

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1862.

FREEMASONRY AND ITS TEACHINGS.

TRANSLATION OF AN ADDRESS DELIVERED IN FRENCH BY
BRO. RONDEAU, MEMBER OF LODGE LA CESAREE (No. 860),
AT THE MASONIC HALL, JERSEY, SEPTEMBER 25TH, 1862.

Three brethren having received the Master Mason's apron, Bro. Rondeau thus explained the meaning of the symbols of the degree.

Worshipful Master and brethren,—What is the signification of these signs of mourning? Why this funeral ceremony? What means this commemoration of the death of a man, of an architect assassinated by three workmen, and carrying with him into the other world the great secret of Freemasonry? What interest can be produced in your minds by this drama, which has just been enacted before your eyes? None, if we take a literal interpretation of it.

In what respect, I repeat, is so ordinary an event worthy to occupy the minds of so many enlightened men, in all ages, among all nations? How is it, that after the 3000 years that have elapsed since the erection of King Solomon's Temple, the whole Masonic world still celebrates, with marks of emotion and grief, the death of a chief among mechanics, while so many sages, so many philosophers, so many benefactors of the human race, have lost their lives under circumstances more or less tragical, without any remembrances of them beyond those recorded in the pages of history?

But, as regards this Hiram himself, is he one of those benefactors of mankind, the mention of whose name alone suffices to recall to our minds eminent virtues or signal services? I open the records of the history of nations, and I find not even a mention of his name therein; no historian has preserved any remembrance of him. The sacred writer, the only one who has furnished us even with his name, scarcely adds to it the appellation of *perfect workman*; he does not even allude to his tragical death, an event which, as a writer of scrupulous correctness, he might certainly be expected not to have omitted. In the absence of written testimony, the memory of man has doubtless transmitted to posterity this event, the remembrance of which has become perpetuated in our society. No; here tradition is still at fault, and nothing calls to mind the fact that Hiram fell under the blows of assassins, though it is one which has been handed down to us by Masonic tradition. Hence, then, we have no alternative but to draw the inference that his death is only an allegory, of which it will be easy for us to find the key, if you will, with me, turn your thoughts to the past.

At your initiation, my dear brethren, you were informed as to the nature of the institution into which you had just gained admission; you were made acquainted with and its origin, its objects; an explanation was given to you of the emblems and the allegories with which it is surrounded; you were told also, that our Order goes back to the most remote antiquity; that, from the earliest period when there were human beings suffering under the afflictions common to humanity, there were Masons ready to afford them assistance and consolation; that no sooner did unjust men arise in the world, than there were Masons seeking to repair the wrongs they inflicted; that, from the time when men first became subject to the harsh and

cruel deeds of extortioners and oppressors, Masons were ready to oppose them, and to diminish the evils which they spread over the face of the earth. Lastly, you were told that Freemasonry had its origin in a hatred of wickedness and a love of virtue; it is, then, as old as the world, and will endure so long as the world itself shall be in existence.

A statement of the origin of Freemasonry is at the same time a statement of the object and the value of this institution. The object of Freemasonry is, then, to make men better, more pure, more holy; but what are the means of attaining so elevated an aim? The means are, to cause the darkness of ignorance to be dissipated, to give birth and effect to all the virtues which flow from the instructions of Solomon, and others distinguished for the enlightenment of their minds, and the elevation of their sentiments. Yes, my brethren, to substitute solid knowledge for ignorance, blindness, and prejudice; to learn to love one another; mutually to render assistance and support—that is the work which true Freemasons have had to do in all ages; such is the doctrine which it is incumbent on us to teach and to practise. Happier in this respect than our forefathers, ours is at this period a task more easy. The thunders of the Vatican are no longer heard as more than a weak and vain report; the anathema hurled from its courts on Freemasonry no longer brings down on our devoted heads desolation and death; the funeral pyres are extinguished; no longer, by command of a Council of Parliament, do we see given to the flames, by the hands of the common executioner, the works of a Helvetius, of a Rousseau, of a Voltaire, of a Diderot; yes, thanks to Freemasonry, and to the philosophers who have conferred honour upon it, human reason has made a great stride. In this age, I repeat, the task of the Masons is more easy. The way is open; we have only to advance along it with a firm and unhesitating step. Was it so in former times? Alas! no, my brethren. Without desiring to lay before you a history of the persecutions of which our Order has been the victim, permit me to inform you how our institution was established, and in doing so I will be brief. Let us take it from its origin—that is to say, from that point where we can lay hold of the thread of tradition; let us penetrate into the sanctuary of the Egyptian priests. It is there that we find our art practised, under the form of mysteries. These mysteries, as we have good ground to believe, formed a school, in which the initiated, who could sustain certain physical and moral trials, were admitted to a knowledge of the arts and sciences, of which the Masons of the present day content themselves with giving to their neophytes merely the nomenclature. Deprived of their ignorance, and imbued with sound and true notions of all things, the aspirants became in a condition fit for the reception of the sacred dogmas of one true God, and of immortality. Initiation was not a science, for it comprehended neither rules, nor scientific principles, nor special instruction. It was not a religion, since it possessed neither dogma, nor discipline, nor a ritual exclusively religious; but it was, as I have before said, a school, in which were taught the arts, the sciences, morality, legislation, philosophy, and philanthropy—a regard for and study of the phenomena of nature, in order that the initiated might attain to the truth on all points. All

the philosophers, all the legislators, we remark, who have added lustre to antiquity, owed their eminence to their initiation. You may easily understand, my dear brethren, that such an institution, whose aim is, by the discovery of the truth, the emancipation of human intellect, must necessarily have awakened the suspicions of governments in every age, and excited the hatred of men, who, in order the more effectually to keep the people in subjection, desired to leave them steeped in ignorance.

