

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1861.

“THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE” AND
“THE VOICE OF MASONRY.”

Not having received *The Voice of Masonry*, edited by Bro. Rob. Morris, for something like six months, we were not aware, until we were enabled to borrow a few numbers, that our respected Bro. Rob. had been taking us to task on the presumed ground that we were jealous of the great progress *The Voice* was making in this country, to the detriment of THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE—as though the *Kentucky Trumpeter* could injure this or any other established periodical. It is true that, from a private letter we received from Bro. Morris, we had been made acquainted with his dissatisfaction at our having published certain notices in THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE which he considered reflected upon himself, *The Voice*, and his agent, Bro. Elisha D. Cooke.

Now, the only notice we published relative to Bro. Morris himself was a laughable account of the Model Masonic Editor, which we extracted from the *American Freemasons Monthly Magazine*, edited by Bro. Brennan, a former partner of Bro. Morris, without being aware at the time that there had been commercial differences between them, and from which article we expunged the only passage which we thought reflected on the honour of Bro. Morris; and in so publishing the skit, we had no intention of giving any offence to our worshipful brother.

With regard to Bro. Cooke, it is true that we published more than one statement from American publications, and some English correspondents, to the effect that he had visited England on a Masonic commercial speculation; and we would ask what is the travelling agent for a newspaper and other works—be they Masonic or otherwise—but a commercial speculator; but certainly he has had one advantage over most such commercial speculators or travellers, if he like the word better,—that he has travelled with letters of introduction from a Grand Master; the editor of the various works to be sold, Bro. Rob. Morris, thus lending the strength of his position as G.M. of Kentucky, to promote his own and Bro. Cooke's commercial speculations.

Bro. Cooke has received such a reception in this country, in Ireland, and Scotland as has never before been accorded to any visitor from the United States or elsewhere, principally on the strength of Bro. Morris's letters of introduction, and on its being understood that he had been specially instructed to show us poor benighted Britishers the difference between the systems of Masonry as practised in England and America, and the superiority of the latter over the former; but of which, we believe, he has failed to convince any Mason knowing anything of the Order, with whom he has come in contact, notwithstanding that it must be acknowledged he has worked with great zeal and earnestness, the fault being in the system he proposed to illustrate, rather than in the illustrator; whilst of the higher degrees he knows

absolutely nothing, they having only been communicated to him for the purpose of this mission. In truth, all that Bro. Cooke has taught us is, that our American brethren—at least, that portion of them that follow the lead of Bro. Rob. Morris—are attempting to destroy that universality of the Order which is our proud boast, and make Masonry, what it should never be, sectarian.

On this point it will be recollected our respected Bro. Stephen Barton Wilson broke a lance with Bro. Cooke, at the Crystal Palace Lodge of Instruction, and how the latter explained that, in the presence of a Hebrew brother, or on the offering of a Hebrew candidate for initiation, the W.M. had the option of modifying or altering the ceremony, will not be easily forgotten. And on this point we have since received several letters from America, stating that the option does not exist.

As between Christians and Jews, Bro. Morris says:—“We have no preference or prejudice;” yet, what can be thought of the liberality of the writer of the following passage, which we quote from *The Voice* of Nov. 1, and which we give entire, lest we should be accused of misquoting:—

“We have always believed that, if our Jewish brethren would show more frankness and liberality in their Masonic dealings—we do not mean in the way of giving or paying money, but in their social intercourse with the members—they would have nothing to complain of in the conduct of the Christian brethren towards them. But how is it generally? Are they not too prone to take offence, to form themselves into cliques and parties, and to conceive that the other brethren are imposing upon them? We know there are noble exceptions to this. We ourselves could name a great many whose hearts are expanded to the largest measure; but such is the frequent complaint against them, and this leads to the difficulty—their exclusion—of which you complain. Let the amendment begin on your side, and we think the Masonic fraternity will not be slow to appreciate and reward it. For our part, we can honestly say we have no preference or prejudice in the matter.”

What may be the character of the Jewish brethren in Kentucky—where they are virtually contemned and spurned—we cannot profess to say; but the description will certainly not apply to those of England, they being as liberal-minded, as frank, and as candid in their relations with the Craft as any other section of the brethren.

But, to return to the subject with which we started. In *The Voice* of the 15th of September, under the head of “Notice to our Foreign Subscribers,” Bro. Morris says:

“When our zealous and intelligent associate, Bro. E. D. Cooke, commenced his labours in England, fifteen months since, it was with the kind and hearty God-speed of the editor of THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE and his associates.

“Had it not been for our contemporary's encouragement, we should have refused to open a list there at all. Latterly THE MAGAZINE, without any provocation on our part, has lent itself to undervaluing, and sometimes insulting remarks upon, *The Voice* and its representative. This is a violation of the compact; and, although we will not retaliate, yet we shall not cease our efforts now, even though they may be at the expense of THE MAGAZINE.”

We repeat “God speed” to the labours of all honourable and well-intended Masons; but if the ambassadors who visit us do not quite come up to the standard of their own appreciation, we shall ever feel at liberty to

tell them so, not as regards their personal position—for against that we have nothing to say—but as regards their Masonic pretensions, and the degree in which Masonry and commerce may be mixed together. We are glad to hear that our contemporary has secured 1100 subscribers in the United Kingdom; and if our circulation is not so large as that of *The Voice*, we must beg Bro. Morris to remember the difference between the number of Masons in England and the United States, between 6s. and 26s. per annum, and the cost of labour in London as compared with that in Louisville, Kentucky. In one part of the article, "The Model Editor," the publication of which appears to have given offence, we recollect it stated that the editor was in the habit of sending out agents to distant districts to canvass, and whilst the publication got all the subscribers so obtained, the agents spent all the money; and really we cannot understand that 1100 subscribers at 6s. per annum each, or £330 sterling, will leave any large margin of profit on a journey from Kentucky to England—a continual travel from place to place, and a residence of eighteen months in the United Kingdom. If it does, all we can say is, that our American brethren understand these things better than we do—albeit, our representatives, being no prophets in their native land, may not have been always treated with the same consideration as has been the lot of our Bro. Cooke.

Most cordially do we congratulate Bro. Cooke and Bro. Morris on the success of their enterprise; and notwithstanding the presumed jealousy of the Editors of *THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE*, the worst of our wishes towards them is, that they may retain and increase the whole of their 1100 British subscribers when our respected Bro. Cooke returns to America, and the excitement of the comparison between English and American Masonry no longer exists. In the meanwhile, should the M. W. G. M. of England ever become a Masonic publisher, we offer ourselves as his travelling agents; and should he furnish us with such credentials as will secure us a reception at the various Grand Lodges with which the Grand Lodge of England is in connection, we shall not object to being classed amongst Masonic commercial speculators—if even we can deny that to some extent we must be so regarded whilst we are connected with any Masonic publication, be it *THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE* or *The Voice of Masonry*—for the success or non-success of either will not alter the character of the venture.

THE DRUSES CLAIM SECRET RELATIONS WITH THE SCOTCH.—A still more extraordinary belief exists amongst the Druses of the mountain—namely, that there are many Akkals of their creed in the hills of Scotland, who, on account of the dominant religion are obliged to profess Christianity outwardly, but who, amongst themselves, are as pure Druses of the initiated class as any that exist in Lebanon. After learning that I was a Scotchman, Druses have often questioned me as to whether I was aware that members of their creed existed in that country. This tradition seems to have been handed down to the present generation from the days of the Crusaders, and to have got mixed up with the fact that the Templars existed formerly in certain parts of Europe; for certain ceremonies which the Syrian Druses say are practised by their Scottish brethren bear a close resemblance to those of the old Knights Tem-

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

BY DIAGORAS.

PART XII.

(Continued from p. 41.)

In every age religion has exerted a powerful influence on architecture, a complete history of which, as a science, is little else than a history of the progress of mankind in civilisation until the time when Christianity exercised its blessed and benign influence. We find that man bestowed his care on his temples, rather than on his domestic dwellings, as if to propitiate the object of his worship by offering a fit abode for Divine occupation. The form and general construction of the Temple was influenced not only by the state of art in the country, but also by the peculiar nature of the sacrifices offered therein, before the great truth became fully impressed upon the human mind that God "desireth not sacrifice, and delighteth not in burnt offering." The smoke of the heathen sacrifice rose high into the air from within the temples. The same open roof which admitted the light was also favourable to the peculiar forms of pagan worship. In the early ages of Christianity, when those who embraced its tenets were compelled, through dread of persecution, to keep their belief and their modes of worship as secret as possible, we find that religious assemblies were held in private houses, and even in public catacombs; but as soon as the storms of persecution began to abate, the early Christians sought for the possession of public buildings for the celebration of religious worship. It has been found that the Christians were in possession of buildings regularly used as churches before the time of Constantine, and that an edict was issued by that Emperor for repairing as well as rebuilding churches, thus proving that they were in existence at that period. The Christian worship did not require, like that of the heathens, extensive courts in which to perform their sacrifices; but, consisting as it chiefly did, of exhortation and prayer, a covered building of sufficient size to contain a large congregation was all that was necessary for their purpose. Such buildings were the *basilica*, or royal houses, courts, or apartments erected for the administration of justice. Constantine gave two basilicas, the Sessorian, and that in his palace of the Lateran, to be used as churches; and he afterwards built other churches after the same form. Seven churches were built or consecrated in Rome during the reign of Constantine, and when the seat of the empire was removed to Constantinople, that city was gradually adorned and elevated to a degree of magnificence almost equal to that of the ancient capital. It was enriched by Constantine with many beautiful edifices, among which were the Cathedral of Sancta Sophia, or *Holy Wisdom*, and a church dedicated to the Apostles. His mother, Helena, also erected several edifices for Christian worship, the most celebrated being the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, at Jerusalem, and a church at Bethlehem. Among the Latin churches the principal facade of the building was generally towards the *west*; while, in the primitive Greek churches, it is said to have been towards the *east*, that the priest, in performing the service, might have his face directed that way. The semi-circular recess at one end of the basilica had the name of *apsis*, which signifies an arch; this was the place intended for

the throne of the bishop. In front of the apsis was the sanctuary or chancel (so called from the *cancelli* or rails which separated it from the nave). This sanctuary contained the grand altar, and was separated from the rest of the building by a railing or lattice-work. The *ambones*, or pulpits, were placed one on each side of the central division of the nave, and in the centre was the *presbyterium*, a place like our present choir, appropriated to the deacons and singers. But the meetings of the early Christians were not always held in regular churches. They sometimes met in catacombs. The altars on which they performed their sacred rites were not unfrequently the tombs of some of their own community, who had undergone martyrdom for the sake of their faith; and as in process of time the remains of saints and martyrs came to be held in veneration, and to be considered to be endued with peculiar sanctity, the custom became prevalent of erecting churches over their tombs; and a rule was finally established never to consecrate an altar till the remains of some saint had been placed within or beneath it. Thus catacombs, which first afforded shelter to the early Christians, and a place for the performance of religious rites, and which afterwards became their burying places, were ever after visited and considered as holy places, and afforded models for similar erections in succeeding ages. The church of San Martino, at Rome, was built by Pope Symmachus, in the year 500, over a subterranean chapel, which still exists, and contains the bones, it is said, of Pope St. Sylvester. The Cathedral of Sancta Sophia, at Constantinople, after having been twice destroyed by fire, was rebuilt by Justinian, about the year of our Lord 532. It was completed in six years after laying the foundation-stone, and the work was carried on during that period under the daily personal inspection of the Emperor, who pleased himself with the idea that he had even exceeded the temple of our Master King Solomon, in the magnificence of this splendid edifice. To the Christian religion may be attributed the rescuing of the remains of ancient architecture from ruin, and the revival of genius, occasioned by the opportunities given to artists of employing their talents in the erection and decoration of buildings intended for Divine worship. It is very questionable whether Constantine could have found the necessary supply of materials for all the buildings raised at Rome during his reign had it not been for the employment of fragments of the heathen temples; and in the adaptation of these to his purposes; he must in some measure have followed the design of the temples from which they came. Thus, although some of the basilicæ of the heathens which had been erected at an early period might be equal in merit to the best works of the Augustan age, yet many defects are visible in the churches, owing, doubtless, to the injudicious mixture of ancient and modern materials in the building. In some instances the columns in these churches have been taken from other buildings and fitted to their places by cutting off from those which were too long, and mounting on pedestals those which were too short for their purpose, and this without reference to the disfiguring alteration thus made in the harmony and *tout ensemble* of the order. Amidst this capriciousness of style, and disregard of the principles of architecture, there was a love for that which might surprise and dazzle the beholder; and this feeling seemed to have been experienced by Justinian when he so perseveringly superintended the building of Sancta Sophia, according to the design furnished by Anthemius, his architect. The construction of this edifice has been very generally followed. The great ecclesiastical structures of Italy and the mosques of Mohammedans present a very similar appearance.

ANCIENT AND MODERN MASONRY.

The following beautiful remarks are extracted from the oration of the Grand Orator, R.W. Bro. Stephen A. Hurlbut, delivered at Springfield, Ill., October 3rd, 1860, upon the occasion of the installation of the Officers of the Grand Lodge:—

“When the fullness of time came, when from every quarter of the known world instructed skill and diligent labour were gathered around the throne of Solomon, when East and West and North and South became tributary to his will and obedient to his summons on the Hill of God, the Mount long since dedicated by the sublimest offering that Nature knows, uprose that wonderful creation of high art and devotional skill,—the first temple of stone within whose walls the Almighty deigned to dwell.

“Peace spread her azure wings beneath the sky of Jerusalem. Reduced under one single will, the fiery tribes of the desert planted their pennons in the sands. Infant commerce stretched her sails from the ports of Tyre and Sidon, and Ezion Geber, on the southern sea, opened its glad harbour for the bold craft that tempted the dangers of the Indian Ocean.

“Long caravans of patient camels pressed with unwavering feet the Syrian desert. Tadmoor in the wilderness, and many another old historic city, marked the wisdom and the power of the Hebrew monarch.

“From remotest corners of the then known world flocked to the court of the son of David, all that was highest, wisest, best, of the sons of men.

“Ethiopia and Egypt, Sheba and Arabia, and the very isles of the sea, rendered their tribute.

“The cedar forests that for centuries had waved in colossal grandeur upon the summits of Lebanon, by the aid of the willing Tyrians, were swept from the mountain's brow, to swell the triumph of the time. Quarries of rare stone, long unvisited, gave up their precious deposits to skill of man. Heavn, squared, and numbered in the quarries where they were raised, each massive block, august in its magnificent proportions, or glorious in its elaborate carving, moved on to swell the triumph and to become a component part in the grand whole which crowned the brow of Mount Moriah with glory and with beauty.

“Up sprung the wonderful edifice. No sound of axe or hammer, or any tool of iron, was heard, but the grand whole, solid in its foundation as the rock-ribbed hills themselves—perfect in its proportions as the divine work, with many a turret and pinnacle sheathed with beaten gold, reflected back to Heaven some portion of the glory that it gave, and became fit dwelling place for Him whose presence fills all space, but who chooses to dwell among the children of men.

“And when the cap-stone was brought home with shouting and praise, when the glory of the Lord descended and filled the whole house, when the king and all the people fell upon their faces before the exceeding brightness, and the very priests of the living God fled for their lives from before his visible presence. What Mason of the higher degrees does not know the profound significance of these great facts—the important lessons embedded in this history?

“With the completion of this august structure, and the traditional record of events which preceded, accompanied, and followed it, commences the dissemination of Masonry.

“From Palestine to Phœnicia, and thence by easy and natural stages to each several nation distinguished by its love for arts and sciences, the instructed eye of the well-taught Mason sees in dim traces that still survive the devouring tooth of time, the dim pathway of our Order.

“The great principles of association bind all its elements together.

“The need of help, and the readiness to bestow aid, the one as far spread as the human family, the other the child and creature of liberal education and trained humanity, were and are the springs and sources of the Masonic brotherhood, and the close alliance of the mystic tie, invented and enforced for the defence and support of the operative Mason, became at length the distinguishing beauty and the peculiar characteristic of the speculative.

"And thus down the rushing current of time, sometimes submerged and out of sight in the whirlpools that engulfed empires, and made nations their playthings, sometimes stamping its existence in the minsters and abbeys, cathedrals and palaces, which piety or luxury loved to erect, we traced the footprints of the successors of those who erected the pillars, one on the right and one on the left of the beautiful porch that yielded access to the Temple of God.

"Kilwinning and Melrose, York and Westminster, Strasbourg and Notre Dame, are memorials of our fathers in this great society, and are each canonised and made holy by all the gentle offices of kindness that distinguish and adorn the fraternity.

"These strong old days are gone. No longer now does the Free and Accepted Mason in very deed work out his apprenticeship, and hew out testimonials from the solid rock. No longer now does the Fellow Craft adjust with square, plumb, and level, the rough work of the apprentice. No longer does the Master or overseer of the work supervise the actual labour of his inferiors.

"But modern Masonry, abandoning all these grosser elements of toil, teaches all the great principles of religion and morality, of common brotherhood and universal charity, through the medium of these symbols and tokens of an elder time.

"Deep in the mystic vaults of her representative temple, she rehearses the lessons of bygone ages. From the very ground-floor which her acolyte presses his first step—on through the glorious porch, the Winding Stairs, the Middle Chamber, the unfinished Holy of Holies—every footprint of the initiate is on hallowed ground.

"The absolute and final belief in God, which admits him, is deepened and intensified as he goes on, and the life that is within the man is cultivated, educated, and fitly taught in lessons of never-dying import, until the immortality that has been enforced upon his soul by indelible impressions, becomes his actual and unquestionable belief.

"Along with this faith in God and hope in himself and mankind, Masonry teaches to her followers the largest charity for all—charity in that true and original sense, which means unselfish love—that affection of the soul which survives the wreck of matter and the crush of worlds, and is nearest akin to Deity.

"The system of words, signs, tokens, grips, and symbols, which were the protection and evidences of the operatives who travelled in foreign lands, remains—but etherealised and spiritualised into a higher meaning, a more effective union.

"Masonry is meant to be as universal as the world, its love all embracing, extending wherever the cry of suffering and of innocence goes up to Heaven.

"No miserable per centage of profit contains it; no petty calculation of life and health insurance bounds it. It combines the largest liberty of individual benevolence with the advantages of association—rendering strength to each and dwarfing neither.

"Fully combining in its own existence this great original system of teaching by symbols, and this other great element of enlightened and systematic charity, Masonry survives to-day, in all the magnificence of its superb proportions, glorious in its original beauty, enriched by the labours of twenty centuries, filled with the spoil of all nations and tongues, founded on the solid rock, course upon course of Solomonian Masonry, bearing aloft the glorious fabric, with doors inexorably closed against the base, the cowardly, and ever opening for the true and faithful; there stands the edifice of modern Masonry.

