearty cheers having been given, the procession again formed, and returning to Church Street, the Masonic Brethren passed down the Old Shambles, through the Market-place, and so back to the King's Arms, by which movement the following part of the procession was enabled to regain the Town Hall, and thus all confusion was avoided. So far, then, as perambulating formed a part of the business of the day, it was now terminated. There were, however, other engagements of an interesting nature, viz. dinner parties at several of the inns, but the one that we are enabled chiefly to notice is the Masonic Brethren's dinner at the King's Arms.

The general reader of this paper will remember, that in the advertisement announcing the celebration of Monday last, it was stated that the Masonic Brethren of the County Lodges were invited to assist; and their imposing appearance in the procession would show how well disposed they were to countenance any *design* by which the *Great Architect of the Universe* may be glorified, and their fellow-men benefited. The hour fixed for the dinner was three o'clock, and at that time about fifty of the Brethren sat down in the large room in which Lodge 130 holds its meetings. A party of Brethren also dined in another room at the same inn, the Lodge-room not being sufficiently large to permit the whole being in one party. In the large room were two tables extending the whole length from *east* to *west*, at one of which Brother Rev. Gilmour Robinson, P. G. C., presided, ably supported by Brother Fallowfield, D. P. G. M: C. W. P. L.; at the other Brother Bach, P. M., and also ably supported by Brother Crane, W. M., of Lodge 130.

The dinner was good and substantial; and after being disposed of, the Chairman, Brother Robinson, rose and said, he felt that every Brother present already anticipated the toast he was about to propose, for which reason he would not delay them from giving the hearty expression of their good will. He then gave "The King."

After the warmest demonstration of respect and loyalty had been evinced in draining the bumper and cheering the toast, the national anthem was sung by the whole of the Brethren standing.

The Chairman then soon after rose and said that he had another toast to propose, which he felt assured would be drunk in a company of Masons not less cordially or sincerely than the one they had before so warmly applauded—it was "The Queen;" and, he added, may the wife and daughter of every Mason imitate her bright and virtuous example. The toast was drunk with great applause.

The Chairman rose and said, that as some of the Brethren would desire to return early, he would make the introductions to the toasts he might have to propose, as brief as possible. He would therefore merely say, that as it would be known to the Brethren generally, that the health of the G. M. was but very indifferent at present, and this had rendered it impossible to give the attention to the Order which he desired, he

would propose "The Duke of Sussex, our G. M.;" and, he would add, "may better health attend him."

This health was drunk with *Masonic honours*, and those two words are a volume on cordiality and sincerity.

Song, Brother Crane—"The old English Gentleman," which he sung with great taste and excellent feeling.

The Chairman said his next toast would call forth another display of generous feeling; he need not make a preamble to render it in appearance the more worthy, for like every thing sterling and good, the names of such men are, when "unadorned, adorned the most." He gave "The P. G. M. Brother Le Gendre Starkie." Drank with full Masonic honours.

The Chairman next said as they had so handsomely remembered the P. G. M. of the W. P., he would propose the health of "Brother Meyric, G. T. of England, and P. G. M. of the E. P." Drank with Masonic honours. Brother Bowman, P. G. D. of the eastern province, returned thanks.

The Chairman next said it must have often given the greatest satisfaction to many of the Brethren present, to witness the unabated zeal of Brother Fallowfield in the cause of Masonry; it was to him, therefore, a high gratification to propose his health. He begged then to give it with the provincial distinctions belonging to it, that had been so deservedly given to him—"Brother Fallowfield, D. P. G. M. C. W. P. L. Drank with Masonic honours.

Brother Fallowfield rose, and said that he felt very grateful for the manner in which the Chairman had proposed his health, and also to the Brethren, for the handsome way in which they had drunk it. He had, ever since he became a Mason, been devotedly attached to its sublime mysteries, and as the Chairman had truly said, his zeal and attachment to it were in all their first freshness. It had been a delightful gratification to him to see the *beauty, order, and regularity*, that had distinguished every thing connected with the day's proceedings, and he doubted not that the like feelings of admiration had been felt by all who had witnessed them. Brother Fallowfield then again thanked the Brethren, and having obtained permission to give a toast, he proposed "The W. P. G. C., Brother Gilmour Robinson," which was responded to with the full honours of Masonry.

The Chairman thanked the Brethren for the compliment they had just paid him, and could he have been vain enough to expect it, he might have probably prepared some more becoming form of acknowledgment than that which his feelings would now only allow him to offer. He had been a Mason for twelve years, and he could say what all present would heartily believe and agree, that the more he saw and heard of Masonry, the more he loved it. His father and grandfather were Masons, and he trusted that he should continue as faithful to the Order as their excellent examples had proved them to be. He was sorry to say that many arduous duties in which he had been latterly engaged, had prevented him from giving that attention to Masonry which he desired to do, but he trusted shortly to have more leisure, when he should be again enabled to resume his studies in the art. He then particularly recommended that all meetings should be used as schools for the acquirement of the science, and instanced the advantages which would be conferred by the Brethren giving lectures connected with their respective pursuits.

Song by Brother Barber, of Lodge 441—"In our Lodge when our W. M. we see."

The Chairman next gave—"The contractors of St. Mary's church," which was drunk with honours.

Brother P. M. Bach returned thanks for himself and his brother contractors.

After this acknowledgment had been made the Chairman left the room amidst loud cheering.

Brother Fallowfield was then called to the chair, and after briefly expressing his thanks, gave "W. M. Brother Crane and the Lodge of Unanimity."

Brother Crane returned thanks.

Brother Park was called upon for a song, and he gave, in a very pleasing style, "The lovely creation was once all enshrouded."

The Chairman then gave the healths of the two E. A.'s, Brothers Ackroyd and Bulman, which was acknowledged in an excellent speech by the former.

The following toasts were afterwards given, but our limits will not permit us to record the different acknowledgments:—"Brother Park," "Brother Wilkie," "The Brethren of the Wigan Lodge, 207," "The Garstang Lodge of Economy, 584, and thanks to the Brethren for their attendance at the procession."

Brother Smart sang, with great taste, "Ere Genius of Britain."

The meeting separated at about seven o'clock, on the *compass*, as they had met on the *level*.

HEREFORD.—The Brethren of the Palladian Lodge celebrated the festival of St. John the Baptist, at the Bowling Green, Hereford, on Friday, the 24th of June instant, when the attendance of Brethren, in proper Masonic clothing, was numerous and respectable.

PEMBROKE, June, 1836.—No lodge under dispensation of the Grand Lodge of England, was ever better conducted than the one in this neighbourhood, the Loyal Welch Lodge, No. 525. It is now about ten years since Mr. Thomas, surgeon, and a few Brother Masons, petitioned for a Warrant of Constitution, which was granted them, and they at once commenced the duties of a Lodge. Regularly since then have their meetings been continued; and, thanks to the zealous adherence to the rules of economy of their Treasurer, Brother Bowen, their funds have ever been sufficient to meet all the demands on their finances. He will not permit one shilling to be spent for useless purposes. If every Lodge followed this example, Masonry would be in a much more flourishing state than it is at present throughout the kingdom. Brother Dridge is W.M. this year. Lately the exchequer of the Lodge has been in such a flourishing state that a new regalia has been provided. Most of the members have been able to render some manual assistance in this way; for instance, the W.M. painted a floor-cloth; Brother Atwood grained the ark columns, candlesticks, &c.; Brothers Tremaine and Cook built a new ark; and others, like one of old, "did what they could." The Brethren intend doing the customary honours to St. John's day next, in dining together at their Lodge-room, to which end they have invited the Brethren of the neighbourhood to attend. Brother Young, P.M., having lately visited some of the neighbouring English Lodges, has considerably enlightened the Brethren on the processes observed at different Lodges in working.

DEVONSHIRE.—At Exeter a Lodge of Instruction has been established, under the sanction of the Lodge of St. John the Baptist, No. 46, and St. George's Lodge, No. 129. The members held their first meeting on the 4th of January last, and placed in the Chair the Rev. John Huyshe, P.M. of the Apollo Lodge, Oxford, and who is also a member of No. 129 and No. 280, and P.J.G.W. of Devon. With the invaluable assistance of this accomplished and zealous Brother, the Lodge of Instruction has gone on with increasing advantage to the members, and with an obvious effect on the style of working in both the Mother Lodges. The meetings are, as they ought to be, entirely for labour; and the subscriptions are calculated on the lowest possible scale of expense; so that no Brother of this neighbourhood can in future plead want of opportunity for instruction as an excuse for the absence of Masonic zeal.

Institutions of this nature are essential to the well-being of the Order in the provinces, where Lodges are few and far between, and the Brother desirous of improvement must be content with the opportunities afforded by the periodical meetings of his own Lodge; or, in order to obtain further instruction, he is compelled to incur considerable expense, and subject himself to much inconvenience, in attending the assemblies of the more distant Lodges. Under such discouraging circumstances, a high meed of praise is due, both to individuals and to Lodges, who, not unmindful of their duty nor lax in its performance, preserve their discipline untainted by innovation, and their practice undegenerate through negligence or inattention. With these views, it is to be hoped the Lodge of Instruction will not lack support. It requires but the attendance of the Brethren, to ensure its beneficial influence on the Masonic respectability and efficiency of the Lodges within its sphere.

On Wednesday the 27th of April the Brethren of St. George's Lodge, No. 129, celebrated their annual festival, which, for the convenience of the clerical members, had been postponed from St. George's day, which fell on a Saturday. It is the custom of this Lodge to instal their Master elect, and to nominate the officers, on their festival day. On the present occasion the Senior Warden of the preceding year, Brother W. Denis Moore, P.G. Sec., was presented for installation, as the W.M. for the year ensuing, to the Past-Master, the Rev. Wm. Carwithen, D.D., Deputy P.G.M. of Devon, who performed that beautiful ceremony in a striking and most impressive manner. After the installation was complete, the W.M. appointed Brother Kellow John Pye\* S.W., Brother the Rev. William Henry Carwithen, son of the D.P.G.M., and himself a most promising Mason, J.W., and Brothers Hubert Mason, and the Rev. Charles Rodwell Roper, Deacons, shortly addressing each officer on the peculiar duties of his station. A Masonic banquet concluded the evening, which was replete with the brotherly enjoyment so peculiar to the meetings of the Craft. Many Brethren of Tiverton, with their usual courtesy, had promised their attendance on the occasion; but the melancholy domestic affliction of one of their most distinguished members deprived the Brethren of St. George's Lodge of the anticipated enjoyment of their society.

*Brother the Rev. William Carwithen, D.D.*—The Rev. Wm. Car-

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\* Brother Pye was a distinguished pupil of the Royal Academy of Music, and in 1834 obtained the Gresham Prize Medal. The composition for which this distinction was awarded is an anthem of five parts, and sufficiently entitles him to take his station with the first musicians of the day.

withen, P. M. of St. George's Lodge, and D.P.G.M. of Devon, for the last 16 years the most energetic promoter of the interests of the Craft within this province, on quitting the chair of St. George's Lodge, retires to a well-merited clerical preferment—not, however, to such a distance as will deprive the Brethren of his valuable advice, and occasional assistance. Brother Carwithen was initiated in this Lodge on the 6th of January, 1820, at a time when a few zealous Brothers had just succeeded in rescuing the Lodge from threatened annihilation—a fate which would seem to have been well deserved by the misconduct of its previous leaders. But, though saved from the whirlpool of destruction which menaced her, a pilot was still wanting to guide the vessel through the many dangers with which she was yet surrounded: the steady hand and the firm heart were found in him, who, from that period, has never left his post while duty required his exertions. Shortly after his initiation Brother Carwithen was appointed J.W., and in the following year he was installed W.M., an office which he has continued to fill, as often as the Constitutions will allow, down to the present time, winning to himself golden opinions from all Masons, and with a marked and most important influence on the general condition of Masonry within the province.

At the first meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge, on the 18th March, 1820, Brother Carwithen was appointed Provincial Grand Chaplain; and he filled that office till the year 1824, when he was invested with the appropriate past rank. On the retirement of Sir George Warwick Bampfylde (now the Right Honorable Lord Poltimore) Brother Carwithen was appointed Deputy Provincial Grand Master, and still holds that office, exercising its important avocations with the same regularity and strict attention which are so conspicuous in his discharge of every duty, Masonic or otherwise, which he undertakes. One remarkable proof of this devoted attention deserves observation: from the period of his first initiation into Masonry, there does not appear a single occasion on which he has been absent from the duties of his private Lodge; and the same remark equally applies to the meetings of the Provincial Grand Lodge, though the latter have been occasionally held at nearly fifty miles distance from his residence; and through all this constant attendance on the meetings of the Craft, no Brother has ever been present on those occasions, whose admiration and respect for the Order has not been increased by witnessing the demeanour of this its distinguished Member.