With a view to secure its permanency and its onward progress through the course of ages, our institution has, then, found it necessary to surround itself with mysteries, with cautions or safeguards, and with ceremonies, often perhaps futile, but indispensable to its existence. It has assumed a variety of masks; it has enveloped itself in veils. Nevertheless, the mysteries have not failed to extend themselves among all the peoples of the earth. From the shores of the Nile they first passed into Asia, to Tyre; then from that city to the Jewish nation by means of Tyrian architects, at the period of the erection of King Solomon's Temple. I insist on this point, for it is one which it is most important for us to know. I maintain, then, that the Phœnicians transmitted to the Hebrews a knowledge of the mysteries. From the account given in Scripture of the building of King Solomon's Temple, it is evident that when that King proposed to construct a house to the honour of the God of Israel (a house which was to be wonderfully magnificent), he could not find among his own subjects men sufficiently skilled in the arts to put his plans and designs into execution. He was, therefore, obliged to solicit from Hiram, King of Tyre, a workman who could superintend the whole; and the necessary materials in wood and in stone, which the Tyrians supplied, for Solomon said, in his letter to the King of Tyre, "Thou knowest that there is not among us any that can skill to hew timber like unto the Sidonians."

However, the work advanced, under the superintendence of a Tyrian architect, assisted by Tyrian craftsmen, who performed the duties of overlookers of the workshops (foremen, as we now call them), in which were carved the wood and the stone; workmen of King Solomon were under the orders of these overlookers; the greater part of the ornaments of the Temple clearly marked the skill of the Phœnician architect. The two columns of brass, cast under the direction of Hiram, and which were placed before the porch, were copied, if not in form, at least in position, from the pillars which Herodotus tells us were situated before the Temple of Baal, or Hercules, at Tyre, and from the obelisks which stood in front of the Egyptian temples, to which the Jewish temple, copied from the Tabernacle, bore a great resemblance. The pomegranates which adorned the columns were emblems well known in the mysteries; and, if these pillars really bore a globe on their summit, as we see them in our lodges, their resemblance to sacred pillars in general becomes more remarkable. Let us remark, further, that these two pillars are not mentioned in the plan of the Temple given before his death by King David to his son Solomon; they are, without doubt, an addition made by the architect Hiram. However this may be, it is very certain that all the circumstances combine to prove that from that period the Masons were united in lodges in Judea, and it is impossible to

find any evidence, even in our own traditions, which carries back the practice of the Masonic ceremonies among the Jews to an earlier period. Moreover, it is very expressly stated in history, that similar ceremonies existed a long time previously at Tyre, which leads us to the conclusion that the people who had them not in their origin must have received them from those who possessed them at a preceding period.

In the ceremonies practised at initiation into the ancient mysteries, the candidate, after having passed through different trials, as well moral as physical, sustained the part of a human being who was let down into a tomb, or enclosed in a coffin; after a certain space of time, he was restored to life. By this allegorical return to a second birth, the candidate was supposed to be regenerated, penetrated with a certain purity of mind, and enlightened by the rays of Divine wisdom.

Those of the Jews who were initiated adapted to their own creed these mysteries, of which they preserved the foundation and the form; and as, since the destruction of the Temple of Jerusalem, its restoration has always been the vow and desire of the Jewish people, it is probable that those who were initiated, such of them at least as afterwards became Christians, adopted as the object of their mysteries the erection of a symbolical Temple, which may have made them assume the title of Freemasons. They preserved the Bible as a sacred book, which supplied to the new form of initiation the Hebrew words and formulas, with which the greater part of our ceremonies abound, especially in the Scottish rite.

Thus it is that the institution has been handed down to us. With respect to the legend of Hiram, we may be fully persuaded that the ancient ritual of the mysteries has undergone an extraordinary metamorphosis, in consequence of a remarkable substitution of personages.

I trust that I have satisfactorily proved that the death of the Master Mason Hiram is only an allegory. It now only remains for me to lay before you its moral interpretation.

The first degree of symbolical Masonry is the emblem of infancy, or of the spring time of life. It also represents the origin of human societies. The recipient thereof is presented in the lodge, his eyes being covered with a thick bandage; the physical darkness of his body depicts the mental darkness of his heart. Deprived of his clothing, the candidate in this state represents the natural man; when initiated he immediately receives a vestment, the apron; subsequently he is taught the means of recognition by his brethren, first by signs and grips, the earliest test of the human understanding; then the first word which is communicated is spelt to him, to teach him the mechanism of languages, and the second step of our intellect. This is the Sacred Word. The second word, called a pass-word, is pronounced by syllables. The third step towards completion, and the first point of departure with a view to instruction and study, the figurative age of the apprentice, is three years. That of the Fellow Craft is five years. This degree is the emblem of youth, of that period of life when the man, after having subdued the passions which have hurried him along in the preceding age, strengthens himself by the study of the sciences, of literature, of philosophy; cultivates his reason, learns

to know himself. As apprentices we have worked on the rough ashlar; as Fellow-Crafts we have prepared and smoothed the cubical stone, or smooth ashlar, which is the symbol of the instructed and well-regulated man.

Lastly, the Master Mason's degree represents mature age, the period of life at which man reaps the fruits of his labours and of his studies; its emblem is the tracing board, on which are depicted the plans, that is to say, the lessons of morality and of experience, the duties of the Fellow-Crafts and of the Apprentices. As Master Masons, your Masonic age is seven years. The death of Hiram reminds us of the condition and object for which we were born, and admonishes us that to fear death would be a folly, because we ought to dread only those events which are uncertain. Freemasonry ought, then, to make us familiar with the image of death, and constantly to warn us that it is the goal to which all human beings are tending, but that, in the economy of the universe, life itself proceeds from the bosom of dissolution and decay.

Young Masons, you have just climbed to the last round of the Masonic symbol. It is now your privilege to afford instruction and to furnish an example to those in an inferior degree. As Master Masons, you have a right to hold the gavel; that is to say, to be Masters of a lodge, if, by the votes of the brethren, you should be called upon to rule over them. May prudence, uprightness, courage, guide you in all your steps, all your thoughts and actions. Be careful to offend and violate neither the opinions nor the consciences of others. May knowledge, may reason, be your only arms, your only weapons; be anxious to persuade; in your lives, in your conduct, evince a love for truth, for all that is good and noble in the human race. Therein consists the whole secret of Freemasonry.

