

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1861.

MEMOIRS OF THE FREEMASONS OF NAPLES.

(Continued from p. 121).

No. II.

"Who is this daring man," said Pallante, "who ventures into a place where no one enters without permission?" Rho replied that he was introduced by Massini. At these words a person entered. "This," said he, "is the worthy man of whom I had the honour to speak to your Excellence." Having said this, he left the apartment.

Pallante approached Rho, and after having attentively surveyed the portraits hung up in the room, he asked him if he knew them. He answered, yes; and was obliged twice to repeat they were the portraits of the Kings of Spain and Naples. "Very good," says Pallante, "it is from these princes I have received orders to watch the Freemasons, and to extirpate this evil from the State. And you, unfortunate man! I know you are a Freemason." Rho confessed he was, and felt obliged to give an account of his initiation. "Miserable wretch," replied Pallante, "I hesitate now whether I shall condemn you to the galleys or to death." To remove every doubt, Pallante informed him who he was. One may easily imagine the situation in which Rho saw himself at this discovery. The very name of Pallante, too much known at Naples, was sufficient to make him tremble. Entering into the house in hopes of meeting with a new master, he in lieu received sentence of death. Trembling and pale, he at length ventured to ask why, as Naples was thronged with Freemasons, he, an indigent stranger, and abandoned by every one, should alone become the victim of justice? "Do you see that," said Pallante, showing to him his two fists; "in my right hand I hold poignards and chains; in the other, rewards, protection, and gold. You have the choice of either." "I have determined," replied Rho, pointing at the same time with his finger to the left hand, and fetching his breath. "Very good," says Pallante, tendering to him his hand as a pledge of reconciliation; "here is the key of my left hand. I am ordered by the Kings of Spain and Naples to surprise a lodge of Freemasons; I want your assistance in this enterprise." What Pallante then said was not true. Rho protested that he never assisted at any lodge, and that what he wanted of him was impossible for him to do; he said there was a man in Naples named Peyrol who made it his business to enrol Freemasons. This Peyrol was a poor, unfortunate man, whose misfortunes had overpowered him in spite of his exertions; a poor Frenchman, who came to Naples to get his living, and not being able to procure it as a linguist, was searching who he could dupe, and had already met with people simple enough to suffer themselves to be smoked, to use the phrase of the Italians. He continued—"Rho is a person who, to get money, will take upon him the commission which you offer me." Pallante, who had already formed his plan, added that Peyrol might address himself to a certain Pole, who, as he was told, intended to get admitted as a Freemason. This Pole, whose name was Albert Sayupner, was *valet de chambre* to a German, resident at Naples, who assumed the title of Count de Hubsch.

He had been a Mason about three years; in short, he was one of those who, unfortunately for society, have introduced themselves into these meetings. Pallante had engaged by gifts and the promise of immunity, to get himself admitted a second time into another lodge, that he might inform against the society, and deliver them into his power.

Rho was charged to speak to this man, who was, by means of bribery, to engage Peyrol to convene a lodge.

The Milanese, deceived and inveigled into this disgraceful intrigue, did not fail to search for Spadincorpo, who, knowing what had passed, waited for him at the door, and finished his seductions by the promises of money. The hatred he bore Freemasonry prompted his decision. He reconciled himself to Spadincorpo, who had sold him to Pallante, and agreed that the profits of this league should be shared between them. They did not fail to meet the Pole, the friend of Spadincorpo, and who was waiting for them. He affected a mysterious air, and confessed to them the desire he had of becoming a Mason. Spadincorpo took the hint, and in the same confidential way advised him to apply to Peyrol for his reception. The Pole affected great thankfulness, and testified an ardent desire to execute this design, and prayed them to engage Peyrol to assemble a lodge, which he at the same time observed would be difficult, on account of the late edicts.

Rho, little experienced in impostures, was afterwards informed by Spadincorpo that the Pole was in intelligence with Pallante; that he was then a Freemason, and interfered in this scheme only to surprise a lodge by his being made a second time. This new secret appeared to him horrible; but as he had advanced some way already in this plot, he was drawn on to the rest by interest—he had no power to recede.

All three repaired to Peyrol, and in confidence informed him that there was in Naples a wealthy Polish gentleman, who ardently desired to be made a Freemason; through his exertions, in a reputable lodge, under the promise of a premium proportioned to his fortune, and the favour which he requested. Peyrol was dazzled by the prospect of gain, but at the same time, wishing to assume the air of a Master of a lodge, desired to see before him the person and physiognomy of him who wished to be admitted. Spadincorpo, knowing who he was dealing with, said, with a loud laugh, "Physiognomy! It is his purse which is the present question." Peyrol acceded, but he proposed a previous feast, with which they could better cement a familiarity with the stranger, and be better acquainted with his circumstances. This was all related to Pallante, and they fixed on the morrow for the feast. The Polish *valet de chambre* had no trouble in representing the man of fortune, like many more of his profession. He told Peyrol that he had heard him spoken of as one of the most distinguished of the Society of Freemasons, and assured him of his earnest wishes to have a better acquaintance with a man of his character, and on account of his introducing him to a society so respectable. He remarked that he set a very high value on that favour, and more especially when he recollected the danger there was in convening a lodge at that crisis. The unfortunate Peyrol, flattered at hearing himself so much applauded, returned a multitude of compliments, and declared he would admit him on the first favourable moment. He concluded by requesting some cash of the Pole, who did not hesitate in giving him some, the better to make sure of the man for the next scene.

Peyrol, who thoroughly understood the art of promising without performing, sought how to make him his dupe. Once inveigled himself, he was afterwards accustomed to cheat others; he thought he would at least exhibit the appearance of a lodge. For this purpose he conferred with a Swede named Brenser, a soldier in a Swiss regiment at Naples, who, after having been an officer in France, was obliged, by a succession of misfortunes, to turn soldier at Naples. He also made a small gain by the office of servant in a national lodge of

Freemasons. Peyrol engaged this man, by the offer of partaking the profits with him, to deceive the Pole by the imposture of a false lodge.

In this they sought to dupe each other, and they themselves were both deceived. Sad example of the depravity of human nature!

They purchased together the apparatus of a lodge, after which Peyrol invited many of his friends, under the pretext of a treat which a Polish gentleman intended to give. He had chosen for the place of meeting a country house at Capo de Monte, a hill famous for the beauty of its prospect, where there is a royal house, and a great number of delightful villas.

VISIT TO STRATFORD-ON-AVON AND ITS VICINAGE.

By Bro. GEORGE MARKHAM TWEDDELL,

Author of "Shakspeare: his Times and Contemporaries," &c.

(Continued from page 45.)

As I left the church which contains the ashes of the greatest genius which the human race has yet produced, I endeavoured to realise the many evenings when he, like the Page in the third scene of the fifth act of his own *Romeo and Juliet*, has said to himself in his boyhood—"I am almost afraid to stand alone here in the churchyard; yet I will adventure." For I doubt not in this very graveyard he first learned the instructions which he has put into the mouth of "Mercurio's kinsman, noble County Paris:"—

"Under yon yew-tree lay thee all along,
Holding thine ear close to the hollow ground;
So shall no foot upon the churchyard tread
(Being loose, unfirm, with digging up of graves),
But thou shalt hear it."

Old Kemp had shown me the new font before we left the church, which reminded me that Charles Knight had published a wood-cut of the ancient font, at which William Shakspeare, and many of his kith and kin, may reasonably enough be supposed to have been baptized.

"Kemp," said I, "my good fellow, you have shown me your new font; but I fear you will not have another Shakspeare to baptize in your day or mine."

"Maybe not, sir. I hear say he was a clever fellow."

"He knew a thing or two, that's flat, Kemp. But can you tell me what got the *old* font?"

"I should think as how I can, sir. What it stood for years at our back-door under th' spout, to catch rain-water. Just come through th' passage, sir," for by this time we had arrived opposite Kemp's humble cottage, "and I'll let ye see where 't stood, sir."

"Thank ye, Kemp. It's very interesting to see where it stood. And your parson and churchwardens, Kemp, deserved to have had their 'brains taken out, and buttered, and given to a dog,' as Shakspeare makes old Falstaff say, for ever allowing it to stand in such a spot. It had no right to be removed from the church, Kemp; that was the proper place to keep it. What got it at last, Kemp? Did you break it up for sand?"

"Bless your life, no, sir! It's in Stratford now, sir; and I think I can maybe show you it."

"I'll stand another 'stoup of liquor' if you will, Kemp. But tell me how it came to pass from its accustomed duty of standing to catch rain-water under the spout at your back-door, Kemp?"

The old man stated that a gentleman* (whose name he mentioned) "fancied it;" so he, Kemp, made him a present of it; that the gentleman was dead now, and

* Captain Saunders.

the font was standing in the garden of a master builder* close by. Presently we were at the door, and the bell was answered by a very civil maid-servant, who at once allowed us to inspect this fine old font, which stands on a sort of terrace at the end of the garden. It is very massive, formed of one piece of stone, and of good workmanship; but a portion of the cup or basin has been broken off. Now that it has been torn from the church, this fine old font ought to be preserved in the house where Shakspeare was born, as one of the few Shaksperian relics which are now come-at-able; for, if the bard was not baptized at this font, I make no doubt that he was at least christened at it; and that he has stood and knelt by it when his own children were "signed with the sign of the cross, in token that hereafter they would not be ashamed to confess the faith of Christ crucified, and manfully to fight under His banner against sin, the world, and the devil, and to continue Christ's faithful soldiers and servants unto their lives' end:" a covenant which they appear to have kept.

My next visit was to the birthplace of Shakspeare, in Henley-street, Kemp volunteering to show the way; but on arriving there we found the place shut up, it being past the hours for showing it. I therefore bade poor old Kemp good-bye; and as I parted with him, I could not help thinking that (with one exception) he was the best representative of one of the gravediggers in *Hamlet* of any which I had met with on the stage of real life.

A pleasant ramble about the streets and outskirts of Stratford, and some quiet contemplations by the Avon, brought on the time when

"The dragon wing of night o'erspreads the earth;"

I therefore retired, like Falstaff, to "take mine ease in mine inn;" and by the time that my pipe was finished,

"The iron tongue of Midnight had told twelve."

I was presently in bed and asleep, but awoke when

"The grey-eyed Morn smiles on the frowning night,
Checking the eastern clouds with streaks of light;
And flecked Darkness like a drunkard reels,
From forth Day's pathway, made by Titan's wheels."

—*Romeo and Juliet*, act. ii., sc. 3.

The notes of the cuckoo were as loud and distinct as though she were over my head, and continued for some minutes, when the town's clock struck three, and then for a few seconds the joyful notes were silent; and when I again heard them, they came from a distance. I have always loved the simple notes of the cuckoo, and though they are said to be "displeasing to the married ear," I am happy to say they are as dear to me now that I am the father of a family as they were in those halcyon hours when I gathered daisies, and buttercups, and primroses in the fields and lanes of Cleveland, in the days of my childhood; and I must confess I like the manner in which this "messenger of spring" flutters in the verses of Logan† and of Wordsworth, better than the banter of which Shakspeare has made it the subject.

After breakfast, I was about to visit the birthplace of the bard, but finding that an omnibus was about to start from the Red Lion next door for Leamington, and that it would pass the stile or small gate of the footpath leading to Charlote Park (a place which I had put down to visit, if possible), I at once secured a seat beside the driver, and a pleasant drive soon brought us to the spot. Descending from the vehicle, and walking across a single field, I found myself at the entrance to Charlote Park,

* Mr. Heritage.

† Or rather, perhaps, of Michael Bruce, from whose manuscripts Logan is generally now admitted to have basely stolen this poem wholesale, and passed it off as his own.

a place well worth visiting on its own account, as well as on that of its Shaksperian associations. The sun was shining overhead with great brilliancy; but beneath the umbrage of the giant trees which compose this noble park, there were pleasant shady spots, where one could loiter in glorious reverie, and listen to the merry birds carolling their sweet strains on every hand; and audible above all was

————— "The lark, whose notes do beat
The vaulty heaven so high above our heads."
—*Romeo and Juliet*, act iii., sc. 5.

Herd of deer—"being native burghers"—swept by, "full of the pasture," in these, "their own confines," their "forked heads" everywhere conspicuous, so that I could easily fancy myself in the Forest of Arden, with the

having been recently rebuilt,—if I remember right, at the expense of the Lucy family. The Lucy monuments are such as one only sometimes sees in a village church,—that of the Sir Thomas before whom Shakspeare is said to have been brought as an offender, of course attracted my attention the most. Whilst I was examining these tombs, a number of swallows entered the church by the open door, and twittered overhead apparently as much at home as any of the swallow tribe ever were at any "straw-roofed cot." It was in the family of Sir Thomas Lucy at Charlote that John Fox, the Martyrologist, was at one time tutor.

Returning by way of Hampton Lucy and Hatton Rock, I had a delightful ramble by the banks of the Avon, often pausing to look upon the pleasant landscape,



banished Duke and his "co-mates and brothers in exile;" and I half expected to meet with "the melancholy Jaques," as the First Lord and Amiens found him—

————— "As he lay along
Under an oak, whose antique roof peeps out
Upon the brook that brawls along this wood."
—*As You Like It*, act-ii., sc. 1.

Only, instead of a brawling brook, I had the quiet Avon, moving as gently along as a river of Paradise. And on its banks stands Charlote House, a quaint-looking red brick building, with stone quoins, erected by Sir Thomas Lucy in the year 1558 (only six years before the birth of Shakspeare), and still inhabited by the Lucy family. I like those Elizabethan buildings, with their peaked gables, square-headed bay windows, curious chimneys, and many projections. It is here that the youthful Shakspeare was brought, as tradition says, on the charge of deer-stealing, which was not generally considered much of a crime in that day. I should have much liked to have seen over the house, although I was informed that they are now very shy of showing it to strangers, in consequence of its having been some years ago broken into by burglars. Mrs. Lucy, its present owner, was from home, and the butler had just gone off in a gig to spend the day, and taken the keys with him, else I should have endeavoured to satisfy them that I went with no burglarious motives, nor yet as a mere sightseer. I had, however, the pleasure of visiting the village of Charlote, with its quiet cottages, each with its goodly-sized garden; and a trifling present to the woman who cleans the church soon sent her, key in hand, to show me the tombs of the Lucys.

Charlote Church, which may be said to have been built in a corner of the Park, is a neat, new structure,

or to pluck the wild flowers which grew in such profusion at my feet, that at times I could not help trampling upon them,—a thing which, when I can avoid it, I do not like to do.

Once more arrived at Stratford, I determined that I would see Shakspeare's House before it closed that day, and therefore I went to it before refreshing myself at my inn; for I had arranged to spend the following day with Mr. Mark Phillips, at Snitterfield, and to accompany him to the anniversary of their village benefit club; it was therefore imperative upon me to see all I could of Stratford that day.

I found the birthplace of Shakspeare, after being used for a butcher's shop and other purposes, at last bought as a national treasure, and the houses which adjoined it pulled down in order the better to secure it from risk of fire; and the butcher's-shop window, with its crooks for legs of mutton, and other joints of meat, replaced by a large square of strong plate glass. The strong oak beams and rafters have doubtless stood ever since the birth of Shakspeare; they are too substantial for modern times,—the fashion being now-a-days to run up houses in so slab a fashion that no one can live in them with any degree of safety. But how miserably altered this house has become to what it was in Shakspeare's day the accompanying wood-engraving, copied from a drawing in the King's Library, British Museum, will show. It is the most ancient view of the birthplace of Shakspeare extant; and the engraving (which is by Langton, of Manchester) is well executed. Had the building been secured before the alterations took place, it would indeed have been worthy of roofing over with glass and iron; as it is, it really is not. Alas! the projecting porch

and dormer windows shown in the engraving are gone; the peaked roof is as flat and dully uniform as the most tasteless cottage one ever meets with; and, indeed, the building as here represented, compared with what it is now, was indeed "Hyperion to a Satyr."

As it is, however, though I would not glass-case the quondam butcher's shop, yet I would carefully preserve all the portions of the building which have any appearance of antiquity about them. My departed friend, John Bolton Rogerson, has sung of Shakspeare—

"We have the dwelling where his childish eyes
First learn'd to look upon the blessed skies;
Where once he clung around the parent knee,
And lisp'd the word of guileless infancy.
There pass'd the morning of his life, whose prime
Pour'd quenchless splendour o'er his land and time;
And near that home came on his eve and night—
To him the heralds of immortal light,
And shall we suffer, then, to pass away
Our Shakspeare's home like things of common clay?
Shall ruin desecrate his loved retreat—
The hallow'd shine of thousand pilgrim feet?
It must not be!—those lowly walls shall stand,
Guarded with reverent care, to grace the land;
And countless suns shall yet a radiance shed
O'er that dear roof which shelter'd Shakspeare's head!"

This house was inhabited by John Shakspeare, the father of the great dramatic bard, as early as 1552, when (according to Hunter) the said John and two of his neighbours were fined for making a dunghill in the street. Stratford appears to have consisted principally of thatched cottages here and there, open to the common, with stacks of straw, whins, and piles of firewood in the streets, during the whole life of the poet. It was John Shakspeare's own property, and at his death became the property of the poet, who, in his will, bequeathed it to his sister, Joan Hart (who then lived in it) for her life, "under the yearly rent of twelve pence;" in other words, for an acknowledgment; and, in another part of his will, this property is bequeathed to his eldest daughter, Susanna Hall. Charles Knight—a genial writer, but one too fond of rooting up the traditions of Shakspeare—does not attempt to destroy the belief in this being really the birthplace of the bard, nor could he succeed were he to try. The aristocracy of wealth, and rank, and intellect, have journeyed from every land to visit this humble abode; and, thankful though I am that many of its original oak beams still stand erect—for it is a "post and panel" house—yet I cannot help regretting that it was not purchased by the nation at an earlier period, when it was really and truly in every respect the same as when Shakspeare slept beneath its roof, and played about its porch—when, in short, it retained its ancient, quaint, respectable, and comfortable aspect, as shown in the excellent wood-engraving which accompanies these pages. "THE IMMORTAL SHAKSPEARE WAS BORN IN THIS HOUSE" was an inscription which arrested the attention of many a traveller, even when one portion of "this house" was "a public," and the other a butcher's shop!

(To be continued.)

THE GRAVES OF BROS. JACKSON AND POLK.

(From the American Mirror and Keystone.)

It is among the first sources of honest pride in which our ancient and honourable Fraternity have right to indulge, that nearly all the most distinguished statesmen of the Republic, in the past as well as the present, have been, and are, patrons of Freemasonry.