Amongst other peculiar and important benefits conferred by the Rev. Brother on his Lodge, is the establishment of a fund arising from sums paid by Brethren, after having been contributing members during a given number of years, by way of redemption of their future annual subscriptions. These sums, together with an addition from the general Lodge funds, are properly invested, and the interest applied in payment of the dues to the Grand and Provincial Lodges, in respect of these life subscribers; and the capital cannot be disturbed or applied to any other purpose than the purchase of land, or for building a Masonic Hall. This Fund was established in the year 1823; and it is obvious that, by a perseverance in the system, the Lodge must eventually be rendered perfectly independent of exterior aid.

It may readily be supposed that conduct so truly Masonic would not be allowed to rest with merely verbal approbation; two occasions have afforded proofs, though certainly inadequate, of the deep-rooted es-



teen of the Brethren. On the 24th June, 1823, a handsome silver cup was presented to the Rev. Doctor by the members of St. George's Lodge, as a slight token of their respect; and more recently a full-length and admirably executed portrait of Brother Carwithen, wearing the jewel of the H.R.A., has been added to the ornaments of his Lodge-room. For many a year his name has been associated with all that is Masonic; and he carries with him, to his retirement, the affectionate esteem and hearty good wishes of the long list of Brethren, who look upon him as their father in the Craft.

**SOUTH MOLTON.**—The Brethren who established a Lodge in this town, opened Friday 14th, 1835, under a warrant from the Grand Master of England, H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex, in the exercise of that zeal which characterises the Order, they have attempted to emulate the laudable example set by their Tiverton Brethren, in the building of a Lodge on a similar principle; the foundation stone of which was laid April 18th, 1836.

**WINCHESTER.**—The Lodge of Economy, No. 90, in pursuance of an invitation given them by the Royal Gloucester Lodge, No. 152, Southampton, visited them on the 14th of April last, and the visited returned the compliment on the 20th instant, on which occasion, the highest degree of which Craft Masonry is capable, was conferred on a Brother.

The impressiveness of the ceremony, and the manner of its performance, conveyed the most perspicuous interpretation of the divine foundation of its principles, and the most salutary lesson to those of the Order, of the perils to which our existence is liable, and a becoming example of fortitude in the hour of trial. To our Masonic Brethren this will appear sufficiently explicit.

After the ceremony a supper was provided, to which about forty sat down; Dr. Harris, W. M. Presiding. The cloth being removed, and the usual toasts given:—The W. M. said, he rose with much pleasure to propose the health of one in whom Masonry recognised a reverend and industrious advocate: it was peculiarly gratifying on all occasions to find ministers of religion assisting in the rites, and proclaiming from the pulpit the uses and praises of Masonry. He therefore proposed the health of the P. G. C. the Rev. C. J. D. Isdell.

The P. G. C. in returning thanks, observed that had he at any period during the forty years he had been a Mason discovered any thing in the principles of Masonry contrary to religious doctrine, he would have at once have abandoned it. But when he found that those principles were the streams flowing from that vast and holy fount of divine knowledge, the Bible, his long experience had more closely attached him to it; as long, therefore, as he lived he would continue the same warm admirer and advocate.

The W. M. then proposed the health of the W. M., C. E. Deacon, Esq., and the Officers and Brethren of the Royal Gloucester Lodge, and thanks to them for this visit.

Brother Deacon in acknowledging the compliment, said that he felt happy in the opportunity afforded him of expressing his sentiments, connected with the occasion which had on that evening assembled them together. It was gratifying to him to witness and participate in that interchange of social feeling of which the visiting of Lodges furnished them the opportunity. It was a valuable means of disseminating Masonic knowledge among the Brethren, by admitting them to an insight to the different modes of proceeding, and presenting the opportunity of improving

and correcting each other, thus establishing throughout the province one generally understood principle of working. It was also valuable as it conduced to an intimate acquaintance among the Brotherhood, and by stimulating them to the exercise of that divine principle of the Order, Brotherly love.

After many appropriate speeches and songs, the Brethren retired highly delighted with the evening's entertainment.

CHRISTCHURCH, *May 16.*—The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of a new Masonic Hall, according to the customary form, took place. A Provincial Grand Lodge of emergency was held on the occasion at the Town Hall, at which Brother Sir John Milbank, Bart., the Deputy P. G. M. for the county, presided, attended by the different Lodges of the Province, and many visiting Brethren. A procession being formed, the distinguished badges of each Lodge, as well as those of the Provincial Lodge, added to the superb and costly regalia appertaining to the Order, and the splendid decorations of the Brethren, presented an appearance unique and attractive. The whole then, accompanied by a complete and excellent brass band from Poole, with their new instruments proceeded to the church, where an excellent sermon was delivered by the Rev. Brother Isdell, P. G. Chaplain, which was listened to by the most numerous congregation ever assembled in that immense fabric, attracted thither by the novelty of the proceeding, and the popularity of the preacher. The Lodge then repaired to the site of the intended building, and bedded the stone in due Masonic form, which event was announced by a discharge of cannon from Castle Hill. The Brethren, after their dismissal, re-assembled at the Hotel, where Brother Humby, the Grand Purveyor, gave substantial proof of his attention to the coporeal wants of the Brethren, upwards of ninety of whom partook of a most excellent dinner.

NORWICH, *June 24.*—The Union Lodge, No. 60, assembled very numerously at the Angel Inn, to celebrate the centenary of the dispensation of their Lodge. The interest of the meeting was enhanced from the circumstance of their warrant bearing the very same date (June 24th) in 1736, on which the present celebration occurred.

The general business of the Lodge having been completed in the most satisfactory manner, the Brethren adjourned to the banquet, at which Capt. Money, W.M., presided, Brother Boardman officiating as Deputy Chairman.

After *Non Nobis Domine*, the Chairman gave "The King and the Craft." "The Grand Master, H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex, with our hearty congratulations on his recovery." "Mr. Coke, Provincial Grand Master of Norfolk." He next proposed the health of the Right Hon. Lord Suffield, as Deputy Provincial Grand Master. The announcement of the appointment of this promising young nobleman was hailed with enthusiastic delight. The Brethren seemed to be revived as if from a trance, in which for so many years their energies had been suffered to slumber.

Brother Wicks, having obtained permission to address the meeting, said he had great pleasure in drinking to the health of the noble lord, and requested the indulgence of the Brethren for a few minutes, whilst he gave utterance to feelings which the toast had created. It was a subject of the deepest regret to himself, who was not a Mason by profession only, but an ardent admirer of the great principles which it

inculcates—tending, as it does, to cement and adorn our intercourse with society by every moral and social virtue, to utter sentiments which might tend to convey any dissatisfaction. He felt, however, that he was only expressing the opinion of all present, as well as of a great majority of absent brethren, at the want of Provincial Lodges, and especially of that countenance and support which a Provincial Grand Master should bring forward in aid of our cause.

The advanced age which our veteran Brother and Provincial Ruler, Mr. Coke, had attained, might be pleaded in extenuation of his retirement from active service; yet it was most seriously to be lamented that not even once since his inauguration to the Provincial Throne, had he condescended to meet the Brethren in Grand Lodge; and his example, he (Mr. Wicks) could not but observe had been for some years too closely imitated by his late Deputy. It was, therefore, with unfeigned satisfaction that he heard of the recent appointment of an active and youthful Brother, who would, no doubt, rally them from a state of apathy, into a spirit of Masonic discipline, and regain for the Province their former character but for this hope, he should have felt called upon to take the advice of Grand Lodge, upon the subject of their situation.

After the visiting Brethren had been drank to, Brother Adams of the North Walsham Lodge returned thanks in a very neat and pointed manner. He alluded in a very feeling manner to his advanced age (75), and concluded his address with some very elegant remarks upon Masonry.

The Chairman next proposed the health of Brother Smith, and prosperity to the Norwich Theatre, at the same time expressing his regret that the Theatrical Benefit Fund had not, from some unknown cause, been patronized for the last two seasons, but he trusted that the Masons of Norfolk would come forward in aid of so excellent an object. Brother Smith expressed his thanks very warmly and gratefully.

The Chairman's health was given by acclamation; and the day's proceedings terminated at "high twelve," much to the satisfaction of every one present.

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#### SCOTLAND.

EDINBURGH, *May 23.*—It cannot be doubted, and must be hailed with sincere gratification by every true lover of the Craft, that Freemasonry in this quarter has been making daily and rapid progress for some time past. Political rancour and disputes, some thirty years ago or more, had well nigh totally extinguished its very essence, from the baneful effects of which it had hardly recovered, upon the accession of the present substitute Grand Master a few years ago. From thence may be justly dated the dawn of a revival in the Order—

*Nascitur novus ordo—redeunt Saturnia regna.*

The anticipated, we may say, assured succession to the Masonic sceptre, of the present distinguished Grand Master Depute, forms a further earnest that the Order will advance still nearer to perfection. The zeal, devotion, and talent evinced by the right honourable Brother, the Lord Ramsay, on every occasion where his Masonic duty has called them forth, are the grounds on which the Craft build their hopes and

prospects. In his situation of First Principal of a Royal Arch Chapter in particular, has he displayed that energy and zeal which, in a leader, has such effect; for not content with being present, like some, at merely convivial meetings, his lordship has made himself perfectly master of the whole official duties appertaining to a Principal; and has even several times come from his residence in the country, upwards of twenty miles distant, expressly to officiate at the exaltation of candidates. This we call doing work in earnest.

We are not fond, in private Lodges, of any one presiding for a protracted period. It is generally admitted that a change every two years is expedient. But we are not sure but that the reverse holds good in a great public body, like the assembly of the Grand Lodge. Look at the beneficial effects of the continued reign of the illustrious Grand Master of England. We only hint to our Scottish Brethren, that when they get a chief who *can* and *will* do his duty, they should keep him.

The Canongate Kilwinning Royal Arch Chapter has been formally consecrated with the usual ceremony. The Earl of Buchan officiated as M. E. Principal of the Supreme Grand Royal Arch Chapter.

*April 25.*—The Knights Templars of the Canongate Kilwinning Priory attended the assembly on the evening of Thursday, the 14th of April, in full costume, fancy dresses were admitted, and several distinguished ladies patronized the assembly on this occasion. As this was the last assembly for the season, it was attended, as expected, by all the rank and fashion in town. The appearance of the Templars in their regalia was splendid and imposing.

On the evening of Saturday, the 30th of April, the M. N. the Prior and Officers of the Canongate Kilwinning Priory of Knights Templars patronized the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh. The boxes were filled with a brilliant assemblage of beauty and fashion, amongst whom several ladies, connected with the Knights, wore the red cross and collar of the Order, a compliment no doubt felt and appreciated by the gallant cavaliers.

A report, hardly bruited at first but daily gathering importance, is in course of circulation, that the Templars, who in the earliest times of the Order were adopted as guards or guardians by King David the First of Scotland, are about to take measures humbly to petition her majesty, the queen, to permit and appoint them to be her royal body-guard for Scotland, the Royal Archers (not the Royal Arch) having already monopolised that honourable office round the person of the king.

It is proposed to invest the surplus funds of the Priory in the purchase of those Temple superiorities, of which the ancient Templars were the original lords.

At last quarterly communication of the Grand Lodge of Masons, a motion was brought forward, recommending a junction with the Royal Arch Chapter, which at present are not even recognized by the Grand Lodge of Scotland. After some observations from Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, the chairman, and others, a committee was appointed to inquire and report thereupon. The Templars ought to have been included. The discussion of this subject, in an assembly where the majority are not members of the Royal Arch degree, is one of some delicacy and difficulty. Upon the whole, if *all* the higher orders, or degrees, were placed exactly upon the same footing here as they are in England, relative to the rest, we think the former would only be receiving common justice. Ought not all grand officers to be Royal Arch and Templars?

The 30th of November this year will be the centenary of the installation of the first Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, on the resignation by William St. Clair of all his hereditary rights as Grand Master of the Scottish Masons.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN.—*Masonic Festival, Monday, May 2.*—A ball and supper was given at the Rotundo Great Rooms, Rutland Square, by the Brethren of Masonic Lodge, No. 50, to nearly seven hundred persons, including all the *haut ton*, and a large proportion of the musical merit, amateur and professional, then in the metropolis. From the first announcement of this *fete*, “every body that can be called any body” was anxious to obtain a ticket, and well indeed was public expectation realized, the *toute ensemble* being on a scale of richness, which might have appeared too gorgeous, had it not been relieved by the elegance of the embellishments, and the *salles a danser* presenting “a blaze of beauty,” a galaxy of sparkling eyes, on which even that snow-ball saint, Senanus, could scarcely have gazed without emotion.