"What son of hers that has ever penetrated the sacred portal, and ranged along the mighty walks, but bids her God speed?

"Advance, then, fearlessly on thy mission of mercy—call in from all haunts of crime and of suffering the broken-hearted and the weeping children of the Great Father. Inaugurate again in this world of ours the reign of Love, and in the pathway which Religion opens before thee—press on, noble Order of our affections, and as the heaping harvest of good deeds crowns the progress, each humble, grateful heart of thy children shall say—ALEX, SO MOTE IT BE."

ARCHITECTURE AND ARCHÆOLOGY.

ON THE EXPEDIENCY OF FOUNDING A NEW ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF GENERAL SCULPTURE.

While painting has four or five independent exhibitions, and architecture, which once was fain to be content with a much begrudged corner of a room, by name her own, now has a large and convenient gallery to herself, Sculpture—poor Cinderella that she is!—is thrust by her more showy and to many more attractive sister into the cellars of the palace where painting, more favoured, holds her annual levees, and receives the first fresh devotions of her admirers, who, if they turn at all into the dreary and repelling apartments of the neglected sister, have, at best, but their second thoughts to give, and can, at best, but turn over-strained and weary eyes to an art which, depending on the nicest proportions, most correct knowledge and greatest possible exercise of taste, demands, almost more than any of the arts, the untaxed attention of the clearest minds to appreciate the less palpable and less evident beauties set before them. It always seems to me that the sculptor is necessarily the most self-denying of all artists; he seems to me to do more unappreciated work; the merest general effect is frequently all that is noticed by most observers, although every part has to be designed, modelled, and finished in the strictest accordance with the divinely designed and created original, or the educated enthusiastic and beauty and nature-loving mind of the artist, and the sharply critical mind of the competent and discerning few will not be satisfied.

It is a curious thing at first sight, but I think none the less true, that although many talk a good deal about the works of a few great sculptors, few persons seem really to care about them; scarcely any love to look at them again and again as they do a favourite picture; you rarely see a crowd round a work of Gibson, Calder, Marshal, or Bell, as you do up-stairs round Maclise, Millais, Frith, or Landseer; and I do not think this accounted for by the extra charm of the painter's resources, but, at least, in part, by two things.

1. The inconvenience and unnecessary competition, with painting arising from the circumstances of the only sculpture exhibition at present, which it will be at once seen it is my object to remedy by founding an additional exhibition.

2. A mode of practice, whether regulated by patronage or not, I know not, nor does it matter for my object—namely, the constant practice of sculptors, of embodying the most subtle thoughts and deep poetic feeling under the refined, and to the ordinary public scarcely discernible, differences of form and expression of a single figure, and that with mere beauty of feeling and form without sufficient definite aim and teaching.

This, although without explanation it may not be so readily seen, it is my object to remedy by making the proposed additional exhibition also a different exhibition.

To my mind at the present time sculpture is, in vitality and progress, behind both painting and architecture, not in excellence in a peculiar walk, but because of the narrowness of that walk. Painting has thrown off much of her conventionalities, architecture much of its measured proportions, regulation capitals, and its cry of precedent. But sculpture still clings to its heathen mythology, its sameness of subject, its single figure, and want of aim.

The enthusiastic rush of painters to nature herself, and also to her humbler forms, does not seem to have roused it. The change in architecture, great as it has been, does not seem to have affected it. Mere poetical, or classical subjects, are still all that occupy the great sculptors, while religious art is left to men that, with every respect and honour to them, can but be called superior architectural carvers; while I may be permitted to ask which branch of sculpture might be made the highest art. Is the one less noble than the other because it is to stand above the doorway of a church? Now, let me not be misunderstood; I do not expect, or wish that sculpture should confine herself to religious subjects; nay, I would wish to see her, at the same time that she aspires to excellence in that, the highest branch of art, and at the same time that some of her most gifted sons devote themselves to it, to see her more human than she is at

present; what I do wish is that she had more aim, more purpose, to teach good wherever she has the opportunity. Knowing full well that to teach she must interest at the same time, and that the public which passes with a hasty glance a figure which has cost months of labour, will turn to a group or bas-relief, with some story in it, with a curiosity and wish to find out its meaning, and if its meaning be both easily read and yet deep, the attention will be fixed, and yet the moral of the story treasured up, though it will be visited again and again, because the visitor has a secret thought that he has not yet fully mastered the all that was meant to be taught; so different parts of the lesson will be taught. Sculpture is to my mind at present too high and too low either to interest or to teach to its fullest power—aye, and a power great and beautiful. No human mind can know, not knowing the human heart, how great a power is trusted to man when gifts in art are given; it is a power that makes every professor of the art deeply responsible for his gift, and for the manner in which he uses it.

Is it nothing, my brother artists, whether you put into a form of almost indestructible marble or bronze a meaning and thoughts capable of ennobling or not the minds and thoughts of the many thousands who now look at it, pass on and to-morrow look again? Thousands who are now too young to understand it, will look on it and talk about it, when they are grey-headed, and when those limbs, once similar in roundness and beauty to those that you have modelled with so much care, refuse to do their accustomed work they will pass away, and children come again, grow old and die, and yet your statue will still raise its hands and teach; is it nothing to you, its designer, what it says? Shall it teach right, or shall it teach wrong, or shall it idly teach nothing? shall it teach consolation to the despairing, perseverance to the wavering? shall it pourtray frivolity or purity?

Shall it put before the aspiring mechanic, George Stephenson, the never tired, the always working? Shall the expression chosen be that most calculated for the classical effect and beauty of the statue, or for impressing the passers by and all who visit it with the peculiar character of the man, so as to sink into the hearts of those that need it? Shall the pedestal be merely beautiful, or merely massive, shall it contain nothing of his history, his struggles, his success, and that not merely because you know that such things belong to that statue, but to teach all that the associations of that man enable it to teach? Can you not make it say, like Charles Mackay's verse,

“Take courage you that wander here,
Lonely and sad, and be of cheer.
This man that had no aids to climb,
But his true heart and soul sublime,
Lives in the annals of his time?”

Oh, the art in its variety, its numberless applications, may teach and cry aloud at every turning in the streets. Nothing past is forbidden to it, nothing present may not be bent to it; future aspirations within certain limits are open to it; but, then, to do this, brother artists, you must “stoop to conquer;” stoop, did I say; hardly is it stooping to do what Donatello, Ghiberti, and Nicholo Pisano thought their proper work. Is it stooping to do what Michael Angelo did? Is it stooping to do work with the same beauty of finish, but a higher aim, for the church door or pulpit, for the fountain or the market cross, or the niche or panel of a public building, as that which you do for the library or the ball-room? And why must you do this? because if you do not you will ever continue to have the same limited field of labour, the same limited opportunity of doing good with your art. Oh! brother artist.

“Hast thou in lands supremely blest,
With thy refinements done thy best
To ease the ills thou canst not cure
To teach the wretched to endure,
And shower thy blessings on the poor?”

It may be doubtless said that patronage has the most to do with this; but if the aim of the art was higher and yet more universal and human in interest, patronage would grow, for a larger class would be interested in it. I believe it is generally admitted that the general public are now the best patrons of everything, whether of art, amusement, or

instruction; certainly municipalities, and boards, and associations, and subscription committees are not among the worst supporters of art of all kinds; well, then, first teach, by exhibitions, the great things to be done by the association of the arts and you will soon have the opportunity of teaching greater things by your works.

Now the lessons that I would teach by the proposed Annual Exhibition are—

1. The many opportunities that architecture constantly gives for the embodiment and incorporation of first-class sculpture.

2. That sculptors of the very highest rank should not think it beneath them to work on such associated sculpture.

3. That sculptors may learn much from the study of architecture and architectural carving, and may learn much that they now lack, to enable them to work in harmony and unison with architecture, by seeing architectural carving and their own figure sculpture placed side by side in the same room.

4. That architectural art-workmen and carvers should have extended opportunities of studying, and seeing the necessity of perfect figure sculpture, and have a goal more clearly shown to belong to their own art to strive to attain to.

5. That architects should see architectural carving and perfect sculpture combined, and therefore both wish to, and learn how best to make use of them in combination.

6. That the public should see the two combined, and wish to produce the utmost effects of the combination.

My proposition, therefore, is that there should be an Annual Exhibition of all Sculpture at the Gallery at Conduit-street; with, of course, the usual powers of selection and refusal, and that special invitation be given to—

1. All sculptors, viz., such as usually exhibit at the Royal Academy.

2. All professed architectural sculptors or carvers, and other ornamental carvers.

3. Architects to exhibit casts of sculpture or carving of all kinds executed, proposed, or about to be executed on the works of the year, or the works themselves if possible under circumstances where delay is necessary, and therefore the work can be spared.

I throw these few remarks to the public ear. More influential men may take them up. I trust they will: I am sure that nothing but good would be produced. It surely needs little more from me. It is not for me or any to prove to you how much progress is produced by showing annual progress—it is an established principle that few will deny that the founding of such an exhibition would conduce greatly to the twofold object that I have in view in proposing it: a wider field for sculptors, and the consequent increase of the glory of architecture, but let neither sculptor nor architect forget that the aim is still higher. We are deeply responsible, brother artists that read these columns, for our gifts which are given to us for the teaching of men.—*Correspondent of the Building News.*

THE TEMPERATE HOUSE, ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, KEW.

Few of our national establishments possess greater interest than that of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew, whether viewed with reference to the increasing intelligence of the age or the more liberal policy which has characterised the Government of the last quarter of a century, aided by a Sovereign whose constant care has been in all things to increase the welfare and happiness of her people.

It is doubtful whether the ordinary visitor be aware of the true nature of the institution, and of its importance and value to the State, beyond that of a place for the healthful recreation of the public.

A brief retrospective glance at the history of the gardens, and a reference to the annual reports of the director, Sir W. J. Hooker, under whose skilful and intelligent administration they have reached their present excellence, will prove that the gratification of the public is not all that is aimed at; but that science and commerce are largely benefited by this institution.

Kew Gardens originated in the middle of the seventeenth

century, with a private individual, Sir Henry Capel, whose love of botany led him not only to cultivate the choicest plants of his own country, but to import largely from abroad.

At the death of his widow, Kew House and grounds were leased in 1730 to Frederick Prince of Wales, and subsequently purchased by his son, George III.

Sir W. Chambers was employed by Prince Frederick to ornament the grounds by the erection of various architectural buildings, some of which yet remain.

Considerable additions were made to the grounds during the latter part of the reign of George III., under Mr. Aiton, who published a catalogue of the plants then in cultivation, under the title of *Hortus Kewensis*.

In the early part of the reign of her present Majesty, a commission was appointed to inquire into the condition of the gardens, which resulted in the management being transferred to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, who appointed the present director, Sir W. J. Hooker.

In 1841, the Botanic Gardens were transferred by the Royal Family to the public. They now contain seventy-five acres, and are separated, by a wire fence, from a larger district known as the Pleasure Grounds, containing 325 acres. The whole extent, therefore, enjoyed by the public, is not less than 400 acres.

In 1844, Mr. Decimus Burton was commissioned to design the Great Palm-house; and Mr. Nesfield, the well-known landscape gardener, in conjunction with him, prepared a plan for bringing into form these hitherto irregular and partially neglected grounds, which had grown by various additions, and were "without form, and void." Vistas and paths were laid down, whose lines connected existing buildings, and determined the position of future erections.

There are about 5½ miles of paths in the gardens and adjacent pleasure grounds, and a lake, 4½ acres in extent, is in course of formation, which will communicate with the Thames.

The public entrance on Kew-green, with its wrought-iron gates, was designed and arranged by Mr. D. Burton, in 1845.

The increasing interest felt by the public in these gardens is shown by the yearly returns of the numbers admitted, which have gradually increased from 9,174, in 1841, to 405,376 in 1858.

But the most interesting particulars remain to be given.

We find by the annual reports of the directors that "the chief objects of the Government in establishing and supporting the gardens are—

"1. As a place for the healthful recreation of the public, gratifying the national love of gardening, and affording popular information as to the appearance, names, uses, and native countries, &c., of an extensive series of useful and ornamental plants, from all parts of the world, together with their products, whether as food, drugs, dyes, timbers, textiles, or cabinet work.

"2. By encouraging horticulture and scientific botany; promoting the useful arts which depend on vegetable produce; supplying information to botanists, and aiding their publications; and imparting a knowledge of plants to travellers, merchants, and manufacturers; also by training plant collectors and gardeners for home, colonial, and foreign service.

"The peculiarities of the climate of England render it singularly favourable for the growth of trees and shrubs of temperate regions, from almost all parts of the globe.

"In pursuance of this object, an arboretum has been formed in a favourable situation, and already contains a classified collection of about 3,500 kinds of hardy trees and shrubs (including marked varieties).

"Such a collection could not fail to answer the *cui bono?* so often propounded, by showing the uses and applications of plants. It was commenced by the transference to this building of a considerable series of articles of this nature, which the director had been forming during the previous forty years in connection with his own private herbarium. Thanks to the contribution of friends, in a few years' time the ten apartments (two of them of considerable dimensions) were full. An additional structure of much more capacious accommodation was then required. This was commenced in 1835, finished early in 1856, and was to be seen but little vacant in 1858."

To render Kew Gardens a complete botanical establishment, a herbarium and library (without which the plants could not be correctly named), were long a desideratum. True, the very extensive library and herbarium belonging to the director were accommodated in a suitable building, the property of the Crown; and, by an arrangement between the Board of Works and himself, they were thrown open, with the needful attendance, to all men of science; and, in 1855, two collections of dried plants (*herbaria*) were added as gifts. They now form that portion of this department which belongs to the Crown. These, combined with the director's own (under the same roof, but in different apartments), unquestionably constitute the most extensive and practically useful herbarium and library ever formed. They cannot fail to be, and have, indeed, already proved, of inestimable service to all who are engaged in pursuits connected with botany and horticulture.

Men of science are continually taking up their residence at Kew, in order to avail themselves of these collections while preparing their several works.

An extensive and valuable collection of original botanical prints and drawings (30,000 drawings and numerous engravings), mostly presented by Sir W. J. Hooker, and many of them the works of his son, Dr. Hooker, during his extensive voyages and travels, are systematically arranged in seventy-five portfolios, and have proved of great service to persons studying the different families of plants.

In 1853 a building was erected opposite to the Palm-house, for the reception of the valuable collection of economic botany. About this time various greenhouses were erected for classified plants.

In the gardens, a highly interesting and valuable collection of living plants had been suffering for years from want of a proper building for their reception. The director, in his annual reports, had long been most urgent in his appeals for such a building; and, in his report of 1856, he said:—

"Above I have alluded to the hope of a new conservatory being speedily erected for the accommodation of those noble Chilean, Mexican, Australian, and Norfolk Island conifers, and the fine trees and large shrubs of temperate climates, for the possession of which the Royal Gardens of Kew have long been celebrated, but of which I must now speak almost in the past tense. Some of them have suffered beyond recovery within the last few years; others may yet be restored by the needful amount of space, light, and temperature being afforded.

"Many have completely overgrown the houses hitherto devoted to them; and the best of them have been decapitated to keep them under the roof of the old orangery which they now chiefly occupy."

"There are two nurseries, one especially for planting the Kew grounds, the other for supplying the metropolitan parks with ornamental trees and shrubs."

In 1847 an old building, formerly connected with the kitchen-garden, was converted into a museum. In the words of the director, "It promised to afford, for a time, the needful accommodation for a display of the various products of the vegetable kingdom; especially such as are in demand by the merchant and manufacturer, the timber-dealer, the cabinet-maker, the druggist, &c.; and to form, in short, the nucleus of a museum of economic as well as structural botany, which should contain all that was interesting or curious in vegetable organisation, and that could not be preserved nor generally exhibited in the living state.

He afterwards again urged the desirability of its erection.

In 1859, the Government granted the sum of £10,000 towards building this long-desiderated conservatory; and Mr. Decimus Burton was directed to prepare the designs. Tenders were obtained from several eminent builders: the lowest, that of Messrs. W. Cubitt and Co., was accepted; and, under it, that firm are now proceeding with the works.

The site is on the west side of the great avenue leading to the pagoda.

The building will stand on an earthen terrace about 4ft. high, approached by wide flights of steps at the sides and ends, and will consist of a centre connected with two wings by two smaller conservatories, octagonal on plan.

The internal dimensions of these respectively are as follows, viz. :—

The centre portion, 212ft. 6in. by 137ft. 6in. Each wing, 112ft. 6in. by 62ft. 6in. The intermediate octagons, 50ft. diameter.

The total length of the building will be 582ft., and its superficies, 48,392ft.—about 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres. The Palm-house, at Chatsworth, contains about 15,276; that at Kew, 24,200; and the conservatory at Syon, 7785 superficial feet.

The building will present an ornamental continuous façade, having wide glazed openings and stuccoed piers, on a stone plinth, 2ft. high.

The centre roof is 60ft. high, and is constructed of wrought-iron framed arched principals, springing at 36ft. 6in. above the floor, from cast-iron standards, 3ft. wide, which are bolted down to granite blocks, bedded in brick-work and concrete.

The standards are connected together, at the springing of the principals, by two sets of cast-iron longitudinal arched girders. A gallery-floor of rolled plate-iron forms a continuous bond at this level. A portion of each standard is continued 8ft. above the gallery-floor, to support the curb and rafters of the upper roof. These rafters are of wrought-iron, 52ft. in length, with feathering rolls on each side to receive the sliding lights. There are three tiers of iron purlins, secured to the principals and rafters, and wrought-iron diagonal wind-bracing riveted to the under side of the latter, and vertical bracing on the upper portion of the principals. The upper ridge is of rolled iron, and receives the ends of the rafters, and an ornamental ridging of cast-iron. A bold cast-iron cornice gutter conveys the water of the upper roofs to a hollow portion of the vertical standards, whence it is conducted through underground iron pipes or tanks, under the terrace.

The wings are 37ft. 9in. high in the centre, the roofs formed by wrought-iron arched ribs springing from cast-iron columns, which serve as rain-water pipes, as in centre house: cast-iron spandrils support rafters on which the lights traverse.

Straight instead of curvilinear rafts were necessarily adopted to allow of the roof being uncovered as much as possible during several months of the year.

A very ingenious apparatus for moving the sliding roof-sashes has been devised by the engineer of Messrs. Cubitt and Co., by means of which the three upper of the four tiers of lights covering the sides of the roof of centre house will be passed one over the other, and rest on the lowest tier.

The power employed is that of the wheel and endless screw, worked at the level of the gallery, and is such as will enable one man to cover or uncover each bay of 500ft. superficial area in about five minutes.

The vertical sashes throughout are to be hung on centres. Those on the ground-floor and gallery are to be opened and shut by hand, and the remainder, together with the lights of the lower roofs, by machinery.