On the long roll of patriots whose names are so intimately connected with our country's glory, none, perhaps, stand pre-eminent to those of the illustrious Brothers, the subject of the present memorial.

Closely associated in relations of personal and political friendship while living, it was eminently proper that their ashes should mingle in kindred dust now that they are dead. Under the watchful custody of the noble State for whose fame and fortune they so long laboured, they now sleep in quiet repose by the banks of the noble Cumberland, and with patriotic devotion to their memory, many are the pilgrims who visit the calm shades of their final rest.

It was a beautiful evening in May that we left the City of Nashville to visit the Hermitage. The road reaches over a romantic succession of hill and dale, through farm and woodland, until, at a distance of thirteen miles, we turned aside from the main thoroughfare into a by-road, following which for a quarter of a mile further, we came to the gate through which had so often passed the Hero of New Orleans.

Nothing could be more quiet and secluded than the spot which the impetuous spirit of the chieftain and statesman had selected for its place of repose, when free from weighty cares which confiding countrymen had imposed upon it. A glance, however, at the surroundings was sufficient to impress the mind that it was the home of no ordinary man that we were visiting. The approach to the house is completely over-arched by the meeting branches of cedars planted on either side of the carriage way, while chains, suspended from cedar posts and reaching from one to the other, formed the only barrier between the path and the lawn. The house is entirely unpretentious in its character, built much after the style of planters' mansions generally, having more an air of solid comfort than cold magnificence. A lofty portico extends across the front end, and here it was that the Sage of the Hermitage would pace forward and back for many an hour when oppressed with the thoughts of state. Here, too, it was, when the "cold hand of sickness came over him, and the sun of his existence, beaming in mildest mellow splendour on the verge of the horizon, near now to its long farewell," that he loved best to sit and converse with his friends upon the acts of his eventful life.

Since the death of their owner, the premises have been permitted to relapse to decay; but having been recently purchased by the State of Tennessee, it is presumed that they will soon be restored to a condition worthy of the great man who gave them their fame.

We were met at the house by an old servant who for over forty years was a domestic in Jackson's family. Unlocking the garden gate, he conducted us to the family burial place. Shaded by the overhanging branches of fragrant magnolias, a mausoleum, severe in its simplicity, protects the remains of the great man, who rejected the proffered sarcophagus of Alexander Severus, that he might repose in death, as he had lived in life—a plain, unpretending republican.

A gray limestone slab, bearing the simple inscription,

MAJ. GENL. ANDREW JACKSON,
BORN MARCH 15, 1767,
DIED JUNE 8, 1845,

covers the vault. By his side are resting the remains of his beloved wife, who preceded him to the tomb, the inscription upon the slab above—dictated by her devoted pastor—tenderly reciting her many virtues. Around the grave of the Jacksons are buried several relations, and an artist friend, who for several years was an inmate of the family.

As we stood beside the silent vault, what a crowd of historical events passed in rapid succession through our mind. The glory of New Orleans, the hand-to-hand fights amid the ambuscades of the Everglades, the triumph in a political contest over partisan animosity such as the country has seldom known, the stern rebuke to nullification, the removal of the despoites, and the final retirement to private life, amid such "unpurchasable homage" of his fellow countrymen as clearly bespoke how deep a hold he had upon their affections. And then again, in after years, when clouds seemed gathering about us, how like the kindly voice of a father to his children came the admonitions of the dying statesman! All these remembrances, and more, crowded upon us; and as we turned away, we could but mentally exclaim, in the language of another, "God blessed him with length of days, and he filled them with deeds of glory."

Though less brilliant, not less patriotic or useful was the

career of that other noble son of Tennessee, who in after years was elevated to the Presidency. As it was the pride of President Polk that he had been called to assume the arduous duties of the Chief Magistracy when his country was at the noontide of prosperity, so it was his good fortune to leave it to his successor, made doubly honourable by the distinguished ability with which he administered it.

Our distinguished Brother did not long live to enjoy the domestic quiet to which he retired at the close of his presidential term. "Life's fitful dream ended." He was buried in the grounds surrounding the family mansion, almost beneath the shadow of the lofty capital of his beloved State. A stone structure, consisting of a dome supported by columns and ornamented with a simple balustrade and frieze, protects a plain obelisk, upon which are preserved to posterity in eulogistic inscription the many services of the honoured dead. Funeral cypress trees lend their solemn shade, while the busy hum of the surrounding city is not in unpleasant contrast with the quietness of the enclosure wherein rests all that is mortal of JAMES KNOX POLK. His widow still survives; but soon she, too, will find calm repose in the now vacant vault, by the side of him who has gone before. Then, by the provisions of her deceased husband's will, the title of the homestead vests in the State of Tennessee,—a noble State, that will feel proud to have in her watchful keeping the remains of the two Patriot Presidents whom she so often honoured while living, and who in turn honoured her by the purity of their lives and conduct; and well may the pilgrim to their graves whisper, in the apt language of poesy—

"Seek not for those a separate doom,
Whom fate made brothers in the tomb:
But search the band of living men,
Where shall we find their like again."

MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

BRO. F. C. DANIEL.

Who was Bro. F. C. Daniel, the founder of the Masonic Institution for Clothing, Educating, and Apprenticing the Sons of indigent and deceased Freemasons? The memory of such brethren should always be cherished in the hearts of Masons.—E. Daniel.

ROSE CROIX CYPHER.

Does any Ex. and Perf. Prince possess a copy of the Rose Croix Cypher? and, if so, would he favour me with a transcript, addressed under cover to the Editor of THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE.—SOV. P.R.—[The alphabet may be seen in Lenoir's *La Franche-Maconnerie* (4to. Paris, 1814), a very rare and valuable work.]

HELE, OR HAIL.

Which is the proper use of the word *Hele*, or *Hail*? it is as frequently used the one way as the other. P. E. D.—["To hele" is an Anglo-Saxon verb, signifying "to hide." It is properly pronounced like *heel*, the anterior portion of the human foot. In Doomsday-book there is mention of a village called Hele, in the West of England, and its retiring and hidden scenery shows that those who originally gave it the name derived their nomenclature from its position.]

A FREEMASON'S WIFE.

Ingleby Scott is writing a series of papers on Representative Women in *Once a Week*. One tale he tells is so touching that it should be preserved among your choicest notes, and I forward it accordingly.—J. J.

"We have some of us heard a story lately full of solemn sweetness—a story as animating as it is mournful, of a wife with her husband at sea. Each age has its own mode of disclosure of the moral greatness of the men and women of the time; and in this case, through the ways and circumstances of our century—of even the latter half of it—we see in Mrs. Patton the mind and soul of the best wife of the noblest Crusader of six centuries ago.

"One February day, four years since, the people who happened to be on the Battery at New York, saw that a sick person was being carried in a litter from a ship to the Battery Hotel. Beside the litter walked a young girl, as a careless passenger might have supposed; but others were struck by the strangeness of such youthfulness in one with so careworn a face. She was also obviously near her confinement. She was twenty, in fact, and had been married

three years to the man in the litter. She had been brought up in gaiety and indulgence in a prosperous home in East Boston, and had married a gallant young sea captain. In the first days of the honeymoon, Captain Patton was offered the command of the Neptune's Car, a ship fitted out for the circumnavigation of the globe, and delayed by the illness of the commander. Captain Patton declined this great piece of professional advancement, on the ground that he could not leave his bride, for so long a time, at an hour's warning. He was told she might go with him; she was willing, and they were established on board within twelve hours from the first proposal being made.

"They were absent a year and five months; and from the outset she made herself her husband's pupil, companion and helper, to his great delight. She studied navigation, and learned everything that he could teach her, and was soon habituated to take observations, steer by the chart, and keep the ship's reckoning. In August, 1856, they sailed again in their beloved vessel for California, making sure that the ship they were so proud of, and so familiar with, would beat two others which started at the same time. The race which ensued disclosed to Captain Patton the evil temper and designs of his first mate, who was evidently bent on defeating his purpose, and, for some unknown reason, on carrying the ship into Valparaiso. Before Cape Horn was reached, the captain was suffering from anxiety and vigilance. There it was necessary to depose the mate; and under the toil of supplying his place, Captain Patton's health gave way entirely. A fever was followed by congestion of the brain; but he had had time to put his wife in full possession of his purposes. The ship was by no means to go to Valparaiso; for the crew would desert, and the cargo be lost before the consignees could arrive. His honour and conscience were concerned, he said, in going to the right port. This settled everything in his wife's mind. The ship should go to her destined port, and no other.

"Her husband became hopelessly delirious; and the mate seized the opportunity to assume authority. He wrote a letter to Mrs. Patton, warning her not to oppose him, and charging her with the responsibility of the fate of every man in the vessel, if she presumed to interfere. She replied that her husband had not trusted him while he was well; and she should not trust him now that her husband was ill. She assembled the crew, told them the facts, and appealed to them. Would they accept her authority in her husband's place, disregard the first mate, and work the ship under the orders of the second? Every man of them agreed, and she had nothing to complain of from them. They did what they could to sustain her. They saw her at her studies, as they passed the cabin windows, and regarded her with reverence and pity,—a young wife, soon to be a mother, alone among men, with her husband to nurse and control, the crew to command, and their lives to preserve by her learning and professional skill! There she sat at her desk by lamplight,—now studying medical books which could instruct her on her husband's case; now keeping the reckoning, and making entries in the log. At noon and at midnight she was on deck, taking an observation. She marked the charts, made no mistakes, and carried the ship into port in fine condition on the 13th of November.

"Captain Patton was a Freemason; and the Freemasons at San Francisco were kind, sending them back to New York by the first ship that could take them. They arrived wholly destitute,—the husband, blind, deaf, delirious, dying;—the wife grave and composed, but bent upon reaching Boston before her confinement. This aim she could not accomplish: her husband was too ill to be removed, and her child was born in a strange place. The New York underwriters immediately sent her 1000 dollars as a gift; and the owners of the vessel and cargo at once took steps to testify their sense of her conduct. Under singular extremity, she had considered the interests of the crew, and saved a vast amount of property to the owners; and the valour and conscientiousness of this lonely young creature were thoroughly appreciated. The truth was, it was to her husband that she devoted herself. She wrought out his purpose, and saved his honour.

"From the verge of his grave she disappears from sight. We may never hear of her again; but we scarcely need to know more. What could we ask further, after being presented with the true image of a perfect wife, heroic in proportion to the extremity of her trial? I, for one, am thankful to know that a Mary Patton has shown the full glory and beauty of wifehood in our day."

THE DEGREE OF MARK MASTERS.

Bro. Tweddell must have overlooked the fact (and his attention is thus called to it) that the Grand Lodge of Mark Masters, at its establishment, passed a resolution to admit all Mark Lodges, working from time immemorial, free of expense, and permit them to rank at the top of the roll without a number. The members of the lodge to which Bro. Tweddell alludes have but a poor opportunity of judging of

the merits of the Mark degree; but as it has undoubtedly, existed for a great number of years, it would doubtless find little difficulty in obtaining admission on the terms stated in that resolution, on application to the Grand Sec., at the office of the Grand Lodge of Mark Masters, 40, Leicester-square, London, and by engaging to work according to its "Constitutions."—A.

AMERICAN PARAPHRASE OF THE 133RD PSALM.

The 133rd Psalm is usually sung at lodge consecrations. There are several versions of it, but the following, sung by the choir, at the dedication of the Masonic Hall, Philadelphia, June 24, 1811, may be new to some of your readers:—

"Lo! what an entertaining sight
Are brethren that agree—
Brethren whose cheerful hearts unite
In bonds of piety!
"Tis like the oil divinely sweet,
On Aaron's reverend head—
The trickling drops perfumed his feet
And o'er his garments spread.
"Tis pleasant as the morning dews,
That falls on Zion's hill,
Where God his mildest glory shows,
And makes his grace distill."

E. C. GREEN.

LODGE PLATE.

I don't know whether the account I am about to give of a snuff-box, belonging to Lodge No. 689, can answer your correspondent's wishes, who inquires for notices of lodge plate, but presuming "plate" to be valuables of some sort, as well as *bond fide* plate, I forward the description. Bro. Lord Leigh presented a snuff-box to the lodge. It is made in the shape of an equilateral triangle, and the wood is from an oak that grew in Stoneleigh Abbey Park. Its lining is gold. On the top is a circular plate of gold with this inscription:—"To the members of the Lodge of Light, Birmingham, from their Bro. Lord Leigh, Prov. G.M." On the edges of the lid is the text "Love the Brotherhood, Fear God, Honour the Queen." Below this, on the sides, are, in raised letters, "A.L. 5854," "July, 1854," and "Stoneleigh."—C. C. COOPER.

ROYAL ARCH EARLY HISTORY.

Is there any book which will give an early account of the chief incidents in Royal Arch Masonry?—C. A. V.—[There is. Consult Godwyn's *Moses and Aaron*, 4to. London, 1667.]

IRISH FREEMASONRY.

Can any of your correspondents direct me to a history of Irish Freemasonry?—C. C. E.

THE QUEEN OF SHEBA.

In a leading article in the *Daily Telegraph* lately, it was implied that this celebrated Queen was of a sable hue. I have seen ancient paintings representing her visit to the all wise and glorious king, but in those she was represented as "fair, fat, and forty."—Can any of our brethren refer me to any record on this question—was she a black woman?—R. E. X.

MASONIC DIGNITIES.

The following may be the correct style of addressing all Masonic dignitaries:—The M.W. the G.M. is addressed as M.W.; G.W.s, P.G.W.s, and Prov. G.M.s, R.W.; G. Chaplain, P.G. Chaplains, G. Regs., P.G.R.s, G. Secs., and P.G. Secs., V.W.; the Asst. G. Sec., G. Deacons, P.G.D.s, and all other subordinate officers of G.L., past and present; Masters and P.M.s of private lodges, metropolitan and provincial, W.—R. E. X.

MASONIC TOKEN.

With regard to the Masonic Token mentioned in the last MAGAZINE, I beg to state, for the information of "Denarius," that I am possessed of a like token, which I have had for better than thirty years, viz:—In an equilateral triangle, the apex of which contains the eye of Providence, and the letter G surmounted by a glory. Underneath is the figure of Cupid, with one hand resting on a plumb-rule, while the other points above; at his feet are the square and compass, trowel, and mallet, and on the opposite corner lies the sacred volume. The exterior of the three lines have the words, "Wisdom, Strength, and Beauty," displayed on the three sides of the figure. On the outer part near the rim are the

words, "*Sit Lux. ex Inu Fuit.*" On the other side of the token are the ancient arms of the Grand Lodge, viz:—A shield with the three castles, and the at top a bird upon a ball; the shield has two beavers for supporters, the motto "*Amor Honor Et Justitia.*" Round the rim are the words "Prince of Wales, elected G.M. 24th November, 1790." The exterior of the rim or edge of the token bears the date 1794, with the words "Masonic halfpenny token." A friend of mine, a Bro. Mason, has one in a still better state of preservation.—WILLIAM LEYD, *Soho, Birmingham.*

LODGE ALMONER.

The Royal Alfred Lodge (No. 1079), Guildford, appoints an officer to act as their Almoner, and a good deed of this lodge is worthy of record. During the late severe winter, the brethren subscribed the handsome sum of twenty-five pounds in aid of the distressed poor of Guildford. Bros. Bovill, M.P., and Onslow, M.P., the members for the borough, each contributed a like sum.—M. M.

"YOURS FRATERMASONICALLY."

Can you, or any of your correspondents, kindly inform me whether the expression "Fratermasonically," noticed by you in your last, has ever been made use of before? If so, was it by a brother celebrated for erudition and elegant diction?—DIAGORAS.

Literature.

REVIEWS.

The Economy of Steam Power on Common Roads, in relation to Agriculturists, Railway Companies, Mine and Coal Owners, Quarry Proprietors, Contractors, &c.; with its History and Practice in Great Britain. By CHARLES FREDERIC T. YOUNG, C.E., Mem. Soc. Engineers, &c. London: Atchley & Co., Great Russell-street.

What constitutes a public improvement? is a question one would think not very difficult in the abstract to answer in the nineteenth century. When some thoughtful, ingenious schemer propounds a new system in arts, manufactures, or science, which is to revolutionise the existing order of things, and substitute for "the ancient ways" new methods of progress, when he explains his plans in lucid and practical terms, surely our boasted intelligence and civilisation ought to help us to decide whether he is merely the author of a mischievous innovation, or the originator of a permanent benefit to his fellow men. But if he goes farther still, and shows his invention in practical working order; and, besides, demonstrates with all the power of Cocker, that our breeches' pockets must inevitably become full of sovereigns by adopting his plans, it would seem that not only common sense, but also the desire for accumulating wealth, and the appreciation of increased comfort, would combine to induce us to hold out the right hand of welcome to the inventor, and introduce him at once to our confidence, our contractors, and our bankers. Yet prejudice and short-sighted selfishness have often proved far stronger than even those truly English characteristics to which we have just alluded: the greatest boons which science has conferred upon our time have had to struggle into operation under the cold shade of rancour, envy, and the opposition of mere stupidity. What would be the magnificence of London by night without gas; yet Winsor was treated as a lunatic, and indeed nearly driven mad in sad earnest, before his great discovery could be brought before the public. Railways have perhaps done more to develop the intelligence and to increase the wealth of this country than any invention since the art of printing; yet Stephenson was laughed at as a fool, or sneered at as an impostor; while Thomas Gray, who may be fairly styled the father of the system and the prophet of its results, died "steeped in poverty, a victim to national ingratitude." The project of ocean steam transport, which has proved so grandly successful, and has drawn England and the American States so closely together in the bonds of mutual respect and friendship, was scouted as an impossibility; the dictum of the scientific Dr. Lardner being to the effect that a steamship would as soon succeed in a voyage to the moon as to America. Fortunately

British pluck and sense determined to test the scientific pundit's assertion; the consequence being that the Great Western at once led the van of a continually increasing line of ocean steamers, which has rendered a voyage to New York in our time less eventful, and more punctual as to arrival, than a journey to Berlin in the zenith of the learned doctor's fame.