"SOUTER JOHNNY'S" SON AND KNIGHT TEMPLARY.

(From our own Correspondent.)

In setting from our MS. the compositor made a mistake in our notice of Bro. Lauchlan, which, as it makes us appear to state what is contrary to fact, necessitates correction. We wrote that on the last occasion of Bro. Lauchlan's attending a Masonic meeting he entertained the Sir Knights of the Ayr Priory with a graphic sketch of the state of Knight Templary in his early days, "when the whole steps from E.C. to K.T. were given in many Craft lodges throughout Scotland." For *many* the word *every* was inadvertently substituted. While all the Scottish lodges existing in the latter end of the eighteenth century possessed the equal liberty of conferring the higher degrees, the great majority of them confined themselves to the practice of St. John's Masonry; several of them added the Royal Arch to the Craft degrees; while others went a step farther and made Knight Templars. Of the latter class was Bro. Lauchlan's mother lodge, and so highly did the original members of the Military Lodge of St. Paul seem to have appreciated the beauties or the utility of the Christian Degree, that in December, 1799, they are found, after mature con-

sideration, unanimously passing a law to the effect that no brother could hold office in the lodge unless he had become a Knight Templar! But such a state of matters was certain to attract the attention of Grand Lodge, who in the following year formally prohibited their subordinate lodges from practising other than the Craft degrees.

The following is a copy of the resolution of Grand Lodge on this subject, adopted in May, 1800:—

"Considering that they sanction the three Great Orders of Masonry, and these alone, of Apprentice, Fellow-Craft, and Master Mason, being the Ancient Order of Saint John, and understanding that other descriptions of Masons, under various titles, have crept into this country, borrowed from other nations, which are inconsistent with the purity and true principles of the Order, resolved, that none may pretend ignorance, expressly to prohibit and discharge all lodges having charters from the Grand Lodge from holding any other meetings than those of the three Orders above described; under this certification, that the Grand Lodge will most positively proceed, on information of an infringement of this express prohibition, to censure, or to the forfeiture of the charters of the offending lodges, according to the circumstances of any particular case that may be brought before them."

On receipt of the above resolution, the Ayr St. Paul rescinded the law they had enacted as to none but Knight Templars being eligible to hold office in the lodge, and confined themselves, as ordered, to the practice of Craft Masonry. The non-observance of the above quoted resolution of Grand Lodge brought several lodges into trouble; and in 1807 we find the Ayr St. Andrew's Lodge practising Knight Templary under authority of the Early Grand Encampment of Ireland, which appears at that period to have exercised some influence over divers West Country lodges holding of the Grand Lodge of Scotland. Previous to the interference of Grand Lodge in 1800 the fees exacted from recipients of the higher degrees were for the Chair, Excellent, Super-Excellent, and Royal Arch 5s., for Knight Templar 2s. 6d., which fees were received and entered in the cash book of the lodge as part of its ordinary income.

We omitted last week to state that Bro. Lauchlan was in his 86th year, and that he was buried in Allaway kirk yard, near to the "winnock bunker in the east," and within a few yards of the resting place of the poet's father.

MASONIC SAYINGS AND DOINGS ABROAD.

COLOURED BRETHREN IN AMERICA.—The *Triangle*, an American Masonic journal, published in the German language, contains an article on coloured Masonry in America, in which the writer offers his opinion that the unhappy civil war now raging there, will tend most directly to the bettering of the condition if not to the total emancipation of the coloured race, and consequently the Grand Lodges of the United States, will be obliged to reform their intolerant laws, which act against the admission into those bodies, of coloured brethren. All negroes, mulattoes, and other brethren having the slightest tinge of African blood in their veins are inadmissible, even as visitors, to the white lodges, and so strictly is this unmasonic feeling acted upon, that even those brethren, who have never been slaves, but belong to the coloured lodges of Port au

Prince, Hayti, or Brazil, are also excluded. Notwithstanding that there are, in Hayti, under the Supreme Grand Council of France, the following Masonic jurisdictions: Les Mages du Tropicque, 30th degree; La Constance éprouvée, 18th degree; La Croix du Sud, 18th degree; Les Elevés de la nature lodge; Les Philadelphes, a lodge; Les Philalèthes, a lodge. And the President of the Republic, Geffrard, is a member of the Supreme Grand Council, 33rd degree. All these lodges, chapters, &c., are chiefly composed of men of colour and, as such, excluded from Masonic union in America. As an instance of this intolerant conduct, Bro. Dr. Minus, Senior Grand Warden of the Provincial Grand Lodge of the Bahamas, holding under the British Constitution, presented himself at the George Washington Lodge, New York, with all his diplomas, &c., *en regle*, the two Wardens opposed his entrance into the Temple on the ground that "he was a black man," and refused to assist the Worshipful Master in the working if he was admitted. Bro. Dr. Minus, who had studied at the University of London, and there taken his degree of *M.D.*, retired and protested a copy of which has been forwarded to the Grand Lodge of England, and by their Grand Secretary, sent on to the Grand Lodge of New York—whose Grand Master, Bro. Simons, alleged as an excuse that Bro. Minus, had visited coloured lodges, before presenting himself to the George Washington Lodge. Coloured Masonry is an institution, standing by itself in the United States. It has its Grand Lodges in several States, but the other lodges do not recognise them as duly constituted, in consequence of the prejudice of colour of which we have cited this example.

WARRANTS OF MILITARY LODGES IN AMERICA.—New charters have been refused by the Grand Lodge of Michigan, to military lodges in the field on account of their owing allegiance to the State in which they may be situated, for the time being, and so weaken the authority of the Grand Lodge of the state first granting such charters.