Green-tinted glass is to be used, similar to that of the Palm-house: of this about 63,848 superficial feet will be required.

There are vaulted basement stories to receive the heating apparatus under the octagons, in which trees and plants which require most warmth are to be placed. The temperature of the other compartments will be only about 40° in winter.

The heating will be effected by hot water circulating in four cast-iron pipes placed under the filleted tables around the sides of the house throughout. The centre part will contain about 4,000 yards run of pipe, the wings 2,000 yards, and the octagons 700, or collectively about 7000 yards (3 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles).

It is proposed to have gravel paths and beds for plunging trees and plants throughout, except in the octagon buildings.

The tanks will contain upwards of 130,000 gallons collectively. The water will be drawn from these by means of pumps placed in convenient situations in the building.

It is the opinion of the directors that, when this building is completed, Key Gardens will be the most important and practically useful establishment of its kind in Europe.—*Builder.*

MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

PROVINCIAL GRAND SUPERINTENDANTS.

How is it that there are so few Prov. Grand Superintendants of Royal Arch Masonry, whilst there are so many Prov. G.M.'s of lodges? I think the following is worth making a note of:—

Provinces.	No. of Lodges.	Prov. G.M.'s.	R. A. Chapters.	Prov. G. Supts.
Bedfordshire.....	3	0	0	0
Berks and Bucks.....	7	1	1	0
Bristol.....	6	1	3	1
Cambridgeshire.....	3	1	2	1
Cheshire.....	26	1	14	0
Cornwall.....	13	1	2	0
Cumberland and Westmoreland ...	18	1	4	0
Derbyshire.....	10	1	2	0
Devonshire.....	25	1	13	1
Dorsetshire.....	9	1	4	0
Durham.....	15	1	7	1
Essex.....	10	1	5	1
Gloucestershire.....	8	1	2	1
Guernsey and Channel Islands.....	10	1	5	1
Hampshire.....	15	1	7	1
Herefordshire.....	3	1	1	0
Hertfordshire.....	5	1	1	1
Isle of Wight.....	5	1	2	0
Kent.....	18	1	6	1
Lancashire, East.....	47	1	35	1
Lancashire, West.....	20	1	17	1
Leicestershire.....	4	1	2	1
Lincolnshire.....	10	1	3	1
Middlesex.....	3	0	1	0
Monmouthshire.....	4	1	1	0
Norfolk.....	9	1	2	2
N. Wales and Salop.....	8	1	3	1
North Hants and Hunts.....	8	1	1	0
Northumberland.....	10	1	5	1
Nottinghamshire.....	5	1	1	1
Oxfordshire.....	4	1	1	1
Somersetshire.....	12	1	8	1
S. Wales, East.....	7	1	3	0
S. Wales, West.....	6	1	2	0
Staffordshire.....	17	1	6	2
Suffolk.....	11	1	4	0
Survey.....	6	1	3	1
Sussex.....	9	1	5	0
Warwickshire.....	10	1	6	0
Wilts.....	7	1	1	0
Worcestershire.....	8	1	3	1
York, N. and E. Ridings.....	16	1	7	1
York, West Riding.....	34	1	19	1
	509	41	210	25

That there are Prov. Grand Chapters there can be no doubt; the "Regulations for the Order of Royal Arch Masons" contains rules for their guidance, but who ever heard of a Prov. Grand Chapter being held?—ONE WHO ESTEEMS THE HOLY R.A. DEGREE.—[Consult p. 396 of our last volume, and you will there find a report of a meeting of the Prov. Grand Chapter of West Yorkshire.]

DR. DESAGULIERS.

On the 24th June, 1721, Bro. Desaguliers delivered in Grand Lodge "An Eloquent Oration about Masons and Masonry," which is stated to have been "printed and distributed plentifully, both in the metropolis and the provinces." Wanted, either by purchase or on loan, a copy of the said oration by the great-great-grandson of the author.—R. T. S., BERNE.

ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM.

What is the most recent English work on the Order of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem?—ESTO.—[*The History of the Holy, Military, Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem, or Knights Hospitallers, Knights Templars, Knights of Rhodes, Knights of Malta*, by John Knatchbull, Knight-Commander of the Order. 4 vols., 8vo Lond., 1852.]

RARE MASONIC BOOKS.

Are you aware that there is a library of rare Masonic books for sale at Brussels?—EX. EX.—[We are; our foreign bookseller sent us the catalogue, and we have given him instruction to secure certain works for us.]

THE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR AND THE JESUITS.

What authority is there for stating that the Jesuits were ever admitted into the ranks of the Knights Templar? If fresh statements of this kind are flung about recklessly, we should have chapter and verse offered us to know upon what authority they rest.—D. C.

MASONIC PERIODICAL.

Some time since a question was asked as to the names of Masonic foreign periodicals; allow me to add one, the title only of which I have met with, viz:—*The Ancient Landmark*, published at Michigan, United States.—L.A.S.

FAST MASTER'S CHAMPAGNE.

We hear a good deal of the privileges of P.M.s. Is champagne at an installation one of them?—S.D.—[S.D. is, we presume, the initials for a sad dog, and our correspondent is evidently of a bad breed to ask such a question. If he is a P.M. he must know from his own experience; and if he is not—what is it to him? Let him wait until he is.]

THE LAMB-SKIN.

Must an apron be always made of lamb-skin?—GEORGE H. . . s. [It should be, but there are many skins so nearly resembling it that none but good judges can tell the difference.]

NOTES ON LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

In *The Diary and Correspondence of Charles Abbot, Lord Colchester, Speaker of the House of Commons, 1802-1817*, just published, "the gentlemen of the press" are designated as "blackguard news-writers."

The Rev. John Wortabet, Missionary of the United Presbyterian Church, Aleppo, in his recent work, *Religion in the East, or Sketches, Historical and Doctrinal, of all the Religious Denominations of Syria*, says:—"The Druses believe in the existence of one eternal and supreme Being. The attributes of God, which they evidently borrow from the Koran, and in expressing which they even assume its language, are the same as the Mohammedans in general hold. *Unity*, in its most significant sense, is the prominent idea attached to the Deity in both creeds, but in the sacred books of the Druses it is made so exclusive that every other attribute seems to be lost in God's oneness. Their worship of God consists chiefly in a thorough apprehension of this idea; and the highest degree of perfection in religion is a mystical absorption of the thinking and feeling powers of man in the unity of the Godhead. Hence they call their religion Unitarianism, and its followers Unitarians."

Of the Drusian secret, Mr. Wortabet writes:—

"Like every secret association, they have a general sign by which they recognise each other. That which they have heretofore adopted is, that the one party ask the other whether the farmers in his country sow the seed of the mysobalanus. The proper answer is that they sow it in the hearts of believers. To ensure recognition, other questions are then asked about the ministers, their names, titles, and offices. These being properly answered, the stranger is admitted to the privileges of the fraternity. It was, we believe, the celebrated traveller Burkhardt that was once asked about the seed. He did not know the object of the question, and he relates the incident with much *naïveté*. The Rev. Dr. Eli Smith was once asked the same question, while travelling in the Hauran, and though he knew the proper answer, he very wisely, and to the great peace of his mind, evaded it. They were evidently supposed to be foreign Druses, who had outwardly adopted Christianity, as they themselves had Mohammedanism."

Mr. John Bell is to deliver a lecture, entitled "The Four Sisters, or some Notes on the Relationship of the Fine Arts," on Wednesday, February 6th, at the Architectural Museum, South Kensington.

Lord Brougham's new work on *The British Constitution: its History, Structure, and Working*, has the following keen remarks on the general blunders of legislation:—"There is no country in which the government has established a department for superintending the preparation of new enactments, with due regard in each case to the former laws upon the same subject-matter, to the general principles of sound legislation, and to that which the people of every State have an unquestionable right to demand of the superior power, the clear, unequivocal, and consistent expression of its will. Inconsistent, even contradictory, provisions are made in the same law; different language is used in the same sense, and the same language in different senses; references are made to other enactments as hereinbefore contained, when none such appear; commands, or prohibitions, or declarations, are given forth which are capable of various constructions; repetitions and tautologies are used, which both bewilder the reader and give rise to serious doubts of the law-giver's meaning; the reasons in the preamble sometimes go beyond, and sometimes fall short of, the enactments; the title frequently ill-expresses the subject-matter of the law; much is left to

private individual legislators, unconnected with the government, and wholly irresponsible; one man alters another's plan without intending it, by adding or taking away some portion of it, without due attention to the rest; one branch of the Legislature adds or changes what the other has done, without intending it, or meaning to change it, leaves it untouched; in short, nothing can possibly be considered more inadequately performed than this function of the Government, and yet it is among the most important of its functions, the most imperative of its duties, being neither more nor less than letting the people know what rights are bestowed on them by their rulers, and what obligations imposed."

The *Stockton Gazette and Middlesbro' Times* of last Saturday, in noticing the frozen state of the river Tees, and the great number of people who were skating upon it the Sunday previous, says:—"The ice, unlike that of the previous week, was in splendid condition for skating and sliding; and, from the Staiths to Blue House Point—above a mile in length—there was a magnificent and clear run, of which the skaters fully availed themselves. It was exceedingly pretty to see hundreds going along this course at full speed, and all in one direction." And it adds:—"There was a large sprinkling of the fair sex present, many of whom ventured upon the long slides; and, of course, their presence lent still more beauty to the scene. Altogether there could not be less than 4,000 people on the ice, and large numbers lined the banks. We are glad to say no serious accident occurred, and that everything went off peaceably and pleasantly. The scene in its *tout ensemble* was quite picturesque, and will doubtless form one more pleasant reminiscence in the lives of those who were present; amongst whom we were delighted to see our venerable friend, the author of the *Pleasures of Home*, taking such a prominent part in the exhilarating sport. He seemed to have thrown off as it were by magic his seventy winters, and took his turn upon the slide with all the vigour and energy of youth. Long may the old poet be spared amongst us, for such genial souls as him help to make the journey of life light." Mr. Henry Heavisides, the poet here alluded to, was born at Darlington in the year 1791, and has been a resident of Stockton-on-Tees for the greater portion of his life. It was there that, in 1837, he published the first edition of his *Pleasures of Home, and other Poems*, which has recently reached a third edition; it is not long since we noticed the publication of a new volume by him, entitled *The Minstrelsy of Britain*; and we see by the newspapers that he was entertaining the members of a neighbouring Mechanics' Institute only the other day with a lecture "On Courtship!" Several literary men have thought well of Mr. Heavisides's writings; and, as a man, we are happy to know that he is beloved by thousands of people in Cleveland and South Durham: we, therefore, fully join in the hearty good wishes towards the Stockton Laureate which Bro. Jordison has so well expressed.

A jailor at Bristol has been improving the treadmill—"that admirably just invention," as Bro. Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton sarcastically terms it—"by which a strong man suffers no fatigue, and a weak one loses his health for life." The prisoners, at every step they take, call up to view a letter or a word, and are thus taught to read as they work. Such is Mr. Gardiner's grand discovery. The best thing to do both with the crank and treadmill is to consign them to the museums of the counties or boroughs at whose expense they were purchased, to be kept as relics of our blundering in the art or science of turning to good use the labour of able-bodied convicts. The waste of labour in cranks and treadmills in this country is immense.

Mrs. Meredith, in her newly-published book, *Over the Straits: a Visit to Victoria*, relates the following snake story:—"A lady of my acquaintance once displayed greater presence of mind than I, with my impulsive, shuddering terror of the dangerous reptiles, could have supposed possible. She was lying awake one dark night, aroused, she believed, by a slight noise in her room, and felt something come softly on to the bed, and pass over her feet: it glided on, and pushed, gently and *coldly*, against her arm, which lay outside the clothes, across her breast. She then knew that the moving thing was a snake, and that to stir—was to die. With wonderful self-command, every nerve thrilling with horror, she lay perfectly still, whilst the reptile endeavoured again and again to nestle itself beneath her warm arm; failing to do this, it glided slowly on, over her shoulder and the pillow, and thence dropped on the floor. With one convulsive plunge, she gained the door and called for help; and, when lights came, a large black snake was found and

killed; but my courageous friend suffered in ill health for some time, from the fright of those few awful moments.

The Bury Co-operative Stores vote two and a half per cent., amounting to upwards of a hundred pounds annually, for books, maps, and newspapers, for their reading-room.

Mr. William Miles, in his recently-issued *General Remarks on Stables, and Examples of Stable Fittings*, is a warm advocate for loose boxes. "To see a goodly row of valuable horses," says he, "strung up by their heads to the wall, with their clothing arranged upon them with mathematical precision, whilst they themselves are unable to move, excepting from side to side, is but a sorry spectacle for a man who knows what a noble, generous, and social animal the horse is by nature,—rejoicing in company, and anxious to hear and see everything that passes on around and about him."

A memorial drinking-fountain has, we are glad to learn, been erected at Scarborough, not far from the parish church, in remembrance of our late Brother, Thomas Hinderwell, the historian of that borough, and founder of its museum. We are sorry, however, to hear that the principal part of the expense has been borne by family connections. Could not the important borough of Scarborough have afforded this useful and tasteful tribute to their historian's memory? What were the Craft about in that part of the country, that they could not do something in remembrance of an amiable brother? The entire cost of this elegant memorial fountain was only £65, and the family of the late gifted brother appear to have had to pay it all, or nearly so. This fact is a disgrace to Scarborough.

Mr. Urquhart, in his recent work, *The Lebanon: a History and a Diary*, thus describes the luxury of a Turkish bath:—"It was a long way to the bath, and we made a circuit, as the Hadji saw I had need of a barber; and, according to him, there was but one in the town; he insisted on my taking him with me. The bath was small, but comfortable and hot. Fatigued, and in the utmost want of it, with a fortnight of dead skin on me, often travelling in a country destitute not of baths only, but of every idea of, or convenience for, washing; I did enjoy this health-giving and strength-restoring luxury, as I do not think I ever did before. My interpreter had gone about from place to place to find a shelter; and now I was rather incommoded by his activity. The consul's dragoman first arrived with salutations, requesting I should go to him; an invitation which I accepted as of course. Then came a messenger from the governor; and, on his finding that I was going to the consul's, soon arrived a troop of cavashes, the embrocher, or master of the horse, and the governor's own horse for me to ride, as I must be tired, and the consulate was distant. The consequence was that the people of the bath, where I had entered unattended and in a coarse country costume, began to overwhelm me, and to multiply the hands engaged in pinching and cracking joints; so that they seemed literally to exemplify the French expression of putting themselves in four. After having my skin renewed, every muscle worked, every joint cracked, and then a fountain of lather opened upon me, and revelling in its soft white-foam, I emerged to a clean life again. The moments that succeeded a successful bath seem to condense years of life—years also seem taken off the score. I had no reason to regret the Hadji's resolution to bring the barber, and I fully subscribed to his commendation of him. The fourteen days' beard, which would have cost in our ordinary course excruciation, fell with the ease of a gentle pressure. I had intended to allow the head to remain unshaven, in preparation for my return to Europe, but this success encouraged me to one more shave; and, without this, I should not have known what it was to have the head shaved. After it had been gone over five or six times, I put my hands up and felt a large billiard ball in the place of a human pate."

The Professorship of the French language and Literature at University College, London, is now vacant, through the resignation of M. Merlet.

Somebody who has been making a book, bearing the title of *Hints and Helps for Every-day Emergencies*, gives the following very original piece of advice:—"When you observe a person coming towards you at a distance whom you wish to avoid, turn into the nearest shop at hand and ask some question, for the purpose of filling up the interval until the person in question has gone by. Upon which you may emerge from the shop, and pursue your way. The customary method of brushing close by a person, and gazing intently on vacancy, or looking on the other side of the way, is too transparent an artifice, and the best actor cannot conceal the consciousness he experiences on such occasions.—*Mem.* The advice here given may savour of duplicity, but there is, in truth, a class

of persons whom one is either compelled to avoid, or, on the other hand, to submit to annoyance, irritation, and considerable inconvenience, which their twaddle or impertinence occasions." No one can doubt its savouring of duplicity. Such low morality as the foregoing would sap the foundations of every state in which it became common. Why have persons guilty of "twaddle or impertinence" in one's list of acquaintance. Better to tell them at once that we regard our lives as too sacred to be frittered away with them, the writer we have quoted included, as from him no struggling soul is likely to obtain either useful "Hints or Helps."

The series of letters from Florence, which have recently appeared in the *Athenæum*, signed "Th. T.," are about to be published in a collected form, under the title of *Social Aspects of Revolution*, by Theodosia Trollope.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

THE MASONIC INCIDENT AT BATH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I am unable to discern clearly the motives by which Bro. Higginson was actuated in sending to you the communication which appears in your last number. If the worthy brother seeks to attain the dignity of martyrdom, I fear in this instance he will not succeed, seeing that I and Bro. Ashley distinctly informed him that no lodge having been duly summoned, none could be held. This little fact Bro. Higginson carefully conceals—as he does also the fact that he wrote both to myself and Bro. Ashley,—that he was determined to attend, and open the lodge in defiance of my commands to the contrary. If, on the other hand, the worthy P.M. adopted the pretext of a personal grievance to publish the documents relating to the question of dispute in the lodge, he should have included the circular herewith enclosed* which throws a little light on the subject. The "suppressio veri" is too palpable, and needs no comment.

I very much regret the differences which have arisen in the lodge, but I still more regret that a brother should have promulgated documents, in themselves constituting no data from which a just inference can be drawn, and which may lead to a long and angry correspondence from which mischief alone can result.

Bro. Higginson has been betrayed into a lamentable indiscretion in the course he has taken. In his answer to me he expressed his determination to come to Bath and usurp the functions of the W.M. at all hazards. Finding that I would not shrink from the position which I and the Past Masters of the lodge had assumed, Bro. Higginson seems to have lost his judgment and his temper at the same time.

I will only add that a lodge has since been regularly convened, and the W.M. elect will be duly and regularly installed.

I am, dear Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,

THOMAS WILTON, W.M. 48.

Bathwick Rectory, 22nd Jan., 1861.

* To the Members of the Royal Cumberland Lodge (No. 48).

BRETHREN,—As a member of No. 48, I beg to address to you a few words of soberness and truth. I would endeavour to calm the present excitement by pointing out as clearly as I can the consequences to which the present state of things must lead; and I beseech you to pause before you plunge the lodge into irretrievable ruin and disgrace. The W.M. is firmly persuaded that the lodge proposed to be held on Wednesday, the 16th instant, has not been legally convened; and in that opinion every brother acquainted in the smallest degree with Masonic law must concur. The protest is founded on the certainty, that to hold a lodge so convened would be a flagrant violation of the B. of C.; and, therefore, no alternative is left to the W.M. but to refuse to hold the lodge in question. This being the case, is it right, with the full knowledge of this fact

* The brother writing this circular is a P.M. well known by the brethren of the lodge.

before you, to incur all the penalties, and brave all the consequences, which the adoption of the Secretary's advice *must* involve?