While gas, railways, and ocean steamers were as yet things of the future, a discovery had been made and tested equal in importance, there is hardly room to doubt, to any of these. This was the applicability of steam instead of horse-power on common roads. More than a hundred years ago, the first carriage to try the experiment was constructed by a Frenchman named Cugnot, since which time many able engineers have employed their best energies to perfect the idea. Numerous have been the designs from which these carriages have been built, and frequent the experiments by which to satisfy the public of their utility. Though scarcely one of the various inventors has incurred the reproach of a failure, while the success of the greater number has been convincing and remarkable, yet, strange to say, men in authority, corporations, and other persons of influence, have from time to time, opposed the introduction of this undoubted public improvement, and with too much success. Again and again projectors have brought forward variations of the same great scheme, to meet with similar defeat and mortification. But though prejudice, bigotry, and selfishness have not ceased to do their worst, the importance of the matter has not been lost sight of by thinking men, and protests have been from time to time put forth against burking the project. The question has been again taken up and most ably discussed by Bro. Young in the volume before us, which is one of the most interesting treatises upon a purely scientific subject which we have ever met with. The author is deeply impressed with the importance of his subject, and has looked at it in almost every point of view; it is studded thickly with tables, plans, and statistics for the hungry philosopher, while the most desultory reader may find much in it not only of information, but also of interest and amusement.

Our brother commences by adverting to the increased attention which is now given to the substitution of steam for horse-power, both for transport on common roads and for farming operations. He proceeds to notice the various experiments which have been made with a view to this end, with the reasons for their want of success, and for steam traction not being in general use. He also carefully considers the two systems of "concentrating" and "distributing" the weight; giving of course the preference to the latter with regard to the transport of heavy loads, though a comparatively small speed is attained in that way. *Boydell's traction engine, with endless train, appears to be the most perfect example yet produced of judicious distribution of weight over a large surface.*

Beginning at the beginning, Bro. Young devotes a chapter to the history of transport and roads, and their influence upon industry and civilisation, illustrated by what has been done in England and on the continent, by the wretched condition of Spain, and by a sketch of the resources in India which might be developed by these means. The admirable roads of the Romans, which have never been surpassed in firmness of construction, have lasted in many places for fifteen centuries, without entirely giving way to the ravages of time and weather, and are no less remarkable for the unbroken lines of communication which they formed, than for the excellence of their construction. Barbarism rapidly increased its power on the departure of the Romans from this country, and then roads fell speedily into neglect. Through succeeding ages trifling amendments were made from time to time in the means and aids to transport; but the place of the great Roman road-makers was never effectually filled until the genius of M. Adam supplied this country with the magnificent turnpike roads which bear his name. Canals next come under notice, an interesting sketch of their history being given, with a glance at their commercial capabilities; the fact being pointed out that this mode of transport is not susceptible of any particular improvement—at any rate, not such as would be necessary to meet the requirements of the present day.

The chapter devoted to railroads is the most interesting, perhaps, to the general reader, and is written in the agreeable narrative style which the contributors to *Household Words* have rendered so popular and have brought so largely into vogue. Bro. Young gives the history of railroads in Britain and their promoters, from "Master Beaumont, a gentleman of great ingenuity and rare parts," in 1649, down to Hudson, "the Yorkshire tape measurer," whose smiles were courted by the proudest peers in the land. There is an interesting sketch of the career of Thomas Gray, the railway prophet, who, as early as 1816, put forth the doctrine of travelling by steam on railways, and superseding horses. In 1820, the *Edinburgh Review* examined his scheme and his books with a critical eye, and with astonishing acumen pronounced him to be a lunatic, and only fit to be shut up in Bedlam—a tribute to his genius which delighted Gray, who anticipated success from that moment. That success was fated to enrich others—not himself. In 1825 the Liverpool and Manchester Railway Bill was carried, and the line commenced, to be followed by a host of others in different parts of the kingdom. The work of railway extension has continued to the present day, with results of the utmost importance to the nation; but for more than a quarter of a century Gray was doomed to see his own ideas and suggestions adopted, and other men enriched by them, while he himself was neglected and left to pine in miserable poverty. It may, indeed, be considered as no more than characteristic of the manner in which railway enterprise has hitherto been carried out, that one who had done so much for them should receive such a reward; for railway making, as our author observes, has given rise to such conduct and revelations as have caused the honour and integrity of Englishmen to appear in anything but a favourable light.

The author gives some excellent reasons why these gigantic English railways do not pay, from the Great Western (with its shares at thirty per cent. discount), downwards. This he considers is not owing to the great value of land so much as to the extravagant costliness and magnificence of the works, and above all, to our defective system of railway legislation. The proportionate cost of railways is taking England as 4; France, 3; Germany, 2; America, 1. Branch lines in England, instead of proving "feeders" to the trunk line, are too frequently "suckers," tending to diminish profits; while all the trunk lines, with their branches, still leave many extensive districts totally unprovided with accommodation. The ruinous opposition of rival main lines with their branches swell the general loss, and yet leave the railway system as a whole, limited, exceptional, and incomplete. Looking at the railway mania of 1845, Bro. Young says:—

"The waste of capital directly and indirectly in the formation of railways has been estimated at not less than £12,000,000! apart from the loss which has been incurred in the support of unsuccessful Bills, and the maintenance of unsuccessful opposition. This sum would have been sufficient to construct a railway six hundred miles long, at the rate of £20,000 a mile; while the interest which has to be paid by the public in the increased cost of existing lines amounts, at 5 per cent., to £600,000.

"Of the cost of projects which were ultimately unsuccessful, a single illustration may be given. In the celebrated battle of the Stour and Rugby Railway, the inquiry continued during sixty-six sitting days, from February to August, 1839, and having been renewed in the following year, the Bill was finally defeated at an expense to its promoters of £146,000!

"To show what advantage the "gentlemen learned in the law" obtained from this state of affairs, it is mentioned that the bill of the solicitor of a certain line leading out of London, contained ten thousand folios, occupied twelve months in taxation before the master, and amounted to the exceedingly modest sum of £240,000!

"Another company had to fight so hard for their Bill that they found, when at length they reached the last stage, that of receiving the Royal assent, that their preliminary undertakings had cost nearly half-a million of money! and that before a single yard of line had been, or could be constructed."

The actual dishonesty (indeed, flagrant robbery it may be called) which existed in the management of many of these schemes is touched upon with no light hand, and the objects of railroad "cooking" are very fairly and wittily shown up:—

"The conduct of these concerns has been pretty exclusively in the hands of persons of the following description:—

"(A) Lawyers and gentlemen at large, open to be employed as secretaries, general and traffic managers, &c., at handsome salaries.

"(B) Aristocratic M.P.'s and noblemen willing to figure as promoters of great enterprises, for various political reasons, and whose countenance is always first sought after by projectors of new companies—1st, for the purpose of DRAWING support from the very large class of toad-eaters with which our English community abounds! 2nd, because, KNOWING little of business concerns themselves, they are easily MANAGED by those whom they patronise, in return for their own selection; 3rd, having great social and political influence, they can thus materially assist in MANAGING the distinguished, but more business-like, and therefore more troublesome, directors; 4th, being naturally indolent, they are only too glad to leave the management in general to those officers who can best succeed in 'making things pleasant.'

"(C) A sprinkling of merchants, &c., with more of their own business to attend to than they can easily get through, but who nevertheless serve as GUARANTEES to the public that everything will be properly carried on, whilst they can be outvoted as often as convenient by the managers' majority.

"(D) Engineers who have individually a reputation to acquire or maintain from great works, and a fortune to make from such reputation ere they condescend to consider the paltry savings of a parcel of shareholders, too often regarded with contempt. These latter gentlemen get the lion's share of the profit; for unless the engineer's salary is computed from the amount expended on the works, he usually receives a commission on such expenditure; and whilst thus paid sufficient to satisfy most reasonable men for their whole time, they frequently serve two or more companies at once, besides attending to other professional business. So, also, have they usually a considerable voice in the management. For does an intelligent and honest secretary, considering his constituents at large, pass over improvements in locomotion, economy in management, or new expedients for traffic, there will inevitably be a misunderstanding between himself and the high-minded and experienced engineer, resulting in the annoyance of MR LORD, whose supporters will swamp the men of business; and if such unpleasant questions occur too often, the troublesome official will be sure to go to the wall. Our engineer has too much knowledge, and is far too practical to listen to new-fangled theories of any kind. His ideas are formed on a great scale; any amount of expense is a 'flea-bite,' whilst his own establishing or established reputation is everything; and woe be to the subordinate assistant or mechanic who dares to suggest novel expedients, or to make himself too useful, whilst within reach of his superior's awful and comprehensive shadow.

"Here, then, is a select community made up of individuals the most of all calculated to resist advance, and to avoid unnecessary responsibility, so as for ever to run on in grooves, whilst they continually promote expenditure by their failures: the idle man of weight, who does nothing he is not obliged to do; the knowing official, who must please his 'directors' at all hazards; the already overburdened, too glad to have others on whose shoulders his own responsibilities may rest; the practical self-seeker, too wise to connect his name with plans never before heard of, lest failure should swamp his reputation, but always ready to fill his pockets in any and every acknowledged professional manner.

"In such a direction, what brain work can be expected, beyond following the established lead?—and what management shall be looked for but mismanagement?"

The mismanagement of unbusiness-like boards of direction, in numerous instances, is admirably exposed, and third-class passengers in particular have reason to thank Bro. Young for his clever advocacy of their cause. He shows the folly of the policy pursued of making the accommodation for the humbler classes of travellers as meagre as possible; while the tariff of charges is with equal absurdity made so high, as to debar people from travelling, unless as a matter of necessity. Comfortable carriages, low fares, and proper care of life and limb, with a disposition to oblige the public instead of tyrannizing over them, on the part of railway directors, may eventually restore the shattered fortunes of their shareholders:—

"When traffic shall be encouraged to the fullest extent, accidents prevented, repairs cheapened, rating made equitable, staff management reduced, and the directorate made business-like and vigilant, British railways may fairly be expected to return an average of 10 per cent. upon all the capital invested—a consummation, I fear, not likely to be immediately obtained, however devoutly it may be desired."

An elaborate comparison follows of roads, railroads, and canals, in which our author points out that the great ad-

vantage of the road system over the two others consists in its being already constructed to most of the points required to be opened up. These roads, constructed at a great expense, and kept in thorough repair, are now almost deserted for the railways, while the heavy tolls levied upon steam carriages, constructed to run upon them, has prevented any competition with the locomotive on rails. It seems evident that if this obstacle were removed, and a moderate toll only levied upon steam carriages and traction engines, a traffic would soon spring up by this means in various localities where railway accommodation does not exist, which traffic would be an enormous boon to the public, and put money into the coffers of the road trustees. A large sum of money is invested in the present road system of this country; and it is, therefore, most important to afford every facility for rendering this capital of greater, instead of constantly diminishing, value.

The advantages of a substitution of steam for animal power are next shown to be very great; and this is especially the case in agricultural operations by the economy of time and of expense in working, and in the increased products of each operation, while farmers and their labourers are both benefited. In India, too, had traction engines with steam power, been in use during the Sikh war and the late mutiny, an enormous waste of life and money would have been prevented. Troops, instead of being worn out by long marches of many months' duration, would have arrived at their destination fresh and vigorous after travelling sixty miles a-day without fatigue. As for the results which the introduction of this system of steam traction would produce upon the commerce and prosperity of India, there can be no doubt as to their being of the most important and beneficial character.

The first steam carriage known to have been constructed for use on common roads was that of a Frenchman named Cugnot, in the year 1769. Several experiments were made by order of the Duc de Choiseul, but the scheme was eventually abandoned. Fifteen years later, the "Scottish Archimedes," Murdock, constructed a similar machine, and was followed by Watt, Oliver, Evans, Trevithick, Professor Robison, and Symington. The first steam coach constructed expressly for the conveyance of passengers on common roads, was that by Julius Griffiths, in 1821; and from that time to 1828 various other inventors were constantly before the public with their improvements upon this plan. At length Mr. Walter Hancock took up the matter, and continued to increase the efficiency of the steam coach until, in 1833, he had steam omnibuses actually carrying passengers regularly for many weeks between Paddington and the Bank, at the rate of twelve miles an hour. These carriages have since been frequently tried on town and country roads, and have proved in every way satisfactory, creating no annoyance, and being no more subject to accident than an ordinary horse-drawn vehicle. In April, 1834, Mr. Scott Russell (the designer and builder of the *Great Eastern*), ran a line of steam coaches between Glasgow and Paisley for many months as a regular mode of conveyance. A wheel of one of these carriages broke, and caused a man's death, upon which the Court of Session interdicted their further use, with about as much wisdom as if they had prohibited the running of a four-horse coach, because an outside passenger had been pitched off.

The practicability of carrying passengers and heavy goods on common roads by means of steam carriages and traction engines, with or without endless railways, is amply shown by the experience of the experimenters above mentioned. Bro. Young quotes many other instances; and at the present day we read of two noblemen, the Marquis of Stafford and the Earl of Caithness, who keep their own steam carriages (and drive themselves), by way of setting an example to the public. That economy and speed are obtained by them, unattainable by horses, has been fully established to the satisfaction of numerous engineers and scientific men. What, then, is the reason that they have not come into general use? The answer is twofold; first—an unaccountable prejudice has arisen against this mode of haulage, and next,

"The excessive tolls on steam carriages, imposed, no doubt, from a determination on the part of the trustees to obstruct, as much as

possible, the use of steam as a propelling power, arising from their having the erroneous idea that it *must* be more injurious to the roads than traction by horse-power, has acted in such a manner as to totally prohibit their use in some parts of the country, if put on with a view to making them a profitable investment."

These objections Bro. Young has combated with great ability, arguing his cause with good sense and considerable humour. He proves that steam transport on common roads can be regularly and profitably worked without injury to the roads, and that if properly conducted it can be made amply remunerative. It only remains, therefore (to use his own words), to enable those who are disposed to work these engines and trains at a profit, by assisting to obtain such a fair rate of toll as shall pay for the use of the road, and yet give the user a fair chance of being paid for his time and outlay, which, at present, is an impossibility. He calls for the support of all friends of "liberalism, free-trade, and progress;" and we trust he will obtain it—at any rate, he has done sufficient to deserve it. He has not, indeed, exhausted the subject, and we doubt not that public attention, once thoroughly aroused, Bro. Young will not be long in again coming before us with fresh arguments and illustrations, pleasantly put together as in the present volume, which we have read with great interest, and laid down with the conviction that we are considerably wiser than we were before, both as to the ingenuity and the obstinacy of our fellow-countrymen.

NOTES ON LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

Mr. W. C. Bennett, in his new volume, *The Worm Wedding Ring, and other Poems*, has the following sonnet on Guido's "St. Sebastian:"—

"And on this very canvas Guido wrought
The Christ-like beauty of those sainted eyes,
Fill'd but with God, even in these agonies.
How to the mighty master were they brought!
From his own brain was this great glory caught!
Whence did the radiance, here before us, rise?
Truly a sacredness untold there lies
In such rare visions. Given to man's thought
Are all his highest works of hand and brain;
They seem but his; these God himself creates.
Unless He work through us, we work in vain.
He with pure heart and open soul, who waits
To do His bidding, he the crown shall gain,
And pass, by prayer, through glory's temple gates."

Telegraphic communication between England and France continues to improve, so that in a short time messages will be sent between London and Paris by way of Newhaven and Dieppe; and Bordeaux, Lyons, and Marseilles will be directly connected with the English metropolis.

Professor Donaldson, of the University of Cambridge, one of the finest Greek scholars of the age, died last week.

Mr. James Nasmyth has shown, in a large drawing at the Royal Institution, a spot on the sun, as seen on the 29th of last July, by means of an achromatic telescope, of eight inches aperture. This spot is only of average size, but the drawing has attracted much attention from the fact that it is the first time that the narrow leaf-shaped filaments or fibres of which the entire surface of the sun appears to be formed, have ever been represented or described.

The next meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science is to be holden at Manchester, in September, under the presidency of William Fairbairn, Esq., F.R.S., and President of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester.

We know not whether Ary Scheffer was or was not a "brother of the mystic tie," but the following extracts from his letters to his then newly-married daughter (for they were written in 1846) are given by Mrs. Grote in her memoir of the great French artist, and are truly Masonic in sentiment:—"Heaven preserve you ever from serious defects, dear Cornelle, but above all from that of dealing severely with those of others. Be rigorous towards yourself—indulgent to them. Every virtuous woman that I have been acquainted with has been so. . . . Be assured that you occupy my whole heart and mind, and that all my hopes are centered in seeing

you happy. . . . Believe me, the accomplishing of duties alone leads to contentment. We ought to seek to diffuse pleasure and enjoyment around us. To effect this has been the unvarying object of my life—perhaps my only claim to merit; and though it was always pursued at the expense of my own comfort, I vow to you that I have been amply repaid by the consciousness of having done right. With a firm soul and rectitude of purpose, we may achieve what we will—morally speaking. . . . That word '*must*,' fix it well in your memory, dear child; your grandmother seldom had it out of hers. The truth is that through our lives nothing brings any good fruit except what is earned by either the work of the hands, or by the exertion of one's self-denial; sacrifices must be, in short, ever going on, if we would obtain any comfort or happiness. Now that I am no longer young, I declare that few passages afford me so much satisfaction to look back upon, as those in which I made sacrifices, or denied myself enjoyment. 'The forbidden' is the motto of the wise man. Self-denial is the quality of which Jesus Christ set us the example."

One hundred and eight plans, by English, French, German, and Italian architects, have been sent in for the intended new Grand Opera House at Paris; we ought, therefore, to have a building worthy of France and the nineteenth century.

Dr. J. Macgowan, Esq., M.D., has been lecturing on Japan, in the theatre of the Royal Institution, Manchester. The Doctor, who had resided for some years in Japan, exhibited the best collection of Japanese curiosities said to have ever been shown in this country.

A letter from Naples says:—"I regret on every ground to have to report a duel which took place yesterday between the Count Arrivabene (correspondent of the *Daily News*) and Count Savignano. It arose from an altercation of the most trifling nature, and terminated without any important results. Count Arrivabene was accompanied by Count Arconati Visconti and Colonel Missori, and it is due to these gentlemen to say that they made strong, though ineffectual efforts, to arrange the dispute peacefully. Count Arrivabene received a wound in the right hand and arm, and fortunately parried a blow which, had it fallen on his head, might have proved fatal. I allude to the affair only to show that it was not in the slightest degree connected with politics. Dr. Bishop was called in after the duel, and reports that in a few days the count will be able to enter on his usual occupations."—We had hoped that literary men at least had been wise enough to avoid the foolish as well as wicked practice of duelling, and regret that, whatever the merits or demerits of this "trifling altercation," Count Arrivabene should not have had a higher sense of manhood about him, than either to give or accept a challenge.