DEATH OF BRO. KRUMPHOLTZ, OF DRESDEN.—Bro. Krumpholtz, the director of the Institution for the Education of Daughters of Masons, at Dresden, after a long and painful illness, recently died. He was a member of the Lodge of the Golden Apple of Dresden, and is sincerely regretted by his brethren, the children of the institution, and a numerous family.

DEATH OF BRO. ANDRIESEN OF UTRECHT.—This brother, who was Editor of *The Weekly Masonic Journal* and of *The Acacia* died in June last. He was born at Dortrecht in 1805, and established himself, at Utrecht, at the age of nineteen, as a printer and publisher. He was a member of the Lodge Ultra Jectina, of the Orient of Utrecht, whose orator, Bro. Elise, pronounced his funeral oration, in which he dwelt on the deceased brothers goodness of heart and disposition. Bro. Andriessen leaves two sons, both Masons (and at whose initiation he himself assisted), to carry on the periodicals.

CHRISTIANITY AND THE LODGE URANIA AT BUTZOW.—A very pretty dispute has been lately carried on by Bros. Findel and Drs. Zille and Seydell, with the lodge Urania at Butzow. That lodge has come to a resolution, to initiate none but professing Christians, and has been severely handled in consequence by the *litterateurs* referred to.

MEYERBEER, THE COMPOSER, REFUSED AFFILIATION.—The Berlin lodges have covered themselves with immortal glory or shame by their unanimous refusal to affiliate Bro. Meyerbeer, whose fame has travelled over both hemispheres, and whose operas, *Les Huguenots*, *Robert Le Diable*, *Dimorah*, *Le Prophete*, &c., are known wherever music has been heard; and this gross insult to a man of genius is aggravated by the grounds on which the decision has been arrived at—viz., that he is a Hebrew. Fortunately this spirit is not cosmopolitan, and Bro. Meyerbeer is to be received and affiliated in the lodge les Frères Unis Inséparables, at Paris, when his health permits him to return to that city. On the proposition being made there, it was greeted with wild and delirious shouts of acclamation.

NEW GERMAN LODGE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.—A new lodge, under the constitution of the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, is to be opened in Constantinople for the benefit of the German brethren residents. It is to be called Germany at the Golden Horn, and its first Master is to be Bro. Treu, who proposes to inaugurate it in October, when the excessive heat of the season is likely to have terminated.

SUSPENSION OF THE EDITOR OF THE MASONIC ANNUAL.—*L'Annuaire Maçonnique*, an almanac containing the addresses of the brethren, edited by Bro. Pinon, in an octavo volume, has just appeared. This has been followed by a decree of the Grand Master, Marshal Magnan, suspending Bro. Pinon for three months for Masonic disobedience. Whether this is on account of the publication or not, we are left in the dark.

MONSIEUR PERSIGNY ON FREEMASONRY.—M. Persigny, one of the Emperor's ministers, has issued a circular, in which Bro. Gustave Halley, W.M. of the Lodge France Maçonnique, is held forth as an example of Masonic honour and dignity, called forth by his conduct in the Grand Orient. He has also been praised for the same by the Grand Master and "La Presse."

THE NEW STYLE OF ARCHITECTURE.

(From the Building News.)

Solomon, who, for twenty-eight centuries, has been regarded as the wisest of men, declared there to be nothing new under the sun; and Newton, who penetrated further than any one into the mysteries of creation, averred, on his death-bed, that his life had passed away like the idle moments of a boy playing with pebbles on the shore while the vast and profound ocean lay unexplored before him. So does it appear that humility is the characteristic of true knowledge, and that its lack is the sure indication of ignorance. For the Teacher of Proverbs asserted the incapacity of man to create—using the word in its absolute sense—and the discoverer of the laws which govern the motion of the universe, felt how humbly finite was the greatest human understanding in the presence of infinite knowledge and wisdom. When men talk of novelty, and clamour for originality, they make strange exhibition of their ignorance, and prove how little they know of the history of all human progress. Our advancement in the arts of civilisation has been gradual, and slower than many are apt to imagine. The germ of each may be traced back to pre-historic periods. Western Europe boasts of the introduction of printing, but the Chinese practised the art upwards of three thousand years ago; for one of the Emperors, quoted by Du Halde, alluded to the use of inked engraved

characters 1,120 years before our era—a quarter of a century before the birth of the first king of Israel. Mayence claims to have been the scene of the invention in the latter part of the fifteenth century, but both Mr. W. Y. Ottley and Mr. S. W. Singer admitted that wood engraving, whereby the original types were produced, was known to Europe in the thirteenth century. When Pharaoh took the ring from his hand and put it on that of Joseph, he entrusted him with the royal signet, just as if the Viceroy of Egypt of the present day were to give into the hands of a young Jew the seal he wears engraved with his style and title, and which, when impressed or printed at the foot of a document, every one of his subjects is bound to obey. The same slow progress from an origin too minute to be ascertained will be found to be the universal law of every art. Its beginning is lost in the mists of time, and the first mention we have of it will evidence its antiquity. Nevertheless, we can trace through the history of men the successive additions made to the knowledge which existed before them. Nothing more resembles its development than the construction of a coral reef. Generations after generations contribute their minute quota, and in good time the results of their labours rise to the surface of the waves; but who can hope to discover the foundation on which the reef rests, or to ascertain the first particle of coral deposited?