"If the W.M., in the exercise of his official functions, do wrong—if he violate any Masonic law, either by an act of omission or commission—he renders himself liable to prosecution before the B. of G.P.; and it by no means follows that if the W.M. commit a Masonic misdemeanour, that the remedy is to be found in the Secretary committing a greater one by usurping the authority of the W.M., and inviting the lodge to a lawless and unconstitutional assembly. Again, brethren, the 'copy extracts' which the Secretary quotes from the unconfirmed minutes, written *after* the lodge of the 3rd instant was held, in justification of the rash and extraordinary course which he has thought fit to take, in nowise sanctions his assumption of the prerogative of the W.M. The question of adjournment was, as every brother ought to know, finally settled in Grand Lodge a few years ago, when that august body claimed the right to adjourn and meet again by virtue of the same summons. The question agitated the Fraternity throughout the empire, and Grand Lodge, on reviewing its declared right of adjournment, ultimately reversed its own decision, and it rests now as a settled axiom of Masonic law, that no such power does or can reside in any Masonic body. When, therefore, a lodge, whether the G.L. of England, or any private lodge under its jurisdiction, is *closed*, it cannot re-commence its duties without being duly summoned by the G.M., or W.M., as recognised by *The Book of Constitutions*.

"Admitting the extract to be correct, for argument's sake (although I do not in fact), it still needed the ordinary summons of the W.M. to give it legal effect, whereas, *no summons whatever has been issued*; and, therefore, any lodge which may be held under such circumstances, will be illegal in itself, and its proceedings equally of non-effect.

"I entreat you, brethren, not to be betrayed by passion and party feeling into a course which must be disastrous in its consequences to our dear old lodge, but let the present excitement subside, and the time may very shortly arrive when you can meet under more auspicious prospects; when each and every brother of the lodge may, instead of seeking a temporary triumph of his own individual wishes, endeavour, by forbearance and mutual kindness, to promote harmonious working in dear old 48.

"I am, Brethren, yours very fraternally,
"Bath, Jan. 14th, 1861. "MASTER MASON."

[A W.M., whoever he may be, far oversteps his duty when he takes upon himself to alter the night of installation as laid down in the bye-laws. If the lodge was not properly summoned, he is alone to blame for not seeing that his subordinate officers did their duty. The comparison with regard to adjournment laid down by a P.M. would not bear examination, excepting by the purest of casuists and special pleaders.—Ed. *F. M.*]

THE SEARCH FOR EMPLOYMENT.—Well I remember the uncertainty with which I set out, and the adventures of that day. One of the most disagreeable things a working man has sometimes to do is that of searching for employment. Many an industrious man plods this vast city with aching heart, in the endeavour to obtain the means of subsistence; happy if but the opportunity be afforded him of working out the sentence to "earn his bread by the sweat of his brow." But how often does he meet with a rebuff—almost unbearable—for daring to ask the question if his services be needed. Too frequently is the door shut in his face ere he can venture to make known his request; or he is looked at with a suspicion of being idle and worthless, and therefore has no business to be out of employment. There are some people who really seem to think that "work," in this vast commercial city, can always be had for the mere asking for it; yet how many are there who find it impossible to obtain it, and whose sufferings in consequence would, if they were but known, rouse the strongest feelings of commiseration. Employers of course have their cares, and perhaps an apparent harshness may sometimes result from losses which working men can barely appreciate. Still a little respect or something like attention to the unemployed applicant would often tend to alleviate that distress with which too many have to battle amid the fluctuations of this world of labour, and would engender a better feeling between master and man than sometimes prevails.—*Recollections of a Working Man, by J. Bate.*

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

MASONIC MEMS.

The annual festival of the Etonian Lodge of St. John (No. 252) will take place at the New Inn, Windsor, on Tuesday next. The brethren are summoned to meet at twelve o'clock.

METROPOLITAN.

LODGE OF EMULATION (No. 21).—The regular meeting of this lodge took place at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street, on Monday last. The business before the lodge was one initiation, a passing, and the installation of W.M. There was a very large assemblage of Present and Past Grand Officers, amongst whom may be mentioned Bros. T. H. Hall, Prov. G.M. for Cambridgeshire; W. H. White, P.G. Sec.; Llewellyn Evans, Pres. Colonial Board; Albert W. Woods, G.D. of Cers.; John Hervey, P.G.D.; Hopwood, P.G.D.; A. Leveau, P.G.S.B.; W. Jennings, P.G.D. of Cers.; S. B. Wilson, P.G.J.D.; and several others. The ceremony of installation was very perfectly performed by Bro. John Symonds, who installed the S.W., Bro. Clarke, as W.M. for the ensuing year and who was pleased to appoint Bro. Brackstone Baker his S.W., and the officers in rotation. The veteran Bro. W. H. White, P.G. Sec., proposed three gentlemen for initiation, and the lodge was closed. The brethren then adjourned to the banquet, which was served in Messrs. Staples's usual handsome style. Among the various toasts was that of "The Father of the Lodge, Bro. W. H. White," who, in the course of his reply, stated that on that day sixty years since he had been installed W.M. of that, his mother lodge, and he hoped to be spared some years to remain amongst them. At a later period of the evening the W. Bro. requested that his name might again be placed on the list of subscribing members. For some years he had been an honorary member, but he wished to be present more frequently than he had hitherto done, and thought that he should again like to be reckoned a full member of the Emulation Lodge. (Vehement cheers). The meeting was in every sense a most successful one, and the social qualities of hospitality and good fellowship were warmly and kindly carried out. It was a pleasing sight to witness the respect and tenderness with which every brother present treated the venerable Past Grand Secretary of England.

UNITED MARINERS' LODGE (No. 33).—The installation meeting of this lodge was held on Wednesday, Jan. 16, at Bro. Harris's, the Three Tuns Tavern, Southwark. Bro. Jegells, W.M., having opened the lodge, he resigned the chair to Bro. Gibbs, the Installing Master, who in a most able and impressive manner proceeded to install Bro. Johns, the W.M. elect, into the chair. The W.M. next proceeded to invest his officers as follows:—Bro. J. W. Harris, S.W.; Bro. Joseph Dyer, J.W.; Bro. Baines, sen., Treasurer; Bro. Richard Baines, Secretary; Bro. Geo. Dyer, S.D.; Bro. Pickering, J.D.; Bro. Rowe, I.G.; Bro. Ablitt, Dir. Cers.; Bro. Marsden, Steward; and Bro. Young, Tyler.—Bro. Richard Baines proposed that the thanks of the lodge should be recorded in the minutes to Bro. Gibbs, P.M., for his courtesy on all occasions, and for the very able manner in which he had that evening discharged the duties of Installing Master. The W.M. seconded the motion, which was unanimously agreed to.—Bro. Gibbs, P.M., said he thanked Bro. Baines for having brought forward the motion, the W.M. for having seconded, and the brethren for their kindness in agreeing to the proposition; and if he had performed the duties of Installing Master to their satisfaction it afforded him great pleasure. The present was the fourth time he had installed their W.M. into the chair, and as long as he might be spared he would do all in his power to advance the interests of the lodge; and he should be most happy to install future Masters, if they would allow him the honour of so doing. The lodge was then closed, and the brethren adjourned for refreshment. After the removal of the cloth, the W.M. gave "The Queen," "The Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland," and "The Earl of Dalhousie," which were all duly honoured.—Bro. JEGGELS, P.M., said, it became his duty to propose "The Health of their W.M.," who had been elevated to that honourable office; and he felt convinced that they had now got a Master who would be able to attend to his duties, and carry out all their wishes and wants. He felt satisfied that they had got the right man in the right place; and in proposing his health, he hoped he might live long, to be respected, and when he died, to be regretted.—The W.M. in responding to the toast said, he rose with a great deal of pleasure to return thanks for the very kind manner in which Bro. Jegells had spoken of him as being the right man in the right place. It would be his duty, if it pleased the G.A.O.T.U. to come amongst them, to obey every sign and summons, and fully

to carry out his obligations; and he hoped the officers and brethren would discharge their duty as faithfully as he intended to perform his own. The office he had undertaken was not a light one, and it was not until that moment that he had felt the importance of the duties he would have to perform; still, they were incumbent on him, and it would be a high privilege for any man as a Mason to carry them out, and he hoped at the close of his year of office they would have reason to say that he had faithfully performed his duties. He concluded by wishing to each and all, health, happiness, and prosperity.—The W.M. said, he had great pleasure in proposing “The Health of the Past Masters of the Lodge,” Bros. Jegells, Taylor, Turner, Baines, Diplock, and Harris.—Bros. Jegells, Taylor, and others, briefly acknowledged the compliment.—The W.M. next gave “The Visiting Brethren,” for which Bro. the Rev. J. SILABOE, W.M. of the Yarborough Lodge, in responding, said, he felt very grateful for the very kind manner in which they had been received on that as on all former occasions, and felt assured that at the end of his year of office, the W.M. having ably discharged his duties, would add another unit of wisdom to those who sat on the right-hand side of the chair. The W.M. gave “The Treasurer and Secretary of the Lodge, Bro. Baines, and Bro. Richard Baines.”—Bro. BAINES, in replying to the toast, said, that having now been entrusted with the funds of the lodge for the last twenty years was a proof that he had given them satisfaction, which was a great pleasure to him, and as long as he continued to be their Treasurer, he hoped to merit their good opinion.—Bro. Richard BAINES said, for the fifteenth time he was honoured with the appointment of Hon. Secretary, and from the first it had been his object to enhance the interests of the United Mariners’ Lodge, which was truly a happy band. The number of P.M.s had greatly increased, but he was happy to say that they were not less intellectual, enlightened, and social, than when they were few. Having referred to the satisfactory financial position of the lodge, he thought that they might devote more attention to their charitable institutions, which would redound to the honour of Freemasonry, by endeavouring more fully to carry out those tenets and principles which they professed to practise. Many of their institutions demanded their fostering care; but in looking into THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE he was most gratified to find that there were no less than 81 Stewards for the festival of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution. His honoured father had pleaded for that institution, which was for the support of the aged, and worthy of their care. While, as regarded youth, they had the world before them, therefore, for the aged Masons they could not do too much.—The W.M. next gave “The Officers of the Lodge,” and hoped they would support him during his year of office, and be regular in their attendance.—Bro. HARRIS, S.W., said it would be the desire of the officers to exert themselves in the cause of Freemasonry by every means which might lie in their power. The Tyler’s toast was then given, and brought a truly harmonious meeting to a close.

PRUDENT BRETHREN LODGE (No. 169).—The annual meeting of this lodge was held on Tuesday last, when Bro. Hooper was installed as W.M. by Bro. Blackburn, P.M., assisted by Bros. Watson, Boyd, Kirby, Hart, and other P.M.s. The new Master appointed Bros. Graygoose as S.W.; Exall, J.W.; Parkiss, S.D.; Sharpe, J.D.; Blackburn, P.M., Sec. At the conclusion of the business, the brethren adjourned to an excellent banquet, and a pleasant evening was passed, assisted by the musical exertions of the Bros. Hart, Exall, Graygoose, Mortimore Davis, and Miss Hart, the daughter of Bro. Ed. Hart, the Organist to the lodge.

TEMPERANCE LODGE (No. 198).—The installation meeting of this lodge took place on Thursday, the 18th inst., at the Plough Tavern, Rotherhithe. Bro. Hollins, the W.M., presided; and, after the minutes of the preceding lodge were confirmed, Bro. Sinclair was raised to the third degree. Bro. M. Roach was installed W.M. for the ensuing year. Bro. Anslow most ably went through the ceremony of installation. The new W.M. appointed the following officers:—Bros. H. Newlan, S.W.; G. Brown, J.W.; S. White, Treas.; J. Tibbles, Sec.; W. Searle, S.D.; —Deveau, J.D.; J. Searle, I.G.; and H. Holt, Tyler. The W.M. then proceeded to initiate Mr. Nicholas Wingfield into Masonry, which ceremony was performed most satisfactorily. The brethren afterwards adjourned to an excellent banquet, provided by Bro. Holman. Above thirty brethren were present, including the following visitors:—Bros. Anslow, Moore, Turnbull, Warters, and Stahv. Some excellent songs were sung by the newly-initiated and other brothers, and the brethren separated, highly satisfied.

LODGE OF FELICITY (No. 66).—In a recent number we noticed the death of Bro. S. Staples, P.M., and a member of this lodge for thirty-four years. In THE MAGAZINE for June, 1857, we recorded the testimony borne to Bro. Staples’ services as Treasurer to the lodge for twenty-five years, in a present from the members of an elegant silver claret jug, which bore an inscription alike creditable to the lodge, and honourable to its esteemed Treasurer. At the regular meeting held in November, it was resolved unanimously that a vote

of condolence be presented to the widow of the late Bro. Staples, the senior member and Past Master, as also Treasurer of the lodge, to convey to her the heartfelt regret individually and collectively felt by the lodge, and of the irreparable loss it had sustained in the death of her late husband, who served the office of Treasurer for twenty-nine years with fidelity, punctuality, and zeal; and, as a Mason, was a faithful advocate and unflinching supporter of the principles of the Order. He was universally esteemed and beloved by all the members, who looked up to him with brotherly love and attachment. May his spirit have been received into the mansions of bliss in the realms above by that bright morning star, whose rising brings peace and salvation to the faithful and obedient of the human race. This resolution was written on vellum, signed by the W.M. and Secretary, and presented to the bereaved lady, who, desirous that her late husband’s memory should be preserved by his brethren, presented to the lodge a favourite goblet of Bro. Staples’, on which are engraved several Masonic emblems. She also presented to Bro. Watkins, the esteemed Sec., a set of the *Freemasons’ Quarterly Review and Magazine*, elegantly bound.—At the meeting held on Monday, Jan. 21, at the London Tavern, Bro. David Ullman, W.M., Bro. Meyersteen was raised to the third degree. By an unanimous vote, the sum of £10 out of the charitable funds of the lodge was ordered to be given to the Lord Mayor in aid of the distressed poor. After the transaction of routine business, the lodge was closed, and the brethren adjourned to the banquet. The W.M. presided, and in course of the evening in giving the toast of the “D.G.M. and rest of the Grand Officers,” referred especially to Bro. Finch, G.W., the Grand Steward for the present year, a brother who by his attention and correct discharge of the duties of his office, was well fitted for the higher honours which would no doubt ere long be conferred upon him.—Bro. Finch having acknowledged the toast, Bro. Morris, after a few remarks on the courtesy and general kindness of demeanour that distinguished the W.M., asked the brethren to dedicate a bumper to “The Health of the Presiding Officers of the Lodge.”—Bro. Ullman having briefly acknowledged the compliment, proposed “The P.M.s of the Lodge.” This was responded to by Bros. Kynaston Morris, and Graham.—The W.M. then, on the part of the lodge, gave a cordial greeting to “The Visitors,” Bro. Heal, of No. 167; Bro. Harle, of No. 444, at Frankfort; Bros. Scott, and How; and the latter acknowledged the toast.—The W.M. then said that it was his pleasing duty to congratulate the lodge on its having elected to the office of Treasurer, one of the most esteemed members of the lodge; and as the election of Bro. Graham was that evening confirmed, he asked the brethren for them to show their approval of the choice in a glass to the health of Bro. Graham.—Bro. Graham said that he could not but be proud of having so onerous an office cast upon him, and he hoped he should be found to be equal to his predecessor in care of the funds of the lodge. After a recognition of the services of the Secretary and the Officers, the very agreeable meeting was closed.

DOMATIC LODGE (No. 206).—The monthly meeting of this lodge was held on Monday, Jan. 14, at Bro. Ireland’s, the Masonic Hall, Fetter-lane. Bro. George Moore, W.M., presided; Bro. Russen, S.W.; Bro. Wilson, J.W.; Bro. H. Thompson, S.D.; Bro. Osborne, J.D.; and Bro. Meekham, I.G. The lodge was opened at 4 o’clock, and Bro. Needham was raised to the sublime degree of M.M. Bros. Bryant, Manton, and Moss were passed to the degree of F.C. Mr. Joseph Cave, of the Marylebone Theatre, and Mr. Joseph Abbot, were initiated into the mysteries of ancient Freemasonry. Some other business of a routine character having been disposed of, the lodge was closed and the brethren adjourned for refreshment. After the cloth had been drawn, and the usual loyal and Masonic toasts disposed of, the W.M. gave “The Health of the Initiates,” for which Bro. Abbot returned thanks, expressing the great gratification he experienced in being admitted a member of their noble Order, and hoped by assiduity and attention to make himself efficient in its duties.—The W.M. next gave “Their Visiting Brethren,” for which Bro. Haylett, of No. 1082, responded. Bro. Smith, P.M., and Treasurer said he had a toast to propose—viz., “The Health of their W.M.,” and he must say that he thought the brethren should be pleased that they had such a master to preside over them, for following up the feeling of the day, he was a decided supporter of the early closing movement.—The W.M. very briefly returned thanks for the honour conferred upon him. The W.M. next gave “The Health of the Past Masters of the Domatic Lodge, Bros. Smith, Carpenter, Garrod, Elmes, and Marshall.”—Bro. Carpenter responded, and said that the Past Masters of the lodge would always be at their post to afford information; but he did not think their services would often be required.—Bro. Smith, P.M., replied on behalf of Bro. Haydon, P.M., who was absent, and trusted he would be well supported as their steward at the approaching Festival for the benefit of Aged Freemasons. Some other toasts were given, and the evening was passed in harmony.