Mr. John Scholes, author of *The Bridal of Naworth*, is publishing a series of *Lancashire Idyls*, under the fictitious name of Theocritus Hurnyhond. The great success of Mr. Edwin Waugh's songs in the Lancashire dialect, has brought forth a shoal of imitators, good, bad, and indifferent, of whom Mr. Scholes is perhaps the best; but Theocritus strikes us being much too classical a name for a Horny hand. John Collier showed better judgment when he adopted the cognomen of Tim Bobbin. The following verses from the first of these Lancashire Idyls will show that Mr. Scholes is worthy of high rank in the list of Lancashire poets:—

"Hasht John, pr'yo hasht; aw'st gie way like a childt
For aw've howd'n as lung as i' con;
Where yo'r youth spent its strength, where i' manhood yo' toilt,
Yo' shall rest whoile yo' liv'n owd mon!

"Aw'd gowd to begin wi'—yo' helpt to mak it mooar,
For gowd winnah grow of itsel;
An' if things wur done reet, yo'n a reet to some store,
For yo'n struv'n an wortch'd like mysel.

"Some brag 'at they'n made O their brass by their brains,
But it's wark 'at meys O,—an' wealth tays:
The mon that forgets thoose at' worch for his gains
Owt to worch for lissel O his days.

"Aw think o' the time when master an' mon
Wirn behowd'n O ways tone to tuther,
There's a rule i' th' Owd Book aw'l go by while i' con,
It's to luv an' to help one another.

"Not wi' lip-mumb'lt prayers i' fine pews, fer the poor,
Chep charity!—made up o' woiindt;
Not wi' co'in folks brothers i' th' church an at th' dur
Leavin brotherly feelin behindt.

"Not wi' pride 'a mays th' haue o' the poor that it meets,
An' orders abeawt same as dogs ;
Not wi' greed that rides by his owd feither i' th' streets,
As he's clompin to wark in his clogs.
"Naw! naw! aw've enoof an' aw've summat to spare ;
My heart would do reet an' aw'l let it ;
My sweetest o' pleaur's to leet'n the care
O thoose at'n helpt me to get it.
"Aw tlink o' the days when wirn lads, John, together
When throistles sung gaily i' th' thurn ;
When we swaylt the lung gorse, or went whimbreying i' th'
Or bar'-legg'd wi' flaskert i' th' burn. [heather,
"There's a cottage up you' at yo'n liv't in afore,
It's be yo'r's an yo'r grondchildt's to th' end ;
Yo'n bin honest an' faithfu'—yo'r owd an' yo'r poor,
An' aw'st nare turn my baek on a friend."

Poetry.

THE RIGHT TO DISDAIN.

How shall I gain
The right to disdain ?
The right to look down
With a saint-like frown
Upon sorrow and sin ?
How shall I win
The right to scorn
My brother forlorn,
Or pass him by
With reproving eye,
As much as to say,
"Get out of my way,
"And taint me not
"With the poison spot
"That comes from thy heart, thy face, thy brow
"To me, much holier than thou!"
Were I far more bright
Than the heavenly light,
More pure than the snow
Where the glaciers grow,
And as undefiled as a little child
Dead and forgiven
And gone to heaven,
I should not gain
The right to disdain,
Or to stand apart
From my brother's heart,
Or turn my face
From a sinner's place,
Or breathe one word of hate or scorn
To the wickedest wretch that ever was born.
BRO. CHAS. MACKAY, LL.D.

I'M GROWING OLD.

My days pass pleasantly away ;
My nights are blest with sweetest sleep ;
I feel no symptoms of decay ;
I have no cause to mourn nor weep ;
My foes are impotent and shy,
My friends are neither false nor cold,
And yet, of late, I often sigh—
I'm growing old!

My growing talk of olden times,
My growing thirst for early news,
My growing apathy to rhymes,
My growing love of easy shoes,
My growing hate of crowds and noise,
My growing fear of taking cold—
All whisper, in the plainest voice,
I'm growing old!

I'm growing fonder of my staff ;
I'm growing dimmer in the eyes ;
I'm growing fainter in my laugh ;
I'm growing deeper in my sighs ;
I'm growing careless of my dress ;
I'm growing frugal of my gold ;
I'm growing wise ; I'm growing—yes—
I'm growing old.

I see it in my changing taste ;
I see it in my changing hair ;
I see it in my growing waist ;
I see it in my growing heir ;
A thousand signs proclaim the truth,
As plain as truth was ever told,
That, even in my vaunted youth,
I'm growing old.

Ah, me! my very laurels breathe
The tale in my reluctant ears,
And every boon the Hours bequeath,
But makes me debtor to the Years!
E'en Flattery's honeyed words declare
The secret she would fain withhold,
And tells me in "How young you are!"
I'm growing old!

Thanks for the years!—whose rapid flight
My sombre muse too sadly sings ;
Thanks for the gleams of golden light
That tint the darkness of their wings ;
The light that beams from out the sky,
Those heavenly mansions to unfold
Where all are blest, and none may sigh
"I'm growing old!"

The *Money King*, by J. G. Saxe.

A LAMENT.

Would'st tell thy grief to some,
And dost thou mourn that none
Are by to hear thy moan ?
My child, it matters not ;
Better to bear thy lot,
In silence and alone.

They'd never heed thy weeping,
They'd mock thee with their chiding,
And vex thy breaking heart.

God's stars are looking on thee,
Shining calmly, coldly ;
Thinkest thou they bear a part
In thy vain, fond woe ?
They have shone for ever so
On the sons of men below.

There is no pity in their spirit eyes
For thee, and for thy wearying cries ;
They have looked for ever so
On all breaking hearts below.

Fold thy hands, and bow thy head,
All around us are the dead ;
The dead who in earth are laid,
The dead who have wept and prayed,
Breathing out despairing words,
And raving as thou dost.

Thou'lt be with them at last,
And all thy grief be past ;
Thou shalt rest where the voice of fame
Reacheth no more than the sound of blame ;
Thou shalt sleep, and never dream
Of all that on earth did seem
Dearer than God to thee.

Fraser's Magazine.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

PROV. GRAND MASTER, BERKS AND BUCKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Can you your afford a few expressions of condolence on our present bereaved and almost forlorn hope of resuscitation. You will probably recollect that our late Prov. G.M. held a lodge in 1852, and after many "trials" he was induced by the M.W.G.M., bearing the rod *in terrorem* before his eyes, to hold another in December, 1858, per his Deputy, at Windsor ; in March, 1859, he did actually hold another in Reading, and in May, 1860, he "appointed" to hold another in Avlesbury, but for some freak or other, after every provision had been made, he

suddenly resigned his office and went yachting; and from that period we have been without a governor, and the province has attained a sickly hue from which the brethren wish to be relieved. How is it to be done? Our really excellent friend the V.W.D. Prov. G.M. is so full of promises that one is actually deprived of all wish to interfere with his provincial pursuits, but *they are never performed*; and the consequence is, the province contains a less number of officers than any other in the list. There are many eligible for such mark of progress, and are desirous to receive such an honour; but there is no effort made to effect it. "What seems everybody's business is nobody's;" nobody begins, and those who have the power to move, are either ignorant of the desire of the lodges in this province to see something of them, or are *indisposed* to do what is really their duty. How many of them can boast of having made an official visit to any lodge within the district within the last ten years? Alas! very few, owing as it is conceived, to the want or absence of direction from the superiors of Prov. Grand Lodge. If you can offer a few suggestions to disheartened labourers in the Craft how they are to inspire the governors of their province with action, it would, I assure you, comfort not a few within Bucks and Berks.

Yours truly, D. R.
Windsor, February 16, 1861.

THE HIGHER DEGREES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

SIR AND BROTHER,—It would, I doubt not, interest many to know what are the consecutive steps beyond those recognised by Grand Lodge, and the advantages connected with them. To those living in remote places this information is not easily obtained; still there are many who would gladly avail themselves of any opportunity to progress in the science were it better known. Perhaps some favoured brother will kindly, through your columns, inform us how this wish may be realized, and point out in what way the various degrees contribute to the improvement of their members and the general good of mankind? It is from no idle curiosity that this question is asked, but from a sincere wish, which, I am sure, is felt by many, to become acquainted with the hidden mysteries and benefits shared in by so limited a number of the brotherhood, and which, as I really believe, becomes more restricted the higher it aspires. I can easily imagine that each step will unfold greater beauties, and inculcate more admirable precepts; but in carefully reading the accounts of meetings, as furnished in your journal, I have not been able to discover by what means the works of charity are promoted by the higher grades, but conclude they "do good by stealth, and blush to make it known." If this be so, the more they are to be admired, and the more anxious many good Masons will be to become members of the various orders. Trusting soon to be favoured with all the particulars that may be known to the uninitiated, and such information as may be necessary to gain, a place amongst the privileged,

I am fraternally yours, A FREEMASON.
February 16, 1860.

THE ROYAL ARCH DEGREE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

SIR AND BROTHER,—It is some satisfaction to see the Royal Arch Degree brought under notice in any form, and one may excuse its introduction in your last impression, even in a *puffing* letter, which informs us that there is one province with a "flourishing Grand Chapter," of nearly two years' standing, in which Prov. Grand Officers have been installed, and that this model Grand Chapter has actually held a second meeting, and been a means of strengthening and extending a knowledge of the most holy rite. It is not my intention to cavil at the impetus which it has given to the degree in that province, nor to detract from the high eulogiums which is evidently the object of that letter to pass on its founder, nor to unveil the charity subscription lists to test its fruitfulness; but will content myself by asking what the Royal Arch does to make it deserving the position it assumes? And I shall be glad if this

information is what is implied in this liberal offer made by fees and considerable employment of time. I do not ask for a list of its places of meeting, nor a bill of fare of its banquets, nor the high sounding titles of its officials, nor the splendour and expensive need to be informed of the excellency of its ritual nor the holiness of its purpose, but practically of its advantages while divided from what it professes to complete, character of its regalia—but simply *the benefits it confers on its members, and the assistance it renders to the Craft, and its great Charitable Institutions*—with any other claims it has to rank as a higher degree, with additional and whether all the good it effects might not be accomplished, at a great saving of time and money, by uniting it with the Craft—in fact, if it is worth, in its disjointed and exclusive state, what it costs to Freemasonry. When this is established then will be the time to inquire how best to increase its efficiency, and to follow the example so lauded by your correspondent; but is not a lack of usefulness the very cause of so little interest being taken in it? Surely there are many members of "untiring, self-denying zeal and liberality," who would gladly lend their aid in "reviving and encouraging" the chapters in other provinces, and in establishing Prov. Grand Chapters, could they calculate on a fair return for their labour; but the adjoining province of West Yorkshire holds its quarterly or half-yearly Grand Chapters without being able to give any great account of its utility, though presided over by one possessing many valuable qualifications. Is it not, then, an error in the system rather than a want of "untiring, self-denying zeal and liberality" in its members? What matters the splendour of its paraphernalia, or the Regal, Prophetic, or Sacerdotal assumptions of its principals, unless there is an equivalent in sound, solid, and permanent acts of beneficence and charity? Without this, all the gilded glitter of a chapter and all the flaunting eulogiums of principals are but as airy nothings. Let us be assured that the Royal Arch can and does complete all that the Craft has begun, and then earnestly apply ourselves to increase, revive, and encourage it by every possible means.

I am, truly and fraternally yours, P. Z.

THE WEST LANCASHIRE BALL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—In the number of the FREEMASONS MAGAZINE for the 9th inst., some correspondent has sent you an account of the Masonic Ball held, on January 15, in this town. In concluding, he conveys the impression that it resulted in a loss, which I am happy to say is not the case, as, in my capacity of Treasurer, I have paid over to the Treasurer of the West Lancashire Educational Institution the sum of Fifty-five pounds, as the nett proceeds of said Ball.

I remain, Dear Sir and Brother, yours truly and fraternally,
J. B. YOUNGHUSBAND.
Feb. 19, 1861.

NOTES ON MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Interest seems to be growing in Prussia and Saxony for the instrumental music of Handel. His "Eire work" and "Water music,"—the *Oboe Concerto* have been performed—and, the journals assure us, thoroughly well received.

A Symphony by M. Abert, the young German composer, is about to be performed at a concert given by the enterprising "Société des Jeunes Artistes," in Paris.

The music of "L'Oca del Cairo," Mozart's unfinished opera, is about to be performed for the first time by the members of the "Sing-Academie," at Magdeburg.

The prize of fifty florins, annually offered by the *Tonhalle* at Mannheim, is this year opened to competition for the best choral composition for the voices of men. The date of award is May-day.

Berlin journals are strenuous in praise of Mdlle. Artot; one enthusiast goes the length of asserting that her *Amina*, in "La Sonnambula," is only by a hair's breadth less admirable than Mdlle. Lind's *Amina*, which, it may be recollected, was thought Mdlle. Lind's best character.

The music of "Camacho's Wedding"—Mendelssohn's opera, written when he was a boy—was performed as concert-music in December last, at Frankfort.

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

MASONIC MEMS.

The brethren are reminded that the Annual Festival of the Boys' School takes place on the 13th March. There is yet time for a few more stewards. The chair will be taken by the R.W., Bro. Cubitt, P.G.W., now the Right Hon. Lord Mayor. We have had many of the brethren serve as Lord Mayor; but we do not recollect one who took the chair of a Masonic charity during his year of office.

Bro. Henry G. Warren, P.G. Steward, will deliver the Prestonian Lecture, in the Temple adjoining Freemasons' Hall, on the 27th of next month, it being a public night of the Grand Steward's Lodge. All brethren are invited to attend.

METROPOLITAN.

GRAND STEWARDS' LODGE.—The installation meeting of this lodge was held on Wednesday last, when Bro. Dr. Hinxman was installed as W.M., and afterwards appointed as his officers—Bro. Samuels, S.W.; Nutt, J.W.; Merewether, S.D.; R. Smith, J.D.; Watson, Sec.; Bennett, I.G.; and J. Smith, Tyler.

THE ENOCH LODGE (No. 11).—This excellent working lodge met on Wednesday, Feb. 13, presided over by Bro. Charles J. Watson, W.M., who initiated into the Order Mr. James Olliff Griffiths, Mr. William Henry Honey, and Mr. Charles Hunt, and passed Bro. Wright to the second degree. The visitors were Bros. Wilhelm Ganz, S.W. 630; Gammon, 1097; Whedhone, of St. Thomas's; and Crew. After an excellent banquet, some excellent singing by Bro. G. Tedder accompanied the usual toasts; and Professor Ganz, during the evening, favoured the brethren by three fantasias on the pianoforte, which elicited the warmest and most deserved applause. The lodge resolved to dine on the next occasion (March 13th), under the banner of Bro. Ledger, P.M., who serves the office of Steward at the Festival of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys.

EASTERN STAR LODGE (No. 112).—The installation meeting was held on Wednesday, February 13, at the Rose and Crown Tavern, Bromley, Middlesex. The lodge was opened by Bro. Edward William Davis, W.M., assisted by his officers. Bro. George Hobson was passed to the second degree, and Mr. Thomas Morgan was initiated into Masonry. Bro. Davis then resigned the chair to Bro. John Emmens, P.M. No. 201, and presented Bro. Frederick Inman Sharp, the W.M. elect, and that worthy brother was installed into the chair. The W.M. appointed and invested the officers, viz:—Bros. E. W. Davis, P.M.; Horace Grey, S.W.; W. Curry, J.W.; P. Edinger, Sec.; Joseph Patrick, S.D.; Francis Goode, J.D.; Wilkinson, Dir. Cers.; Griffiths, I.G. Bro. Wentworth Davis was re-elected Treasurer; and Bro. Speight, the Tyler, was also invested. The W.M. said, before closing the lodge, he had the pleasing duty of presenting the immediate Past Master with a testimonial of the gratitude of the members for his services during the past year. This was due to Bro. Davis, not only for the admirable way in which he conducted the business of the lodge, but also for his courteous and gentlemanly bearing. The testimonial—a silver cup—bore on it this inscription:—"Presented with a Past Master's jewel by the brethren of the Eastern Star Lodge, to Bro. Edward William Davis, as a mark of esteem for the zeal and ability displayed by him as W.M. in 1860."—Bro. Davis said the gratification he felt was greater than he was able to find words to express. He was proud at having been elected to the chair, and he was determined to do the duties of the office with credit to himself, and satisfaction to the lodge. He received the present with gratitude and he was sure it would be preserved by his family as a gift of value far beyond its intrinsic worth.—A gentleman was proposed for initiation at the next meeting, and others are expected. At the close of the lodge, thirty brethren were present, and among the visitors besides Bro. Emmens were Bros. Nancy and Swainston, P.Ms. No. 201; T. B. Davis, P.M. No. 812; Knibbs, P.M. No. 203; Morin, Murr, Sharp, Levy, &c. The brethren, at six o'clock, assembled at the banquet. When the cloth was removed, the W.M. addressed himself to the usual loyal and Masonic toasts: those disposed of, Bro. DAVIS rose, and said the brethren would readily anticipate the toast he had to offer. In Bro. Sharp he could safely say No. 112 had a Master of high promise. True he had been but a short time in the Craft, but his industry was such that in work he would be found second to none, and they might be assured that, during his Mastership, the character of the lodge would be well sustained.—The W.M. briefly acknowledged his thanks, and ob-

erved that he hoped, by Bro. Davis's support, he should be enabled to give a good account at the end of his year. It was but three years since he first entered the Order, and seeing the high position he had in that time been able to attain, the junior officers had an assurance of obtaining honour by the same diligence. The W.M. then proposed "The Health of the Initiate," remarking that the brother who had selected the Eastern Star to enlighten his passage through the portals of Masonry had shown, by his ready appreciation of the ceremonies, that he would become a true and worthy brother.—Bro. MORGAN, in reply, said, as a Free and Accepted Mason, he tendered his heartfelt thanks for the kind and brotherly way in which he had been received among them. He was perfectly satisfied with that, his first step. He hoped and believed it would be a lasting blessing to him. He remarked that throughout his life he had endeavoured to follow the same line of conduct the precepts of Masonry indicated.—The W.M. next proposed "The Past Masters." One, Bro. Marriot, had been twenty-nine years a Past Master; Bro. W. Davis, twelve years; each and all those worthies had done good suit and service, and were entitled to everlasting gratitude.—Bro. E. W. DAVIS, in reply, said that, although out of office, the Past Masters were ever anxious for the welfare of the lodge.—The W.M. next proposed "The Visitors," and afterwards said, in proposing "Bro. Emmens," he would first offer his thanks to that worthy and talented brother for the honour he had done himself in installing him in the chair, and he was sure the admirable way in which that ceremony was performed would induce everyone present cordially to join in the toast.—Bro. EMMENS said he was honoured in being invited to undertake the ceremony of the day. From what he had seen, he could congratulate the lodge on having so able a brother to preside over it, and Bro. Sharp in having so good a lodge to govern. Knowing Bro. Davis's ability, he was certain the Master would have efficient aid did he require it.—"The Officers?" was responded to by Bro. Grey. The Tyler's toast brought the evening to a close, and soon after ten the meeting broke up.