The entire arrangements were placed under the especial *surveillance* of Bro. G. I. Baldwin, together with the Officers of the Lodge, the Stewards, and a Committee, consisting of Past-Masters Colles, Fitton, Tenison, T. Wright, and Bro. Coppinger, who most zealously and efficiently lent their valuable co-operation. At an early hour, the streets leading from Dublin Castle to Cavendish Row were patrolled by troops of the mounted police and seventh dragoon guards, and at half-past eight o'clock the ball rooms opened, when the officers, &c. were in attendance. The stewards taking charge of the doors and porticos in the following order:

From half-past eight o'clock,

P. M. Baldwin,  
 “ Fitton,  
 “ Welsh,  
 “ Wright,  
 Bro. Coppinger,

Who were relieved at eleven o'clock by,

P. M. Hazlett,  
 Bro. Harris,  
 “ R. Jennings,  
 “ Keck,  
 “ Doyle,  
 “ R. C. Walker;

Who were relieved at ten o'clock by,

P. M. Colles,  
 “ Tenison,  
 Bro. W. Green,  
 “ Ball,  
 “ T. Jennings,  
 “ A. K. Ogle,

Who were relieved at twelve o'clock by,

P. M. Boyce,  
 Bro. Steele,  
 “ Greene,  
 “ Nixon,  
 “ J. C. Walker,  
 “ Swift.

On this occasion the members of the several degrees of Masonic Knighthood wore the collars of their respective Orders, and the majority of the Brethren were dressed in the peculiar and pleasing uniform originally adopted by Lodge FIFTY, namely, naval blue coats, lined in the skirts and breasts with light blue tabinet, and richly gilt buttons of the Lodge, to which was added white or blue vests, interwoven with gold or silver, over which were appended squares, medals, crosses, &c. The ladies were attired in the richest brocades and silks, and some of them, to do all honour to the occasion, were adorned with valuable Masonic jewels. The floors of the dancing rooms were chalked with de-

vices of the bee-hive, the compass, plumb, &c., and the pillars and walls ornamented with sweet smelling shrubs, evergreens, and exotics. The bands of the 12th and 51st regiments were stationed in the galleries, and played during the intervals of dancing, so that music, either military or otherwise, did not cease during the night.

The company, on alighting from their carriages, were met by the stewards, and passed on by the inner guards to the senior warden, Bro. Hercules Ellis, and in a most courteous and affable manner presented by him to the W. M. Michael O'Shaughnessy, Esq. (barrister at law), who received them in the concert room, which was brilliantly illuminated, and decorated with the banners of the Knights of the Red Cross, M. M. M., the Hospitallers, Templars, and Malta, and the four Provincial Grand Masters of Ireland, the Earl of Shannon, the Marquess of Sligo, the Archdeacon of Down, and the Marquess of Donegal, each bearing some appropriate and allegorical device and motto. "The throne" of his grace the G. M. of Ireland, richly carved in Irish oak, and lined with crimson velvet, was placed for the W. M., and on each side the gilt chairs of the Prince Masons Chapter, for the Lord Lieutenant and the Countess of Mulgrave.

In the saloons adjoining the ball rooms, refreshments, consisting of ices, jellies, tea, coffee, orange and lemonade, were served during the evening.

At ten o'clock, the sound of bugle announced the arrival of the D. G. M., Wm. White, Esq.; and a few minutes afterwards he made his *entrée*; on which he was received with a Masonic salute, and the most respectful demonstrations of attention and attachment—the band playing "A Free and an Accepted Mason."

About eleven o'clock, "God save the King" was struck up, when his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and suite, entered the ball-room, escorted by the W. M. and Stewards, who, not departing from the rota usual on such occasions, had gone to the outer porch to meet him. As nothing had been omitted which could add to the cordiality and etiquette of his reception, the Brethren rose *en masse* to welcome, with every token of deferential respect, their distinguished guest, and the representative of royalty.

Soon after, under the direction of Messrs. Barnett and Williams, *les maitres de ceremonie*, dancing commenced in both rooms, Kelly's bands opening with the Masonic quadrilles; waltzes and gallopades being kept up until one o'clock, when the W. M., accompanied by the Earl of Mulgrave, &c. led the way to the banquetting room, or rotunda, which, being lighted up with a handsome chandelier in the centre, assisted by coloured wax tapers and stained glass lamps, disposed in candelabra and girandoles, and hung round with the banners of the Prince Masons, Knights of Heredom—Duke of Leinster; W. White, D. G. M.; Lord Forbes, S. G. W.; the Earl of Kingston, P. G. W.; Sir W. Hort, G. S.; Sir Coghill Coghill, J. G. W.; Sir W. Grace, P. M. C., &c., on which were emblazoned their escutcheons and mottos, presented a most dazzling and *recherché* appearance.

The decorations were by Signor Peverelli, and Mitchell the restaurateur of Grafton street, provided the supper and wines, which consisted of the richest and rarest delicacies, with champagne, hock, sherry, sauterne, &c. Round the room were tables placed on an elevation, with eight more ranged the whole breadth of this spacious apartment; and one across, at the head of which, attended by his Deacons, Brothers McNally and

Stritch, the W. M. presided. A better chairman could not have been selected, Brother O'Shaughnessy being eminently gifted with those qualities of judgment, eloquence, and courtesy, so essential to the proper discharge of the duties of his arduous station. On his right hand sat the Lord Lieutenant, and on his left the D. G. M.; as croupiers, in the western and southern extremities presided the Wardens, Brothers Ellis and O'Connor. The foot of the other tables were, of course, occupied by Past Masters.

When supper was over the Master proposed "William the Fourth, Patron of Masonry." Salute, three times eleven. "God save the king," with the Masonic words, sang by Brothers Sapio (Lodge 50), Hill, and Rainsford.

"His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex and the Marquess of Douglas, Grand Masters of England and Scotland, and our Brethren all over the world." Salute—song and chorus—"To Masonry your voices raise."

The next toast was—"The Duke of Leinster, our own G. M." Salute, eleven on the third—"Should auld acquaintance be forgot."

The W. M. next proposed the "Health of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, their illustrious guest, and said that on other occasions, although Lord Lieutenants accepted their invitations, they were prevented from attending by intervening and unforeseen circumstances. But, sure he was, that the value of the honour was not diminished because it was postponed until they received it from the hands of so distinguished a personage as him, with whose presence they were that evening honoured. After passing a high eulogium on his excellency for the proved distinction he had acquired in the republic of letters, and in ameliorating the condition of the human race in foreign climes, the W. M. said that it would be equally the duty and the pride of the Brotherhood to exhibit to the world by their future, as they had by their past conduct, how anxious they were to continue worthy of so high an honour, by the practice of those virtues upon which their Order was based—"peace, love, and harmony," and by the extension of which, the happiness of mankind would be advanced (*hear, hear*). And he might with truth say, that if there was any country on the globe (and he spoke only hypothetically) in which the proportions of the social edifice had not been yet harmoniously adjusted; if there was any in which the conflicting elements of society had not yet subsided into a calm and unruffled repose, of what inestimable value was such an Institution as theirs; receiving and inviting within its temple all, of every colour, of clime, of creed, and of politics, to hear there inculcated, and see practised the doctrines of brotherly forbearance and Christian peace. Such being the principles of their Order, he was sure that he did not arrogate too much in claiming for it the character of an auxiliary to all our Rulers, in the promotion of that which he believed to be the end and object of all, "Good will, kind feeling, and peace amongst all classes" (*great applause*). He therefore proposed the health of "His Excellency, the Lord Lieutenant." (*musical cheers*).

Glee—"Strike the Harp of Epic Song," by Brothers Herbert, Wilkinson, and Signor Sapio.

The Lord Lieutenant returned thanks, and proposed "Prosperity to Ireland."

Air—"St. Patrick's day."

"The D. G. Master, and the other Grand Officers" followed.

Glee—"Hail sons of light."

Brother White, in very happy terms returned thanks, and concluded by proposing "Sir Edward Blakeney and the Army serving in Ireland."

Air—"The British Grenadiers."

The Major General having expressed his acknowledgments. The W. M. then proposed the "Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, High Sheriffs, and prosperity to the City of Dublin."

Air—"The roast beef of Old England."

Alderman West briefly returned thanks, expressing at the same time the happiness he felt at being present on so brilliant an occasion.

The W. M. then rose, and in the most just and complimentary language proposed "the Countess of Mulgrave, our sisters, and the ladies who have kindly honoured us with their company this evening." Drunk with enthusiasm and musical cheers.

Glee—"Here's a health to all good lasses." By Sapio, Bedford, and Hover.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant rose, and said—"Worshipful sir, I presume the ladies expect that I shall return thanks on their behalf, inasmuch as the health of the Countess of Mulgrave is associated with theirs, a compliment her ladyship will duly appreciate, when I communicate to her how the toast has been announced and received. I assure you W. M. that the Countess delayed me nearly up to the eleventh hour, in full and fond expectation that she should have been enabled to partake of this delightful entertainment, but unfortunately her indisposition was such as to preclude all possibility of the enjoyment; her regret, however, at being absent, can only be counterpoised by my delight at being present (*applause*). W. M. I fancy the ladies know just as much as I do about the *secrets and dangerous* portion of Freemasonry (*great laughter*); but I am equally certain they will concur with me in saying, that if *this* be the practice, it is exceedingly pleasant, and that they will not object to a repetition (*cheers*). You, W. M. have given some exposition on the advantages arising from Masonry, with which I must coincide; and truly, this is the manner in which I should (and from my heart I say it) desire to see Irishmen spend their leisure hours in the pleasures of mutual and rational enjoyment (*applause*.) The R. W. D. G. Master has informed us that Freemasons have nought to do with his Satanic Majesty, and that they are not practitioners in the secret operations of necromancy (*laughter*); but I must truly say, that Masons must be gifted with the power of enchantment, for a more fairy scene than the present I have never witnessed, and one which must have been produced by something more than the mysteries of the black art. And now, ladies and gentlemen, it comes to my turn to demand a bumper toast to "The healths of our hospitable entertainers, the W. M. and Brethren of Lodge Fifty."

The Charter song and chorus by Brother Rainsford, T. R., and auxiliaries.

"Hail to our Lodge, may fifty be,  
Mong Masons cheered with three times three."

At being now three o'clock, his Excellency rose, and in a most cordial manner took leave. The W. M. and Stewards accompanying him, first to the Ball-rooms, and afterwards to his carriage; and the gentlemen leading their partners to the Dancing-rooms, where

"All went merry as a marriage bell,"

until after five o'clock, when the company separated, their happy looks



and mutual smiles sufficiently attesting that all wishes and anticipations had been realized. Thus terminated a most dazzling and interesting epoch in the history of Freemasonry. The expense of which was *exclusively* borne by the Brethren of No. 50, a branch of the Ancient Institution, which for the hospitality and hilarity of its meetings, the talent and respectability of its members, and their munificent and courteous disposition, *has no superior* in the metropolis of the "Emerald Isle."

The musical department was under the direction of Brother Wm. S. Conran (L. 50), who presided at the piano-forte, and performed the various symphonies and accompaniments with execution and effect.

It is impossible for us to enumerate the entire of the company present, but we annex a considerable portion of the names:—

His Ex. the Lord Lieutenant, the D. G. M. of Ireland, The Lord Mayor, Aldermen West and Perrin, Brother the Baron de Walbech, M. G. Sir Edward Blackeney, K. C. B. (Commander of the Forces.)

*Honourables* J. W. McDonald, Captain Phipps (Comptroller of the Household), Captain Stanley, A. D. C., Captain Liddell A. D. C., Captain Boyle, A. D. C.

*Sirs*, Colonel Sir T. Dowman, K. C. H., Colonel Sir Guy Campbell, K. C. B., Sir R. Douglass, Sir P. Bellew, Lord Lieutenant of Louth, Sir R. Baker, &c.

The Solicitor General and Mr. Serjeant Greene.

*Colonels*, Brothers Dutton, Ince, King, and Warre, Knight, Smith, Gordon, Ball, Cuyler, King, Yorke, Cambell, and Dalton.

*Majors*, Brothers Cuffe, Grote, Hawky, Faussett, Willins, and White. (T. Major).

*Reverends*, Brothers Kelly (C. to L. 50), Flynn, G. C., Gorges, D'Arcy, Irvine, Gilbert, Chamly, and Osborne, R. H. Wall, Pakenham, and Carmichael.

*Chevaliers*, Brothers Bradish, Giraud, and Adamo.

*Captains*, Brothers O'Brien, Burgoyne, Whitaker, Humphry, Jones, and Stritch, Arthur Paget, A. D. C., Butler, Barron, Wynyard, A. D. C., Hoey, Macnamara, A. D. C., Wall, (High Sheriff,) Saunders, Williams, A. D. C., Cross, Smith, and Bernal, A. D. C.

*Barristers*, Brothers R. C. Walker, C. Coppinger, Bracken, Recorder of Kilkenny, Henry Grattan Curran, J. C. Walker, T. Welsh, Ellis, Tenison, W. Green, Ogle, O'Gorman Mahon, Ball, Nixon, T. Jennings, Barry, and T. Harris, R. L. Shiel, K. C. and M. P., Ball, K. C. and M. P., Brewster, K. C., Gibson, Assistant Barrister, King's county, Fogarty, Assistant Barrister of Antrim, R. Smith, Croke, McCarthy, Besnard, Lyle, Dix, O'Meagher, Murphy, and Close.

*Doctors*, Brothers Campbell, Pouden, Smith, Gason, Home (Queen's bays), Morgan, Murphy, and Brophy (State dentist), White, P. R. C. S., Leeson, Fleming, Dobie, Stokes, Stapleton, Walker, Ryan, and Young.