Of late there have been in the artistic world much foolish talking and writing about the possibility and desirability of introducing a new style of architecture, something quite fresh and original, which should satisfy all our modern requirements, and be illustrative of our age—in fact, Victorian architecture. One gentleman from Liverpool kindly condescends to inform us, that combination is the only method of creating a new style, and with equal courtesy and truth he stigmatizes as cowards and sloths all who concur in the belief that it is impossible to invent a new style, although how the possession of certain aesthetic opinions should involve the lack of moral qualities is not made clearly apparent. With those he does not think worth while to argue. He holds their opinion to be at variance with the nature of human progress, and denounces it as contemptible. It is very evident that this gentleman who discourses so glibly, in *ex cathedra* mode, has not the fairest idea of what constitutes style. He speaks of a combination of old parts affording the means of erecting a new style, as if a jumble of Corinthian columns, Gothic windows, and Pagoda turrets would be a new style. The effect would certainly be novel; that it would be pleasing or artistic we utterly deny, for style means a characteristic and peculiar mode of execution, but in hotch-potch architecture there would be nothing characteristic, unless indeed it were the want of character and the existence of discordance. For a mode of execution to attain to the dignity of style it must be, as it were, homogeneous; there must be evident harmony between the parts, and a general agreement between all. It was not chance, still less was it an industrious and courageous inventor, like he of Liverpool claims to be, who comes forth to teach us, that created any of the styles with which the world is familiar. They were evolved gradually as fresh requirements were developed, and as man's perception of the beautiful became more acute. Should a new style be produced, its growth will follow precisely the same course. It will result from the elaboration and adaptation of something already existing—not in the combination of old fragments with the mere view to achieve a novel look. If any doubt this, let him study the history of architecture, and he will derive the highest efforts of classical art from the rude mechanical contrivances of uncivilised tribes. He will trace the development of the wooden post into the stone column, of the crossbeam into the lintel; and in the ornaments of the Doric frieze he will discern representations of the ends of the rafters that carry the roof. In the land

which was the cradle of the human race, among the valleys of the Tigris and the Euphrates, arose the Ionic order, while the Doric was borrowed from Egypt. On both the Greeks bestowed their refining care, freeing them from their coarse features, and modifying the harsher outlines into forms of beauty. Differences in the atmospheric conditions of Greece and Egypt, and superiority in the material resources of one country over the other, led to the introduction of the sloping roof, and of other alterations which the taste of the Greeks converted into improvements. In the plains of Persia and Assyria the Greeks discovered the prototypes of the Ionic order. Here all the architectural parts had a wooden origin, and these forms became subsequently petrified for the sake of durability. The Romans claimed the invention of the arch, but in the remains of the oldest European architecture recently discovered in Northern Greece, by members of the French academy at Athens, and which is called Cyclopean, the arch has been found, not built, but hollowed out from a single block like what such workers in stone as the Egyptians might be expected to do. The pointed arch has been discovered in Assyria, but its outline is such as might be suggested to dwellers in tents, who, when they settled in cities, were led to employ carpentry instead of masonry in the erection of their dwellings, by reason of the lack of stone. When we look back, tracing the slow and gradual development by generations of men of the few styles of art we possess, and note how small is the contribution of any one age, we are more than ever convinced that a new style of architecture is not to be created by any one man, nor by a single generation of men. Such is not the opinion of the new art-prophet come out of Liverpool, for he claims to convince the world that it can be; and another of the same faith modestly offers to communicate his discovery of a really new style, not a compound of classic, mediæval, or existing styles, for a pecuniary consideration. Here are his terms borrowed from the columns of a contemporary:—

“A NEW STYLE OF ARCHITECTURE.—An architect, from long study, having discovered a nearly new style of architecture, not a mere compound of classic, mediæval, or existing styles, but an original germ or germs, giving birth to a new style of architecture, and with it a new style of ornamentation, suitable to and arising out of it, calculated to inaugurate a new class of sacred places of worship, of palaces, halls, and mansions, such as will place architecture equally in advance with the sister arts and sciences of this eventful century, and give it an interest with the public that the present antiquated styles most certainly fail to effect. Any gentlemen wishing to share its advantages, or its entire purchase, shall have a guarantee to double the amount as to the integrity and fairness of the offer, with drawings in illustration.”

It is a fit and proper climax to the absurdity of the agitation of a new style of architecture that it should culminate in the commercial speculations of an adventurer.

THE ART OF GLASS MAKING.

By AUGUSTUS W. FRANKS, M.A., DIR. S.A.*

The art of glass making seems to have been practised from a very remote antiquity; its processes are represented in the paintings of the Egyptian tombs at Beni-Hassan, which are considered by antiquaries to have been erected at least 2000 years before the Christian era; and a glass bead has been preserved, bearing the name of an Egyptian monarch, who is presumed to have reigned 1450 years B.C. The workshops of Egypt were very productive, and attained great variety and brilliancy of colour in their wares. They seem to have been especially skilled, in the Ptolemaic period, in making very minute glass mosaics, composed of filaments of various colours fused together. Under the

* From Part III. of the catalogue of the loan collection at the South Kensington Museum.

Roman dominion, Egypt appears to have supplied the capital of the world with glass, evidently, from the terms that are used by classic writers, of a costly description.

The Phœnicians probably obtained the art of glass-making from Egypt, and established very considerable workshops at Sidon. It is, no doubt, to this origin that we may attribute the numerous little vases that are found in all the countries bordering on the Mediterranean, distinguishable by their brilliant and somewhat Egyptian colouring, but with forms of a distinctly Greek character (Nos. 4850 to 4872). The workshops of Sidon continued to exist under the Roman empire, and may possibly have originated the later industry of this kind at Damascus.

In Assyria glass-making seems to have been known at an early period; although many of the specimens discovered at Nineveh are evidently of Roman origin, there are others which are clearly of an earlier date, and one of these, a vase of transparent glass, preserved in the British Museum, is inscribed with the name of Sargon, a monarch who commenced his reign about 722 B.C.

Greece was probably supplied with glass vases from Phœnicia, although manufactories of common glass may have existed there during the Roman dominion.

In Rome itself no extensive workshops seem to have been established till the Imperial times, when they apparently were introduced from Egypt. The Romans evidently had a special predilection for ornamental glass, and sought to decorate it in various ways, anticipating, not only many of the productions which have been deemed peculiar to Venice, but even some of the patented improvements of modern times.

The peculiarities of ancient glass-making, its merits, its beauties, and its defects, are amply illustrated by the collection exhibited by Mr. Webb, from which, however, it must be remembered that large specimens and commoner productions have been necessarily excluded.