LODGE OF TRANQUILLITY (No. 218).—The members met on Monday, February 18, at Radley's Hotel, for the purpose of installing the Master. The lodge was opened by the W.M., Bro. Henry Isaacs, who passed to the second degree Bros. Goldsmid and Lavey. The W.M. elect, Bro. Morris Hart, was presented, and duly installed into the chair by his predecessor. The W.M. then appointed and invested as his officers—Bros. Algernon Sidney, S.W.; Samuel Moss, J.W.; Phillip Levy, Sec.; Nathan Defries, jun., S.D.; Hermann Wagner, J.D.; Moss Cohen, I.G. John Peartree, the Treasurer, was also invested, as likewise Bro. Crabtree, the Tyler. The W.M. then said that, as through his private affliction he must crave permission of the lodge to retire, he would leave the remaining duties of the chair to Bro. Isaacs. The report of the committee announced a favourable state of the finances, the balance of the lodge being £60, and that of the Benevolent Fund £80, besides £200 invested, and this after relieving the distresses of three brethren to the extent of £85.—Bro. Saul Solomons, P.M., rose, and said that, ere the lodge was closed, he had a most pleasing duty to discharge. It would be in the recollection of all the members that it had been resolved a testimonial should be given to Bro. Henry Isaacs, for the services he had rendered the lodge for a period of two years. He had visited many lodges, and seen the conduct of many Masters, but never had he witnessed a lodge better conducted, or the ceremonies more efficiently gone through, than by the W.M. of the past year. The question had arisen as to what shape the testimonial was to take. Bro. Isaacs' breast was covered with jewels, and it was therefore resolved to give him a piece of plate to ornament his table. The testimonial he presented in the name of the lodge, though handsome, was not equal to Bro. Isaacs' deserts. It was, however, a grateful acknowledgment of his merits, and would, he trusted, be a pleasing memento for many years of the respect in which he was held by the brethren. The present was a massive silver claret jug and salver, bearing this inscription:—"This Salver, with Claret Jug, was presented by the Brethren of the Lodge of Tranquillity, No. 218, to Bro. Henry Isaacs, P.M., as a testimony of fraternal regard, and an appreciation of his untiring zeal in promoting the general interests of Freemasonry, especially the above lodge, by his services as W.M. Given in lodge, February 18, 1861."—Bro. Isaacs said his heart was too full to enable him to find words commensurate with his gratitude; but though he might be wanting of language, he would never be wanting of feeling how far beyond his merits was the bounty of the brethren. To his mind it was the case of a monarch, who, after conferring on a subject an order of knighthood, then, in recognition of the acceptance of the honour, presented him with an estate. It was an honour to be a member of the Lodge of Tranquillity; more high to have been its Master; and now to be associated with a band of Past Masters, distinguished by intellectual endowments, was sufficient honour; and the highest reward of a Master's labours was attained when, at the close of his year, he had the commendations

of his brethren. The beautiful testimonial would remind him of the happy period in which he had presided over the lodge, and could not fail ever to present to his mind the kind and fraternal regards of his brethren; and in conclusion he tendered his heartfelt thanks for their valuable present. Proposals for new members were submitted to the lodge, which was then closed. The brethren afterwards adjourned to refreshment, the usual joyousness of the meeting being clouded by the absence of the W.M. from domestic affliction. In the course of the evening, Bro. Henry Isaacs, who presided, after disposing of the usual loyal and Masonic toasts, addressed the brethren on the benevolent fund of the lodge, as is usual on the installation meeting. The subscriptions to sustain it were small, and although the attendance that night was but small, he had no doubt but the same liberality would continue; with the toast he was about to give, he should connect the name of the brother more particularly identified with the fund. His appeals for its support were always successful; as everyone knew, they came from his heart, and on this, the annual meeting, he himself set the example. Hence he proposed "Success to the Benevolent Fund, and Good Health to Bro. Saul Solomons." Before he sat down, Bro. Isaacs said he was desired by their W.M. to hand in his name for three guineas.—Bro. Solomons said he was happy to announce that the fund was in a very prosperous state, although a large amount had been drawn from it to relieve distressing cases. The rest of the £200 he hoped would never be disturbed; but that, by the annual contributions, they might say a brother should never apply for assistance in vain.—Bro. Isaacs, as the *locum tenens* of the W.M., proposed "The Past Masters," upon whose separate merits he somewhat dilated. This being acknowledged, he proposed "The W.M.," who had been that day installed, and for which purpose he had temporarily left the bed-side of a beloved sister, who he feared was about to leave this world. He had the highest regard for Bro. Morris Hart, who possessed a soul of honour—a more worthy man or excellent Mason did not exist; and the brethren would have ample opportunities during the ensuing year of seeing how ably he would preside over the lodge.—Bro. Moss Ansell, P.M., gave "Long Life and Happiness to Bro. Henry Isaacs," the W.M. *pro tem.* This was briefly acknowledged, and then followed "The Officers of the Lodge, particularly the Treasurer and Secretary," whose admirable conduct in keeping the accounts and recording the proceedings were commended most warmly. The brethren departed at an early hour.

ST. PAUL'S LODGE (No. 229).—The regular monthly meeting of this lodge was held on Tuesday, Feb. 19, at the London Coffee House, Ludgate-hill. Bro. Fowler, the W.M., presided, attended by his officers, and some of the P.Ms. of the lodge. Bro. Charles Gentile was passed to the second degree, the W.M. delivering the explanation of the Tracing Board. Bro. Randall, P.M., said he rose for the purpose of calling the attention of the members to an incident that occurred at the last meeting—the relinquishment by Bro. Barringer, of the office of Secretary which he had filled for so long a time to the advantage of the lodge. He therefore proposed "That a vote of thanks be given to Bro. Barringer for the great service he had rendered to the lodge while discharging the arduous duties of Secretary, and that the same be recorded on the minutes." Bro. Hawkins, P.M., seconded the motion, which was carried by acclamation.—The W.M., in announcing the unanimous vote of the lodge, referred to his own initiation some years since, and the great impression conveyed to his mind by the manner in which Bro. Barringer delivered the charge to him.—Bro. Barringer said he could not but feel gratified by the motion. From the time he entered the lodge (fifteen years ago) he had met with nothing but kindness; and during the whole period, save a very short interval, he had been regular in his attendance. It had now become somewhat inconvenient to be so punctual, and he therefore considered it better to decline the office of Secretary; and seeing how ably the post was now filled by Bro. Sparkes, he was satisfied. However, so long as he lived, he hoped to continue a member of a lodge in which he had spent so many happy hours, and where peace and harmony ever reigned, and to which any services in his power should be gladly given. After the transaction of some routine business, the lodge was closed, and the brethren adjourned to the banquet. After enjoying a capital dinner, and the cloth was removed, the W.M., with brief preface, proposed the usual loyal and Masonic toasts; and then, as one that came home to them, "The Past Masters of St. Paul's Lodge," noticing the varied excellent qualities they possessed, and the support they afforded.—To this Bro. Hawkins responded.—"The Health of the Visitors" having been responded to, Bro. Barringer, W.M., said, as he had permission to propose a toast, he should give "Health and Happiness to the W.M.," who had, in this early period of presiding over the lodge, exhibited so much ability. They had some able Masters before him, but Bro. Fowler had far exceeded all his predecessors.—The W.M. said he thought Bro. Barringer had overrated his merits; but when he entered the lodge

he was determined, to the best of his ability, to fulfil any duties he might have cast upon him. Without entering into an examination of the acts of his predecessors, he would endeavour, while in the chair, to preserve its standing in the Craft, and humbly aim at following the gentlemanly and courteous bearing of those who had gone before him. The W.M. then gave "The Officers." A variety of other toasts followed, and the evening was brought to a happy conclusion.

JORDAN LODGE (No. 237).—The monthly meeting of this lodge was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Friday evening, the 15th instant. All the officers, and most of the members, were in their places at the time mentioned in the summons—the importance of punctuality being fully recognised by the brethren of this flourishing lodge. The visitors were—Bros. Burton, P.M. No. 9 and No. 202; Maney, P.M. 201; Binckes, P.M. No. 11; Suchet Champion, No. 4 (Scotland); and Quelch, No. 219. Mr. Edgecombe was initiated, and Bros. Stead and Wadley passed by the recently installed W.M., Bro. Dyer, in a style which fully justified the high expectations previously entertained of him by the lodge. Bros. Durham, Mayo, Brown, and F. H. Goldsborough were then raised, this beautiful ceremony being performed in a most careful and impressive manner by Bro. T. W. J. Goldsborough, P.M., to whom the W.M. delegated this duty in compliment to that highly esteemed P.M., as the brother of one of the candidates.—Bro. J. R. Sheen, a P.M. of this lodge, late of No. 219, was unanimously elected a joining member, the greatest delight being expressed at the return of this popular brother to his mother lodge.—The W.M. then proceeded to decorate Bro. T. W. J. Goldsborough with a handsome P.M.'s jewel, voted him by the lodge. In doing this, the W.M., in a few well-chosen terms, expressed the obligations of the brethren to Bro. Goldsborough, to whose exertions the present flourishing condition of the lodge is mainly attributable, and whose urbanity and genuine kindness of heart endeared him to all who had the pleasure of knowing him. The W.M. concluded by expressing the great gratification he experienced in being the medium of conveying to Bro. Goldsborough this well-merited tribute of respect and esteem, which he fervently hoped the Grand Architect would long permit him to wear.—Bro. Goldsborough, who was greatly affected, said that he was most grateful to the brethren for this handsome recognition of the small services he had been able to render them; he felt how far short he fell of the standard so eloquently depicted by the W.M.; he was, however, earnestly desirous at all times honestly to fulfil the duties of every office to which he was appointed, and ready to communicate to his younger brethren all the knowledge he possessed of the principles and practice of Freemasonry. He trusted that the Grand Architect would long spare them to meet together in the Jordan Lodge, and that, acting on truly Masonic principles, their respect and esteem for each other would ever continue to increase. The brethren then sat down to a well-served banquet, and the usual toasts followed the removal of the cloth.—Bro. PATTEN, P.G.S.B., returned thanks on behalf of the Grand Officers, pleasantly alluding to the difficulty he experienced in finding new terms in which to express himself, when called upon month after month, and year after year, to respond to this toast. He was afraid that the majority of the brethren, having heard him so frequently, could always anticipate what he was about to say. There was one merit, however, which he was sure the brethren would readily acknowledge his speech possessed—namely, that of brevity.—Bro. BINCKES, P.M. No. 11, eloquently responded on behalf of the visitors, congratulating the lodge on the possession of so distinguished a member as Bro. Patten, who was universally beloved, and justly regarded as an ornament to the Craft.—On "The Health of the Joining Member" being drunk, Bro. SHEEN said, that being fully aware of the excellent feeling prevailing in the Jordan Lodge, he was quite prepared for a kind reception on his return, after a temporary absence which circumstances had rendered necessary; but he was as surprised as gratified at the great affection manifested towards him by the brethren, and he assured them that he would henceforth strive to retain the good opinion which they had so unanimously expressed, by the most strenuous efforts to promote the interests of the lodge. Its prosperity was dear to his heart, but with such an able and zealous Master, such efficient officers, and such highly-esteemed P.Ms. as it possessed, its future could be contemplated with the utmost confidence. In conclusion, he wished the brethren individually all the happiness that man was capable of enjoying, and returned them his sincere and hearty thanks.—Bro. ROBINSON, P.M., then announced that intelligence had been recently received from Bombay from their reverend and beloved Bro. Farnham, who was in the best of health, and was energetically labouring to promote civilization in that distant land. As the W.M. who called a Lodge of Emergency about eighteen months ago to take leave of Bro. Farnham, he felt peculiar pleasure in being now permitted to refer to the services which that brother was now rendering to Masonry in India, as the S.W. and Chaplain of Concord Lodge, No. 1059, numbering about sixty members. Bro. Farnham was one who,

taking a thing in hand, did it with all his might: as a consequence, great success had attended his labours in this country, and he doubted not that the blessing of the G.A. would attend him in his new sphere of usefulness. Masonry could never really flourish, unless its members, by a just and upright life, and by a diligent discharge of the duties of their station, secured the respect and esteem of their fellow citizens. In this respect their Rev. Brother was all that could be desired. Into his work, which was as arduous as it was honourable, namely, that of a teacher, he threw his whole heart and soul, conferring untold blessings on those within the sphere of his influence, and winning golden opinions from all with whom he associated. He begged to propose the health of their absent brother, and to express his earnest hope that he may live to return to his native land, and to spend many happy years in his mother lodge. In the course of his observations, which evidently afforded sincere pleasure to the brethren, Bro. Robinson referred to the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE for the week ending Feb. 16, for a pretty full report of the proceedings of Bro. Farnham's adopted lodge in Bombay. Bro. Goldsborough, P.M., also read some extracts from a letter which he had lately received from Bro. Farnham. The proceedings of the evening were enlivened by several excellent songs, sung by Bros. Sheen, Robinson, Harris, and P. H. Goldsborough; Bro. Suchet Champion, also one of the visitors, well known as an accomplished tenor, afforded great delight by singing two or three favourite songs in his happiest manner. The National Anthem fitly concluded an evening spent in the most perfect harmony. We cannot close our report of this lodge without acknowledging the great obligation it is under to Bro. Arliss, P.M., the D.C., whose excellent arrangements and indefatigable exertions to promote the comfort of the brethren deserve the highest praise.

NEW CONCORD LODGE (No. 1115).—The monthly meeting of this thriving lodge was held on Friday, February 15, at the Rosemary Branch Tavern. The lodge was opened at five p.m. by Bro. John Emmens, W.M. Messrs. W. H. Maine and Henry Cockerton were initiated; Bros. Stannard, Suter, Marshall, and Edwards passed to the second degree; and Bro. Burke raised to the third. These ceremonies disposed of, the W.M. called the attention of the brethren to the fact that they were that night to elect a Master and Treasurer. The result of the ballot was the unanimous election of Bro. Bertram; Bro. Estrick was also unanimously re-elected Treasurer, and Bro. Speight, Tyler.—The Rev. Bro. Laughlin, after referring to the almost universal practice of lodges to award some kind acknowledgment of the services of the Master, said he could not but think the New Concord would follow so good a practice. It was not necessary for him to say a word in praise of Bro. Emmens, as every member must know how deserving he was of reward; and in order to ascertain the feeling of the lodge, he ventured to move that a jewel of the value of five guineas be presented to the W.M., on his retirement from the chair. The motion having been seconded, Bro. Joseph Wild rose, and said that, seeing Bro. Emmens was the founder and father of this lodge, that to him was due the merit of having raised so goodly a structure; he proposed that ten guineas be appropriated to the object. This motion having been seconded, Bro. Laughlin said, as he wished the vote to be unanimous, he would, with permission, withdraw his motion; Bro. Wild's proposal was therefore carried.—Bro. Emmens, after briefly thanking the brethren for their kind feeling towards him, said he should have a few words to say on the subject at a future time. Two gentlemen were proposed for admission.—The Rev. Bro. Shaboe, as a means towards the promotion of a Charity Fund, presented a box to receive voluntary contributions, and in the course of the evening 25s. were raised. The thanks of the lodge was, on the motion of the W.M., given to Bro. Shaboe for his present. All business ended, the lodge was closed, and the brethren re-assembled at the supper-table. After the usual loyal and Masonic toasts had been honoured, a cordial greeting was given to the visitors, and by them gratefully acknowledged.—The W.M. proposed, as the toast of the evening, the two brethren then first admitted, who he trusted were well assured they had taken a step they would ever look back to with satisfaction.—Bro. Maine said, they were much gratified, and they hoped that their actions as apprentices would be creditable, and that in due time they would become worthy members of the Craft.—The Rev. Bro. Laughlin then rose to propose "The Health of the W.M.," the founder and father of the lodge, who he hoped would live to be a grandfather, a worthy man, and worthy Mason; and as in all probability this was the last night of his presiding at the banquet, let them say with all the enthusiasm they could afford, "Long Life to Bro. Emmens."—The W.M. in reply said, on his retirement from the chair, he most gratefully acknowledged the countenance he had received during the past year. He had found nothing but kind support and good feeling, and the most hearty co-operation of the officers. The W.M. further said that, desiring to acknowledge the support of those officers, he would propose for the last time their healths, and especially would he allude to Bro. Bertram, the

W.M. elect.—Bro. Bertram after thanking the members for their unanimous election of himself to the chair, referred to the great responsibility of governing the lodge after so able a brother as Bro. Emmens, seeing he was but young in the Craft. He, however, promised that no diligence would be omitted to render him worthy the honour they had bestowed upon him.—The W.M. said that Bro. Muggeridge, who had just arrived, came in at an opportune moment, as he was absent to propose "Success to the Masonic Charities," and it was with great pleasure he made known that the W.M. elect had undertaken to represent the lodge at the ensuing Festival for the Girls' School. With the toast he united the name of Bro. Muggeridge.—The W. Bro. in reply said, he was certain the charities would never be forgotten in a lodge over which Bro. Emmens exercised any control. He also noticed that another member of the lodge, Bro. Farthing, as W.M. of the Temple Lodge, was a Steward for the same occasion.—Bro. Emmens, then announced that the proceeds of the Old Concord Ball enabled the promoters to hand over ten guineas each to the Girls' and Boys' Schools, and thus constitute the W.M. of No. 201 a life governor of both. About sixty brethren were present.