*Messieurs* Leeson, (Chamberlain); Drummond, W. Sec.; Putland; Brothers T. Wright, W. H. Wright, Green, J. P., King, Greene, Keck, W. H. G. Colles, Seneschal of Malahide; Boyce, Sen. and Jun., Perrier, Latouche, Powel, Veevers, H. S. elect, Lidwell, Gloster, O'Connor, McNally Walkers, Swift, McKee, Hines, Sch. T. C. D., Scully, Kinsella, Pitton, Steele, Baldwin, Hazlett, Barry, Seneschal of Cohir; J. White, Young, McDonald, J. P., Ball, Roe, Moore, Hope, Thompson, McGrath, P. Power, Calcrafft, L. T. R., and E. Batchelor, &c., Clarke, Butler, Annesley, Corry, Beresford, Bowles, Gelstone, Roose, Macklin, O'Brien, White, Mortimer, Ivie, Lee, Perry, Brabazon, Wharton,

Fetherstone, Thomas, Iles, Orpen, O'Riely, Hughes, Burgoyne, and Butler, 41st Regiment.

The Baroness Talbot ; Ladies Blakeney, Campbell and Baker.

*Mesdames* Putland, Brewster, Paget, Richards, Wynyard, T. Welsh, D'Arcy Irvine, Leeson, R. C. Walker, Perrin, Perry, Clarke, Kelly, Tenison, O'Gorman Mahon, Ellis, O'Connor, Warne, King, Hudson, J. C. and J. H. Walker, T. Wright, Keck, Wall, Malony, O'Shea, Gibson, Browne, Smith, Osborne, Moore, Grace, Burgoyne, Willis, Fletcher, White, Wright, Harding, Tench, Hazlett, Ball, Fleming, Murray, Baldwin, Powel, Williams, Calcraft, Buller, Pigeon, Butler, Wilson, Bott, Morgan, Carmichael, H. and Ed. Batchelor, R. L. Shiel, Wingfield, Pakenham, &c.

*Misses* Richards, Ellis (2), Clarke, Blakeney, White (3), Williams, M'Namara, Dix, Walker, Mahon, Evans, Gordon, Ivie (2), Montgomery, Gibson (3), Wilson, Macklin, St. Leger, Hamerton, Stapleton (2), Grattan, M'Kenzie, Lindsey (2), Townsend, Coppinger (2), Reid, Thornton (2), Lentaine, Culloden (2), Phepoe, Dowman, Horne, Cullew, Bagwell, Huddart, Campbell, Kelly, Saunders, Steele, Rogers (2), Elvidge, Tench, Leaward, Hudon, Pakenham, Hughes, Ormsby, Bagwell, Bruen, Rowen, &c.

*May 10th.*—This afternoon, the Knights of the Kilwinning Encampment of Templars assembled. After Companions W. H. Wright, L. 50, and M'Kay and Charters of No. 2, had been installed, and the new officers invested and proclaimed, the Knights, in military order, proceeded to the banquet, which was well supplied, the wines being in first rate order. Amongst those present were Mr. Blacker, J. P., Mr. Alderman Hoyte, Lt.-Col. King, Mr. Tenison, and *nine* members of the Prince Masons Chapter. After a Latin grace by the Grand Prior, the customary toasts were given by Brother Joseph White, who filled the M. E. G. M. stall, with a courteous bearing. The choir chanted in excellent tune, and the rational enjoyments of the evening were enhanced by the exertions of the Grand Register and Keeper of the Archives, Brother R. G. Ogle, and strengthened by the endearing ties of fraternal affection.

*Sunday, May 15th.*—The annual sermon in aid of the funds of the Freemasons' Female Orphan School was preached in St. Mark's Church by the Archdeacon of Down, P. G. M. The morning service was read by the Rev. Smythe Whitelaw Fox, G. C., and the lessons and communion by the Rev. T. Flynn, G. C. The civic authorities were in attendance, and about one-third of the Brethren present wore aprons, but neither the procession to the church, nor the general appearance of the body, were what had been expected. We are of opinion that either the Masonic clothing should be universally adopted on such occasions, or the thing dispensed with altogether. The collectors were Mr. Sheriff Wall, Mrs. the Hon. Rich. Westera, D. L., Mr. Alderman Abbott, D. L., Capt. Lloyd, D. L., Sir Rich. Baker, and John Boyce, Esq. It was gratifying on this occasion to see persons of all religious denominations and political distinctions pressing forward in support of this most excellent charity, which tends so much to the amelioration of the wants of a valuable and interesting portion of the community, thereby proving that however men may differ, they will, if the spirit of Masonry once fix itself in the heart, associate together to perform those great duties taught us by our Lord and Master, namely, "feeding the hungry and clothing the naked."

May 14, LODGE 50.—The W.M. Brother O'Shaughnessy presided, supported on the right by the Rev. Geo. Kelly, C., and the Rev. J. A. Birmingham, C. of No. 4; and on the left by the Hon. C. B. Phipps (Brother to the Lord Lieutenant), and Lieut.-Col. Warre, the newly admitted Brethren.

P. M. Tenison moved the admission of Brother R. T. Crucefix, M.D. as an honorary member, taking that occasion to speak of his high Masonic character.

Brother Baldwin warmly seconded the proposition, and other Brethren having testified their respect for Doctor Crucefix, his name was enrolled among the members of the Lodge, by their unanimous sanction.

Brother Tenison next called the attention of the meeting to the excellent manner in which that instructive and entertaining periodical, the "Freemasons' Quarterly Review," was conducted. Several of the members expressed their admiration of that work.

At a meeting of the Brethren of Freemason Lodge No. 4, on Tuesday last, the following resolution was passed with acclamation:—"Resolved unanimously, that the warmest and most unqualified thanks of Freemason Lodge, No. 4, be presented to his Grace the Duke of Leinster, our Right Worshipful Grand Master, for his manly, talented, and successful exertions in the House of Lords, in upholding the rights of the Order of Freemasons in Ireland." Lodge No. 50 passed a similar resolution at their meeting yesterday.

Masonic Lodge No. 6 held their meeting for June on the 1st instant, at the Masonic Hall, Commercial Buildings, when the Hon. Richard Westenra, the Rev. Wm. Burnell, chaplain in the Honourable the East India Company's service, and Chas. Corry Overend, Esq., were admitted members of that most united and respectable Lodge.

The Brethren sat down to dinner at seven o'clock, the Worshipful Master, Brother Sanders, in the chair. Brother Dudgeon, S.W., acted as Vice President.

The brotherly feeling and united affection of this truly benevolent society was never more fully exemplified than on this occasion: the Brethren, actuated by the true principles of the mystic tie, vied with each other in creating happiness around them.

The thanks of the Brethren of the Lodge were given to his Grace the Duke of Leinster, Grand Master, for the Masonic zeal he displayed in protecting the interests of the Craft on a late attempt being made in the House of Lords to suppress Masonic societies.

The visiting Brethren of several of the Dublin Lodges added much to the harmony and conviviality of the evening.

GRAND MASONIC LODGE.—FESTIVAL OF ST. JOHN.—The members of the most ancient and Honourable society of Free and Accepted Masons in Ireland are requested to take notice that the celebration of the festival of Saint John will be held at the Lodge Rooms, Commercial Buildings, College-green, on Friday, the 24th day of June, 1836, on which occasion the Right Worshipful the Deputy Grand Master will preside.

The Grand Lodge will be opened according to ancient form, at the hour of Five o'clock, when the salutation of the Grand Officers and other usual business will be immediately proceeded on. Dinner on the table at Six. Such of the Brethren as intend to dine are requested to leave their names at the Bar.

By order.  
JOHN FOWLER, D.G.S.

At an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Grand Lodge, 21st June, 1836,

The Right Worshipful the Deputy Grand Master on the Throne,

Resolved: That Masonic Processions, though innocent and harmless in themselves, may, under particular circumstances, be imprudent and highly injurious to the general interests of the Order.

Resolved: That at a moment when all public processions are either prohibited by the law or discountenanced by the constituted authorities, with which it is equally the desire and the principle of Freemasons to be in accordance and obedience, it is the opinion of the Grand Lodge, after mature deliberation, that the accustomed processions on the approaching festival of St. John should be discontinued; and the Grand Lodge therefore require the Brethren of all Masonic Lodges, as they value the interest of Freemasonry, to forbear from all such processions.

Resolved: That if any Masonic Lodge should violate its duty by disobedience of the foregoing command, it shall be visited with the highest punishment the Grand Lodge can inflict.

Resolved: That the foregoing resolutions be communicated to the several Grand Masters and Masters of all the Masonic Lodges in Ireland.

The D. G. M. having left the Throne, and same being taken by P. D. G. M. Norman, it was

Resolved: That the marked and unanimous thanks of the G. L. of Ireland are due, and hereby given, to the Right Worshipful William White, Esq., D. G. Master of Ireland, for the anxiety he has always evinced for the interests of the Order; but more particularly for the zeal and promptitude he has displayed on the present important occasion.

By Order.

JOHN FOWLER, D. G. S.

DUBLIN, June 15.—THEATRE ROYAL. The entertainments of this evening were commenced by the Masonic fraternity of this city in aid of the funds for the relief of the reduced members of the Order. The preparations on the stage were very splendid, where the Brethren, in full dress and Masonic insignia, appeared to perform the imposing and ancient ceremony of "salute." It was unnecessary to impress on the Freemasons of Dublin the *duty* of attending. To their contributions and exertions is almost exclusively due the pleasure of rescuing from the grasp of misery and want their aged and infirm Brethren, most of whom were formerly possessed of dwellings in which many comforts and blessings were enjoyed by its inmates, but who now feel "a blight upon them more bitter than the October winds." The numbers and the respectability of the audience lead us to hope that the money-takers had no sinecure. Brother Calcrafft spoke an address, and Brother Power frolicked right well as Dennis Brulgruddery, and Paddy O'Rafferty, in the comedy of John Bull and the afterpiece of the Irishman in Naples. The national anthem was sung, and the entire *corps dramatique* seemed to participate in the spirits which encouraged their exertions.

NEWRY.—The regular meeting of that respectable Lodge, No. 10, took place on Wednesday evening, the 11th of May, on which occasion the W. M.'s chair was filled with correctness and gentlemanly effect by Brother Frances Ogle. After the usual sentiments had been drunk with honours, the W. M. proposed "the health of Brother A. K. Ogle, Barrister-at-law, and prosperity to Lodge No. 50." (*Applause and musical Masonic cheers.*) The flattering manner in which this toast

was prefaced, was further enhanced by the members commissioning Brother A. K. Ogle to present to Lodge 50 one dozen numbers of the sermon on Freemasonry, preached in St. Mary's Church, Newry, on St. John's day, by the Archdeacon Mant. Brother Ogle, in a speech of impressiveness and ability, returned suitable thanks.

LIMERICK, May 18.—Freemasonry is advancing with steady success in this province. Many of our brethren visit Dublin for the express purpose of deriving instruction from that veteran in the Craft, Brother Baldwin, which they impart to us as readily as we receive gratefully. Among our recent additions, four officers of the King's Hussars were admitted Brothers of the ancient honorable Craft of Free and Accepted Masons, in this garrison, within the last week.

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#### FOREIGN.

QUEBEC.—The want of Provincial Grand Lodges is most severely felt by those Brethren who are anxious to promote Freemasonry in this part of the world; and again, those who are lukewarm in the cause plead, that as the provincial rulers set so indifferent an example, it is not necessary for them to bestir themselves. We envy the British Masons the advantages they possess, and the opportunity they have of manifesting the valued privileges of the Order. An active provincial ruler would soon fan the embers, and rekindle the spirit which, however dormant, is not extinct; but without the due effect of a public authority, the subordinate Lodges can hardly be expected to work well.

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#### INDIA.

We have to acknowledge some correspondence.

A. R. Bro. Larking, in England, is the Prov. Grand Master, and will receive any communications respecting India.

P. M. Bengal.—If our Brother will address the Board of General Purposes, his request is certain of being attended to.

BENGAL HUKARU.—We appreciate the compliment paid us by the very copious extracts from our pages, and trust that in future the editor will use us unsparingly; his selections show much taste and discrimination. The "Mystery of Death," and the "Vision of Lanah," are written by Brethren of high reputation.

It becomes our pleasing duty to announce to the Fraternity in India, that our Brother, Major R. C. Macdonald, of the 49th regiment, N. I., has left England to join his regiment at Neemutch, in the Presidency of Agra, in Bengal. The major is the bearer of a warrant to establish a Lodge at that place, by command of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, the M. W. G. M.

It is not too much to say, that the major has been unceasing in his desire to acquire *Masonic knowledge*, in which he has been assisted by some leading Brethren of London, who have had equal pride and pleasure in imparting to him their stores of Masonic information. He has in the province of Somerset obtained the good will of several Lodges by

his attention to duty; has been exalted to the Royal Arch; installed a Knight Templar; and has received the Rosicrucian degree. He is also a member of the Grand Master's Lodge, No. 1.

We hope that we do not overrate the prospective career of our Brother when we state, that our anticipation of his success is very sanguine, and that we look for his correspondence with lively interest.