During the reigns of some of the later emperors a peculiarly elaborate style of glass-making came into fashion. This consisted of encasing a glass cup in a network formed of geometrical patterns, foliage, or even figures, produced partly by blowing and partly by cutting with tools, and connected with the cup itself by slender stems or rods. One of these cups bears the name of the Emperor Maximianus, (A.D. 286-310); another, and still more remarkable specimen (No. 4957), is exhibited by Baron Lionel Rothschild, and is somewhat later in date.

The Byzantine artists seem to have continued the antique processes, and to have added to them the art of enamelling and gilding glass; an account of their mode of doing this is given by Theophilus, in his "Diversarum Artium Schemata," but few specimens have been preserved.

The Arab conquerors of Asia Minor may have found the glass works at Sidon still in existence, or they may have learnt the art from the Byzantine Greeks. At any rate, during the 13th and 14th centuries, they produced some very remarkable specimens of enamelled glass, many of which, being lamps to ornament the mosques, have been preserved to this day. It is uncertain whether they were made in Asia Minor or in Egypt, but probably in the former locality, from the frequent mention of Damascus glass in mediæval inventories. It is possible that the comparative proximity of Sidon to Damascus may have led to glass works being established in the latter city. The present collection contains no less than ten specimens of this oriental glass.

The manufacture of glass vessels did not become of importance at Venice till the 15th century, although the great republic had long carried on a very profitable traffic in beads, a trade in which they had probably succeeded the Phœnicians. They may have been led to make glass vessels, either from their intercourse with Asia Minor, or through workmen from Constan-

tinople—then about to fall. The earlier specimens are generally gilt and enamelled; in the 16th century seems to have been introduced the manufacture of frosted and *millefiori* glass, and still later of *schinels* and lace glass. These varieties of glass-making will be more fully noticed under their separate headings.

During the 16th century there were extensive manufactories of glass in France, the workmen of which possessed considerable privileges: it is not, however, very clear whether they produced table glass in any quantities, their chief efforts being directed to window glass.

Among the numerous manufactories introduced or patronised by Queen Elizabeth was that of glass-making, which was established by foreigners, who employed workmen from Lorraine. The manufactory does not, however, appear to have been very successful, and confined its attention chiefly to window glass. In the following century the importation into England of drinking glasses from Venice seems to have been considerable.

Germany, likewise, had extensive workshops for glass; the ornamental pieces were chiefly cylindrical beakers with covers, adorned with heraldic devices and inscriptions. Still later, some very remarkable specimens of engraved glass were produced; and Knuckel, by his beautiful ruby glass, added greatly to the renown of the German workshops.

An interesting history of unique glass was published by Minutoli "Ueber die anfertigung der Gläser" (1836). Some account of the ancient processes may be found in Apsley Pellatt's *Curiosities of Glass-making*; many details concerning Venetian glass are given in M. Labarte's introduction to the catalogue of the Debruge-Domenil collection; and a slight sketch of the subject appeared in *Art Treasures at Manchester*, Vitreous Art.

CANYNGTON PRIORY AND FAIR ROSAMUND.

At the recent meeting of the Somerset Archaeological Society, the Rev. Thomas Hugo read a paper on "Canynton Priory." We print the pith of it.

A little more than three miles from Bridgwater, on the road from that town through Nether Stowey and Williton to Dunster and Porlock, stands the pleasant village of Canyngton. One first gets a glimpse of the tall and stately tower of its parish church on surmounting the rising ground at Wembdon, from whence the eye embraces a spacious expanse of cultivated valley, backed by the lofty mass of mountain limestone known by the name of Canyngton Park, and bounded on the right by the flat banks of the Park, and on the left by the green glades of Brymore. As he approaches the village, the traveller finds that the description of Leland, who journeyed over the same road three centuries ago, is still applicable in the main to the scene before him. Canyngton is yet "a praty uplandisch towne," and our modern wayfarer, as he enters it, "passes," as did his predecessor, "over a bygge brook that risith not far of bywest yn the hylles, and passing by Canyngtun renneth into the haven of Bridgwater, a 2. miles and more by estimation lower then Bridgwater." (Lel. Itin. ii., 98.) The place, although now nothing more than a village, has an air of having once been of far greater importance. On approaching the church the eye is immediately attracted by some venerable enclosures, which surround an area of several acres, and unmistakably suggest the ancient tenure of the spot by some religious community. The church itself, as it now appears, can hardly be said to merit the praise that Leland bestowed upon it, of being "very fair and welle adornyd." It is a restored specimen of Somersetshire Perpendicular, despoiled of its most interesting features, and is far surpassed by many of the glorious churches for which the neighbourhood is widely distinguished. Adjacent to the north side of the chancel, which is on that side without windows, was a Priory of Benedictine Nuns. Their church, according to Leland, was "hard adnexid to the est of the Paroche Church." (Lel. Itin. ij., 68.) Very little is now to be seen of this structure, as the vicissitudes which the place has witnessed have all but obliterated the evidences of its earlier tenants, and that which is still visible has carefully to be sought for among those manifold alterations with which the successive holders who cared little or nothing for the ancient possessors of the

place have endeavoured to accommodate it to their several requirements. To the fragments which remain of the nuns' abode, consisting of a part of the basement, and including two or three small internal doorways, and one which gives access to them from the gardens, I shall direct attention at a subsequent page.

It is the history of this ancient house that I offer to the reader, so far as it can now be recovered. Both legend and reliable fact will be found to enter into the narrative, but little difficulty will arise in adjusting their relative claims. As the residence of a conventual body, Canyngton Priory was neither large nor wealthy. But its annals are interesting, and the endeavour to rescue them from the practical oblivion in which their position among the mass of surrounding matter has hitherto availed to bury them will not be destitute either of pleasure or of profit. So little has been already done in this direction, that the far greater part of my present contribution to the monastic knowledge of my reader will be likely to possess, at least, the charm of novelty.