RANELAGH LODGE (No. 1126).—A meeting of this lodge took place on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at the Windsor Castle Hotel, King-street, Hammersmith. The lodge being opened in due form, the W.M., Bro. Purbrook, raised Bros. Ree, Lines, Clayton, Emmanuel, and Stathers, to the sublime degree of M.Ms. He then passed to the second degree Bros. Tate, Haslem, Mansell, Taplin, Allsopp, and Tilling, after which the following gentlemen were admitted into the mysteries and privileges of Ancient Freemasonry:—Messrs. Coot, Tanner, J. Fitzwater, Chas. Fitzwater, and G. Meacock. Bro. Clarke, S.W., was then unanimously elected W.M. elect; Bro. R. Grimes, Treas.; and Bro. Daley, Tyler. The W.M. then proposed that a Lodge of Instruction be established, to be held at the Windsor Castle Hotel on Wednesday evening, to which the lodge gave its sanction. Several gentlemen were proposed for initiation. The lodge was then called off for banquet at seven o'clock. The usual toasts having been given, the W.M. proposed "The Health of the Initiates," strongly exhorting them to use those privileges they had that day been intrusted with in such a manner that would reflect credit to themselves and honour to the Craft. Bro. Fitzwater replied on the part of the initiates. "The Health of the Visitors" was then proposed, Bro. Haid, who replied, expressing himself much pleased with the manner in which the lodge was conducted. Bro. P.M. Watson then proposed "The Health of the W.M.," in a very excellent speech, alluding to the extraordinary amount of work he had gone through; and the admirable manner it had been done reflected on him the highest credit. Bro. Purbrook replied, at the same time stating that the honours he had gained in Freemasonry he had solely to thank Bro. Watson, who was at all times ready to help those who endeavoured to help themselves. "The Health of the W.M. elect" was then drunk in such a manner that gave great satisfaction to Bro. Clarke, who acknowledged the same in a nice speech. "The Health of the Officers" was replied to by Bros. Hurst and Rowley. The W.M. then proposed the Steward, Bro. P.M. Watson, and the Treasurer, Bro. Grimes, both of whom replied. The lodge was then called on, after which it was closed in due form and solemn prayer, the brethren separating soon after ten o'clock. Bro. Amos presided at the harmonium.

PROVINCIAL.

LANCASHIRE (WEST).

LIVERPOOL.—Merchants' Lodge (No. 291).—The usual monthly meeting of this lodge was held at the Masonic Temple, 22, Hovey-street, on the 12th inst., when the Worshipful Master, Bro. W. F. Kearne, initiated Mr. Joseph Gaillard and Mr. John C. Macalister. Bro. Younghusband, P.M. 294, said, in reference to his notice of motion, namely,—"That the honorary members of this lodge be proposed, seconded, and balloted for each year," that he had ascertained since the last meeting that the continuance of honorary members rested with the Worshipful Master on his appointment to office. After passing two brethren to the second degree, the W.M. said that, in consequence of the inconvenience arising from having tea in that building, he found it necessary to have their usual quarterly tea at Bro. Condliff's, Bee Hotel, Queen's-square, where he should be happy to see the whole of the brethren that evening. Bro. Younghusband gave notice that he should move on the next lodge night that there be only one banquet yearly, in consequence of the difficulty in obtaining refreshments supplied in that room, and that the annual subscription be reduced accordingly.—The brethren afterwards adjourned to the house of Bro. Condliff, where they were supplied with an abundantly provided and well-served repast.—The W.M., before the cloth was withdrawn, called the attention of the brethren to the grace which was about to be sung,

which was composed by Bro. Cummings, and sung for the first time in public. The following are the words:—

"Almighty Architect, to Thee all praise
For earthly blessings at Thy hand,
But more for teaching us to raise,
That building, which shall for ever stand."

The W.M., in giving the usual loyal toast, said the past year (1860) had been an eventful one in the career of one of the Royal family, but he trusted that the year 1861 would not pass without the Prince of Wales becoming a brother Mason. (Cheers.) The W.M. next proposed "The M.W.G.M. of England, and his Deputy, the Earl of Dalhousie," whose services to the Order could not fail to be appreciated by the whole of the Craft. (Cheers.) The W.M. then gave "The Healths of Le Gendre N. Starkie, the R.W. Prov. G.M. of West Lancashire, and his Deputy, Sir Thos. G. Hesketh, Bart." He regretted that the Prov. G.M. was so infirm from age that he could not attend to the duties of the province, but they were ably performed by Sir Thomas, who, it was well known, frequently put himself to a great inconvenience in being ready at all times to advance the interests of the province. Bro. Henry Lumb, P.M. 310, proposed "The Health of the W.M.," which was heartily received.—The W.M., in returning thanks, said he always felt great pleasure in the society of his brother Masons, and he trusted that his connexion with the lodge would extend to a ripe old age, or the termination of his terrestrial career. He was always happy to meet with the brethren in his intercourse with the world, for he had experienced many acts of kindness from them—quite as much as he could expect from his own friends. He concluded by giving "The Healths of the P.Ms. of No. 294," which was responded to by Bros. Wright and Hy. Lumb. "The Healths of the newly-initiated Brethren" were afterwards given, as well as that of "The Visiting Brethren." Bros. Wright, Horsley, and Yeatman favoured the company by singing a number of glees, &c., which pleasingly diversified the evening's proceedings.

NORFOLK.

GREAT YARMOUTH.—*Lodge of Friendship* (No. 117).—The ceremony of the installation of Bro. George Harvey as W.M. took place on Monday, the 11th inst., at the Crown and Anchor Hotel, and was performed by Bro. Oswald Diver in a most impressive manner. The following brethren were appointed officers of the lodge for the ensuing year:—Bros. Chipperfield, S.W.; H. Bly, J.W.; Knox, S.D.; Wilson, J.D.; Willis, I.G.; Bro. P. M. Bunn was appointed Treasurer, and Bro. H. J. Norfor, Secretary. Messrs. H. Fenner and Burton was also initiated into the mysteries and privileges of Ancient Freemasonry, after which about forty brethren assembled at the banquet, amongst whom were Bros. George Harvey, W.M. 117; Hyams, P.G.D.C.; and Bro. Stevens, W.M. 248, from Norwich; Bros. Clark, Combes, Prest, and Arrow-smith, from Lowestoft; Bros. Falcke, J. C. Smith, C. H. Chamberlin, O. Diver, J. W. Bunn, F. W. Ferrier, W. Wright, S. Aldred, J. Tomlinson, Henry J. Norfor, R. Pratt, J. A. Foreman, W. Willis, Haulon, Wilson, Stanford, G. Knox, G. Diver, Bee, Crowe, Franklin, Winder, G. Wright, Townshend, Fenner, &c. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts having been given and responded to in true Masonic style and custom, the brethren separated about eleven o'clock, highly gratified on having attended a very happy meeting. The W.M. stated during the evening that forty-six new lodges were consecrated during the past year, and 4000 members were added to this ancient and honourable fraternity.

OXFORDSHIRE.

OXFORD.—*Apollo University Lodge* (No. 460).—The installation of the W.M. elect, Bro. the Rev. R. W. Norman, P. Prov. G. Chap., took place at the Masonic Hall on Monday, Feb. 11th, in the presence of a large number of the brethren. The ceremony of installation was admirably performed by the D. Prov. G.M. of Oxfordshire, Bro. Alderman R. J. Spiers. On the conclusion of the ceremony, the W.M. appointed his officers for the year, as follows:—S.W., Sir George Grant, Bart., Christ Church; J.W., W. Oswell Thompson, Exeter College; Chap., Rev. E. C. Adams, Wor. Coll.; Sec., F. W. A. Bowyer, Christ Church; S.D., E. C. S. Thompson, Trinity College; J.D., C. W. N. Ogilvie, Christ Church; Org., W. Harrison, Brasenose College; M. of Cers., Cave Brown Cave, Brasenose College; Assist. do., H. Walrond, Christ Church; I.G., W. Pyne, Exeter College; Stewards, Holford C. Risley, New College; C. Gandy, Exeter College; Hon. A. J. Morgan, Merton College; H. Brassey, University College; P. Arden, Brasenose College; R. P. Roberts, Oriol College; and J. Turner, Balliol College. After the newly appointed officers had taken their respective places in the lodge, Bro. Victor A. Williamson, accompanied by Bro. Sir G. Grant, Bart., and a large number of the brethren of the Apollo Lodge, proceeded to the dais, and presented to the late W.M., Bro. Rev. A. H. Faber, M.A., Fellow of New College, and Prov. S.G.W., a massive silver inkstand, bearing the following inscription:—"Presented to the

Rev. A. H. Faber, M.A., as a tribute of the esteem and affection of his officers and the brethren initiated by him during the two years he presided over the Apollo University Lodge, Feb. 11th, 1861." Bro. Williamson, in presenting the testimonial, said that this pleasing duty had devolved upon him, and of all the many duties which he had been called upon to fulfil, he did not hesitate to say that this was the most pleasurable that had ever fallen to this lot. In the name of the brethren of the lodge, he begged to hand to the late W.M. this testimonial of the high esteem which they entertained for him as a man and a Mason. Bro. Faber, in reply, said that he was so taken by surprise, not having had the slightest intimation of what was about to take place, that he was utterly at a loss to convey to them, in adequate terms, how much he appreciated the kindness and sympathy conveyed through their elegant present. He regretted that he could not make use of it for the first-time in conveying, by his pen, those thanks which his tongue failed to express; but if he could have done so, it would not have been with greater sincerity or with a deeper sense of their kindness on this, as well as on every occasion. Wherever his duties might fall, he should never look upon their gift without being reminded of the many happy hours which he had spent among them, and of the many acts of kindness, confidence, and support which he had received at their hands, and which were indelibly impressed upon his memory. On the conclusion of the business the annual festival of the lodge was celebrated by a banquet, at which about seventy were present, including the D. Prov. G.M., Bro. Ald. Spiers; the following: P.Ms., Bros. Faber, New Coll.; Pickard, Ch. Ch.; Bedford, Brasenose; Ald. Sadler (Mayor); T. Randall (late Mayor); W. Thompson (Sheriff); Ald. Dudley, J. Wyatt, Martin, Bevers, and Houghton; E. Rainsford, W.M. of the Alfred Lodge; J. Scroggs, W.M. elect of the Cherwell Lodge; Bros. White, Brasenose; Down, Brasenose; Blandy Jenkins, Halsay Ch. Ch.; Blakeston, St. John's; Turner, Balliol; Salting-Queen's; Dowson, Exeter; Dew, Exeter; Warburton, Ch. Ch.; Rev. T. F. T. Ravenshaw, Oriol; Glynn, Univ. Coll.; Lindsay, Univ.; Williamson, Ch. Ch.; Neaves, Balliol; Jackson, Lincoln; J. Prior, Briscoe, Holmes, G. Taunton, J. Vincent, C. Vincent, Wootten, Ringrose, Cunningham, Hobbs, Birch, Simmonds, Plowman, and every one of the officers of the lodge. The Prov. G.M., Bro. H. A. Bowyer, who has seldom been absent from this festival, was, very much to the regret of all the brethren, unable to be present in consequence of illness. The newly installed W.M., Bro. Rev. R. W. Norman, presided, and introduced the various toasts with great ability and effect; the proceedings were diversified by songs from various brethren, and altogether the festival was one of unmixed enjoyment, and a great success. The banquet, as well as all the arrangements, which were admirable, were conducted by the Treasurer to the lodge, Bro. W. Thompson, who catered most liberally and judiciously, and spared no pains to promote the comfort and happiness of the party.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—*St. Peter's Lodge* (No. 607).—This lodge held its usual monthly meeting at the Star and Garter Hotel, Wolverhampton, on the 7th inst. The circular announced the passing of Bro. Pratt, and also the raising of Bro. Hinde; but, from some unexplained reason, neither of them were present. There was an excellent attendance—doubtless attracted to witness the Masonic abilities of the newly-appointed W.M., Bro. J. Haseler. The sum of £3 3s. was unanimously granted to the fund now being raised for the distressed poor of Wolverhampton. The lodge having been duly closed, the brethren adjourned to the banquet. The D. Prov. G.M., Bro. Burton, in responding to the toast of his own health, passed a very high eulogium upon the W.M., Officers, and general working of the Order.

SUSSEX.

BRIGHTON.—*Royal Clarence Lodge* (No. 338).—At the monthly meeting of this lodge, held on Friday, the 15th inst., at the Old Ship Hotel, the newly-elected W.M., Bro. J. Dixon, presiding, a successful ballot was taken for Mr. Crawford, John Peacock, son of Bro. Gavin Elliot Peacock, P.G.S.B., P.M. 338, 390, and the respected Provincial Grand Secretary of Sussex.

BRIGHTON.—At the usual fortnightly meeting of the Brighton Lodge of Masonic Instruction, at the Old Ship Hotel, on the 12th inst., the Treasurer, Secretary, and Board of General Purposes were unanimously re-elected. The report of the latter showed a small balance in hand; and that the jewels, furniture, &c. were paid for.

YORKSHIRE (WEST).

SHEFFIELD.—*Britannia Lodge* (No. 162).—The regular monthly meeting of this lodge took place on Thursday, 14th inst., at the lodge rooms in the Music Hall. Bro. Wm. White, jun., W.M., presided, and in a very impressive manner passed Bro. Tomlinson to the degree of F.C., and gave the lecture on the Tracing Board. A paper was then read by Bro. Hy. Webster, Sec., on "Masonic

Jurisprudence." The experience and facility acquired in the study and practice of the legal profession for investigating and elucidating varied, and sometimes apparently conflicting enactments, and points of evidence, peculiarly fitted Bro. Webster for handling his subject in such a manner as to be both interesting and instructive to the brethren. He said that the only way in which the Constitutions of the Craft could be well understood, and their beauty appreciated, was by bringing to the consideration of them such a frame of mind as could alone be produced by the development of the great principles of our Order; and that thus only could we be reconciled to laws which might appear unjust, and in many cases unintelligible to ordinary readers, and see in them the embodiment of those benign influences of Freemasonry which have been seen from the beginning of the world, and will be to the end of time. After paying a well-deserved tribute of respect and praise to the many excellent Past Masters of the Britannia Lodge, Bro. Webster brought forward many points of Masonic jurisprudence, choosing those which he considered either of special interest, or such as would rarely come within ordinary observation in the lodge. Commencing with the constitution of a regular lodge, he defined the rights it possessed of making by-laws, choosing members, electing and installing officers, admitting candidates, representation in Grand and Prov. Grand Lodges, suspending and excluding disorderly members, exacting fees, regulating its own proceedings, and obtaining certificates for brethren raised to the third degree. He went fully into the question of the ballot, and whilst declaring it to be, from his reading of the Constitutions, the undoubted and inalienable right of every member to blackball, strongly urged the brethren in all cases to attend to the very judicious suggestion printed with the by-laws of this lodge, and which, in fact, is here considered almost in the same light as a by-law, that a member intending to blackball should confide his secret to the safe keeping of the W.M.; so that, by withdrawing the candidate's name, the annoyance of blackballing may be avoided, and the minute-book kept clear of the entry of such an unpleasant event. After touching upon the proceedings at lodge meetings, and the unsatisfactory state in which a question was left by a refusal to confirm the minutes, unless such refusal was prompted by the principles before alluded to, and for the furthering and protecting which the power of non-confirmation was undoubtedly given, the paper described the duties, responsibilities, and privileges of the W.M. and his officers, to whom are entrusted the due preservation of our ancient usages and customs; the careful conduct of the initiate through the varied and interesting paths of Masonic knowledge, to the full appreciation of our whole system; and the proper illustrations of those sublime principles which teach us how to live, and how to die, so that we may hope finally to be members of that Grand Lodge above, into which alone can enter that which is PERFECT, JUST, and TRUE. In speaking of the office of Charity Steward, which is the title given to the brother who is delegated to represent the lodge on the Provincial Charity Committee, under the system so admirably worked in Yorkshire (West), Bro. Webster, who occupies this post, took occasion to thank the brethren for having, by their liberal contribution of £100 at the recent Festival of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, placed Sheffield at the head of the subscription list in the province, and contributed in no small degree to place Yorkshire (West) in the same proud position with respect to other provinces; and at the same time he urged renewed effort, in order to keep pace with the zeal apparent in other towns and provinces, to support our charities in such a manner as becometh worthy Masons. Another officer of the Britannia Lodge is the Relieving-officer, or Almoner; who, whilst relieving the necessities of the unfortunate, preserves the brethren from the liability of imposition, and prevents the necessity of their investigating every case for themselves. A vote of thanks, on the proposition of Bro. J. A. Badon, P.M., seconded by Bro. E. Harrison, P.M., was unanimously accorded to Bro. Webster for his excellent paper, which displayed great ability and true Masonic feeling.

MARK MASONRY.

CHESHIRE.

BIRKENHEAD.—*Joppa Lodge* (S.C. No. 5).—The usual meeting of the members of this prosperous lodge was held on Tuesday evening, the 12th inst., at their rooms, Park Hotel, Grange-lane. Bro. John Wilson, R.W.M., presided, and was well supported by Bro. W. Skirving, S.W.; Bro. T. Platt, J.W.; and all the assistant officers. Among the visitors were Bro. W. T. May, Prov. G.S. for the Western Division of Lancashire, and P.M. 971; and Bro. Fairfax, J.W. 880. After the business of the evening, which consisted in advancing Bro. A. S. Samuel, of Lodge 263, to this beautiful degree, Bro. E. G. Willoughby, P.R.W.M. and Prov. G.J.W. for Cheshire, in a most impressive manner presented, on behalf of the

brethren of the lodge, a handsome electro-plated tea-pot to Bro. Henry Bulley, P.R.W.M., as a mark of the fraternal esteem in which he is held by them. The brethren then adjourned to refreshment, and after enjoying a happy and instructive evening, separated at an early hour. The above present bore a suitable inscription, and was the manufacture of the well-known firm of Elkington, Mason, & Co., of Birmingham, &c.

ROYAL ARCH.

KENT.

CHATHAM.—*Royal Kent Chapter of Antiquity* (No. 20).—The quarterly convocation of this chapter was held on Wednesday, the 13th inst., at the Sun Hotel; present, Bros. Ashley, P.Z., P. Prov. D.G.M.; Keddel, P.Z., P.S.G.W.; Saunders, P.Z., P. Prov. S.G.W.; Isaacs, P.Z., P. Prov. S.G.W.; Windeyer, P.Z., P. Prov. G.Reg.; Moore, M.E.Z.; Cooley, H.; Delmar, J.; G. A. Everist, W. H. Everist, Sly, Hawtrey, Skiller, &c.; Comps. Spratt, Green, &c., visitors. The chapter being duly opened, the minutes of the last convocation were read and confirmed. Comp. H. W. Moore being unable to attend last meeting, was duly installed 1st Principal by Comp. Keddel, in his usual masterly style. At the urgent solicitation of the M.E.Z., Comp. Ashley kindly consented to occupy the chair, and in a most impressive manner exalted Bros. Brander, No. 20; Lawler, No. 167 (Ireland); Blyth, No. 898; S. Austen, No. 216. After which the sum of five pounds was voted to the Royal Masonic Benevolent Fund for Aged and Decayed Masons. The business being ended, the chapter was closed in solemn form. The Companions then adjourned to an excellent banquet, when the usual toasts, &c., having been given and responded to, the meeting separated, after having passed a happy evening.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

LEICESTER.—*Chapter of Fortitude* (No. 348).—A quarterly convocation of this chapter was held at the Freemasons' Hall on Thursday, the 14th instant, when the following companions were present:—Underwood, M.E.Z.; Kinder, H.; Bankart, J.; Clephan, P.Z., Windram, P.Z.; Pettifor, P.Z.; T. H. Wheeler, P.Z.; Cummings, E.; Brewin, P.S.; Davis, Bithrey, Goodwin, and H. W. Wheeler. The chapter having been opened, and the minutes of the last meeting read and confirmed, a ballot was taken for Comp. Edward Finch Dawson, of Launde Abbey, as a joining member, and for Bro. Geo. Fieldhouse Lloyd, of the John of Gaunt Lodge (No. 766), who were duly elected, and Bro. Lloyd, being in attendance was exalted, as was also Bro. Thomas Herbert, of St. John's Lodge (No. 348), who had been elected at the previous convocation. Comp. Windram, P.Z., proposed, and Comp. Bithrey seconded, the following resolution:—That the portion of the by-laws, No. 2, which fixes the day of meeting for the third Monday in the month of February, May, August, and November, be rescinded, and that the day of meeting in future be the second Thursday in those months. A ballot having been taken for principals for the ensuing year, Comps. Underwood, Kinder, and Bankart were re-elected. The chapter was then closed with prayer, and in solemn form.