**CALCUTTA.**—*True Friendship*, No. 3.—The Editor of the Freemasons' Quarterly Review is requested to state, that this Lodge is pursuing a very regular course, that its members are on the increase, and that by the same ship which conveys this note, the dues are remitted to the Grand Lodge in England.

*The Masonic Procession*, Dec. 26.—Yesterday being the Freemasons' Patron Saint's day, a number of them, forming a company, assembled in the Fort, at the Lodge of Humility with Fortitude, and at about ten o'clock marched to that most beautiful church of St. Peter's, accompanied by a band, playing "Come let us prepare, we Brothers that are," and having attended divine service, they retired two by two in an even line, the band playing a different air. On this occasion an appropriate and edifying discourse was delivered by the venerable Archdeacon Dealtry, his text being taken from the 25th chap. of St. Matthew, verses 34 to 40. The admired preacher dwelt upon the blessedness of those who exercised Christian benevolence—showed that benevolence consisted in the motives which actuate it, and the lowliness of mind necessary in all who are actuated by such motives; and, after a full explanation of the passage whence his text was taken, which relates to the criterion by which man will be judged at the consummation of all things, and the happy effects of a pure and holy love flowing from Christian principles, he addressed himself to the association, though as declared by him a stranger to it, on the duty of exercising such benevolence, and earnestly exhorted the members thereof as to a respectable body of professed Christians, to piety, and profound humility coupled with fortitude in the midst of an evil and perverse generation, whether through good or evil report, that they may be partakers of the blessedness reserved for the righteous.—*Calcutta Courier*, Dec. 27.

**DELHI.**—*Testimony to Mr. Colvin.*—A building is to be erected near the Fort by the Brethren of Lodge "Independance with Philanthropy," as a testimonial of their esteem for their last Master, Mr. Colvin. Of the claims of this gentleman to the affection of those with whom he has so long been associated as a Brother, we cannot be supposed to have any knowledge; but we do know that no individual in India is more deserving of public esteem. In a number of this paper, published some months ago, honourable mention was made of several gentlemen whose virtues live to this day in the memory of those who enjoyed their friendship, or were relieved by their benefactors. We felt regret at the time that no notice was taken of the "noblest of them all." Were it not that we might give Mr. Colvin offence, we would relate hundreds of instances of his munificent charity, and we would expatiate with delight on the other virtues which shine so conspicuously in his character, were they not fully felt by all who know him. We would have recommended a general subscription in aid of the proposed building, but as Masons are an exclusive set, on their own heads be the sin of perpetrating any thing unworthy of the object they have in view.—*Central Free Press*, Dec. 26.

*St. John's Day.*—To-morrow week will be St. John's Day, but as the Masonic Brethren do not hold their festivities on a Sunday, the celebration of their Patron Saint's anniversary has been postponed till the following Monday. One of the Fraternity has favoured us with the following appointments, for the ensuing year, in the Allahabad Lodge Independence with Philanthropy:—

Brother H. G. Gouland . . . . .	W. Master,
Brothers Colvin, Chisholm, and Hoff . . . . .	Past Masters,
Brother Macdonald . . . . .	Senior Warden,
“ Fraser . . . . .	Junior Warden,
“ Jones . . . . .	Senior Deacon,
“ Conlan . . . . .	Junior Deacon,
“ Hervey . . . . .	Treasurer,
“ Berill . . . . .	Inner Guard,
“ M'Donough . . . . .	Secretary,
“ Davis . . . . .	Tyler.

Permanent Committee—Brothers Colvin, Hoff, Chisholm, Fraser, Macdonald, and the Secretary and Treasurer, *ex-officio.*—*Central Free Press, Dec. 19.*

## APPENDIX.

### MASONIC EXCURSION TO THE NORE.

Wednesday, the 22d, was the 12th anniversary of this excursion, which has for its object the benefit of the Masonic Boys' Charity. At eight o'clock in the morning we found ourselves on board the Albion steamer, commanded by Captain Nash, in which situation we also found about 260 Masonic Brethren, accompanied by their wives, daughters, sisters, and, in the care of many interesting groups, large baskets of provisions. The morning commenced rather inauspiciously, having been ushered in amidst a varied succession of Scottish mists and downright showers; but, like a beautiful woman smiling through her tears, the noon-tide broke through cloud and haze; the band on the quarter-deck struck up a merry theme; the hitherto half-disappointed and half-desponding inmates of the cabins ascended to enjoy the cheering prospect; the mutual congratulation and the merry laugh rang round; and “all went smoothly as a marriage bell,” until we arrived past the Nore light; and then (ye “little fishes,” what a treat *arrived for you!*) came the *pains* which too often alloy the *pleasures* of an aquatic excursion. Most gentle and most hasty reader, thou hast heard of the “mutiny of the Nore;” “do'st know” any thing touching an *intestine* mutiny ycleped “sea-sickness?” If perchance thou do'st not, so much the better for thyself; and better still if you be a Mason that thou never shalt, for it is a *secret* we defy thee to *keep*. *Au reste*, we went round the Nore-light, up the Medway to Gillingham-reach, and home again through the fleet. We sat down to one of the most comfortable, as far as the solids and liquids were concerned, one of the most substantial, and, as far as the attention of the conductors of the affair were cognizable, one of the best-arranged banquets we ever sat down to on board ship amongst two or three hundred of his Majesty's sub-

jects. "We" (of the fourth estate) had especial seats reserved to us amongst the committee, as a matter of course. The wine was positively good, especially the champagne, which was handed round in Brother Coe's silver tankard, the gift of the committee of the excursion to that excellent and kind-hearted Mason, to whose exertions its success, as its originator, is to be mainly attributed.

After the Brethren had partaken of an elegant cold collation, Brother Lythgoe took the chair as President of the day, supported by many influential members of the Craft, among whom we noticed Brother David Jones, Prov. Grand Chaplain for the county of Kent, together with a numerous band of stewards.

The Chairman, in a very feeling address, introduced to the notice of the meeting the health of Brother Thomas Moore, P.I.G.D., the Treasurer of this institution, alluding to the late domestic calamity which had befallen him, and stating that that circumstance alone had been the cause of his absence on the occasion. The address of Brother Lythgoe was listened to with marked attention, and was received with that enthusiasm it so richly merited.

The health of Brother Coe was the next which the Chairman proposed, and in so doing stated that, out of the 5000*l.* in the funds of this Institution, nearly 1000*l.* had accrued from the unceasing exertions displayed by this worthy Brother to promote the interests of this Institution generally, but this annual excursion in particular. Brother Coe's health was drunk with great applause.

Brother Coe returned thanks, with that earnestness and honesty of purpose which is his peculiar characteristic. He might lose his faculties one by one, but he trusted he should never lose a heart sincerely devoted to the welfare of this Institution.

The health of the Chairman was then proposed by Brother Coe, which was acknowledged, in a neat and elegant reply, by Brother Lythgoe.

Song, "The Donnybrook Recruit," by Brother Bryant.

Brother Wray's health was then given, as Hon. Master of the Ceremonies, with many thanks for his zeal and exertions.

Brother Wray returned thanks.

Song, "The Election," by Mr. Jones.

The health of Brother Barnes, Hon. Secretary for this excursion.

Brother Barnes suitably acknowledged the compliment.

After a day spent in the utmost hilarity, harmony, and good fellowship, to which the presence of our fair friends contributed not a little, the Albion arrived at London Bridge about half-past eight o'clock. Dancing was kept up with great spirit during the day; and with the exertions of so many friends to promote the happiness of all, it is of course needless to say that their endeavours were crowned with complete success.

[Our reporter has, it will be seen, availed himself pretty largely of the columns of the "Public Ledger," that has opened so many accounts to the credit of our Order. We have refrained from inserting many *critical* remarks, because it is our intention, at some future time, to call the attention of the Nore committee to the necessity there is of varying the general arrangements of this very interesting excursion; and more especially by persuading the "principal actor" in the busy scene to enjoy the "*otium cum dignitate*" to which his past services so eminently entitle him.—Ed.]



## MISCELLANEOUS.

*The Great Solar Eclipse, May 15.*—This sublime phenomenon, the anticipation of which has excited so much attention, was viewed under the most favourable auspices. At an early hour the people were on the *qui vive* leaving the metropolis in the steamers and coaches for Gravesend, Woolwich, Greenwich, Hampstead, Norwood, and other places, where the eclipse could be viewed with better effect than through the murky atmosphere of London. Greenwich was crowded and immense numbers thronged the Park, where the Greenwich pensioners gathered considerable sums by allowing the visitants the use of their glasses. The eclipse commenced at eight minutes forty-eight seconds before two o'clock in the afternoon, and the course of the moon over the sun's disc was clearly traced. At the time of the greatest obscuration the eclipse could be viewed by the naked eye without pain. The gloom at the time towards the south-east was very striking, but the darkness was not so great as many persons had been led to expect. As the dark circle continued moving over the face of the sun, gradually leaving it, the light increased, and the fowls and birds, which might be seen about three o'clock betaking themselves to their houses, marvelling at the astonishingly early coming on of the gray twilight, resumed their cheerfulness and chirruping, and soon after half-past four o'clock the moon had finally passed over the great luminary. Altogether the weather was as favourable and the air as clear for viewing the eclipse as was ever remembered on any former occasion.

*Marriage of the Queen of Portugal, Lisbon, April 9.*—The long-expected husband arrived here yesterday, and the marriage of the youthful bride and bridegroom was celebrated to-day in the cathedral with pomp and ceremony. It was hoped the Prince would have timed his departure from Portsmouth so as to reach Lisbon on the 4th, the Queen's birth-day; not only her Majesty, but the people's expectations were strained for so happy an omen, but the winds, and the steam, and the waves were indifferent to our feelings, and he was so long delayed that many began to apprehend that he had changed his mind. On that day Donna Maria the Second attained her seventeenth year. Her sadness was only temporary, and we who knew the amiable source of it, and how soon it would be removed, gave her credit for the softness of her feelings, and endeavoured by cheers and *vivas* to convince her that where the Queen was, no King was necessary to fill the throne.

*Marriage of the Prince of Capua.*—His Royal Highness Prince Charles Ferdinand of the Two Sicilies was united on Monday morning, May 23, at St George's Church, according to the rights of the Protestant Church, to Miss Penelope Smyth, now Princess Charles of the two Sicilies and Capua. The ceremony was performed by the very Rev. the Dean of Carlisle, the rector of the parish. This is the fourth celebration: the first at Rome, by Cardinal Weld; the second at Madrid; and the third at Gretna Green.

*The Drama, &c.*—Unfortunately, a very few words will suffice to speak of this department of English Literature. *Ion*, a Tragedy by Serjeant Talfourd, has, to be sure, been produced with a success sufficient to convince even the most sceptical, of the existence of a dramatic

taste, if that taste were properly catered for. The play is on the pure Greek model; abounding with passages of fine eloquence and sweet poetry. It has a truly classical air and character; which, by the way, will not surprise those who know the profound Greek studies of the learned author. Macready's *Ion* was a fine piece of acting, but wanted the *physical* recommendations of the lofty Greek youth. Miss Tree's *Cleopatra* was tenderness itself.

At Drury Lane "the unrivalled Malibran" has appeared in Balfe's new Opera called *The Maid of Artois*; a piece founded by Mr. Bunn, on the Abbe Provost's *Mandre Lescant*. The music displays the learning rather than the genius of the composer. For the literature of the thing, it is bad beyond the powers of belief. The successful singing and acting of Malibran have, however, carried it successfully through.

At the Haymarket, Mr. Morris has arrayed his female dancers to good houses. And at the English Opera, light Vaudevilles and sketchy Farces, with a touch of the dramatic, have met with tolerable patronage.

*Strand*.—A hope is now afforded us that the tide of fortune has at last flowed towards that part of the Strand where the theatre to which it has given a name is situate. The season commenced under the management of Mr. W. J. Hammond, a comedian of considerable pretensions, and Mr. Jerrold, the dramatist—and tragedian! But of this anon. Mr. Hammond is a lively, bustling, off-hand actor, and as a comic singer without a superior in London. "The Painter of Ghent" is a little one-act tragedy, a piece into which the author (Mr. Jerrold) has contrived to compress as much thought as in ordinary cases goes to the composition of a drama in five acts. It is highly imaginative, but too abstract for such visitors as are likely to be attracted to the "Strand." The "Painter of Ghent" is a man of many sorrows; in the extremity of want he had sold his children's portraits to supply them with bread; it did not suffice to sustain life; they all died, one by one, save the last, the youngest, and she deserts him for a happier fate. His brain wanders—he believes her dead; but he becomes rich, and travels far to repurchase his children's portraits. At the opening of the piece he has just recovered the picture of the youngest, and at the close of the scene (for it would mar the story to relate it) that child is restored to him, a mother, with an infant the very counterpart of the portrait. The character is beautifully conceived, and in the embodying of it the author has employed the highest powers of his pen. It has, indeed, numberless beauties, and the piece has but one fault, an obscurity consequent upon the omission of some half dozen lines that, if timely introduced, might render it all as clear to the understanding as the effect is forcible to the imagination. This part was acted by Mr. Jerrold. It would be unfair to criticise a first performance undertaken under such peculiar circumstances; yet, notwithstanding his timidity and inexperience, Mr. Jerrold succeeded in giving great truth, vividness, and force to his own conception. His person is very slight, but his face is strongly marked, expressive of thought and earnestness; there is a bitterness of feeling about the mouth that gave peculiar poignancy to some of the passages. His voice seems weak and thin in the upper notes, but the lower are round and full. His action, as may be expected, is defective—no matter; he has feeling and intellect—

"——— all other graces  
Will follow in their proper places."—*Public Ledger*.