ST. PAUL'S LODGE (No. 229).—The regular meeting of this lodge, held on Tuesday, 15th January, at the London Coffee House, Ludgate Hill, was fully attended. Bro. John Watson, P.M., presided. Bro. Robert Fowler, the W.M. elect, was presented, and duly installed. The W.M. then appointed and invested the following brethren as his officers:—Charles Harvey, S.W.; Thomas B. Hill, J.W.; R. H. Sparks, Sec.; Rev. J. G. Wood, Chaplain; J. B. Batten, S.D.; H. Renshaw, J.D.; Austen, I.G.; G. Smith, Tyler. Bro. W. Foster White, Treasurer elect, was unable to be present. The W.M. then initiated Mr. Charles Gentile into Masonry. Among the visitors were the following brethren:—John Udall, P.G.D.; Isidore Levison, G. Steward; F. Grosjean, P.G.S.; J. Ranking Stebbing, P. Prov. G. Sec., Hants; Henry Isaacs, Prov. G. Org., Herts; D. Marks, W.M., 223; Joseph Isaacs, P.M., 227; Spratt, P.M., 79; Cartwright, Beauchamp, Smith, C. How, &c. All business ended, they reassembled at the social board at 7 p.m. On the removal of the cloth, the W.M. called on the brethren to join him in the first toast in all societies, and never omitted among Masons, "The Health of Her Majesty." The W.M. then proposed "The Sovereign of the Order." He referred to the Earl of Zetland's long service, and noticed that even in troubled waters the Grand Master had been equal to conduct the vessel under his charge in safety.—The W.M., in giving the next toast of "Earl Dalhousie, and the rest of the Grand Officers," said, it was one always especially honoured in the St. Paul's Lodge, as it included two of its most esteemed members, Bros. Foster White and Chandler. On this evening they were favoured by the presence of two others, Bro. John Udall and Isidore Levison, well-known and esteemed for their Masonic attainments.—Bro. JOHN UDALL, P.G.D., rose with great pleasure to acknowledge the kindness and hospitality of the lodge, and in returning thanks for Lord Dalhousie, said that he had the honour of serving the office of G. Steward in the same year as his Lordship; and with regard to the D.G.M.'s fitness for his post, he said no one who attended Grand Lodge could fail to be struck with his ability. Bros. White and Chandler had done good suit and service, and well supported the high prestige of the lodge. In the W.M. they had a brother of great promise, and as an old Mason he could but say that he had never seen the ceremony of initiation better performed.—Bro. LEVISON also acknowledged the hospitality he had received, and observed that he had never seen the business, whether of installation or initiation, better gone through.—Bro. VEALE said, as senior P.M., the duty and pleasure of proposing their Master's health was committed to him. They felt proud in hearing such testimony of their W.M. from the visitors, inasmuch as he was a child of their own. In his conduct in the chair for the first time, he had surpassed all who had gone before him.—The M.W. said that he had ascended high mountains, and in mines penetrated into the bowels of the earth, had achieved many other trials, but never felt so much abashed as on that evening. He had been some eleven years in the Order, but had abstained till now going to the chair. He referred to his having been initiated by Bro. Golding Bird on the occasion of the visit of the Grand Master and several Grand Officers. He had passed through the various offices to perfect himself for the onerous duties of Master of the lodge, and it was his most earnest desire to keep up the prestige of St. Paul's Lodge.—"The Past Masters" was the next toast, to which Bro. Hawkins responded, and, following it, the W.M. said there was one duty never omitted in the lodge—to call the attention of the brethren, and especially a newly-admitted brother, to the cause of charity; and, although this was a general feature of the Order, yet each lodge had, or ought to have, a fund of its own.—Bro. WILSON, P.M., Treas. of the Benevolent Fund, likewise urged its claims, and the result of a collection was an amount of £6.—The W.M. again rose and said, in proposing "The Visitors," they were honoured by so many distinguished Masons that he felt some difficulty in naming one in particular in connection with the toast, and, therefore, selected a personal friend, Bro. Lobb.—Bro. LOBB acknowledged the compliment.—The W.M. said the next toast was to give a welcome to the initiate, whom, he trusted, was satisfied with the step he had that day taken.—Bro. GENTILE hoped that a few words would be accepted from him on the occasion. He was perfectly satisfied with all he had seen and heard, and most highly gratified at being so kindly received into so distinguished a lodge.—The W.M., in proposing "The Officers," said he was peculiarly favoured in having such good Masons to take office under him. The S.W. was equal to the duties of the Master's chair, and he had no doubt all would emulate his example.—Bro. HARVEY, S.W., said some of the senior officers were new to the duties of the lodge, but he was sure the W.M.'s conduct would stimulate everyone, and they would not be found wanting. Should the W.M., in trying their qualifications, witness any neglect, he hoped he would imitate the jury—find them guilty, and not recommend them to mercy.—Bro. BARRINGER, by permission of the W.M., rose for the purpose of asking the brethren to dedicate a glass in remembrance of some

who were absent; and, in a speech replete with wit and humour, combined with much good feeling, referred to the individuals—their highly-esteemed Treasurer and others; and, as there was one present who, no longer a member, had been a member many years ago—Bro. Bartholomew—he connected his name with the toast.—Bro. BARTHOLOMEW, in reply, referred to ill-health and distant residence, and said it was the hardest trial of his life when he felt compelled to send in his resignation. He noticed Bro. Chandler's absence through indisposition: and all must feel, when that worthy brother should be called away, a great light would be extinguished.—The W.M. said that among their numerous visitors was Bro. Stebbing, who had travelled many miles to attend the lodge, whom he felt bound to notice, inasmuch as he understood Bro. Stebbing took an active part in the institution, and was a member of the Board of General Purposes.—Bro. STEBBING said he had enjoyed their hospitality, and regretted he was unable to see all the work. He was a Mason of over a quarter of a century, and his connection with the institution was one of unalloyed happiness. He discoursed eloquently on the beauties of the ritual, and stated that its teachings tended to influence their conduct with one another; that no trifling differences ought ever to allow them to forget they were brothers. He observed, the institution that had existed for thousands of years, but for the glorious principle of charity so involved in it, would have become a mere beef-steak club, and fallen in a day.—The Tyler's toast concluded a most joyous meeting, to which the vocal abilities of Bros. Edney, Barringer, Charles How, and Isaacs, in no trifling degree added effect.

JORDAN LODGE (No. 237).—The installation meeting of this lodge was held on Friday, 18th of January, at the Freemasons' Tavern. The lodge was opened at 2.30, by Bro. T. W. J. Goldsborough, W.M., and Bros. C. B. Durham, T. Mayo, T. B. Brown, and F. H. Goldsborough were passed to the second degree; Bros. P. Robinson and J. Brooksbank raised to the third degree; and Mr. James Wadley initiated into Masonry. Bro. John Dyer, W.M. elect, being presented by Bro. Patten, P.M., was duly installed into the chair by his predecessor. The W.M. appointed and invested the following officers:—Bro. Charles Swan, S.W.; Bro. James Flood, J.W.; Bro. Edward Spooner, Sec.; Bro. B. J. Jeffery, S.D.; Bro. W. Hammond, J.D.; Bro. H. M. Arliss, Dir. of Cers.; Bro. Henry Carvill, I.G. Bro. Robert Watts was re-elected Treasurer. Bro. Morris Hart, of Lodge 218, was admitted a joining member. All business ended, the brethren adjourned to the banquet. Among the visitors were Bros. Wm. Wade, P.M., No. 103; R. B. Newsome, P.M. No. 112; J. Thorn, P.M. and Treas., No. 234; J. How, Prov. G.D.C. Herts; and H. Hersee, No. 281. The cloth having been removed, the W.M. proposed the toasts of "The Queen and the Craft," and "The M.W. Grand Master."—The W.M. said that in the health of Earl Dalhousie and the rest of the Grand Officers was included the Father of the lodge, their esteemed and worthy friend Bro. Patten, P.G.S.B., the most regular attendant of the lodge, and who, from the day of his initiation, had continued a member of the lodge. The merits of the worthy brother had been recognised by the Grand Master, and his influence with the Craft they had to acknowledge on many occasions.—Bro. PATTEN, in acknowledging the toast, said he was initiated on the installation night thirty-six years back, and he had never been absent from the meetings of the lodge, and always present at the opening. He referred to the large gap between himself and Bro. Spooner, next in seniority, various causes having drawn others away. He was happy in being allowed to be present, and to respond to the accustomed toast; and his most sincere prayer was that he might be allowed a few more years to receive their kind greetings.—Bro. GOLDSBOROUGH proposed "The Health of the W.M.," seeing what his past deeds had been, the brethren were justified in anticipating that the lodge would be well ruled during the succeeding year.—The W.M., after thanking the brethren for the kind way in which his name had been received, said the position he had attained was or ought to be the object of ambition of every Mason. With regard to his filling the chair to the satisfaction of the brethren, he could only say that, if punctual attendance and equal demeanour to all could give satisfaction, he thought he might assure them that at the close of his year of office he should be able to render a good account.—The W.M. next said that the lodge were at all times glad to receive visitors; and seeing several brethren well-known and of high standing in the Craft, he expressed the unanimous hope of the lodge that the welcome they had received would induce them again to visit the Jordan. He concluded by proposing "Bro. How and the Visitors," which Bro. How acknowledged.—The W.M. then gave "The Health of the newly-initiated Brother," to which Bro. Wadley briefly replied; and after expressing his satisfaction, said it would be his ambition at some future day, if spared, to fill the exalted post of Master. "The Past Masters" was the next toast, to which Bro. Goldsborough responded, and said the kind greetings of the brethren were a recompense for any services the Past Master rendered.—"The Health of the worthy Secretary of the Lodge" was

next proposed, and acknowledged by Bro. Spooner.—The W.M. said the Masonic charities were always well supported by the lodge. To those glorious institutions the Festivals produced last year over £60 00. With the toast he should connect the name of the Senior Warden, who at the next Festival for the Boys' School would represent the lodge as Steward.—Bro. SWAN explained to the younger brethren the principles that governed the institution, and to show their earnestness in the toast, and the cause connected with it, he hoped to receive contributions to his list from every member.—The W.M. then said it was his duty to acknowledge the services of the Master of Ceremonies, whose attention so much contributed to the comfort of everyone; and he only hoped that Bro. Arliss derived as much satisfaction in the performance of his duties as they did in receiving them.—Bro. Arliss having replied, the brethren soon after separated.

LODGE OF FRIENDSHIP (No. 248).—A meeting of this lodge was held at the Ship and Turtle Tavern, Leadenhall-street, on Thursday, the 10th of January. The lodge met at three o'clock; two gentlemen were balloted for, introduced, and admitted into Freemasonry. Bros. Rosser and Archer were passed to the third degree, the ceremony being performed by Bro. John Rumsey, P.M., the W.M. being absent from illness. These ceremonies finished, the W.M.'s chair was taken by Bro. D. S. Potts, P.M., when Bro. John Rumsey was presented as the W.M. elect, he having passed the chair some years ago, the ceremony of installation being performed by Bro. Potts in an impressive manner. The following brethren were appointed and invested as his officers:—Bros. W. Watson, S.W.; Ford, J.W.; Bramston, S.D.; Taylor, J.D.; Starns, I.G. A jewel having been voted to the W.M., Bro. William Rumsey, the Treas., was deputed to convey it to Bro. Stokes, with the sympathy of the brethren, and a sincere wish that he might speedily recover, and meet again with them, wearing the jewel for many years. Bro. W. Rumsey was invested as Treasurer for the seventeenth time. The brethren then adjourned to banquet. After the usual toasts, Bro. J. Archbell proposed "The Health of the W.M.," and stated that, having filled that high office before, the manner in which he had discharged his duty on the former occasion was a sufficient guarantee for the present; his acquirements as a good working Mason were well known.—Bro. John Rumsey, in returning thanks, said he felt the honour conferred upon him for the second time, and he would endeavour to reflect credit on the lodge, and prove himself worthy of the trust reposed in him.—"The Health of the newly-initiated Brethren" was then proposed by the W.M. Bro. Collyer, in returning thanks, expressed his gratification in being admitted amongst them. He was much pleased with his mysterious introduction, and assured the brethren they should never have cause to regret his initiation.—"The Health of the Visitors" was next proposed. The W.M. said amongst them was an old member of the lodge, who was well known for his Masonic working, as they had witnessed that day, namely,—Bro. Potts. He had been acquainted with him for nearly a quarter of a century, nineteen years of which he had been a Mason, and he hoped they might often have the pleasure of his company and assistance as well as that of the other visitors, among whom were Bros. E. Guest, M.D.; Bowles, P. Prov. D. and Bros. Wrangham, Bowly, Hervey, and others.—The visitors expressed themselves well pleased with their visit, and trusted the brethren would continue to exhibit the good feeling displayed on this occasion.—Other toasts followed and were responded to. The brethren separated after having spent a very happy evening. Among the P.M.'s present were Bro. Stuart Gibbons, Dr. Frampton, Archbell, Wiggins, Turner, Allen, and the good-natured Treasurer.

NEW CONCORD LODGE (No. 1115).—The monthly meeting of this lodge was held on Friday evening, Jan. 18, at the Rosemary Branch Tavern, Hoxton, and was as usual very numerous attended. Bro. Emmens, W.M., presided; Bro. Bertram, S.W., and Bro. Swinnock, J.W. The following visitors were present—Bros. Dixon, No. 201; Boyle, No. 78; Aubin, No. 281; Amos, No. 1044; Lexton, No. 12; B. Jones, No. 25; H. Thompson, No. 206. The lodge having been opened, Bros. Goddard, Soul, Baker, and Fowkes (the latter of the Crystal Palace Lodge), were most impressively raised to the sublime degree of M.M., Bro. Fell passed to the degree of F.C., and Messrs. Robert Marshall, Thomas Edwards, and Jas. Suter initiated into the mysteries of Ancient Freemasonry. Some routine business having been disposed of, the lodge was closed, and the brethren adjourned for refreshment. The cloth being drawn, the W.M., after the usual loyal toasts, gave "The Health of the Earl of Zetland, M.W. Grand Master of Masons," whom he described as a most amiable nobleman, and one who deserved their especial attention. The toast was drunk with all due honours, as was that of "The Earl of Dalhousie, and the rest of the Grand Officers."—The W.M. said, the next was a toast that he was sure they would all join in drinking cordially and with good feeling, it being the health of three gentlemen whom they had that night initiated into Freemasonry; and from the attention which

they had paid to the ceremony, he felt sanguine that they would prove most excellent members of the New Concord Lodge.—Bro. Marshall returned thanks.—The W.M. said the next toast was one also that he was sure they would receive with great pleasure on that as they did on every other occasion, and it must be highly gratifying to the brethren of the New Concord Lodge, that they were that night honoured by the presence of six or seven visitors. He hoped that they should have the pleasure of seeing them on other occasions.—Bro. LEXTON, in responding for the visitors, stated how deeply he was impressed with the value and importance of Freemasonry, and mentioned, in illustration of this, that on a previous evening he had been present at the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, when a paper was read by Bro. Stewart, who had travelled for upwards of 2000 miles in Central Australia. On one occasion, he stated that he was in great danger, being surrounded by a large body of natives, when an aged chieftain made the sign of a Freemason, which Bro. Stewart being able to reciprocate, the chieftain immediately recognised him, and he was safe from all danger. Such was an important fact, as showing the value of Freemasonry even in the centre of Australia, as it inculcated the true principles of brotherly love, and made them citizens of the world, which was the real spirit of Freemasonry.—Bro. JONES said, although he had not been to Australia, he had travelled over the whole of England and Wales, and had attended many lodges, but he had never seen the paraphernalia so complete and unique as in that Concord Lodge; and as its name was "Concord," he trusted they would ever all accord, so that there might be no discord. (A laugh.)—The W.M. said, he considered that the New Concord Lodge was very fortunate, as he seldom knew any other lodge to have two chaplains. Of their Bro. Laughlin he believed he might say that no man was ever more respected; and he regretted his absence that night, and he should now ask them to drink to "The Health of their other respected Chaplain, Bro. Shaboe, W.M. of the Yarborough Lodge." (Drunk with great cordiality.)—Bro. the Rev. J. SHABOE said the W.M. had done him the honour of bringing him as chaplain before the lodge, and he must congratulate his rev. brother Laughlin on being the W.M. of the Old Concord Lodge. He believed it to be something wonderful in Freemasonry for two chaplains of a lodge to be each installed W.M. of other lodges. His Bro. Laughlin was installed on the first day of the year, and he was installed on the third; and the pleasure of that evening was greatly enhanced by one of his parishioners being initiated in that lodge, whom he had known six years ago, and who had only recognised him by his voice in the pulpit. Now he (Bro. Shaboe) had been six years a Mason, and he could truly say he had never regretted it, for never had he met with a Mason who had acted either dishonestly or dishonourably. During the whole of his experience he had never met with one, and, therefore, in the words of the song they had heard that night, he would say, "Speak of a man as you find him,"—and he spoke of Freemasonry as he found it. Had he found anything in it that was objectionable he would not recognise himself as a Mason; but he was more delighted to meet in the world men who were Masons above all others. He hoped that when their brother initiates had been six years in Freemasonry they would be able to say the same. Bro. Shaboe said, their W.M. was so honoured in the Craft, that no words could add one iota to his praise; but there was one fact that he would mention, and that was, that the New Concord Lodge had only been established eight months, and yet they had admitted more brethren than any other lodge could have done, having initiated no less than thirty-five during that period. He believed that no more honest or more honourable man existed, and therefore it was with pleasure that he gave the toast, "Health, Wealth, and Prosperity to their W.M."—The W.M. thanked Bro. Shaboe for the courteous manner in which he had proposed his health, and the brethren for having so cordially responded to it. He had merely done his duty to the best of his ability, but he could not have discharged the duties of the lodge, had he not been so well supported by his officers, for he believed he was particularly blessed over many other lodges in having officers who were capable of supporting him; and he trusted the same goodwill would always attend him as he enjoyed at the present time. He had great pleasure in proposing "The officers of the New Concord Lodge."—Bro. SWINNOCK, J.W., returned thanks, and said it was the desire of the officers to attend regularly and discharge their duties to the best of their ability. The proceedings then terminated.

PROVINCIAL.

HAMPSHIRE.

SOUTHAMPTON.—*Southampton Lodge* (No. 555).—This lodge met at the Masonic Hall, on Thursday, Jan. 17th, Bro. George Lungleigh in the chair, when, after the initiation of Bro. Henry Aslatt, ably conducted by the W.M., Bro. Wm. Hickman, and P.G. Sec., was unanimously elected W.M. for the ensuing year, and Dr. Henry Clark, Treasurer.

LANCASHIRE (EAST).