YORKSHIRE (WEST).

SHEFFIELD.—*Chapter of Paradise* (No. 162).—The regular convocation was held on Monday, 18th inst., at the Music Hall. Comp. Dr. Bartolomé, M.E.Z., presided, with Comp. Danby, P.Z., as H., and Comp. Naylor, P.Z. as J. Bro. H. Webster, the indefatigable Secretary of the Britannia Lodge (No. 162), was exalted to this supreme degree. The ceremony was performed in a very excellent manner, and the lectures were ably given by the three principals. Comp. Hay, P.S., and indeed all the officers, appeared to be thoroughly acquainted with their work, and fully equal to the proper performance of their duties.

SCOTLAND.

A Provincial Grand Chapter has been constituted for the City, Province, and County of Aberdeen, under the auspices of Comp. the Marquis of Huntly, as Grand Superintendent. On the 15th January, the members of the several chapters assembled in the Masonic Hall, 115, Union-street, for the election of the subordinate office-bearers, and on the 12th inst. they were installed. The following are the officers.—Comps. the Marquis of Huntly, P.Z. 57, Prov. G. Sup.; Edward J. Hennessey, P.Z. 21, Dep. Prov. G. Sup.; George Middleton, P.H. 57, Prov. G. H.; John Duncan, P.P.Z. 30, Prov. G.I.; William Taylor, P.H. 21, Prov. G. Scribe E.; George Stables, jun., 16, Prov. G. Scribe N.; Alexander Fraser, 30, Prov. G. Treas.; John Lambs, 21, 1st Soj.; James Jackson, 21, 2nd Soj.; Thomas Menzies, 30, 3rd Soj.; James Watson, P.Z. 21, Sup. of Works; Francis Gray, 57, Recorder; Robert Hughes, 30, Jeweller; John Thom, 16, and Peter Barrie, 21, Standard-bearers; Daniel Campbell, 21, Tyler.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

DEVONSHIRE.

PLYMOUTH.—*Loyal Brunswick Encampment*.—An emergency convocation of the above encampment was held in the Freemasons' Chapter Room, St. George's Hall, on Wednesday, the 13th February, 1861—present, the following Sir Knts., Dowse, Triscott, Edmonds, Lord Graves, Rodd, Mackay, Merryfield, Mills, Thomas, and Blight.—The encampment was opened in due form at half-past three o'clock, p.m., when the following Royal Arch Companions, George J. Gilbard, of Chapter No. 137, Irish Register; Frederick Wm. Dabb, of Chapter 142, English Register; and J. Coleman Wills, of Chapter 352, English Register, having been accepted by ballot, and signed the required declaration, were introduced in ancient form and duly installed Sir Knts. of the Royal, Exalted, Religious, and Military Order of Masonic Knights Templar. The ceremony being over, the encampment was closed in solemn form, with prayer, at six o'clock, when the Sir Knts. adjourned to a banquet given in honour of their Em. Com. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts having been given, the Em. Com. elect, Sir Knt. Lord Graves, proposed the health of their Em. Com., Sir Knt. Dowse, which his lordship prefaced by a few remarks on the services which Sir Knt. Dowse had rendered to the Order of Knights Templar in this neighbourhood, by resuscitating the Loyal Brunswick Encampment, after its being in abeyance for better than eight years, an bringing it to its present prosperous state.—Sir Knt. Dowse, in returning thanks for the cordial manner in which his health was received, gave a succinct statement of the Loyal Brunswick Encampment since its revival in September, 1857, and expressed his sincere hope, now that it had surmounted those difficulties which, for a time, had retarded its progress, that it would long prosperously continue to diffuse the Christian principles of Freemasonry throughout the brethren of the West of England. The Sir Knts. retired at an early hour, well pleased with the few hours of social converse they enjoyed.

OXFORDSHIRE.

OXFORD.—*Encampment of Cœur de Lion*.—The ordinary meeting was held at the Masonic Hall, on the 12th Feb., when, in obedience to the directions of the Grand Conclave, the encampment and its members appeared in mourning. The E.C., Sir Knt. the Rev. R. W. Norman, G. St. B., presided, supported by Sir Knt. Comp. Spiers, Past Capt. Sir George M. Grant, Bart., Reg.; Sir Knt. Comp. Bevers, G.; H. Sir Knt. the Rev. C. M. Style, G.D. of C.; and others. Comp. Neaves, of Balliol College, son of Lord Neaves, of Edinburgh, was installed a Knt. Comp. The election for the ensuing year took place, when Sir Knt. Rainsford (W.M. of the Alfred Lodge) was unanimously chosen Em. Com., and Sir Knt. Comp. Spiers, Treas. The banquet was attended by sixteen Knts., and it was announced that the annual festival would be held on Tuesday, May the 28th.

ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED RITE.

WOOLWICH.—*Invicta Chapter of Sovereign Princes Rose Croix*.—A convocation of the above chapter took place at the Masonic Hall, Woolwich, on the 15th inst. The Excellent and Perfect Princes present were the Ill. Bro. Carter, M.W.S.; Col. Clerk, Prelate; Figg, 1st General; W. Smith, 2nd General; Fairley, Grand Marshall; Cockerstaff, Raphael; Schwartzkoff, Captain of Lines; Matthew Cooke, Organist; and the Ex. Prince Stuart; and several others. The business of the evening consisted in perfecting the following brethren, viz., Dr. Normanby, Treherne, Hewitt, Pulman, and O'Donovan, LL.D. The ceremony was effectively performed, and impressed each of the new members with a due sense of its beauty and perfection. The hall was a subject of universal remark amongst those who had been there for the first time; its appointments being perfect, and the association being all that the most ardent admirers of Masonry could wish. After the ceremony, the brethren adjourned to the Freemasons' Tavern, where the members partook of their usual frugal repast. On the cloth being removed, the M.W.S. gave "The Health of the Members of the Supreme Grand Council of the 33^d," which was drunk with the accustomed honours.—The Prelate, Colonel Clerk, said it was his pleasing duty, for the first time, to propose "The Health of the M.W.S.," who was able in his capacity, amiable in conduct, and under whose auspices the chapter would be sure to flourish.—The M.W.S. rose to return thanks for the very kind manner in which their estimable prelate had proposed his health. He had in all he undertook endeavoured to do his best, and the Invicta Chapter would not be an exception to the rule. The W.M.S. said it gave him great pleasure to propose "The Health of their newly perfected Brethren," and he hoped they had been pleased; the more they saw of it, he felt sure the more they would like it, and

pronounce it the most beautiful in Masonry. He was not so deeply read in the privileges of the Order as his predecessors, and called upon Dr. Hinxman and Colonel Clerk, to afford the information he could not undertake.—The two Ill. Bros. alluded to explained much of the principles of the degree which cannot appear in print. Dr. Normanby in reply said, he considered what he had seen as an extension of the wide principles of Masonry. He thought it was meant to singularise a more religious and binding union without being sacerdotal, if he might so term it. He thought it was a closer tying together the brotherhood in acts of charity, but more particularly amongst Christians, or an eclecticism of a choice people. In England, Masonry had but little to do, because the country was free; but in despotic states few could imagine the value of finding a brother, and if liberty was ever to sink, he hoped its principles would ever be cherished in Masonry. He prided himself to see many faces he did not expect, and hoped to find many friends among them. Bro. Pulman said, years might elapse before he had again the pleasure of meeting them. He had come from Constantinople, where he was Master of a lodge, and by the advice of Bro. Hyde Clarke he had presented himself for installation in the Invicta Chapter; and although an entire stranger to them, they had very kindly received him on the recommendation of Bro. Hyde Clarke.—Bro. Hewitt felt much pleasure in the instruction he had received that evening. His first essay in Masonry was made out of curiosity, as he then believed the Craft to be only a scheme for people making themselves jolly and ridiculous, but now he knew better, and that evening had been one of his greatest Masonic treats. The Ex. and Perf. Bro. Traherne, who had come from New Zealand, had great pleasure in stating how much he appreciated the honour they had done him; and for their information he could tell them that no one could calculate the value of Masonry to all whose lot might be cast in New Zealand or Australia. Dr. O'Donovan returned his personal thanks for the honour they had done him, in making him a Prince Mason.—The M.W.S. said he had to propose the health of one much beloved by the chapter who, although he was in a distant country, was both a well-skilled Mason, and one who had done good service to the Craft in the East. He alluded to Bro. Hyde Clarke, W.M. of the Homer Lodge at Smyrna, who had sent them a very excellent Bro., the new Prince Bro. Pulman, to be installed there; and it was a considerable honour that so eminent a Bro. as Hyde Clarke, known in almost every quarter of the globe, should have recommended a brother to the Invicta Chapter, in preference to any other.—The Ex. and Perf. Bro. Pulman, on again rising on behalf of Bro. Hyde Clarke, could but thank them for entertaining such an opinion of his labours in a good cause, and which he, Bro. Pulman, could heartily endorse.—The M.W.S. said it was usual to propose the fourth estate in all public meetings, and they had their's in the Masonic Press. THE FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE was a good exponent of the Craft, and they had one who held an office in their Chapter of great importance, that of Organist. He was not only useful in the chapter, but had given two interesting lectures on music in behalf of the hall fund. He should therefore couple with the FREEMASONS MAGAZINE the name of the Ill. Prince Bro. M. Cooke. Bro. Cooke replied in a few words.—Bro. Cockerstaff bore witness to the value of the MAGAZINE, as conveying a mass of intelligence not often found amongst Masons.—Bro. Hewitt had been six years a Mason, but had never heard of THE MAGAZINE until that night, but should, from the testimony borne to its utility, anxiously look for its future appearance. The sovereign princes then drew near the fire, and the evening was passed in a manner that seems peculiar to the Invicta Chapter of Rose Croix Masons.

WEST INDIES.

SAINT CHRISTOPHER'S.—On Sunday, Dec. 30th, the occasion of sermon being preached, and a collection made, in our parish church in behalf of "The British Syrian Relief Fund," there was a Masonic procession from the Mount Olive Lodge to church. The Venerable Archdeacon Poore—himself a "Brother Mason"—preached a very eloquent and impressive sermon on Gal. vi. 10, "As we have therefore opportunity, let us do good unto all men, especially unto them who are of the household of faith." In his exordium, the preacher observed, with reference to the results of the fearful massacre—"It has produced an amount of distress and destitution which call for aid from all who profess to be Christians, from all who deserve to be called Brother Masons, brethren of the Mystic tie—in other words, from every one of this large congregation." In establishing the claims of the unfortunate sufferers on the Christian sympathy and liberality of his hearers, he remarked "The persons on whose behalf your charitable contributions are requested are styled, in a circular addressed to me 'Our fellow Christians in Syria.' In a paper which accompanied that circular they are called

'Christians in Syria and the Holy Land;' and again he said, "The Christian inhabitants of these places may well claim kindred with us, and have their claims allowed—as Christian brethren they may with confidence apply to you for sympathy, for relief in their distress, and found their claims specially upon the fact that they are afflicted, oppressed members of 'the household of faith.'" After amplifying the portion of his address he proceeded,—“I must however state, by way of addition, that by far the greater number of those who are now in need of assistance are members not of the Protestant or more primitive form of church, but of the Greek Church, or of the Church of Rome. But primitive Christianity made made no distinction between Jewish Christians and Gentile Christians; and surely Protestants, surely Masons do not limit their charity by the narrow limits of Protestant Church, Greek Church, Roman Church; all have One Lord, One Faith, One Baptism; and therefore I will with confidence assume, that the charity of every one in this Christian congregation will be freely given to our fellow Christians in Syria, now in distress, without requiring an answer to the question, are you a Protestant? Are you a Romanist? Are you a member of the Greek Church? On an occasion like the present, when I am asking for that which alone can be acceptable to God, your freewill offerings, you may believe me when I tell you that I have not the slightest inclination to make the story worse than it really is. I shall simply bring before you what is stated in a paper published by the Syrian Relief Committee containing a brief account of the facts connected with these unfortunate sufferers. Circumstances not hastily collected, and put forth as the truth by unknown men, without much consideration; but stated earnestly, truthfully, by good men, wise men, men of wealth and rank, and highly esteemed for many Christian virtues. It is needless to dwell on the fearfulness of the tragedy. The carnage of Lucknow and Oude was not equal to that of Lebanon and Damascus. The male Christian population in some places is not decimated, but exterminated. The Christian quarter of Damascus is not plundered, it is rased. Its merchant princes are begging their bread. The widows, orphans, and helpless, homeless wanderers are reckoned by thousands. Women are basely sold to unclean, savage purchasers. Compared to these scenes the chivalrous wars of Europe were very mercy." The following statement indicates the extent and variety of the sufferings, for the relief of which the committee address this appeal to British humanity. 150 towns and villages have been pillaged and burnt, with the churches, patriarchates, monasteries, schools, the crops, silk factories, &c.; also the whole of the Christian's houses in Damascus destroyed (a city in itself), including the European Consulates. 16,000 Christians have been killed, including the men, women, and children murdered in cold blood. Also, Mr. Graham, and other Missionaries; some of their corpses having been mutilated and thrown into the wells. 3000 Christian women, married and unmarried, have been sold into Turkish harems for a few shillings each. 70,000 to 80,000 persons, including 20,000 widows and orphans, left homeless and starving. Our imagination fails to picture greater misery and suffering, and we cannot but believe that every Christian heart must cheerfully respond to so affecting and heartrending an appeal for help. No Christian can "shut up his compassion" in the face of such revelations. We have no doubt that there will be substantial evidences by community that the members of "the whole family"—distant and unknown though they be—"do good, and especially unto them who are of the household of faith." In encouraging and stimulating his hearers to "do good" he cited from the paper above named:—"We have to clothe the naked, to feed the starving, to heal the wounded, to shelter the houseless. Her Majesty the Queen, her Royal Consort, *H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent*, have set a noble example by making liberal contributions to the Syrian fund. The great houses of the city, the merchants, traders, and bankers of London, have taken the lead, by donations proportioned to the emergency, varying from £300 to £100 and less. Her Majesty's Ministers and the leading statesmen of all parties are contributors and several are members of the committee. In this 'twice blessed' work marked success has attended the Christian efforts of the committee; and we are happy to learn from the preacher that the amount raised to September 17th was about £14,000. In his peroration he addressed himself in a particularly encouraging manner to the Masonic body present:—"Brother Masons, I am proud in being able to address you in these words,—for this is the second occasion during my ministry in this parish, on which you have come forward nobly, most nobly and some at considerable inconvenience to yourselves, to take a part, yes, and the leading part in charities, in which mere personal interest could influence but slightly. On the occasion of the Barbados fire, you originated the scheme, and on the present occasion, no sooner was it suggested that my sermon was to be for a charitable purpose than you most readily complied with my request to be present on this occasion. . . . Let us remember what we were before we were allowed to advance a single step towards even an imperfect knowledge of the mysteries of

our Craft; let us also remember what we became when the rays of light, that first created of the Creator, dawned upon our benighted senses; let us continually bear in mind that those duties which we as Masons are instructed in, and which are enjoined on us—on all occasions, in public and in private, to practise as well as learn; and then let each of us give as Masons in proportion to the increase of his knowledge in the Craft, and I may only add, we may safely predict the result. I would now say, in conclusion, a few words to you all. It is probably the last time that I shall address many of you during the present year, but before next Sunday the new year will have commenced; and my wish and hope for you all is, that God may so bless you in the increase of your crops, in the increase of your stores, in the increase of your cattle, your flocks and your herds, and with every good thing, spiritual as well as temporal during its continuance, that at the end of it you may each be able to say—I did at the end of last year lend somewhat to the Lord, and behold he has repaid it sevenfold into my bosom." We believe over £10 were collected on this occasion; we also understand that collections in aid of the above fund will be made in all the churches and chapels of the Island.

MASONIC FESTIVITIES.

MASONIC BALL AT GIBRALTAR.

The 8th January, 1861, will be long remembered in Gibraltar, not only by the brethren, but by many of the uninitiated, and especially by the youthful members of the fair sex.

Since the visit of the Prince of Wales, nothing has caused so much excitement in the place as the Masonic Ball given by Inhabitants' Lodge, No. 178, with the co-operation of many of the other Masons of the garrison.

Subscribers tickets were issued to nearly 120 of the fraternity, who were honoured by the presence of 200 guests. The Theatre Royal had been retained for the occasion, and tastefully decorated with evergreens, flags, and banners. We especially remarked the banners of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Andalusia, the Encampment and private banners of the Knights Templar, those of the Royal Arch, of the Knights of the Red Cross, and of the Craft Lodge, No. 325, G.R.L. The whole of the decorating was done under the personal superintendence of Bro. Wilkinson, J.W. No. 178.

At 9 p.m., the brethren formed in procession behind the curtain, which was then drawn up, whereupon the procession marched round the dancing-room, which was formed by laying a floor over the pit on a level with the stage, the assembled company looking on from the boxes, which were literally crowded with beauty and fashion. At a short distance, in rear of the lodge, marched the Knights Templar of the Calpe Encampment, to the number of about twenty. The band of H.M.'s 8th Regiment, under the leadership of Bro. Viesohn, playing a Masonic march. The variety of Masonic clothing and jewels greatly excited the admiration of the ladies. On a given signal, the procession halted. The band indicated a set of quadrilles, and the brethren dispersed to the boxes in search of their partners, with whom they soon appeared on the floor, where dancing was kept up with great spirit until 5.30 a.m.