In the beginning of the reign of King Stephen, or about the year 1133, Robert de Curci, or Curcy, called William, but erroneously, by Collinson, founded the Priory of Canyngton for a community of Benedictine Nuns. The good founder was sewer, or chief butler, to the Empress Maud; and his name, together with those of Milo, Earl of Hereford, Robert de Oilli, and others, may be noticed among the witnesses to a charter of hers, dated at Oxford, in confirmation, to the monks of St. Martin, at Paris, of a donation by Baldwin, Earl of Devon, to that monastery, of the chapel of St. James's, Exeter. (Lel Collect. j. 78. Dugd. Bar j. 451. Mon. Angl. Ed. 1682, j. 545.) His father, Richard de Curcy, held, at the time of the Domesday Survey, Neuham, Seceudene, and Foxcote, in the county of Oxford. (Domesday j. 159.) The credit of the foundation has also been given incorrectly to William de Romare, Earl of Lincoln. The heads of the family of Curcy were, however, as we shall see, the constant and ordinary patrons. The House was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, but of the circumstances of the foundation or of the extent of the original endowment no record has been preserved, and the opportunity of supplying the omission is now gone for ever.

Within thirty-five years after the first establishment, a personage is traditionally associated with the community, around whom a romantic interest has ever since revolved. I am aware that the connexion of this personage with the place whose history I am now offering to the reader is purely legendary. But, if I mistake not, he will be glad to possess, what has never yet been given to him, the various statements of the ancient chroniclers, and others brought together and woven into one consecutive narrative. Nor will he be less interested in the story, when he hears that the subject of his study is no less celebrated a person than the lady usually designated "Fair Rosamund."

Fair Rosamund—*Rosa Mundi*, the rose of the world—was the second daughter of Walter de Clifford, the son of Richard and grandson of Ponz. Richard is mentioned in the Domesday Survey as holding lands in the counties of Oxford, Gloucester, Wilts, Worcester, and Hereford. Walter de Clifford, by his wife Margaret, had four children. Lucy, first married to Hugh de Say, and subsequently to Bartholomew de Mortimer; Rosamund, Walter, and Richard. (Dugdale Baronage, j. 335, 336.) Of Rosamund's early life we have no particulars. Local tradition affirms that Canyngton was the place of her birth, and that within the walls of its priory, she received such education as the age afforded. That, as the daughter of a powerful lord, she was intrusted to the care of some religious sisterhood for nurture, both of mind and body, we have no doubt, though the old chroniclers are silent on the subject. The art of embroidery would appear to have been one of her accomplishments, for the venerable abbey of Buildwas long possessed among its treasures a magnificent cope, which bore witness to the taste and skill of its fair embellisher. (Hearne's Will. Neubr. ij. 754.) Of her first acquaintance with King Henry, and the mode and place of her introduction to him, no details have been preserved. Probably she was known to him from her earliest years. Nor have we any reason to suppose that, according to some modern versions of the sad story, a broken vow added its shadow to a life whose record is sufficiently gloomy without this additional element of woe. Not a hint of her having been a nun do the chroniclers give us; and, had such been the fact, full use would have been made of such an aggravation of her offence. Her royal lover was one of the most unscrupulous of mankind, and

the sin of "spousebreche" was but one of many enormities for which he was notorious. His affection for Rosamund, however, such as it was, was constant. In order to protect her from the vengeance of his queen, he removed her successively to various places of greater or less security. The paraphrast of Robert of Gloucester tells us:—

"Boures hadde the Rosamunde about in Englonde,
Which this Kyng for her sake made, ich understonde;"

among which were Bishops Waltham, Wynch, Fremantel, and Martelstone. But the most famous of all, and with which her name is more than with all others associated, was her retreat at Woodstock. It was here that Henry built a chamber, which Brompton describes as of wondrous architecture—"operi Dædalino similem"—resembling the work of Dædalus; in other words, a labyrinth or maze. A manuscript of Robert of Gloucester, in the Heralds' Office, says that—

"Att Wodestoke for hure he made a toure,
That is called Rosemounde's boure,"

the special intent of which was to conceal her from her royal rival. The internal decorations of this abode were as much attended to as its means of escaping external notice. The abbot of Jorevall describes a cabinet of marvellous workmanship, which was one of its ornaments. It was nearly two feet in length, and on it the assault of champions, the action of cattle, the flight of birds, and the leaping of fishes were so naturally represented, that the figures appeared to move. Brompton, in Script. x. col. 1151. Knighton, in Script. x. col. 2395. Polyd. Vergl. Hist. lib. xij. fol., Bas. 1570, p. 241.)

Rosamund did not long occupy the retreat that royal though guilty love had created for her. She died in 1177, while yet without a rival in the king's affections, and, as it would appear, of some natural disease. In after times the injured queen Eleanor had the credit of discovering her place of concealment, by means of a clue of silk which the king had incautiously left behind him, and which enabled her to thread the intricacies of the path, and of gratifying her revenge by obliging her rival to drink from her hand a cup of poison. That the queen discovered the abode of Rosamund is possible; and it may have been that the shock of the meeting, and the unmeasured language which her majesty is said to have employed, were too much for the poor victim of her womanly add natural displeasure. It is only fair, however, to say that the queen's part in the entire transaction is not alluded to in the old writers, and is probably the fiction of more modern times. The fruits of the intercourse were two sons—William Longspe, afterwards created Earl of Sarum, the firm adherent of his brother, King John, against the barons; and Geoffrey, successively Bishop of Lincoln and Archbishop of York.