FINE ARTS.—A portrait of Admiral Sir Sydney Smith, painted in Paris, by Mr. Nelson, has attracted much attention from the fidelity in likeness, and the chasteness of coloring. A mezzotinto engraving is in the artist's hands, which, when published, will, we believe, excite a laudable desire in many of the Craft to possess a memento of a brother who has equally embellished the annals of his country, as he has upheld by his example the principles of the Masonic character.

Mr. Huggins, the marine painter to his Majesty, has nearly completed the third series of his historical painting of the Battle of Trafalgar. It is not too much to say, that it equals to the fullest, his two former descriptive periods of this grand evidence of a nation's glory. Our Sailor-King is supported in his judgment of Mr. Huggins's talent, by the general testimony which the leading nautical heroes have borne to the forcible truth with which situation and effect have been preserved. We do not hesitate to state that, in descriptive force and in bold coloring, this picture exceeds that of Stanfield himself, now exhibiting in the Royal Academy.

Two delightful engravings have been published by Mr. Huggins: one represents the cutter *Prince George* (72, tons), chasing a French ship, the *Victorine*, for the purpose of putting letters on board; the crew of the latter, however, suspecting a pirate, are crowding sail; the effect is as striking as the scene is interesting. The second represents the little cutter in a hurricane, and in that awful state, when the hardy sailor may be supposed to feel that nothing but Heaven can save him. We advise our readers to visit Mr. Huggins in his *studio*.

*Harris's New R. A. Tracing Boards.*—We feel satisfaction in observing that some illustrations of the Royal Arch, by Companion Harris, have appeared before the Masonic public. The difficulty which generally attends the portraying of Masonic Emblems so as to be clearly understood as a means of instruction, and preserving due caution in not disclosing too much, renders the task by no means an easy one. In the present undertaking, Companion Harris has not only embodied all that is necessary, but at the same time has described two beautiful classic subjects, by which the R. A. Mason is furnished with as much information as can with propriety be conveyed.

We well recollect the time when similar illustrations of Masonry began to be patronized by the Fraternity; it is now upwards of sixteen years that the Tracing Boards of the three Degrees have been published, and we have no hesitation in stating that they have been of essential service in promoting instruction among the society at large; they are eagerly sought after from every place where Freemasonry is cherished.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Grand Lodge will in future be opened at eight o'clock precisely.

We regret to be obliged to repeat our request that letters may be sent free.

The unusual press of provincial intelligence is, as will be seen, a sufficient reason for the postponement of many valuable communications. Especially we request some fair correspondents to accept our apology: our next, we promise, shall contain their kind contributions.

**MASONICUS.** We acknowledge many courtesies from the secretarial authorities, but it would be perhaps too much to expect perfect confidence; at the same time we agree with our friend, that they could afford much useful information without the slightest compromise of their official duty. We may also speak with *some confidence* that there does not exist any excuse for coyness, as our labours are not altogether unappreciated in a quarter where we have ever been most anxious to be perfectly understood.

**BRO. SHEEHAN (No. 3).** Will perceive we have given utterance, "freely and at length," to his obliging reports.

**A. I.** The joining fee cannot be remitted, unless by consent of the Lodge, which must pay to the Grand Lodge the dues for joining.

**MINORITY OF ONE.** Under other circumstances it might be creditable; as it was, it appears to be quite the reverse.

**RECORD.** When we have more time and space, we may probably commence a record of the actual SERVICES REALLY rendered to the Craft by Masonic worthies. The present article is defective in fairness, and even the principle is somewhat out at elbows. We are of opinion that the party alluded to would not be pleased to have his own version of "personal services" recorded, unless supported by public sanction.

**M. R.** It is not *absolutely* necessary to deliver the charge at every initiation, but its omission should be as infrequent as possible.

**A VISITOR,** in our opinion, has been regardless of the courtesy he received, and which should have met a more pleasing return. A better caution in future is, we hope, the least proof he will give of his amendment.

**A MEMBER.** The medal is an honourable tribute to the real services performed in the Lodge, and has been presented by "the Committee" without reference to other circumstances.

**PILGRIM.** We are debtors in courtesy. All the contributions are valuable, and we hoped to have omitted none of them. The account of the visit to the Preceptory will be most welcome. The Captivity was partly set up, when it was found necessary to postpone it until our next.

**BRO. D. MOORE'S** kind communication is duly acknowledged. The "Battle-Axe" shall be seen to; we hope to give some account in our next; it is already in hand. Our prohibition as to country friends does *not* extend to the *point* in question.

**BRO. TIEFEN (147.)** Many thanks for his first letter. We invite his future correspondence.

**BRO. H. R. SLADE.** With many thanks for past assistance, we rely upon his continued support.

**QUERIST** is in error. Dr. Crucefix received his appointment as Grand Officer by qualification as Past Master of the Burlington Lodge, No. 113. He has never served any office in the Grand Stewards' Lodge.

**A MASTER MASON** need not fear that Mr. J. T. Pratt will put any other construction upon the Order of Freemasonry than what the Houses of Lords and Commons have sanctioned.

W. L. The nautical phrases, Admiral of the Red, and Rear Admiral of the Blue, pass our comprehension. The letter is neither amusing nor instructive.

BRO. W. F. HOPK. In justice to our excellent Brother, we have to state that the omission of Mr. Cabbell's name as V. P. was corrected as soon as discovered, and that a very few circulars (with that name omitted) were issued.

P. M. The letter to Dr. Crucifix is inadmissible, because its premises are not merely mistaken, but altogether incorrect.

MASONICUS. Letter to the same inadmissible, because, for obvious reasons, the propriety of its insertion would be questioned by many well meaning Brethren. The letter is well written.

OBSERVER. Letter to the same is deferred, as our next number may show it to be unnecessary.

A COUNTRY MASON. Some foolish person has hoaxed him, and would impose on the Editor of the paper he quotes. "A Freemason" need not to *make* the enquiry, although he ought to be ready to answer it.

NOACHIDA DALRADIUS. We offer our thanks for the present, and express our wishes for the future contributions. If Bro. Rosenberg's chart has not yet come to hand, he will shortly receive it through his friend.

CAUTION. We decline to insert the printed circular at present, however well meant. Is not our opinion decisive as to the point? We will make further inquiry and report accordingly.

S. S. The intimation respecting an apparent inattention to a Grand Steward of the present year is received, but we have reason to believe the affair has been explained.

A GRAND STEWARD requests us to notice the circumstance that the colour of the tickets at the late Grand festival was blue, and that red, the usual colour, would have been more appropriate, and in conformity with the badge. We, however, must remind our correspondent that until within these few years the tickets were engraved on a large sheet of white paper.

BRO. SMITH. The Master of a Lodge is answerable for the Grand Lodge dues. See Constitutions, p. 81, art. 15.

C. J. At a Lodge of Emergency, such portion of previous minutes as refer to the especial cause of the meeting may be read by permission of the Master; but as no business but what is referred to the meeting can be transacted, so it is better not to bring other minutes before the Lodge.

BRO. TAIR. The "Moorteloth" was too late for the present Number. We shall be glad to welcome "Saunders Fyle."

MAJOR MACDONALD. His wishes shall be attended to.

MRS. WOOD. We shall continue our exertions.

Q IN THE CORNER. We will investigate, and report upon the medal.

BRO. CHAS. HALE (275.) The letter came too late for insertion; it will be seen, however, that previous intimation had reached us. Shall we insert the letter in our next?

G. The Brethren cannot change the name of their Lodge without permission of the Grand Master. Ask advice from the Board of General Purposes.

P. M. (525), and several others. We perfectly agree in the propriety of economical regulations, but totally dissent from the omission to pay postages. It is less onerous for the many each to defray this small outlay, but it becomes a heavy tax when levied upon an individual. The letter came too late (the 20th) for insertion in the present Number, but the Lodge news was just in time.

OMEGA. It was in No. 2 that the appointment took place, which has been lately alluded to in some of the public prints.

F. T. F., and several others, should observe our request to give their names. The necessity for this is as obvious, as it is imperative.

LODGE 50 (Dublin.) The Editor presents his Fraternal regards to all the Brethren, and begs very gratefully to acknowledge the high compliment they have paid to him.

BRO. GEORGE. The communication came too late for insertion.

HELEN. "The Preface" will be inserted in our next, and future inspirations are devoutly anticipated.

"A FRIEND IN THE WEST." The packet, undated, reached us in the course of the General Post on the 22nd, with the following notice; "Taken out of a blank cover from \* \* \*, addressed to M. O'Connell, Esq., London, 'refused.' D. L. O. 21, 6, 36—RB—252—." We are thus particular to prevent future disappointment.

A MEMBER OF 630. In the table of precedence, the office is that of Grand Director of the Ceremonies. In subordinate Lodges, therefore, the title of *Master* of the Ceremonies is incorrect.

E. M. What can we do in return for so many friendly attentions?

#### ARCH MATTERS.

P. A. S. We are not in reality money getters by Masonry, but were it otherwise, we should have no wish to assail "Masonic reputation." We decline the request of P. A. S. for certain reasons.

EXETER. The Companions in the province of Devon should memorialize the Grand Chapter; and if their petition should reach the Committee of General Purposes of the R. A., which will meet on the 27th July, it will be investigated, and reported to the ensuing Grand Chapter, which will be held on the 3rd of August.

EXAMINER. Jeshua, the son of Josadak, was grandson of Seraiah, the high priest, who was put to death by Nebuchadnezzar; 2 Kings, c. xxv. v. 18, 21. He was also called Joshua, but Jeshua is the proper name.

#### TEMPLARS, ETC.

W. P. (Edinb.) With due deference to our excellent friend, we differ on the propriety of incorporating the Templar with the Craft degrees: we may probably, at a future time, give our reasons. Our correspondent is mistaken in supposing that such incorporation exists in England.

A TEMPLAR enquires if a Templar of the name of "Conder" be living?

OXONIAN. Within six months we hope to give him some intelligence.

R. H. (Cambridge.) The same answer.

#### ASYLUM.

A CLERICAL BROTHER. We cannot refrain from transcribing the following extract from a very interesting correspondent. "I am truly glad to perceive that your great object, the Masonic Asylum, is progressing. Who shall contemplate an exemption from worldly penury? The very hope of such an asylum cheers me. Silver and gold I have not to aid the benevolent project, and can only wish you, in the Psalmist's words, good luck in the name of the Lord."

SOUTH SAXON LODGE (390.) The Brethren of this Lodge, as well as other friends of the Asylum, are requested to address either the Treasurer or the Collector to the Asylum on any matter connected with it. The Editor of this Review will think it no trouble to answer any correspondence addressed to 23, Paternoster Row; but it may again (as it has already) escape the notice of the Grand Secretaries. A separate note, however, might be slipped in, which we are certain would with pleasure be forwarded to any address.

AN E. A. We hope to meet our correspondent and his friends on the 22nd of July.

ALPHA. We wish not to dip our pen in gall, however vexatious may be the prejudices of those who lack generosity. Time and circumstance will, we believe, afford full opportunity to dissipate fear and engender mutual confidence.

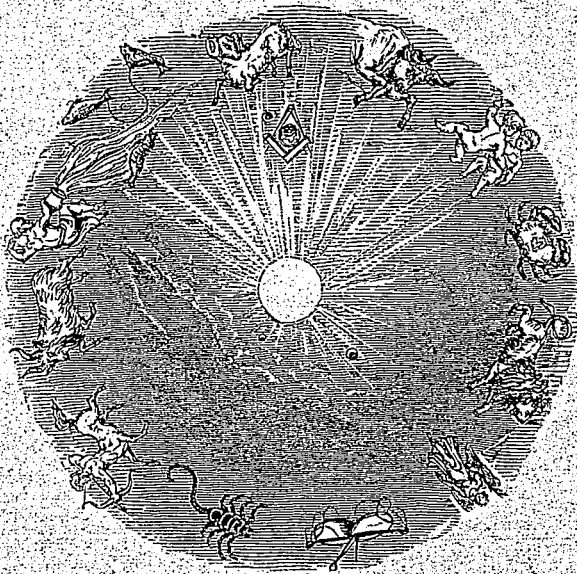
AMICUS CURIAE. The facts are as stated. The money in hand was restored to the owner's pockets at the word of command.

A. W. We cheerfully admit him of our number. Such friends are most welcome.

BRO. EALES WHITE. Remember! -

THE  
FREEMASON'S  
QUARTERLY REVIEW.