FARNWORTH.—*Ellesmere Lodge* (No. 976).—On Thursday, the 27th of December, the members of Earl Ellesmere Lodge celebrated the Festival of St. John the Evangelist at the house of Bro. Wood, Bowling Green Inn, Farnworth. They met for the transaction of business at three p.m., when the installation of Bro. Cooke as W.M. was proceeded with according to ancient form. Bro. P.M. Peat, the First Master of the lodge, went through the ceremony in a most efficient manner, which reflected great credit upon himself, the brethren admiring the ability which he displayed. The W.M. then proceeded to appoint his officers as follows:—Bros. Matthew Bennett, S.W.; R. Warburton, J.W.; P. M. Barrow, S.D.; J. Longe, J.D.; R. Whittaker, I.G. After the confirmation of the minutes of the previous lodge meeting, and the transaction of other sundry business, the brethren retired from labour to refreshment, provided by Bro. Wood. The cloth being removed, the W.M., in a most graceful manner, gave the usual loyal and Masonic toasts, after which he called upon his S.W. to propose "The Past Masters of this Lodge," coupling with it the name of the immediate Past Master, Bro. Gee.—The S.W. rose and said, W. Sir, it is with pleasure I rise at your command to propose for the acceptance of the brethren the toast you have kindly committed to my care. Although I am overwhelmed with the thought of my inability to do justice to such an important toast as that committed to my keeping, nevertheless I feel bound to be in subjection to those who are placed in authority over me. This toast, Sir, naturally leads me to take a retrospective glance of the proceedings of this lodge, more especially, however, under the presidency of Bro. Gee. Although speech-making on an occasion like this may be by some said to be out of place, yet, perchance, it may be both pleasurable and profitable to look back upon the past; at least, we cannot be injured thereby. At this season of the year, the student on his return from college looks back with pleasure on the progress he has made in his studies, and pictures to himself a glorious future; the tradesman sits with anxiety, burning his midnight lamp to ascertain upon which side his ledger the balance is found; and I think that we, as members of this lodge, may, with equal propriety, look back upon the past. Our much, and deservedly much, respected P.M., Bro. Gee, may congratulate himself and his officers upon the peace and harmony which have existed among us under his mild yet firm and able superintendence. The brethren have felt a pleasure in attending to their duties, and, if the attendance has not been as punctual with regard to time as could have been desired by the Master and his officers, I am sure they will not attribute such lack of punctuality to any disrespect the brethren have to any of them. We ought to remember that we have passed through a year of unparalleled commercial prosperity. All branches of business have been full of life and energy. The whole world has been astir; and as the whole of our members are engaged in some commercial enterprise, we may justly infer that their business on some occasions has detained them. Others have suffered domestic bereavements. Under all the circumstances the attendance has been very good; I am fully persuaded such as would bear an honourable comparison with any other lodge in the province. We have initiated into the sublime mysteries of Freemasonry during the past year three brethren, who all promise fair to be an honour to the Craft. One has already accepted a most important office—that of Treasurer; and I am happy to inform you that I shall, as the retiring Treasurer, have the pleasure of handing over to him a very respectable balance. Bro. Whittaker has been initiated, and our W.M. has appointed him I.G.; and I believe the brethren generally are in a healthy position with respect to Masonry. There is, however, one event which has occurred among us which for a time cast a gloom and a sadness over all our minds. In looking around this festive board, I perceive there is one seat vacant—one brother absent. At our last St. John's Festival, Bro. Charles Hulme, admired by all—yea, warmly respected by all—occupied a seat among us, participated with us in the pleasures of the evening, full of that vigour and energy which is so characteristic of youth. The "King of Terrors" has aimed his fatal arrow at his heart, and he has gone to his long home—"To that bourne whence no traveller ere returned." In his case how strikingly verified is the language of Sacred Truth—"Man dieth, and wasteth away; yea, man giveth up the ghost, and where is he?" And again, "He dieth in his full strength, being wholly at ease, and quiet. His breasts are full of milk, and his bones are moistened with marrow." But I am not here, W.M., to deliver a funeral oration upon the occasion of our deceased brother, but we may learn some instructive lessons while lingering by the grave-side of departed worth. Have we not another subject to which we can turn upon this festive occasion, more pleasing, and quite as interesting? While we have had three initiations during the past year, have we not also had three of our brethren who have made themselves unspeakably happy by taking to themselves a wife—or rather, whose wives have made

them unspeakably happy by taking them for their husbands? And one of these is our immediate P.M. Bro. Gee, whose name is especially coupled with this toast. Ah! Sir, how sweet is the change. Those only who have made that change can have any adequate conception of the pleasure and joys of those who have changed a state of celibacy for that of conjugal bliss. Do you W. Sir, as a bachelor, ask me to describe it? (The W.M. replied, "Of course I do.")—The S.W. continued, you might as well ask me to paint and adorn the rose, to add to that which is infinite to complete that which is in itself perfect, or to illuminate the sun by the feeble glimmering twinkle of a farthing rushlight. Oh! how the mind lingers about the image of the wife of one's youth. Of her who first drew into one mighty and exquisite feeling all the sympathies of his heart. Of her who inspired him with all the liveliness and enjoyment of hope. Of her whose charms and smiles he considered far excelled the sweetness of the blue bell, the sweet briar, the daisy under his feet, or the rose and lily by which he unconsciously passed. I presume, W.M., you are likely soon to try the change, and I, therefore, resume my seat by proposing the toast I have read."—Bro. GEE responded in a most humorous and effective speech. He said, I am much obliged to our S.W., Bro. Bennett, for the kind manner in which he has introduced my name to the brethren. I am glad to hear that my year of office as W.M. has been so pleasing and beneficial to the members of this lodge. It has been a year of pleasure, and, I hope, of profit. Our attendance has been, I believe, more than an average of the lodges in this province. Should any of the members have been absent at the opening of the lodge, I have been the first to excuse and apologise for them, knowing that gentlemen engaged in commercial pursuits are frequently detained by their friends and customers, however anxious they are to get to the duties of their lodge. With regard to the glowing description given by the S.W., of the happiness of a married life over that of a single one, I can only say, for the satisfaction and encouragement of our W.M., that one-half has not been told. Before I sit down, I purpose proposing *his* good health, and express a hope that his year of office may be as pleasant and peaceable as was my year of office, and that he also may be as fortunate during this year as I was in the one last past, and be made unspeakably happy by taking unto himself a wife.—The W.M. responded, and said, brethren, the two preceding speakers have said so much, and in such glowing terms upon a subject which I assure you is at the present time so welcome to me, that I am totally unable to collect even a few scattered thoughts. At the best I make no pretensions to public speaking, but on this occasion I am sure you will not, cannot expect that I can say anything. I do assure you I hope to get married, and should rejoice to believe that it would take place during my year of office as the W.M. of this lodge; especially if I could believe it half as happy as our P.M. has depicted it. I am proud of the honour you have conferred upon me this day, and do hope that you may never have cause to regret your choice; and when the time comes for me to resign my trust to my successor, whoever that Bro. may be, I may hand over to him the lodge in as peaceable, healthy, and prosperous a state as I have received it from my predecessor. I can assure you, brethren, nothing shall be wanting on my part, and I have great confidence in the brethren who have kindly consented to take office under me, so that, if I fail in discharging my duties to your satisfaction, it will be for lack of ability, and not of will.—Several other toasts were given and responded to in a truly excellent manner, and the lodge closed in proper form about eleven o'clock, the brethren declaring they never spent a more pleasant and convivial evening since they had entered Freemasonry.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

LEICESTER.—*John of Gaunt Lodge* (No. 766).—This lodge assembled for its usual monthly meeting at the Freemasons' Hall on Thursday, the 17th instant, when the following brethren were present:—Capt. Brewin, W.M. (in the chair); Kelly, P.M. and D. Prov. G.M.; Kinton, P.M.; Capt. Bankart, P.M. and Treas.; Sheppard, S.W.; Johnson, J.W.; Davis, Sec.; Spencer, S.D.; Garner, J.D.; Bithrey, J.G. Visitors—B. Davies, Lodge of Joppa, London; G. F. Eggeston, No. 338, and W. Pettifor, P.M., C. Morris, P.M., and W. Jackson, No. 348. The lodge having been opened in the first degree, and the minutes of the former meeting read and confirmed, Bro. Barwell was called to the pedestal, and having satisfactorily replied to the interrogatories of the W.M., he was passed a Fellow Craft; the ceremony and lectures on the working tools and tracing board being performed by the W.M. in his usual efficient manner. Bro. Bithrey presided at the organ. The lodge having been resumed in the first degree, Bro. John Morley Maxsted, of the Harmonic Lodge (No. 313), Dndley, was proposed as a joining member. Three applications for relief were then taken into consideration; in one case a donation was at once handed to the applicant, and the other two were left in the hands of the W.M. and Treasurer to give such a sum in each case as they might think desirable. One of these was

a very interesting case, being that of a Mason's widow, eighty-five years of age, her husband a sous-lieutenant in the demi-Brigade of Infantry, and a native of Rouen, having been initiated at Ashby-de-la-Zouch in this country in the year 1810, in a lodge entitled, "Loge Française Des Vrais Amis de l'Ordre," worked at Ashby at the time by the French prisoners of war on parole, in the name and under the auspices of the Grand Orient of France, and under the immediate protection of his Lordship (le P.P., T. Ill. et T.R.) F. Lord Moira, acting as Grand Master of all the regular lodges of the kingdom of Great Britain. We hope to be able to give copies of two certificates issued by this lodge among our Notes and Queries in a future number.

NORFOLK.

NORWICH.—*Perseverance Lodge* (No. 258).—The installation of Bro. W. H. Stevens, the W.M. elect of this lodge, took place on Wednesday, Jan. 16, in the lodge-room at the Rampant Horse Hotel. The lodge was opened by Bro. E. Hyams, the retiring Master, at half-past five, and a candidate initiated by Bro. Stevens. The ceremony of installation was then commenced, and it was performed, in the presence of upwards of 40 brethren (including many visitors), by Bro. Hyams, in a manner which elicited not merely the approbation, but the admiration of those who witnessed it. Bro. Stevens invested the following brethren as his officers;—Bro. F. Colsey, S.W.; Bro. J. Darken, J.W.; Bro. J. Lafian Hanly, S.D.; Bro. R. Thoms, J.D.; Bro. Boyce, I.G. Bro. the Rev. S. Titlow, P. Prov. G.C., was also re-appointed Chaplain; Bro. Wicks, P.M., Director of Ceremonies (an office in which that brother has rendered an essential service to the lodge); Bro. Howes, P.M., as Treasurer; and Bro. Gidney, P.M., as Secretary. At nine o'clock, the brethren, to the number of 45, sat down to a banquet in honour of the late W.M., Bro. Emanuel Hyams, the custom of this lodge being to confer that honour, not in anticipation on the installed Master, but on the retiring Master, should he merit the distinction by diligence and attention in the discharge of his duties. On this occasion a gold P.M.'s jewel—as rich and costly as such an ornament could be, and of very tasteful design—was presented to Bro. Emanuel Hyams on the part of the brethren of No. 258 as a token of their high appreciation of the zeal and ability with which he had filled the chair, and his exertions in promoting the prosperity of the lodge, in which there have been thirteen initiations during the year.—Among the toasts was "The Health of the Provincial Grand Officers of Norfolk" (that of the new Prov. G.M., Brother B. Bond Cabbell, having been previously honoured), to which Bro. A. M. F. MORGAN, Prov. G.J.W., and late Master of the Social Lodge, responded, observing that he was sure, if Bro. Cabbell were permitted by the state of his health to visit his lodge more frequently, it would be highly gratifying to him, having the interests of Masonry so deeply at heart, to witness the progress which it was making in the province, and especially in this city, where there were now four lodges in excellent working order. Bro. Morgan took the opportunity of congratulating Bro. Stevens on his elevation by the brethren of No. 258 to the chair which had been so well and worthily filled by Bro. Hyams, and said that he was satisfied that the reputation of No. 258, which had always been celebrated for its excellent working, would not suffer in the hands of the new Master. As to the officers of Provincial Grand Lodge, if they were not very perfect in their duties, it was owing to their not being called together very frequently, but that did not depend on the Prov. G.M., but upon his age and the infirmities which it brought upon him. He (Bro. Morgan) sincerely hoped that their Prov. G.M. might be spared yet to give even a greater emphasis and impetus to Masonry in this province, and to realise those aspirations for the good of the Craft which all the brethren knew Bro. Bond Cabbell sincerely felt. (Applause.)—The toast of the evening, "The Health of Bro. Emanuel Hyams, P.M.," was proposed by Bro. J. DAWBARN, P.M., who eulogised the admirable manner in which the late Master had conducted the working of the lodge, and of which he had given a culminating proof in the style in which he had that evening installed his successor in the chair. He (Bro. Dawbarn) had seen installations both in this city and in other places, but he had never seen that beautiful ceremony so impressively performed as it had been by Bro. Hyams. The lodge was indebted to Bro. Hyams for a year of almost unexampled prosperity, and the brethren were highly sensible of the uniformly kind and paternal manner in which he had treated them all, and could not help admiring his dignified but conciliatory deportment in the chair, and his diligent attention to his duties, never having missed a single lodge night, or left to any other brother any portion of the work which devolved upon him. There had not been, during his year of office, the slightest unpleasant incident, but he had ruled his lodge with an affection and discretion which had won the regard of every brother, and cemented that feeling of harmony and fraternal love which ought always to subsist between the members of a Masonic lodge. Bro. Dawbarn then, amid loud applause, presented, in behalf of the brethren, the jewel

they had subscribed for as a testimonial to Bro. HYAMS, who returned his grateful thanks for the compliment, and assured the brethren that their handsome present would be a stimulus to him to discharge the duties of Past Master as diligently and as satisfactorily as he was glad to find they considered he had fulfilled those of the chair.—"The Health of Bro. W. H. Stevens, W.M.," was next proposed by Bro. Hyams, and cordially drunk. The brethren enjoyed a most agreeable evening, which, indeed, has been peculiarly the case this year at the Masonic *réunions* which have been held at the Norwich lodges—a fact which indicates the revival which has taken place in the spirit of Masonry in the city, and the harmony which pervades, not only the members of the lodges individually, but the lodges themselves in relation to each other—a sentiment which has been materially promoted by the visits of the brethren to each others' lodges, both for the sake of witnessing the working—which is a duty incumbent on the brethren—and for the pleasure of enjoying that social intercourse which is one of the great fruits of Masonry, and which can nowhere be more agreeably realised than at present among the Masons of Norwich. *Esto perpetua!*

SOUTH WALES.

SWANSEA.—*Indefatigable Lodge* (No. 288).—On Thursday, the 27th ult., being the Festival of St. John, a large gathering of the members of this lodge took place. The principal business of the evening was the installation of Bro. William Cox, P. Prov. G. Organist, as W.M. for the ensuing year. The ceremony was conducted, as usual, by Bro. F. D. Michael, P. Prov. Dir. Cers. in his wonted impressive manner. After having expressed to the lodge his acknowledgments for the honour conferred upon him, the W.M. proceeded with the appointment and investiture of his officers for the year, delivering to each an appropriate address, reminding them of their duties in their new positions. The brethren who fill the various offices are as follows:—John W. Hallam, S.W.; H. W. Williams, S.W.; Rev. John D. Davies, Chaplain; J. A. Richards, Secretary; W. Jones, S.D.; F. Terno, J.D.; I. Jacob, I.G.; Edward Fricker, Organist; Robt. Eaton and R. A. Essery, Stewards. Bro. Thomas Powell was unanimously re-elected Treasurer, this being the third year during which this brother has successfully presided over the finances of the lodge. Bro. John Probett was also unanimously re-elected I.G. On the motion of Bro. O. G. Williams, P. Prov. G.J.W., seconded by Bro. J. G. Hall, P. Prov. G.S.W., a vote of thanks was passed with acclamation to Bro. Edward J. Morris, Prov. G.J.D., for the ability and kind feeling he had displayed in conducting the affairs of the lodge during the past year.—In acknowledging the compliment, Bro. Morris attributed the successful, harmonious working of the lodge to the hearty support so freely accorded him by the brethren; and passing in review the noticeable events of the year—financial and administrative—alluded to the many claims for charitable purposes which had pressed upon the members, notwithstanding the frequent response to which the brethren had again cheerfully contributed towards the fund now raising, with a view to constitute their respected Prov. G.M. a Vice President of the Charities, and announced that the amount now ready to be handed to the Treasurer, subscribed by individual members of the lodge, was £15 15s. In conformity with usual custom, the brethren afterwards dined together at the Mackworth Arms Hotel, when about forty sat down to partake of the excellent fare provided by Bro. Viner. The W.M. presided. Among those present were Bros. Dr. Bird, D. Prov. G.M.; J. G. Hall, P. Prov. J.W.; O. G. Williams, P. Prov. G.J.W.; Edward J. Morris, Prov. G.J.D.; F. D. Michael, Prov. G. Dir. Cers.; Thos. Powell, P.M.; Wm. Edmond, John T. Jenkins, Jas. Richardson, J. Price, Arnold, Evans, &c. Among the visitors we noticed Bro. John Nelson, Past G.J.D. and P.M. No. 324, London; Rothschild, London; W. John, Bristol, and others. The proceedings passed off most pleasantly. The musical arrangements were conducted by the Organist, Bro. Edw. Fricker, who ably presided at the piano-forte. Bros. Williams, Rothschild, Bowen, Arnold, and others added much to the enjoyment by contributing some excellent singing. The brethren separated in good time, having spent a most agreeable evening.

ABERAVON.—*Afau Lodge* (No. 1135).—The consecration of this lodge took place on Thursday, the 10th inst., under the most favourable auspices. The ceremony was the occasion of bringing together a goodly number of the brethren of the province. The Prov. Grand Lodge was well represented by several of the Prov. Grand Officers, and many of the principal members of the Swansea, Neath, and Merthyr lodges, as well as representatives from the Llanelly and Llandilo lodges in the Western District, showed by their presence the interest they took in the proceedings. It was expected that the R.W. the Prov. G.M., Colonel C. K. Kemys-Tynte, would have been present; but the R.W. brother was unavoidably prevented. Among many whose names were most familiar, we noticed Bros. J. W. Russell, P. Prov. G.S.W.; W. Moggridge, P. Prov. G.S.W.; Jas. G. Hall, P. Prov. G.J.W.; Theodore Mansel Talbot, Prov. G.