His Excellency Lieut.-General Sir William Codrington, Governor of Gibraltar, Mrs. Codrington, and Miss M. Codrington honoured the brethren with their company, as did also Colonel Lacy, Assistant-Adjutant-General, and Miss Lacy; Lieut.-Colonel Freemantle, Coldstream Guards, Assistant Military Secretary; Colonel Shuttleworth, Commanding Royal Artillery, and Mrs. Shuttleworth; Colonel Wilson, Commanding Her Majesty's 8th Regiment; Lieut.-Colonel Frazer, Commanding Her Majesty's 6th Regiment; Major Robertson, Commanding 25th K.O.B.; Captain Morgan, Town Major, and Mrs. Morgan; Captain Sayer, Police Magistrate, and Mrs. Sayer; Captain Brome, Governor of Military Prison, Mrs. and Misses Brome; Mrs. General Franklin and Miss Bligh; Mrs. Colonel Stehelin and Misses Stehelin; Mrs. Colonel Somerset, Miss Jones, and Miss Simpson; Major and Mrs. Carthew; Mrs. Julius Williams and Misses Power; Mrs. Captain Schreiber, Mrs. Captain Slade, Mrs. Captain Coope, Mrs. Captain Dowson, Captain and Mrs. Byrne, Mr. Swain, Mrs. Wilkinson, Mrs. George Stokes, Lieutenant and Mrs. Davidson; Le Chevalier Power, Mrs. Power, and Senorita La Pena; Don Francisco Sanchez de Pena, and Senoritas Sanchez de Pena; Don A. Galliano and Senoritas Galliano; Don Pablo Larios and Senoritas de Larios; Dr. Wortmann, Mrs. and Misses Grant, Mrs. and Misses Cairnes, Mrs. W. Carver, Misses Patterson, Senora Onetti and Senoritas Onetti, Mrs. Irwin, Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Jackman, Mrs. Martin, and many others.

The brethren present were so numerous that an attempt to enumerate them would be futile; but we remarked some whose names may perhaps be mentioned as being well known to many readers of THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE in Masonic circles at a distance; as, for instance, Bros. Lieutenant-Colonel Poulett Somerset, C.B., M.P., Commanding H.M.'s 2nd Battalion 7th Royal Fusiliers; Colonel

B. Stehelin, Commanding Royal Engineers; Major A. R. Dunn, V.C. (100th P.W.R.C.); Major Hibbert (7th Royal Fusiliers); Major Middleton, A.D.C.; Captains Greville, O'Hara, Still (Royal Artillery); Staines and Tewart (6th Regiment); Herbert, Dunbeny, Coope, Dowson, and Whigham (7th Royal Fusiliers); Dyer (8th); Pears (25th K.O.B.); Clery, Macartney, and Slade (100th P.W.R.C.); Julius Williams, Wortmann (Her Britannic Majesty's Consul); A. C. G. Swain, D.A.C.G. Wilkinson, D.A.C.G. Ingram, Paterson, Onetti, Jackman, Irwin, Martin, &c.

An excellent supper was laid out in the "salon," provided by Bro. Sales. The whole of the arrangements appear to have given general satisfaction, and both the brethren and their guests seemed to enjoy the *fete* greatly.

THE WEEK.

THE COURT.—Her Majesty held her first levee of the season on the 15th. On Friday, His Royal Highness the Prince Consort presided at a meeting of the Royal Commission for promoting and encouraging the fine arts in the rebuilding the Palace of Westminster. On Saturday, Baroness Brunnow, wife of the Russian Ambassador, was presented to Her Majesty the Queen, at an audience at Buckingham Palace, by Lady John Russell. On Monday, Her Majesty gave a dinner party. On Tuesday, the Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alice, honoured the performance at the Adelphi Theatre with their presence. Her Majesty held a second levee on Wednesday last, and in the evening gave a dinner party.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.—In the HOUSE OF LORDS, on Thursday, the 14th, Lord Herbert of Lea moved that the thanks of the House be awarded to the army and navy engaged in the recent operations in China. The noble lord eulogised in appropriate terms the heroism and devotion of officers and men under circumstances of unusual difficulty, and stated that upon no previous occasion had the honour of the British flag been more worthily upheld. The Earl of Derby seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.—On Friday, the Marquis of Normandy gave notice that he intended, on the 1st of March, to call attention to the correspondence which had been laid upon their lordships' table with reference to the affairs of Italy.—On Monday, the Earl of Ellenborough asked what means had been taken for the purpose of carrying into effect the proviso in the Act of last session in favour of the sons of persons who have served in India. Earl De Grey and Ripon said that general arrangements for the admission of officers to the army were under the consideration of the Government, and certain changes were contemplated. He was not at present in a condition to do more than to assure the noble earl that when the new arrangements were made known, he would find that the Government had adopted ample means for securing to the persons to whom the noble earl referred those advantages which they had previously possessed.—On Tuesday, the Indictable Offences (Metropolitan Districts) Bill and the Constructive Notice Amendment Bill passed through committee.—In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, on Thursday, the 15th, Lord Palmerston moved that the thanks of Parliament be given to the army and navy engaged in the recent operations in China, and said that he rose to perform one of the most pleasing duties which could fall to the lot of a member of the House—namely, that they should publicly acknowledge their gratitude to the brave and gallant officers and men of the army and navy for services which had been performed under many difficulties, and which had been attended with the most brilliant results. Mr. Disraeli seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously. The Bankruptcy Bill was read a second time. Sir G. C. Lewis obtained leave to bring in a bill to assign the seats forfeited by the disfranchisement of the boroughs of St. Alban's and Sudbury, and said that the Government were most anxious to assign the seats in such a manner as to give the largest measure of satisfaction to the public. With this view they would give one seat to the West Riding of Yorkshire, and another to South Lancashire, these being the two largest and most populous counties in England. The two remaining seats would be given to the united parishes of Chelsea and Kensington, and to the town of Birkenhead, which contained a population of 30,000 persons, and was the largest unrepresented community in the kingdom.—On Friday, Lord John Russell stated, in reply to a question from Mr. D. Griffith on the subject of Italian independence, that he could not give a precise or specific answer to it, as he was really unable to gather its meaning. He might say, however, that the only encouragement which Her Majesty's Government had given the Italians was the expression of an opinion that they ought to be left to settle their own affairs.—On Monday, the House went into committee on the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill; and the clause relating to the salaries of the chief judge and his secretary, and some others which came within the

category of "money clauses," were postponed for future consideration. Considerable progress was made with other portions. Sir G. C. Lewis moved the second reading of the Parochial Assessments Bill, and the motion was agreed to, upon the understanding that time should be given for full consideration of the bill in the event of the House deciding on a future day not to refer it in the first instance to a select committee.—On Tuesday, Mr. Locke King obtained leave to bring in a bill to extend the franchise in counties in England and Wales to £10 householders; and Mr. Baines for extending the franchise in boroughs to £6 householders. Mr. Hubbard moved for a select committee to inquire into the present mode of assessing and collecting the income and property tax, and whether any mode of levying the same, so as to render the tax more equitable, could be adopted. The Chancellor of the Exchequer answered several of the objections taken by Mr. Hubbard, and, while admitting that the tax presented many inequalities, contended that the proposal of Mr. Hubbard would aggravate the evil, because any abatement of taxation towards one class would have the effect of imposing additional burdens on another. On a division, the motion was carried by 131 to 127.—On Wednesday, Mr. Alcock obtained leave to bring in a bill for voluntary commutation of church rates. Leave was also given to Sir John Trevelyan to bring in a bill to allow affirmations or declarations to be made instead of oaths, in certain cases in Great Britain and Ireland.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.—The Navy Estimates have just been issued. The grand total required for the service of 1861-2 amounts to £12,029,475, against £12,836,100 for the previous year. This exhibits a reduction in the expenditure of £806,625. This reduction has been effected by a diminution in the number of seamen, and also of workmen in the various naval establishments. The army estimates have been also published. The reduction of expenditure which has been effected in this department is of the most diminutive kind, amounting to only £185,795. The military estimates alone amount to more than £14,000,000 sterling. Adding the navy estimates, the total war expenditure of the present year amounts to £26,000,000.—A very influentially attended meeting of the National Rifle Association was held at Willis's Rooms on Saturday. Lord Herbert presided. One of the principal points of his speech was the means adopted by the Association to connect the volunteer movement in the colonies with the great organisation at home. His lordship puts down the number of volunteers at the present time at 140,000. It was resolved that the great shooting match of 1861 should take place at Wimbledon, it being difficult to find elsewhere so suitable a locality.—The Liverpool Financial Reform Association have drawn up a petition to Parliament on the important question of our expenditure. The petition calls attention to the sums spent upon warlike armaments; to the system of indirect taxation, by which this vast expenditure is rendered possible; to the manner in which the landowners are said to have evaded their share of the national burthens.—A meeting has been held at Willis's Rooms, to receive the report of two gentlemen connected with the Baptist Missionary Society, who had been sent out to the West Indies for the purpose of inquiring into the actual state of affairs in those colonies. The statement of one of these gentlemen (Mr. Underhill) cannot fail to gratify the friends of emancipation, showing, as it does, that emancipation has immensely benefited the great mass of the population, and that the material interests of the colonies have not suffered to nearly the extent that is sometimes alleged. The ruin of Jamaica Mr. Underhill attributed, in a large measure, to the evils of absenteeism and bad management. Since the passing of the Act of Emancipation the negroes of that island have become possessed of property of the value of two and a-half millions.—A small farmer, named Henry Lacy, in the neighbourhood of Ryde, Isle of Wight, is in custody under suspicion of having murdered his wife. The crime is believed to have been committed on Saturday night or Sunday morning, while the man was in a state of intoxication, his unfortunate victim being an invalid, and bed-ridden. A verdict of wilful murder has been returned against him, and he has been committed for trial.—Judgment has been given in the Court of Probate and Divorce on Saturday, in the singular case of a petition for nullity of marriage, by a lady, the daughter of a Liverpool physician, and which had been previously argued. Margaret Lea Bevan was the name by which the petitioner described herself, and she had been married by licence to an omnibus conductor named M'Mahon, but with whom she had never resided. At her own request, some misrepresentation had been made on taking out the licence, for the purpose of concealment; and a stipulation was agreed to that the bridegroom was not to claim her as his wife for two years. The judge now explained that there was a great difference between marriage by banns and by licence, and that although an incorrect description of the parties would vitiate the ceremony under the former circumstances, it did not so affect when performed by licence. On that ground the petition was missed; and so the lady continues Mrs. M'Mahon.—At the close

last week it was discovered, through the illness of the party implicated, which prevented him attending his duties, that a ledger clerk in the Commercial Bank of London had, by systematically falsifying his accounts for a period of 12 or 13 years, embezzled nearly £70,000. The Directors have consequently made over their business to the London and Westminster Bank.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—On Monday, the King of Sardinia opened in person the new Parliament.—His Majesty commenced his address by alluding to the fact that Italy is now “almost entirely free and united,” and by enjoining on the Chambers the care of protecting that unity in all their administrative measures. Public opinion, the King declared, is favourable to the national tendencies of Italy, and he referred especially to the fact that England had recognised the right of Italians to dispose of themselves, adding, that imperishable gratitude on the part of the latter should follow the support which they had received from the good offices of England. The Emperor of the French, although assuring to Italians the benefits of non-intervention, had deemed it fitting to recall his Envoy from Sardinia; but although exciting their keen regret, this event, the King declared, had not affected their gratitude, nor weakened the ties of amity riveted by France and Italy at Magenta and Solferino. With regard to the future course of Italian policy, the King, while asking the assistance of the Chambers for the completion of the armaments, added that in the consciousness of its strength the kingdom of Italy would be able to follow the counsels of prudence. His own voice, he declared, was once raised with boldness, “but it is as wise to wait at the right time as to act at the right time.” “Devoted to Italy, I have risked my crown for her sake, but no one has a right to risk the existence and the destinies of a nation.” The allusion to the fall of Gaeta made by the King appears to have been very brief, merely the declaration that “the taking of a formidable fortress” had worthily crowned the exploits of the army and navy.—In Rome a demonstration of public rejoicing took place on Thursday last, when the news of the fall of Gaeta became known. Shouts of “Viva Victor Emmanuel,” and “The Unity of Italy for ever,” were general. It is even affirmed that some priests were observed to join in the demonstration, and cheer with the rest. Finally, some French patrols requested the crowd to disperse, and the request was complied with. The *Journal of Rome* denies that an arrangement is to be made between Rome and Piedmont.—At Naples the Council of Lieutenancy is to be temporarily maintained. It is stated that, despite the fall of Gaeta, the inexorable and immovable old General Fergolla, who has held his place so long in the citadel of Messina, still declines to surrender the garrison.—From Pesh we learn that the Prince Primate had accepted from the Obergespänne the duty of laying before the Emperor their petition for the re-establishment of the laws of 1848, and the convocation of the Diet at that town. The Court-Chancellor Vay, in replying to the Obergespänne, had observed that the diploma of October created a mutual obligation, of which the King of Hungary had faithfully redeemed his part; and that it now remained for the country to fulfil its portion by supporting the functionaries of the Government. The Chancellor Vay, anxious above all things for the integrity of the Austrian empire, seems rather to forget the nature of an agreement which is necessary to constitute a mutual obligation.—An article of a remarkable character appears in the *Ost Deutsche Post*, indicating a change of sentiment in the very midst of the Austrian empire. The article frankly admits that the position of affairs in Austria is very gloomy; that the finances are in a deplorable condition, and the constitution, yet merely in embryo, involved in a series of contradictory measures and irresolute proposals. The re-organisation of the various parts of the empire has been tried, says the writer, by many ways, all wrong—by force, by absolutism, by bayonets. Let Austria now try the only true way, that of civil liberty and the civil courage which springs from it. Liberty within will secure freedom from external attack. A sound internal constitution will render, the article declares, in conclusion, any attempt against Austrian territory wholly impossible.—It is now authoritatively stated that the 3rd of March, the anniversary of the Emperor Alexander’s accession to the throne, is fixed upon for the proclamation of the emancipation of the serfs. By this glorious measure twenty million souls will at the same moment be rescued from slavery, and become free men.—According to Spanish newspapers, Spain and Morocco have agreed that the Moors shall immediately complete the payment of 200,000,000 of reals. The customs of Tangiers and Mogadore are to be hypothecated to the Spaniards as guarantees for the payment of the balance of the indemnity, and the evacuation of Tetuan will take place at a fixed date.—In the sitting of the Spanish Congress, on the 13th inst., a question was put to the Minister for Foreign Affairs as to the rumoured dismissal of the Spanish Ambassador at Mexico. The answer was that no strictly official information had yet been received; but that the necessary measures should be taken to ensure

respect being paid to the Spanish flag in any event which might arise. The Spanish journals are much occupied with comment upon this affair, which is looked upon as indicating a possible collision between Spain and Mexico.—The commission of the Germanic Federal Diet have adopted, with some slight modifications, the propositions of Prussia in regard to the fortification of the German coasts. Public opinion in Prussia seems, however, to incline to the belief that the Danish question will have a peaceful issue, and this belief is strengthened by the measure which the Prussian Government has taken in revoking the order for immediate recruiting.—The Danish Council of State held a sitting yesterday, at which the convocation of the Diet of Holstein was fixed to take place on the 6th of March. The nature of the communication to be made to the Diet has not transpired.

INDIA.—By the arrival of the Bombay mail we learn that the Governor-General is still in Central India, holding durbars with native chiefs and rajahs. It is anticipated, and with reason, that much good will flow from this friendly interchange of sentiment between the English Viceroy and the native princes. Sir George Clark, the new governor of Bombay, was making himself deservedly popular. He was engaged in a tour through Guzerat, his object being to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the condition of the country which he has been called upon to govern. Sir George had given great satisfaction by promising to introduce a measure for the settlement of those land questions which had given rise to the obnoxious Inam Commissions. The accounts which have come to hand of the famine in the Punjab are of the most distressing character. Owing to the fearful drought, it is estimated that four millions of persons are deprived of the means of subsistence, and are dependent upon charity alone for their daily bread. Both the Government and the European population have taken active steps to alleviate this distress—the latter, of course, by private charity, and the former by the vigorous prosecution of public works. These poor people have no small claim upon British sympathy.

UNITED STATES.—We learn from the United States that in the “Peace Conference” at Washington only a portion of the Free States were represented, and the meeting was not expected to have any practical result. The basis of settlement recommended by Virginia is the protection of slavery in the territory south of 36 deg. 30 min., during the period of its territorial government, and the right of transit for slaves through the non-slaveholding States and territories. While these endeavours to effect a compromise are being made at Washington, we find Mr. Howell Cobb, the President of the Seceded States Convention, telling that Assembly that dissolution was now “a fixed, irrevocable fact—perfect, complete, and perpetual.” This Convention has met at Montgomery, Alabama, for the purpose of organising the new Southern Government. The senators for Louisiana had both taken their farewell of the Senate. They declared the intention of their State to assume a just proportion of the national debt; to pay anything which may be due from it on account of the forts and arsenals which have been seized; and to respect the free navigation of the Mississippi. They both declared that secession was the unalterable policy of the extreme South, and expressed a hope that it might be effected amicably.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE FREEMASONS’ MONTHLY REMEMBRANCER.—Owing to an accident, “The Remembrancer” is unavoidably postponed until next week—our printers having broken the form, just as we were going to press. As it will be in the hands of all our subscribers by the 2nd of the month, we have thought it better to delay its presentation, than interfere with the regular publication of the present number.

TEMPLE.—If we do not publish accounts of the Mark Lodges it is because we do not receive them.

S.S.—The installing master, being a visitor, would take precedence of the other visitors for that evening.

J. T. CARPENTER.—The expense we do not look at; but we have sent specimens of the MAGAZINE to every lodge half-a-dozen times.

H. Hotham.—We include the meetings of the high degrees in our “Remembrancer,” so far as we know them. We cannot keep it correct without the assistance of the brethren.

ERRATUM.—In our last week’s number, at page 131, the second line of the Ode by Bro. G. M. Passenger should read

“Read through the veil of passion’s night,”

instead of night, as erroneously printed.

H. R. A.—The Principals of a new chapter may be installed in another chapter before the consecration of the one for which the charter has been obtained.

A. R. H.—It is not uncommon to name a brother as chaplain of a private lodge who is not in Holy Orders, but decidedly wrong.