No. X.—JUNE 30, 1836.



LONDON:

SHERWOOD, GILBERT, AND PIPER, PATERNOSTER-ROW;  
J. CHURCHILL, PRINCES-STREET, SOHO: STEVENSON,  
CAMBRIDGE: SUTHERLAND, CALTON-STREET, EDINBURGH:  
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Success is too frequently the bane of future exertion; the Proprietors naturally feel proud of the eminence on which their Establishment has been placed by the Public; but it is an honest and grateful pride; which, instead of relaxing, will stimulate them to still further exertion, in the assurance that it will secure to them a continuance of that confidence in their integrity which it will be their highest ambition to deserve.

GEORGE HENEKEY, & Company.

LIST of PRICES, Duty paid; delivered to any part of London, free of Expense.

## WINES IN THE WOOD.

	Per Pipe.	Hh.	Qr.	Cask.		Per Pipe.	Hhd.	Qr.	Cask.
Port, very good	60.	30l. 10	15l. 10		Sherries, any colour	84.	42l. 10	21l. 10	
Do. superior	65	33 0	17 0		Sherries, very old, any colour	93	47 0	21 10	
Do. for immediate bottling	75	38 0	19 10		Do. very high character, scarce	100	50 0	—	—
Do. do.	84	42 10	21 10		Do. very choice-old East India	120	60 0	—	—
A few pipes of extraordinary old					Vidonia	45	23 0	12 0	—
Wines of high character, and	93 & 100				Do. London Particular	55	28 0	—	—
full of flavour					Marsala, the best	45	23 0	—	—
Sherries (golden)	53	28 0	14 10		Cape, good and clean	35	13 0	6 15	
Do. pale or brown	60	30 10	15 10		Do. superior	30	15 10	8 0	
Do. superior	68	34 10	17 10		Do. Madeira or Sherry character	30	18 10	9 10	
Do. very superior	75	38 0	19 5		Pontac, superior	30	18 10	—	—

## WINES IN BOTTLE.

Port from the wood	24s. 30	Do. West India	40s. 54
Do. superior, best Marks	34 36	Madeira, East India	60 72
Do. old cruised	32 36	Bucellas, very old	30 36
Do. superior, 5 to 8 years in bottle	42 48	Lisbon, rich and dry	20 34
Do. very choice, 10 years in bottle	— 54	Calcutta	— 30
Sherries, good quality	24 30	Vidonia	— 20
Do. superior pale, gold, or brown	36 42	Marsala	24 28
Do. very choice, of rare quality	48 54	Arlinto	— 28
Do. the Amontillado, very old	48 54	Cape, good quality	12 15
Do. very superior old East India	54 60	Do. old and superior	18 21
Madeira (direct)	30s. 30 42	Pontac	— 21

## DRAUGHT WINES, PER GALLON.

Port, good stout wine	10s. 6d. & 12	Cape, very best	6s. 0
Do. very superior	— 15	Marsala	9 0
Sherries, straw colour	10 6	West India Madeira	12 0
Do. superior, any colour	15 0	Marsala, Lisbon, or Vidonia	12 0
Cape, good and clean	5s. 9d. 6s. 7s. 6d.		

## FRENCH AND RHENISH WINES.

Champagne, sparkling	54s. 60	Moselle	40s. 54
Do. first quality	72 84	Do. sparkling and very superior	72 84
Do. in Pints	36 42	Sparkling St. Peray, in high condition, & very fine	72
Claret, second growths	36 42	Claret	36s. 48 60
Do. St. Julien, vintage 1827	— 48	Do. Rudesheim Berg. 1810	84 —
Do. Larose and Leoville	— 60	Do. do. 1811	90 —
Do. Lafite, Latour, and Chateau Margaux	74 84	Hermitage (the choicest quality)	— 90
Sauterne and Barsac	30s. 36 48	Burgundy do.	— 90 105

## WINES OF CURIOUS AND RARE QUALITY.

Muscatel, very choice	42s.	Val de Penas	54s.
Mountain	— 30	Old East India Madeira; South-side wine, and two	— 70
Rota Tent, very superior	— 42	years in India (Quarts)	— 70
Paxaretta, of excellent quality (in Pints)	— 36	Malmsey, old East India	— 60
Constantia, red and white (do.)	— 28	Very old East India Brown Sherry, two voyages	— 70
Frontignac (do.)	— 30	Very curious Old Sherry, many years in bottle	— 63
The Liqueur Sherry, shipped expressly to this establish-ment (in Pints)	45	A bin of high flavoured Old Port, 10 years in bottle	— 60
Very old Canary Sack (do.)	36	Tokay (very scarce) (in Pints)	— 36

## SPIRITS OF CURIOUS AND RARE QUALITY.

A beautiful article of Pure Pale Brandy	72s. per doz.	Very old Pine-apple Rum, over proof	10s. per gal.
A few cases of extraordinary Old Brandy, well worthy the attention of the Connoisseur	84 100	Jamieson's Dublin Whiskey, 7 years old	21
* Milk Punch, very superior	32 —	Very superior English Gin	12 0
		Rum Shrub, very superior	16
		East India Nectar (in Pints)	00 per doz.

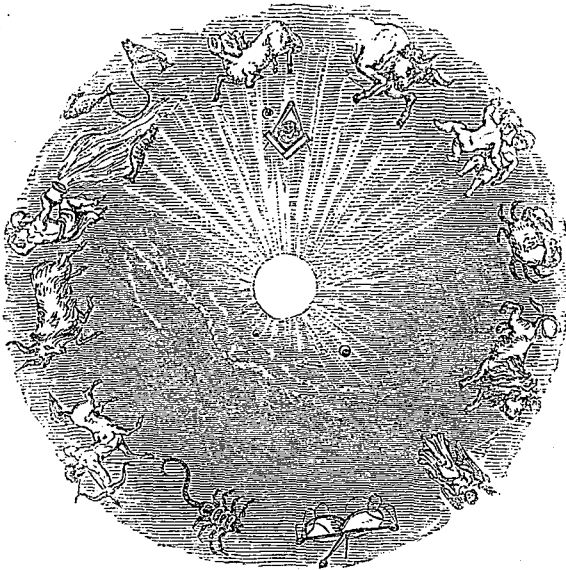
## FOREIGN AND BRITISH SPIRITS, PER GALLON.

Genuine Cognac Brandy	24s. 0d. 20s. 0d.	Hollands (Schiedam)	20s. 0d. 20s. 0d.
Finest Old Champagne do.	20 0 32 0	Rum Shrub	10 0 13 4
Jamaica Rum	10 0 12 0	English Gin, various strengths	6s. 8 0 10 4
Wedderburn do., best marks	14 0	Best do.	10 0
Whisky, (Scotch and Irish) various strengths	12s. 10s. 18 0		

N. B. Also, imported in one dozen cases, containing two gallons, very superior Schiedam Hollands, at 60s. per dozen, which will be delivered in the original packages. Bottles and Cases included.  
 \* The attention of Innkeepers is requested to the article of Milk Punch, by which, with the addition of a small quantity of hot water, a tumbler of the finest Punch is produced, at a less price than by the usual tedious process.  
 Country residents visiting London, and others, are respectfully invited to inspect the different departments of this Establishment, which now ranks among the greatest curiosities of the metropolis.  
 \* \* Bottles charged 2s. per doz. ; Hampers or Cases, 1s.; Stone Bottles, 6d. per Gallon;—which will be allowed if returned.



FREEMASONS  
QUARTERLY ADVERTISER.



N<sup>o</sup> X.

JUNE 30, 1836.

FREEMASONRY.

**FESTIVAL IN AID OF THE CONTEMPLATED ASYLUM FOR AGED AND DECAYED FREEMASONS**, will take place at **BROTHER LOVEGROVE'S**, the West India Arms Tavern, Blackwall, on Friday the 22d of July.

It has been determined by the Board, that the presence of Gentlemen not of the Fraternity, will also be desirable.

The Board of Stewards entertain a lively hope, that the cause of the "Aged Mason" having excited a brotherly anxiety to provide a Sanctuary for the meritorious Craftsman, that they may be honoured by a numerous attendance of the Fraternity upon this interesting occasion; and they beg to state, that their endeavours to render this Summer Festival happy in its meeting, and prosperous in its result, is stimulated by the very general satisfaction which so many Masons have warmly expressed.

To such Friends as may not find it convenient to attend, it is respectfully intimated that Subscriptions and Donations will be thankfully received by the Bankers, Messrs. Prescott, Grote, Prescott, and Grote, Threadneedle Street; by the Treasurer, Dr. Crucefix, M. D., Lancaster Place; or by the Stewards.

BOARD OF STEWARDS.

Bro. Jos. C. Bell,	W. M. No. 108,	<i>Pres.</i>	25, Austin Friars
" John Bigg,	W. M.	109, <i>V. Pres.</i>	Llandillo Railway Company, Broad Street
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" J. P. Acklam,	W. M.	" 8,	138, Strand
" W. Sansum,	P. M.	" 22,	7, Upper East Smithfield
" R. Crucefix, M. D.,	P. M.	" 49,	7, Lancaster Place
" George Radley,	S. W.	" 44,	Bridge Street, Blackfriars
" T. Buckingham,	P. M.	" 54,	Stock Exchange
" M. O. Wray,	W. M.	" 72,	Holborn Hill
" Wm. Brooks,	P. M.	" 72,	George Street, Mansion House
" W. T. Smith,	J. D.	" 72,	Public Office, Southampton Buildings
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" D. Cullington,	Sec.	" 113,	Craven Street, Strand
" Wm. Bolus,	P. M.	" 227,	Skinner Street, Snow Hill
" Wm. Rule,	J. D.	" 227,	53, Britannia Terrace, City Road
" L. Chandler,	P. M.	" 229,	133, St. John Street
" S. B. Wilson,	S. D.	" 225,	13, Wakefield Street, Brunswick Square
" Z. Watkins,	W. M.	" 318,	Regent Street
" W. L. Wright,	S. D.	" 329,	39, Percy Street, Tottenham Court Road.

TICKETS 15s. EACH,

May be had of the Stewards, at the London Coffee House, Ludgate Street, and at the Tavern, Blackwall.

DINNER ON TABLE AT HALF PAST FOUR O'CLOCK PRECISELY.

FREEMASONRY.

**ROYAL FREEMASON'S SCHOOL FOR FEMALE CHILDREN.**—A Quarterly General Court of this Charity will be held at the School House, in Westminster Road, on Wednesday, the 13th July, 1836, at 12 o'clock precisely.

WM. FLETCHER HOPE, Sec.

The Repairs of the School House being completed, the support of the Fraternity in assisting to defray the expenses, is most earnestly solicited.

Subscriptions and Donations from the Brethren are most earnestly solicited in aid of this Charity.

FREEMASONRY.

**ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION**, for Clothing, Educating, and Apprenticing the Sons of Indigent and Deceased Freemasons. Established 1798. A Quarterly General Meeting of the Governors and Subscribers of this Institution will be held at Freemasons' Hall, on Monday, the 11th of July, 1836, at 7 o'clock in the evening, when Seven Children will be elected on the Institution. The ballot will commence at 7, and close at 9 o'clock precisely.

AUGUSTUS U. THISELTON, Sec.  
37, Goodge Street, Middlesex Hospital.

ROYAL ARCH MASONRY.

**COMPANION J. HARRIS** begs leave to state, that his New Designs, illustrative of the Royal Arch, on two boards for instruction in that degree, corresponding in size with his Tracing Boards, is now published and ready for delivery, price 7s. best coloured; 3s. plain; or with a set of Tracing Boards, together, 15s.; bound up in cases, from 18s. to 25s.

The Portrait of H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex, 1l. 1s. and 15s., or coloured and illuminated with gold, price 2 guineas. Also Tracing Boards for the Three Degrees, price 10s. to 18s., on sale as usual.

13, Belvoir Terrace, Vauxhall Bridge-rd.

FREEMASONRY.

**J. P. ACKLAM, MASONIC JEWEL** and Clothing Manufacturer, respectfully solicits the orders and patronage of the Craft. He has always ready on sale a collection of Jewels and Clothing, for Craft, Royal Arch Masonry, and Knight Templars, &c. As he is the real maker, and every article is manufactured on his premises, and under his personal inspection, the Fraternity may rely on being furnished in precise conformity with the authorized Constitutions of the different Orders.—138, Strand, opposite Catharine Street.

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**JOHN CANHAM, SEN., DEALER** in Masonic Aprons, Sashes, Collars, Ribbons, Jewels, Books, &c. &c. &c., No. 7, Bennett's Hill, Doctors' Commons, respectfully solicits the patronage of the Craft. Country orders punctually attended to.

J. C. has under his care some excellent Lodge Furniture, consisting of a Throne, Chairs, Pedestals, Candlesticks, Tracing-boards, &c., which are for disposal on very reasonable terms, either together or separately, and are well worthy the attention of Brethren who may be anxious to refurnish their Lodge.