Reg. and Prov. G.S.D., Oxfordshire, the W.M. elect; Edward J. Morris, Prov. G.J.D.; P. N. Rowland, Prov. G. Sup. Works; F. D. Michael, Prov. G. Dir. Cers.; William Cox, P. Prov. G. Organist; P. Donaldson, Prov. G. Steward; Dr. A. D. Wastfield, Prov. G. Organist; John Davies, Chaplain, No. 288; J. D. T. Llewellyn; William Edmond, William Gilbertson, W. Ll. Powell, Jas. Richardson, W. E. Chalinder, H. Ll. Prichard, J. Felton, R. F. Gillett, D. Jenkins, D. Longdon, W. Grainger, J. Kerr, J. Foley, D. Smith, T. A. Richards, T. J. Evans, Saunders, Collier, Jacob, McEvan, Jones, &c. The lodge-rooms at the Walnut Tree Hotel, where the future meetings of the brethren will take place, being inadequate to the requirements of the occasion, the lodge was held in the spacious National Schools, which the Vicar of the parish, the Rev. D. Evans, had kindly placed at the disposal of the Managing Committee for the use of the brethren. The arrangements were most complete in every particular, and gave the greatest satisfaction. The furniture, ornaments, and paraphernalia are neat and tasteful, and have been provided with much care and judgment by Bro. Spencer, of Great Queen-street, London. The authority to preside and consecrate the lodge was committed by the R.W. Prov. G.M. to Bro. Michael, Prov. G.D.C. and P. M. of No. 288, who accordingly took the chair, and opened the lodge at three p.m. in ancient form. The petition and warrant or charter of constitution from the Grand Lodge of England, were first read, and the brethren afterwards signified their approval of the W.M. and officers therein nominated and appointed. The solemn and impressive ceremonies of consecration and dedication were then proceeded with, conducted by the veteran Bro. Michael, assisted by Bro. John D. Davies, Chaplain, No. 288. At the conclusion of the ceremony, Bro. Michael delivered an address suitable to the occasion; after which Bro. Talbot was presented to the lodge in the usual manner by Bro. Edward J. Morris, Prov. G.J.D. and P.M., 288, and P. H. Rowland, Prov. G. Sup. Works, and P.M. No. 472. The ancient charges were then read by Bro. Chalinder, to which the W.M. elect having declared his adherence, he was regularly presented to a board of installed Past Masters, and having taken the obligation, was formally inducted to the chair. Having been proclaimed and saluted with the usual honours, the W.M. proceeded to invest his officers in the following order:—Bros. P. H. Rowland, P.M.; W. Ll. Powell, S.W. and Treasurer; Geo. Newman, J.W.; W. E. Chalinder, Secretary; R. F. Gillett, S.D.; D. Jenkins, J.D.; D. Longdon, I.G.; Geo. Barnes, Tyler; and John Jones, Steward. The W.M., after having gracefully expressed his acknowledgments for the cordial feeling manifested on his elevation to the chair, proposed a vote of thanks to Bro. J. D. Michael for the admirable manner in which he had gone through the ceremonies of consecration and installation, which was seconded by Bro. Powell, S.W., and carried with acclamation. A vote of thanks was also unanimously awarded to the Rev. D. Evans, Vicar of Aberavon, for his kindness in granting the use of the school-rooms for the occasion. The usual routine business being disposed of, the lodge was closed in solemn form, according to ancient custom. The brethren subsequently re-assembled in an adjoining apartment, where upwards of fifty sat down to partake of an excellent repast, excellently served by Bro. Jones, the host of the Walnut Tree. The chair was taken by Bro. Talbot, the W.M., the vice-chair being filled by Bro. W. Ll. Powell, S.W., and Jas. G. Hall, P. Prov. G.J.W., and P.M. No. 288, as J.W. After the removal of the cloth, the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given by the W.M., and heartily responded to by the brethren. In giving "The Health of the Prov. Grand Master," the W.M. expressed the regret which was generally felt at the absence of the R.W. brother, and alluding to the esteem and respect in which he was held in the province, cited it as the best proof that the office of Prov. G.M. was administered to the satisfaction of every brother in the district. The toast was received with much cordiality, and drunk with full honour. "The Health of the Prov. Grand Officers" was next given, the W.M. connecting the toast with the name of the oldest and most respected brother in the principality, Bro. Michael, who responded to the toast with much feeling.—Bro. MOGGRIDGE, P. Prov. G.S.W., then proposed, amid much applause, "The Health of the newly-installed Master, Bro. Theodore Mansel Talbot," and rapidly sketching the growth and progress of Masonry in South Wales, gave expression forcibly to the feelings of satisfaction generally entertained in the district, at the establishment of a new lodge and the appointment of Bro. Talbot as first Master. He bore pleasing testimony to the zeal and assiduity of Bro. Talbot as the most satisfactory evidence that, under his charge, the Afau Lodge would flourish and become one of the most important in the district. The toast was received with the greatest enthusiasm. In replying, the W.M. thanked the brethren warmly and earnestly for the support given him, and admitting his love for the cause, trusted that they would have no reason to regret his elevation to the chair of the lodge, a position he was much gratified to hold, the more so as he felt so assured of the good feeling of the brethren towards

him. The next toast was that of "The Indefatigable Lodge, No. 288, Swansea." The W.M. gracefully alluding to the assistance afforded by many of its members to the Afau Lodge, took occasion to refer to the pre-eminent position of this lodge in the principality.—Bro. WILLIAM COX, the W.M. replied to the toast in a humorous speech, placing the services of No. 288 at the disposition of her younger sister at all times.—The W.M. then proposed "The Cambrian Lodge, No. 472, Neath;" and in doing so referred to the fact, that it was to this lodge that the existence of the Afau Lodge was mainly attributable, the officers and members having signed the petition of recommendation, and on every occasion given cordial and brotherly assistance. The toast was warmly received and responded to by Bro. P. Donaldson, Prov. G.S. and W.M. elect.—In proposing "The Health of the recently initiated Members of the Afau Lodge," the W.M. took the opportunity of stating the pleasure it afforded him to see so many highly respectable persons willing and anxious to be admitted among the brethren, and associated the toast with the name of Bro. H. Ll. Pritchard, who responded to it with much feeling and earnestness.—Various other toasts followed, interspersed with some excellent singing, and the evening's proceedings were brought to a close about eleven o'clock, when the brethren separated, well pleased with their entertainment. Bro. Dr. A. Wastfield, Prov. G. Organist (*Mus. Doc.*), presided at the pianoforte with his usual ability, and also contributed to the harmony of the evening vocally, as did also several brethren of the Swansea and Neath Lodges—Bros. Richards, Foley, Rowland, and others. Too much praise cannot be given to the Committee of Management for the general perfection of the arrangements. Every attention was paid to the comfort of visiting brethren, and to the general convenience of all. The new lodge has thus well and pleasantly started on its mission—that of Brotherly Love, Relief, and Truth—and we heartily wish it every success.

YORKSHIRE (NORTH AND EAST).

MIDDLESBOROUGH-ON-TEES.—*North York Lodge* (No. 876).—The interesting ceremony of consecrating the elegant hall erected by and for the use of this lodge was impressively performed by George Marwood, Esq., D. Prov. G.M., on Thursday last, the 17th inst., the Rev. R. Bradley officiating as chaplain. The attendance of brethren from neighbouring lodges was numerous, including among others, the following Past and Present Masters:—George Marwood, J. H. Handysides, and Wm. Martin, Cleveland Lodge, 795; Stokesley, George Reade, Lion Lodge, Whitby (and first W.M. of the North York Lodge), Wm. Best and A. C. Knowles, Tees Lodge, 749, Stockton-on-Tees; James Groves, St. Helen's Lodge, 774, Hartlepool; and John Dobson, Industry Lodge, Gateshead (architect of the building). There was also a full muster of the Past Masters of the North York Lodge, viz.:—J. A. Manners (the retiring W.M.), J. P. Hornung, J. Richardson, Henry Thompson, John S. Peacock, T. Robinson, and F. Atkinson. At the conclusion of the ceremony, the W.M. Bro. Manners, in a few appropriate remarks, referred to the important services rendered to the North York Lodge during the past year by Bro. J. S. Peacock, and, in the name of the members, presented him with a complete set of Prov. G. Registrar's clothing, accompanied by an address beautifully written on vellum, and splendidly illuminated and embellished with Masonic designs. The address was read in an effective manner by Bro. F. Atkinson, P.M., and acknowledged in suitable terms by Bro. Peacock. The ceremony of installation of Bro. William Doughty was then proceeded with (the board of Masters consisting of seventeen members), and the following officers were invested with the badges of their office:—Bros. J. A. Manners, P.M.; M. G. Collingwood, S.W.; Jas. Ingram, jun., J.W.; Rev. R. Bradley, chaplain; Henry Thompson, P.M., Treasurer; Isaac Booth, Secretary; John Storey, S.D.; J. R. Wilkinson, J.D.; J. Richardson, P.M., Dir. Cers.; R. Coates, I.G.; R. Chambers, Tyler; Penny and Rayner, Stewards; Bro. E. D'Oyley Bailey, Tees Lodge, Stockton, presided at the organ during the ceremony of installation. The lodge being duly closed, the brethren adjourned to the Station Hotel, where an excellent banquet was provided by the worthy host, Bro. Charles Watson. Grace was said by Bro. the Rev. A. K. Macsorley, P.M., and, after the cloth was drawn, the following toasts were given, all with Masonic honours:—"The Queen and the Craft;" "The Earl of Zetland, M.W.G.M. of England, and G.M. of the Province;" "The Marquis of Dalhousie, R.W.D.G.M. of England;" "The R.W.D. Prov. G.M.," replied to by the R.W. Bro. George Marwood, who stated that he always had pleasure in working for a lodge where the members would work for themselves, and such an one was the North York Lodge; "The W.M. of the North York Lodge," proposed by the R.W.D. Prov. G.M., and responded to by Bro. William Doughty, W.M.; "The Visiting Brethren," responded to by Bro. J. H. Handyside, P.M., P.J. Prov. S.W., and W.M. of the Cleveland Lodge; "Prosperity to the North York Lodge," proposed by the R.W.D. Prov. G.M., and

responded to by Bro. J. Richardson (ex-Mayor), P.M. and Dir. Cers.; "The Immediate P.M., Bro. Manners," responded to by Bro. Manners, P.M.; "Bro. Richardson, the Father of the Lodge," responded to by Bro. J. Richardson, P.M.; "The W. Bro. William Martin, Prov. G.S.B., the Immediate P.M. of the Cleveland Lodge;" responded to by the W. Bro. Martin; "The Press, with the Health of Bro. George Markham Tweddell," proposed by the W. Bro. William Martin, P.M., Prov. G.S.B., and responded to by Bro. George Markham Tweddell, who urged upon the brethren the necessity of rendering better support to the Masonic press: he considered the loss which Bro. Warren had sustained with THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE was a disgrace to the Craft; "The V.W. Bro. Peacock," proposed by Bro. Handsides, P.J. Prov. S.W., and responded to by the V.W. Bro. John Shields Peacock, Prov. G.R. The evening was spent with that harmony which ever distinguishes true Masonry. Songs were sung by Bros. Marwood, Towns, and others, and the brethren separated at a reasonable hour. May other lodges follow the worthy example of the North York Lodge in providing for themselves a neat and commodious Masonic Hall.

HULL.—*Humber Lodge* (No. 65).—The annual meeting of this lodge (warrant dated 1756) was held on December 28th, St. John the Evangelist's Day, 1860, at Freemasons' Hall, Osborne-street. Bro. John Coatsworth, S.W., 1860, and who was elected W.M. at the last meeting, was duly installed in the chair by the V.W. Bro. J. Coltman Smith, P. Prov. G. Reg. The newly-installed Master then appointed his various officers, including Bros. J. Green, S.W.; G. Wilson, J.W.; the Rev. G. O. Brown, M.A., Chaplain, &c. P.M. Bro. Dr. Hay delivered an excellent charge, which was much approved by the brethren present. Votes of thanks were given to Bros. Smith and Hay. In the evening a sumptuous banquet was provided at Bro. Glover's, the London Hotel, when about fifty brethren, including eleven PastMasters and the W.M. of the Minerva, 311, were present. The cloth being drawn, Bro. Coatsworth, the W.M., proposed the usual loyal and Masonic toasts, including "The M.W.G.M. the Earl of Zetland," "The R.W.D.G.M. the Marquis of Dalhousie," "The S.G.W., Lord Londesborough," and "The R.W., Bro. George Marwood," both the latter being members of the Humber, 65, and which drew an able response on behalf of Bro. Marwood, from Bro. Dr. Bell, P.M.—Bro. R. GLOVER, P.M., then proposed "The W.M. and newly-appointed Officers," and congratulated Bro. Coatsworth, the W.M., on his attaining so high a position in Masonry in so short a period, within four years of his initiation, and hoped that other brethren would emulate the perseverance, expertness, and zeal of the present W.M., that Masonic honours might in like manner be conferred upon them.—The W.M., in responding, thanked the brethren for the confidence placed in him, and assured them that Masonry was to him a pleasant and improving study, and one which would amply repay the highest intellect and the most diligent investigation. The longer he continued in the Craft the more was he delighted with its beauties and moral tendencies. The deeper he searched, the more sublime and valuable the truths in that fountain of science; and though comparatively but a young Mason, yet hitherto he had found that which no other institution contained, the wisdom and philanthropy of the ancients embodied with the investigation and high culture of the moderns. Freemasonry had his best wishes and most hearty assistance, and during his year of office it should have his prompt attention and most energetic efforts. He assured the brethren that he and his officers would do their utmost to promote the well-being of the lodge, and thus prove that their confidence was not misplaced. He esteemed it a very great honour to preside over them and occupy the chair of so large and prosperous, wealthy and influential a lodge, congratulating the brethren on the unanimity and concord which prevailed amongst them, hoping to leave that chair to his successor with credit and honour to himself, and with satisfaction to the brethren, when his year of office expired.—P.M. Bro. SMITH then proposed "The immediate P.M., Bro. Glover, and the Retiring Officers," and eulogised Bro. Glover for his services during the two years of his Mastership.—The W.M. then proposed "The Health of the Installing Master, P.M. Bro. Smith," and referred to his eminent services, not merely in the Humber Lodge, but also in the province.—P.M. SMITH suitably responded, assuring the brethren that his best efforts would ever be given either to them or to the province whenever required.—P.M. Bro. CROFT proposed "Prosperity, Unanimity, and Perpetuity to the Humber Lodge," and in so doing, referred to funds already accumulated, to the large number of members, and to the steady increase and success which had attended them hitherto.—P.M. Bro. Hay, P.M. Seaton, and Bro. Lucas, W.M. of the Minerva, also delivered able speeches on the occasion, and the evening was spent in a hearty and truly Masonic manner. Bro. H. Deval, *Mus. Doc.*, and organist of the lodge, presided over the musical part of the evening in his usual skillful and masterly style, and the brethren separated, highly delighted with the 104th anniversary of the Humber Warrant.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

METROPOLITAN.

OBSERVANCE ENCAMPMENT.—The second meeting of the season of this ancient encampment was held at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James-street, on Thursday, 17th January, at half-past five p.m., in the absence of the E.C., Sir Knt. Rangle. The encampment was opened by the P.E.C., Sir Knt. W. J. Smith, who, after the minutes of the former meeting were read and confirmed, proceeded to install Sir Knt. Dr. Hinxman as Eminent Comr. of the Encampment for the ensuing twelve months. The ceremony in full was not gone through, Sir Knt. Hinxman being not only a P.E.C., but Prov. G. Comr. for Kent. A ballot was then taken for Comp. Andrew Walls, of Chapter No. 5, which being unanimous in his favour, he was introduced and installed by Sir Knt. Dr. Hinxman, P.E.C. Sir Knt. Law, E.C., having kindly, at the request of the encampment, drawn up mementos of regret at the loss this encampment had sustained by the decease of Sir Knts. Col. Charles Kemeys Tynte, M.E.D.S.G.M., as also of Sir Knt. J. Masson, G.C., the same were ordered to be entered on the minutes. (The Sir Knts. were in full mourning, the banners, &c., being dressed with crape, and having a black crape rosette at each corner—the mourning to be worn for two more meetings.) The Eminent Comr. then appointed Sir Knts. Spratt, 1st Captain; Tulloch, M.D., 2nd Captain; Rickards, Expert; Stephens, 1st Herald and Hospr.; Ranger, Prelate; Walls, 2nd Herald. George Smith was re-appointed Equerry.

WOOLWICH.—*Kemeys Tynte Encampment.*—The Sir Knts. belonging to the above encampment held a meeting at the Masonic Hall, William-street, Woolwich, on Friday, the 18th inst., under the presidency of Sir Knt. Colonel Clerk, E.C. The other Knts. present were the V. E. Sir Knt. Dr. Hinxman, Prov. G.M. for Kent; Sir Knt. Figg, 1st Capt.; Sir Knt. Shuttleworth, G. Vice-Chancellor, 2nd. Capt.; Sir Knt. Laird, Expert; Sir Knt. W. Smith, C.Z., Registrar; Sir Knt. Matthew Cooke, Capt. of Lines; Sir Knt. W. Platt, and Sir Knt. James Burton, of the Watford Encampment, who was a visitor on that occasion. The business of the evening was the admission into the order, and installation, of Comp. Schwartzkopf, which was performed with all that nicety and perfection for which Colonel Clerk is so well known. The members and their banners were placed in mourning for the decease of the late G.M. Colonel Kemeys Tynte. After the encampment had been closed the Sir Knts. proceeded to refresh themselves by supping together at the Freemasons' Tavern, Woolwich, and spent an evening such as few societies can boast, and where the charm of mutual information and kindly fellowship is the rule. All were highly pleased with each other, and the Sir Knts. separated at a reasonable hour.

ROYAL ARCH.

METROPOLITAN.

CHAPTER OF HOPE (No. 248).—The companions of this chapter met at the Globe Tavern, Royal Hill, Greenwich, on Thursday, January 17th, when the W.M. of the Pythagorean Lodge was balloted for and approved; but owing to the installation of the Principal, his exaltation was postponed until next meeting. Comp. Dr. Ryder was presented as the Z. elect to Companion D. S. Potts, and was duly installed; Comp. Noble, as H.; Comp. Hogg, J.; the ceremonies of installing being performed with great care and ability. Comp. Penny was invested as P.S.; Comp. Simmons, P.G.S., and P.Z. as S.E., and Comp. Roughton, S.N. The comps. afterwards adjourned to the banquet, and a pleasant evening was spent in reciprocating the best feeling of fraternity. The chapter has lately had an addition in the presentation of new banners, and altogether the furniture is of a very superior character.

YORKSHIRE (WEST).

SHEFFIELD.—*Chapter of Paradise* (No. 162).—The companions of the above chapter met at the Music Hall, on Monday, 21st inst., when Bro. E. J. Makin was exalted by the M.E.Z., Comp. Dr. Bartolomé. Comp. Wm. White, jun., said that one of the companions had in his possession the warrant of the Chapter of Loyalty (No. 373), which had been in abeyance for some years. He therefore proposed that steps be at once taken for resuscitating that chapter, and nine companions immediately announced their intention of becoming subscribing members for the purpose of getting it into working order. The chapter was then closed.

ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED RITE.

PORTSMOUTH.—Royal Naval Chapter of S. P. Rose Croix. The annual meeting of this chapter was held on Monday, the 14th inst., to elect the M.W.S. for the ensuing year, when Ill. Bro. J. Rankin Stebbing was unanimously elected to that high and distinguished office. The installation is to take place in April, when it is understood that the learned and illustrious Bro. Dr. Leeson will honour the chapter with an official visit, and install the M.W.S. elect.

IRELAND.