N. B. The Brethren in Edinburgh and Dublin find this advertisement deserving their attention,

\* \* A cash remittance, or a reference for payment to a London house, is requested to accompany all orders from the country.

FREEMASONRY.

**BROTHER ROSENBERG'S** illuminated Masonic Chart may be had, price One Guinea, on application, by letter, to the Editor of the Freemasons' Quarterly Review, who will ensure its delivery; or a line may be addressed to the Publishers, Messrs. Sherwood & Co. 23, Paternoster-row; or Mr. Churchill, 16, Princes Street, Soho.

FREEMASONRY.

**BRO. W. POVEY, BOOKBINDER,** No 12, Fullwood's Rents, Holborn, respectfully solicits the patronage of the Fraternity in his line of business. Books neatly and elegantly bound, with every description of Masonic embellishments. W. Povey will feel obliged by a Twopenny Post Letter from any Gentleman who may have any orders, however small, which will meet immediate attention.

Portfolios, Music Cases, Albums, &c. &c.

FREEMASONRY.

**GERMAN & FRENCH LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE.**

**A FOREIGN GENTLEMAN, AND** Brother, who gives Instruction in the above, solicits the kind patronage of the British Fraternity. His abilities may be ascertained from his testimonials and references. The situation he held in his own country will sufficiently prove that he cannot but be thoroughly qualified to convey to his pupils the purest idiom, as well as every other requisite. On application, personal attendance will be given, if mutually convenient. Please to address to B. C., care of Messrs. Ridgway, Booksellers, Piccadilly.

FREEMASONRY.

**TWO HUNDRED POUNDS.—**

The Advertiser will cheerfully give the above sum to any person who shall procure for a Freemason a permanent situation in England or the Colonies; or any person who shall feel disposed to retire from a situation and will state the terms, emoluments, and nature of service and qualification, will be treated with perfect secrecy. Letters to be addressed to A. B., under cover to the Editor of the Freemasons' Quarterly Review, 23, Paternoster Row.

**CHESS MADE EASY, BY G. WALKER.**

Just published,

Dedicated to the Members of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge,

**CHESS MADE EASY;** or the Chess Player's First Book: being a New Introduction to the Rudiments of that Scientific and Popular Game; written exclusively for Beginners. By GEORGE WALKER, Teacher of Chess. With Numerous Diagrams, 3s. 6d.

This work is intended by the Author to form an Introduction to his "Treatise on Chess." It is strictly adapted to serve as a first book to persons who know nothing whatever of the Game; and the Publishers are warranted in its recommendation, by the numerous encomiums so liberally bestowed upon Mr. Walker's "New Treatise on Chess." Sherwood, and Co., Paternoster Row.

**HATS. THE KING'S LETTERS PATENT** have been granted to the undersigned, for important improvements in the manufacture of Hats, whereby the weight of Beaver Waterproof Hats is reduced one-half, and the price of the best quality to **TWENTY-ONE SHILLINGS.**

Franks and Co. Sole Patentees and Manufacturers, 140, Regent Street; 62, Redcross Street; 1, Finsbury Square.

**PATENT LEVER WATCHES,** with silver double-bottom cases, 6*l.* 6*s.*; with silver hunting cases, 16*s.* 6*d.* This celebrated construction (the most accurate on which a watch can be made) is now offered, with the latest improvements, i. e. the detached escapement, jewelled in four holes, capped, hand to mark the seconds, hard enamel dial, and maintaining power to continue going while winding up, at the above price. Vertical Silver Watches two guineas each. A variety of upwards of a hundred second-hand watches, some of them jewelled, all with movements that can be warranted, to be sold for two guineas each.

T. COX SAVORY, Working Goldsmith, Silversmith, and Watchmaker, 47, Cornhill, London.—N.B. Second-hand Watches purchased in exchange.

**SIGHT RESTORED, Nervous Head-ache Cured, and Cholera Prevented.**—Under the Patronage of his Majesty and the Lords of the Admiralty.—Dr. Abernethy used it, and by that gentleman it was termed the Faculty's Friend, and Nurse's Vade Mecum. Dr. Andrews also recommends its use as a preventive. Mr. A. Macintyre, aged 65, No. 3, Silver-street, Golden-square, cured of gutta serena. Mr. P. Saunderson, No. 10, Harper-street, Leeds, cured of Cataract. Mr. H. Pluckwell, Tottenham House, Tottenham, Middlesex, cured of Ophthalmia. Miss S. Englefield, Park-street, Windsor, cured of Nervous Head-ache. Original testimonials from medical gentlemen and families of the first respectability, proving the above, may be seen at No. 21, King street, Long Acre, the high patronage GRIMSTONE'S EYE-SNUFF has attained is a testimonial beyond suspicion. This delightful herbaceous compound is the most wholesome Snuff taken, and is highly recommended for its benign influence on all who use it.

This delightful compound of highly aromatic herbs is sold in canisters, at 1*s.* 3*d.*, 2*s.* 4*d.*, and 8*s.* each, or loose at 6*d.* per ounce. Letters, post paid, with cash orders on London Agents, to Mr. Grimstone, No. 39, Broad-street, Bloomsbury.

**ARTER.—BROTHER FELL** begs to inform his Friends and the Public, that he continues to receive Sherry Wine of the first quality, which he will exchange for any goods suited for a foreign market, in quantities from 15*l.* to 1000*l.*

26, Friday Street, Cheapside.

**PATENT BOILER, FURNACES, STOVES, &c.**—CHANTER and Co. announce to the Public and to Manufacturers, that they have obtained Patents for the following most important Inventions, which have been submitted to the rigid examination of the most scientific and operative men of the present day, also under the directions of the Lords of Admiralty, certificates and reports from whom fully prove the great advantages to be derived from their adoption.

**A STEAM BOILER.**—This Boiler occupies less than half the usual space of a common Waggon Boiler to produce the same power, exposing an immense surface of the water to the action of the fire. It is easy to cleanse in every part, from the simplicity of its construction, it effects a great saving in weight; is free from danger by explosion, and peculiarly adapted to Steam Boats and Locomotive Engines, as well as for all purposes where Steam is required.

Three distinct Patents for Smoke-consuming Furnaces, one of which is particularly applicable to the above described Boiler, and for Steam Engine Boilers of every description, the other to Brewers' Coppers, Stills, and all manufacturing purposes, Green and Hot-houses, Public Buildings, &c. &c. The saving of fuel from the use of these is from 20 to 50 per cent., as is proved by numerous testimonials to be seen at the Office.

The third Patent is more applicable to Locomotive and Tubular Boilers; it enables Coals to be used instead of Coke, without producing smoke, thereby increasing the Power, protecting the Tubes, and rendering them far more durable, and reducing the expense of fuel full *one-half.*

The Furnaces applied to Steam Boilers and manufacturing purposes are getting into very general use, and recommendations from Government, Noblemen, Gentlemen, and Manufacturers, who have them in use, may be inspected at the Office of CHANTER and Co., the Patentees.

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**GALL'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,** so highly recommended for removing **BILIOUS COMPLAINTS.**—The daily increasing demand for the above invaluable medicine is the surest proof of their general utility as a sovereign purgative medicine. The proprietors confidently recommend them for most diseases incidental to the human frame, whether natural or induced by irregular modes of living. Bile, Indigestion, Costiveness during pregnancy, Habitual Costiveness, Flatulency, Asthma, Gout, effects of intemperance, &c. &c. all yield to their sovereign power; their salutary effects have been fully authenticated by the experience of forty years.

They contain neither mercury or any deleterious drug, and may be taken by the most delicate constitution without restraint or confinement.—Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 2d. each.

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To prevent imposition, the public are requested to observe, these Medicines cannot be genuine unless the name of **BENJAMIN** and **ABRAHAM GALL** are engraved in the Government Stamp, by permission of his Majesty's Honourable Commissioners of stamp Duties, to counterfeit which is felony.

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45 30 - - -	6	0	0
46 39 - - -	9	4	9
49 44 - - -	12	2	2
52 42 - - -	12	7	1
52 45 - - -	13	13	11
56 48 - - -	16	16	9
57 44 - - -	15	3	7
59 47 - - -	17	13	1
60 50 - - -	19	16	1
66 52 - - -	24	18	1
72 50 - - -	26	1	5
72 28 - - -	10	18	1
84 53 - - -	36	0	0
90 51 - - -	37	16	1
96 24 - - -	13	7	6
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Merlin, Bath, Brighton, and every other description of Garden Wheel Chairs, much improved by G. Minter, with his self-acting reclining backs, so as to enable an invalid to lie at full length. Spinal Carriages, Portable Carriage Chairs, Water Beds, and every article for the comfort of the invalid.

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Under the Especial Patronage of His Most Gracious Majesty.

**WOODHOUSE'S** Etheral Essence of Jamaica GINGER has been patronized in the most flattering manner by His Most Gracious Majesty. It is particularly recommended to all cold, phlegmatic, weak, and nervous constitutions. It is certain in affording instant relief in cholera morbus, spasms, cramps, flatulence, languor, hysterics, heart burn, loss of appetite, sensation of fulness, pain and oppression after meals; also those pains of the stomach and bowels which arise from gouty flatulencies; digestion, however much impaired, is restored to its pristine state, by the use of this Essence for a short time; if taken in tea, coffee, ale, beer, porter, cider, or wine, it corrects their flatulent tendency. This Essence is most earnestly recommended to be kept by all families, particularly at this season of the year, on account of the frequent occurrence of spasms, cholics, pains in the stomach and bowels, occasioned by the sudden changes of the weather and partaking of fruit. To say more on its virtues would be superfluous, when 208 of the most eminent of the Faculty have given certificates of its many virtues and superiority over all others in the cases for which it is recommended. All the proprietor asks is a trial, when he has no doubt it will be appreciated. The undersigned are some few of the faculty that the Essence has been submitted to:—James Johnston, Physician Extraordinary to his Majesty; Arthur T. Holroyd, Physician to the Marylebone Dispensary; S. Ashwell, Physician Accoucher to Guy's Hospital; R. Rowley, M. D., Physician to the Aldersgate-street Dispensary; A. Middleton, M. D., Senior Physician to the Leamington General Hospital; Charles Loudon, M. D., Physician to the Leamington Bathing Institution; Jonathan Pereira, F.L.S. Lecturer on Materia Medica; George Pilcher, M. R. C. S. L., Lecturer on Anatomy; Frederick Salmon, 12, Old Broad-street, Consulting Surgeon to St. John's Hospital. F. Tyrrell, 17, New Bridge-street, Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital; J. H. Curtis, M.R.S. Aurist to his Majesty; C. Millard, Demonstrator of Anatomy at the School in Webb-street.

This Essence is prepared only by Decimus Woodhouse, Operative Chemist, 18, King William-street, New London-bridge; and sold by him, wholesale and retail, in bottles, 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 10s. 6d. and 21s. each: and may be had of all Medicine Venders.

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This preparation is a compound of two of the most valuable medicines in the vegetable kingdom. It combines the stomachic properties of the Ginger with the aromatic and bitter qualities of the Camomile Flowers. The Proprietor earnestly recommends this Essence to all those suffering as hereafter mentioned; all he asks is a fair trial, for he can assert, with the greatest confidence, that he never knew of its failure in any of the cases it is recommended for, excepting where it has been neglected to be properly persevered in, for indigestion, sensation of fulness, pain and oppression after meals, loss of appetite, whether arising from excess or want of tone and energy of the digestive organs; also for rheumatism, gout, spasms, cramps, hysterics, flatulence, in immoderate perspiration, nervous hypochondriacal and bilious affections, heartburn, languor, general debility, or a delicate state of health, whether the result of long illness, or constitutional weakness; it is certain in affording instant relief in the most violent sick headache. Forty drops of this Essence are equal to half a pint of Camomile tea.

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Gentlemen, *whose faces are tender after Shaving*, will find it allay the irritability and smarting pain, and render the Skin smooth and pleasant.

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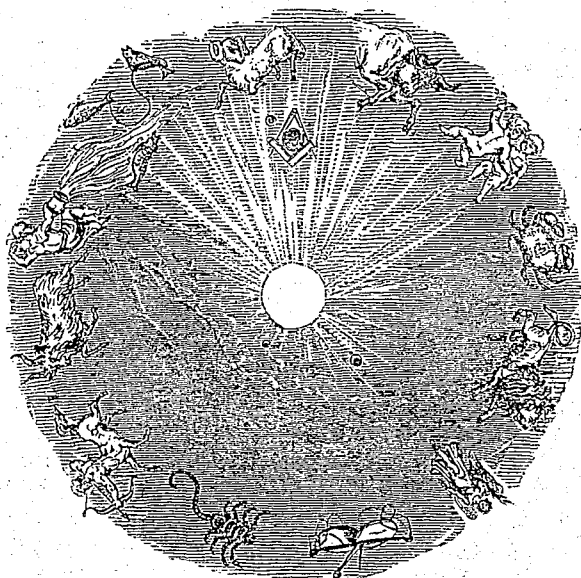
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FREEMASON'S  
QUARTERLY REVIEW.

No. XI.—SEPTEMBER 30, 1836.



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