CORK.—A Masonic fancy dress ball, under the auspices of the members of the first lodge of Ireland, took place on Wednesday, January 16th, at the Cork Athenaeum. The interior of the building was very elegantly fitted up and decorated for the occasion. Wreaths of foliage were gracefully twined around the pillars on each side, and festoons of flowers were hung across the great hall, from gallery to gallery. On the organ platform were arranged a number of evergreens, which had been kindly supplied by Bro. Horace Townsend, of Woodside, and D. L. Sandiford, of Blackrock, and among the foliage of these were hung some hundreds of small orange-coloured lamps, which gave to that part of the building the appearance of a miniature orange grove. The scene was rendered still more pleasing by a pretty little fountain and jet of eau de Cologne placed in front, which diffused a grateful perfume around. This was lent for the occasion by Bro. J. Dyas, of Winthrop-street. The Masonic shields and other emblems arranged around the hall contributed much to the general effect of the decorations. At the head of the hall, immediately under the platform, was placed a very handsome Masonic chair, for the accommodation of the president of the lodge, and around it were arranged a number of pillars and other objects symbolical of the order. The company was very numerous, and comprised a great portion of the rank and fashion of the county, as well as a large number of officers of different regiments stationed in and around Cork, whose gay uniforms mingled in brilliant contrast with the dark dresses of the civilians and the elegant costumes of the ladies. A number of gentlemen also displayed Masonic aprons, collars, and other insignia. The fancy dresses were very scarce, being confined to about half a dozen, which were, however, well selected, and were handsome and striking. One gentleman appeared as a Chinese Mandarin, and marched up and down the hall in the intervals between the dances, with the most complete gravity, carrying a Chinese sun-shade. Among the other costumes were those of a Garibaldian soldier, a Cavalier of Charles the Second's time, and an Eastern costume. The band of the 15th Regiment was in attendance, and also a string band.

Poetry.

TO MASONRY,

BY BRO. WILLIAM MARTIN, P.M. AND PROV. S.S.E.

I would not be as many are,
Without the grip and sign
Which gives to me a pleasure far
Surpassing ought of time.

Give me the Mason's mystic grip
When meeting North or South,
Likewise the word which cannot slip
But from a brother's mouth.

It tells of truth, of holy truth,
In ages past and gone;
Soothing age, refreshing youth,
And blessing every one.

Oh, happy Art! that gives to all
Who tread in thy fair ways
A rock from which they cannot fall,
That stands through endless days.

The Brother who believes in thee,
Maintaining all thy laws,
A truly good man he must be,
For thine's a sacred cause.

A cause of love, whose every plan
In depths of goodness lies,
Approved by all—'en Solomon
The wisest of the wise.

Then Masonry, thou science dear,
That teacheth nought but love,
Keep, oh, keep us in thy sphere
Till we reach the Lodge above.

Guide us (as thou ere hast thy sons
From the early days of time),
To cling to Him unto the last,
The Architect Divine.

Great Ayton in Cleveland.

THE LUPRACAUN, OR FAIRY SHOEMAKER.

(A Rhyme for the Children.)

BY WILLIAM ALLINGHAM.

I.

Little Cowboy, what have you heard,
Up on the lonely rath's green mound?
Only the plaintive yellow bird
Sighing in sultry fields around,
Chary, chary, chary, che-ee!
Only the grasshopper and the bee!
"Tip-tap, rip-rap,
Tick-a-tack-too!
Scarlet leather sewn together,
This will make a shoe,
Left, right, pull it tight;
Summer days are warm!
Underground in winter,
Laughing at the storm!"
Lay your ear close to the hill.
Do you not catch the tiny clamour—
Busy click of elfin hammer,
Voice of the Lupracaun singing shrill
As he merrily plies his trade?
He's a span
And a quarter in height.
Get him in sight, hold him tight,
And you're a made
Man!

II

You watch your cattle the summer day,
Sup on potatoes, sleep in the hay;
How should you like to roll in your carriage,
And look for a duchess's daughter in marriage?
Seize the Shoemaker—so you may!
"Big boots a-hunting,
Sandals in the hall,
White for a wedding-feast,
And pink for a ball.
This way, that way,
So we make a shoe;
Getting rich every stitch,
Tick-tack-too!"
Nine and ninety treasure-crocks
This keen miser-fairy hath,
Hid in mountains, woods, and rocks,
Ruin and round-tow'r, cave, and rath,
And where the cormorants build;
From times of old
Guarded by him;
Each of them fill'd
Full to the brim
With Gold!

III

I caught him at work one day, myself,
In the castle-ditch where foxglove grows,—
A wrinkled, wizen'd, and bearded elf,
Spectacles stuck on his pointed nose,
Silver buckles to his hose,
Leather apron—shoe in his lap—
"Rip-rap, tip-tap,
Tack-tack-too!
A grig skipp'd upon my cap,

Away the Moth flew.
 Buskins for a fairy prince,
 Brogues for his son,—
 Pay me well, pay me well,
 When the job is done!"

The rogue was mine, beyond a doubt,
 I stared at him; he stared at me;
 "Servant, Sir!" "Humph!" says he,
 And pull'd a snuff-box out.

He took a long pinch, look'd better pleased,
 'The queer little Lupracaun;
 Offer'd the box with a whimsical grace,—
 Pouf! he flung the dust in my face,
 And while I sneezed,
 Was gone!

Obituary.

BRO. MATTHEW DAWES.

At his residence, Westbrook, Bolton, Lancashire, on the 19th of December, 1860, aged fifty-six years, Matthew Dawes, Esq., *F.S.A.*, *F.G.S.*, &c.; an eminent member of the Masonic body, holding the offices of Past Prov. G.S.W. of East Lancashire, Prov. G. Commander of Knights Templar, Lancashire, Knight Companion of the Chivalric Order of the Temple, and Sovereign Grand Inspector-General of the 33rd degree. With the morals and practice of a consistent Mason, this respected and lamented brother combined throughout his life the duties and manners of an accomplished Christian gentleman.

THE WEEK.

THE COURT.—Her Majesty and Royal Family still continue at Windsor. On the 17th, the third dramatic performance of the season took place. The pieces represented were Mr. Tom Taylor's "Masks and Faces; or, Before and Behind the Curtain," and the comic drama of Mr. Charles Mathews, "My Wife's Mother."

GENERAL HOME NEWS.—To the interruption of work by the frost, and consequent deprivation of the usual means of subsistence experienced by the labouring classes, as well as to the effect of the cold itself on constitutions predisposed to succumb to its influence, may be ascribed the greatly-increased amount of mortality in the metropolis last week. As shown by the official returns, the deaths during that period exceeded the normal number to the large extent of 585, the actual number being 1926. Happily the change in the weather has permitted the general resumption of out-door operations, so that a return to full employment, with a more genial temperature, may be expected to bring about an improvement in the state of the public health. The births registered in London last week were 1859—939 boys and 920 girls. In the City the deaths were 90, and births 64.—There is no want of activity on the part of those pledged to procure the total abolition of the hop duties. On Saturday afternoon a meeting of influential land-owners and hop-growers was held in the Music Hall, Canterbury, for the promotion of this object. Sir Brook Brydges, M.P. for East Kent, presided, and the following motions were agreed to:—"That the total and immediate repeal of the hop duties is essential to the prosperity of the hop-growing districts, and is just both to hop-planters and the public; that this meeting pledges itself to afford its energetic support, by subscriptions and otherwise, to the Central Association formed to obtain the repeal of the duties; and that petitions should be got up for the same purpose, and distributed for signature in the various parishes."—On Monday evening a general meeting of the council and members of the Church Institution, consisting for the most part of lay representatives from the various dioceses of England and Wales, was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street; Mr. Thomas Bell, F.R.S., presided. A report from the executive committee was submitted by the secretary, in which certain resolutions on the subject of church rates were recorded, and a statement made of the kind of bill they would be inclined to support in the event of the question coming in that form before Parliament. The report was unanimously adopted.—Instructions have just been issued relative to a recent regulation by which the wills of living persons

may be deposited for safe keeping in the principal registry, Doctors' commons. Envelopes and the necessary forms are to be had on application. With regard to fees, £1 1s. is charged for receiving the will and giving a receipt; 2s. 6d. for a minute of the registry; and 2s. 6d. for filing each affidavit.—The chemists, who number about 1500, are bestirring themselves to form an association for various objects connected with their interests as a body. With this view a meeting was held at the London Coffee-house, when it was agreed to form a society, under the title of the United Society of Chemists and Druggists. It is proposed to establish a benevolent fund, a school for children, a system of early and Sunday closing, together with other schemes, and a committee is appointed to carry them out.—Last week Mr. Robert Durne Mitchell, a retired naval surgeon, residing at Henley-on-Thames, was brought before the magistrates charged with having caused the death of his servant girl by starvation. The unfortunate young woman, whose name was Clarke, had been removed to the workhouse, from her master's, in a state of extreme debility, where, notwithstanding every care, she soon expired of sheer exhaustion. At a coroner's inquest, subsequently held on the body, the jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against Mr. Mitchell, guided to this result by the nature of the medical and other evidence. After a lengthened examination by the bench, the prisoner was committed for trial at the ensuing Lent assizes. Bail to the amount of £400 was accepted for his appearance.—In the Court of Exchequer judgment has been given on two rules that had been argued on the preceding day, involving question of some importance in affairs of bankruptcy. A bankrupt named Freston had been arrested under certain circumstances, and the point raised was whether the commissioners have the power to withhold protection from bankrupts between the period of adjudication and the final examination. The Lord Chief Justice delivered it as the unanimous opinion of their lordships that the right of the bankrupt to his protection does not arise from the act of the commissioner, but from the statutes, and the commissioner in reality has no power to take it away.—In the Bankruptcy Court a formal declaration of dividend has been made in the affairs of Leopold Redpath, the transported official of the Great Northern Railway Company. The company having discharged claims of all other creditors, became sole claimants on the bankrupt's estate. Previous to this 9s. in the pound had been realised, and now assets calculated to yield further 3s. or 4s. in the pound are reckoned upon.—Two celebrated causes are at present before the courts for proof of legitimacy—one on the other side of the Channel, and the second in our own Court of Probate. That for the consideration of the Parisian tribunals is the well-known claim of the American wife, *née* Paterson, of Prince Jerome Bonaparte, and her son, the issue of that union, to a share of the property of the deceased Prince, but opposed on the ground of the nullification of the marriage by the First Napoleon. In our own Court of Probate Lavinia Jannetta Ryves, who was divorced from her husband in 1841, has lodged a petition claiming to be the heiress, through her mother, of the Duke of Cumberland, brother of George III. Some success has attended the petitioner's personal appeal in this matter so far, the Court having asked for additional evidence.—Close to the London terminus of the London and North-Western Railway, a collision of an alarming character took place on the 18th inst. Owing to the slippery state of the rails, a train which had left the station was, notwithstanding every effort, brought to a complete stand-still, and another train which followed after a few minutes' interval ran into it with considerable force. Several persons were injured by the shock, one gentleman severely; but the carriages received so little damage that both trains were in a short time able to proceed on their journey. Another serious collision occurred near the Wigan station of the London and North-Western Railway between two passenger trains, on Tuesday morning. Several of the passengers are reported as seriously injured, but details are still wanting.—On Tuesday the adjourned coroner's inquest on the bodies of Sophia Lowe and Mary Jones, who lost their lives near the Moreton station of the Hereford and Shrewsbury Railway, on the 4th inst., was resumed at Hereford. These deaths resulted from the breaking of a wheel tire, by which the carriages were overturned in a dyke containing several feet of water. A verdict of Accidental Death was returned by the jury, who at the same time recommended the company to use a better quality of iron in the manufacture of the tires of wheels, and also to adopt some mode of communication between guards and drivers.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—Count Persigny has refused M. Ollivier's application to be allowed to establish a political journal in Paris. The Minister of War has issued an order to arm the whole of the French army with six-barrelled revolvers.—The French Senate met on Tuesday afternoon. The business appropriated to them was very simple. They were merely called on to adopt a *senatus consultum* for carrying out that part of the Emperor's programme of last November which allows their own debates and those of the

Corps Legislatif to be made public. Summaries of the debates will be drawn up by Government officials and supplied to the press, which the journals must print entire or not at all.—General Turr has returned to Turin from his visit to Garibaldi at Caprera. The general presented to the daughter of Garibaldi the New Year's gift sent her by Victor Emmanuel, and to the general himself the "star" sent him by the thousand companions who disembarked with him at Marsala. In his reply Garibaldi said he should count upon them when Italy should carry to Hungary the aid of her arms, as he had sworn upon the grave of the gallant Hungarians who died for Italy, that the Italians, as was their duty, would replace them. This is all that General Turr has yet communicated to the public respecting his visit to Caprera.—The remainder of the French fleet left the waters of Gaeta on Friday. On the evening of Saturday the truce between Victor Emmanuel and Francis II. expired.—On the morning of the 19th (we are informed by the Paris *Moniteur*) the Piedmontese General announced to the defenders of Gaeta the conclusion of the armistice, at the same time offering conditions of surrender. These conditions were rejected, and on Monday the bombardment of the fortress was resumed. The Russian and Prussian ministers have quitted Gaeta for Rome; the Nuncio of the Holy See, and the Ministers of Austria, Spain, Saxony, Bavaria, and Portugal, however, remain. These latter, the *Moniteur* remarks, must have been aware of the intention of Francis II. to continue his resistance.—The garrison of Gaeta was the first to resume hostilities on the expiration of the truce. On the morning of the 22nd their batteries opened a heavy fire on the Sardinians. The Sardinian batteries promptly replied, and soon silenced those of the fortress. At noon the Sardinian fleet placed itself in line, and up to the evening the fire of the besiegers had not slackened.—Baron Poerio, to whom Prince Carignan entrusted the formation of a new ministry or council of lieutenantcy for Naples, has accomplished his task. The Neapolitans are highly pleased with the appointment of Poerio, and have great confidence in the new Government.—The reactionary party in Italy, impressed with the conviction that the time in which they can effectually strike any blow for their cause is now very limited, are making desperate efforts, and pouring troops into the Abruzzi. The Sardinian Government, on the other hand, determined to crush the insurgents, are pushing forward large reinforcements, and have already succeeded in suppressing the movements in the districts around Ascoli, and, it is asserted, have defeated the bands that took Tagliacozzo. A column of 2000 Sardinians had disembarked at Civita Nova, and were marching on the province of Teramo. Numerous arrests have also been made in the city of Naples, and many Royalist officers dismissed.—The Austrian Government has at length come to the resolution of checking the proceedings of the Hungarian Comitats. In a dispatch of the Emperor to the Statholder of Buda, it is announced that the elections to the committees of all political refugees are null and void, that severe punishment will be inflicted on all who refuse to pay the taxes, that a vote of the Diet can alone bring about any change in existing tribunals or codes, and that the practical establishment of the institutions under the constitution of 1848 is prohibited. Severe measures are threatened against all who act in contravention of these injunctions.—The Imperial ordinances for the convention of the Hungarian Diet have been issued; the day fixed for the meeting is the 2nd of April, at Buda. The municipalities of Prague have adopted a petition requesting the responsibility of Ministers and the early assembling of the Imperial Diet.—The Austrian Government have issued a decree for a new Five per Cent. Loan of thirty million florins, at the price of 88, with the object, as expressed in the decree, of anticipating the taxes.—The Danish Government are pushing on their warlike preparations. A decree has been issued calling out 6700 sailors, and the frigate *Sjoelland* has been recalled from the West Indies. The people are as determined as the Government to resist the demands of Germany, and are getting up petitions to the King not to abandon the Danish nationality in the duchy of Schleswig. The resolution of the German Diet calling on Denmark to declare herself within six weeks relative to the fulfilment of the conditions proposed by the Diet of 1860, and threatening her, in case of non-compliance, with federal execution, will no doubt add to the exasperation of King and people. The Government, in continuation of their warlike preparations, have ordered the equipment of a steam squadron of 22 vessels, and a reserve force of 890 sailors to assemble on the 1st of March.

AMERICA.—The advices from New York to the 10th inst. show no signs of reconciliation between the contending states. President Buchanan's promised message to Congress is said to throw the responsibility on that body, to whom he suggests the Missouri compromise. At the same time we are informed that Mr. Seward, the avowed enemy to all compromise, has accepted the post of Premier under Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Thompson, the Secretary of the Interior, had resigned. To the seceding states we have now to add

Louisiana and Mississippi. At Charleston the *Star of the West*, with re-inforcements for Major Anderson, had been fired into by the South Carolinians. When the sloop of war *Brooklyn* arrives at Charleston, it is supposed that a serious encounter will take place. By the *North American*, which left Portland, Maine, on the 12th, we learn that to the seceding states are now to be added Alabama and Florida. Virginia was preparing to adopt a similar course. The secessionists had taken possession of several of the forts in Louisiana, and the federal troops had abandoned most of the forts in Pensacola. The New York state had offered the whole state force for the general Government. The excitement in Charleston was said to have abated in consequence of pacific news from Washington, but of this we have no confirmation in the news now to hand.

INDIA.—We have intelligence by the overland mail from Bombay to the 27th December. The native traders, after six weeks' suspension, had resumed their dealings. The collection of the income-tax had commenced, and so far had proceeded quietly. The Mysore grant of half a million of money to a descendant of Tippoo Saib has met with strong opposition on all sides, and in the Legislative Council had excited great indignation.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A P.M., Jersey, sends us the following:—

1.—A Deputy Prov. Grand Master leaves the Province to which he belongs and goes to reside in England. At the next Annual Provincial Meeting for the appointment of Officers, the Prov. Grand Master is called upon to name another Deputy in his place. He declines to do so at the time, but promises soon to fill up the vacancy, though ultimately he neglects to do so. After an absence of a year and a half, during which period he has had no establishment or place of residence in the province, the former Deputy Prov. Grand Master determines again to take up his abode within it, and returns. Does he, as a matter of course, resume his position in the office?

[If the office has never been formally declared vacant, the brother in question is still the D. Prov. G.M.].

2.—The W.M. of a lodge does not succeed in obtaining a meeting of its members during his year of office on the issue of the usual summonses. Under the provision that he acts "until a successor shall have been duly elected and installed in his stead," he continues in office a second year, without a new election, and still does not hold a lodge from the same cause, three months before the expiration of which, when a meeting ought to have been held to choose a successor, he happens to be from home. The meetings of the lodge being held quarterly, at the expiration of his second year of Mastership, he calls the members together to appoint a new W.M. Is he empowered to do so under the provision already named?

[Certainly. He must retain the office until a successor be appointed. The brethren of the lodge had better look to it to see that they are not called upon to show cause why the lodge should not be expunged from the roll. The W.M., on good cause shown, might probably obtain a dispensation for holding his office beyond the two years].

3.—Is it lawful for a Provincial Grand Master summarily to inflict fine upon any member of his province without summoning the alleged offender before him, and giving him an opportunity of explaining his conduct?

[No. Such a course is opposed alike to Masonic law and justice].

Bro. W. F. BUNTING, St. John's, New Brunswick, is thanked.

R. R.—Apply at the Office.

W.M.—We know of no remedy against members declaring their intention to black-ball all candidates for admission into a lodge excepting to get rid of them at the earliest possible period.

P. ADELAIDE.—We cannot describe signs—no matter what the degree—in print.