Rosamund was buried in the first instance before the high altar in the church of Godstow nunnery, which was probably selected from its neighbourhood to Woodstock, and which henceforward enjoyed a goodly number of benefactions in memory of her and for the health of her soul. The body was wrapped in leather, and then placed in a coffin of lead. Over the whole Henry built a magnificent tomb, which was covered with a pall of silk, and surrounded by tapers constantly burning. This occurred in the lifetime of her father, for he gave to the nuns of Godstow, in pure and perpetual alms, for the health of the souls of Margaret his wife and of Rosamund his daughter, his mill at Franton, with all appurtenances, a meadow adjacent to the same called Lechtun, and a salt-pit in Wiche. Walter, his son, confirmed the gift. Osbert Fitzhugh added to this the grant of a salt-pit in Wiche, called the Cow, pertaining to his manor of Wichebalt. (Monast. Angl., iv., p. 366; Dugd. Bar. i., 335, 336.)

Indeed, Walsingham goes so far as to say, though incorrectly, that the nunnery of Godstow was actually founded by King John for the soul of Rosamund. (Wals. Ypodigma Neustrie, fol., Lond., 1574, p. 56; sub. an. 1216.) It is not unlikely that a chantry was founded by that king for the object stated, but the foundation of the house was beyond question the work of a much earlier period.

Her remains, however, were not long allowed to occupy their sepulchre in peace. Fourteen years after their solemn commission to this sacred place of interment, Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln, in a visitation of his diocese, came to Godstow. After he had entered the church, and performed his devotions, he observed the tomb occupying its conspicuous position before the high altar, adorned as already described, and forthwith asked whose it was. On being informed that it was the grave of Rosamund, whom Henry, the late king, had so dearly loved, and for whose

sake he had greatly enriched this hitherto small and indigent house, and had given lands for the sustentation of the tomb and the maintenance of the lights, he imperatively commanded the nuns to take her out of the church, and to bury her with other common people, as the connexion between her and the king had been base and adulterous; and to the end that the Christian religion might not be vilified, but that other women might thus be deterred from similar evil ways. (Higden Polychron, sub. Hen. ij. Rog. Hoveden, fol. 405 b. Brompton, in Script. x. col. 1235. Leland, Coll. j. 291 Fabyan, sub. Hen. ij., &c.)

In obedience to the Bishop's mandate the tomb was removed from the church, and erected in the chapter-house. It bore the following epitaph, containing the obvious play upon the lady's name, and declaratory of the unhappy contrast which death had effected:—

"*Hic jacet in tumba Rosa mundi. non Rosa munda;
Non redolet, sed olet, quae redolere solet.*"

The tomb remained an object of much interest and respect, until the dissolution of the house. It was then destroyed, and a stone was discovered with it, bearing the simple inscription, "TUMBA ROSAMUNDÆ." The bones were found undecayed, and on the opening of the leaden coffin which contained them, says Leland, "there was a very sweet smell came out of it." (Lel. frag. in bibl. Cott. Dugd. Mon. iv. 365). Another eye-witness describes it as having "enterchangeable weavings drawn out and decked with roses red and green, and the picture of the cup out of which she drank the poison given her by the queen, carved in stone." (Mr. Thomas Allen, in Hearne's will. Newbrige, ij. 739.) A stone coffin, said to be that of Rosamund, was still to be seen at Godstow when Hearne wrote his "Account of some Antiquities in and about Oxford," but was regarded by him as a "Fiction of the Vulgar."

I hardly need add that the history of this unhappy lady, of whom the reader now possesses all that can be gathered from olden sources, and more, perhaps, than can be accepted as true, was a favourite subject of mediæval romance, and that all kinds of embellishments were imported into the story in order to impress a salutary caution against any imitation of the heroine.

MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

HIGH PRIEST IN R. A. MASONRY.

The Irish Royal Arch Masons give their three principals the titles of High Priest, King, and Scribe. Did they ever bear such names in England?—N. P. C.—[Yes. Read a letter that appeared at p. 697, of the fifth vol. (1858) of THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE, where the whole subject of Royal Arch charges is ably treated.]

KNIGHTS OF MALTA LODGE, HINCKLEY.

Will one of the brethren connected with the Knights of Malta Lodge, Hinckley, Leicestershire, kindly inform me of the reason why that lodge took its name? It seems an anomaly in Craft Masonry.—E. R.

INDELIBILITY OF MASONRY.

Where can I find any good exposition of the indelibility of Masonry?—[The best argument may be drawn from your own personal experience: you cannot divest yourself of being a Mason if you would. No one else can do this for you. It is impossible for a man, after having been initiated, to place himself in the same position he was in before that ceremony. He may be a non-subscribing brother; he may totally absent himself from all Masonic intercourse; he may even rail at the craft; but for all this he is none the less a Mason. A brother may be suspended, or excluded, either of which shuts him out from Masonic privileges; but there is no power which can take from him the knowledge he gained on admission or by subsequent diligence. Masonry, therefore, is indelible, and, like holy orders, "once a priest a priest for ever," so a brother is "once a Freemason a Freemason for ever."]

THE MARK DEGREE AND ITS DIFFICULTIES.

How are the conflicting jurisdictions under which the mark is administered, in this country, to be reconciled?—M. M. M.—[It is a very delicate question. but to our minds easy of solution. If it can be shown that all parties are anxious to effect a union, the steps to be taken

are these. To get Mark Masonry acknowledged by the Grand Lodge of England, the Grand Conclave, and the Supreme Grand Council, not as in any way connected with either of them, but, pure and simple, as a body of Freemasons, known to be such and meeting under their own by-laws for performing a special rite. Then let all who hold allegiance to Scotland, or Ireland, ask to be relieved from that allegiance, and those who have thrown off the yoke, let them ask to be recognised and, if it is the fees question only that stands in the way of recognition, make a proposal to be recognised, on payment of a certain sum, say £50, or £100, which would be more than any foreign jurisdiction could expect to realise for years. We see no other way to bring about this union, but, until something of the kind is done, there *must* be district jurisdiction.]

THE PHILOSOPHICAL HIRAMITES.

Is there a Masonic degree called the Philosophical Hiramites? I was asked to join them, and shown some rules and by-laws which, evidently, pre-supposed me a Master Mason X. X. [No. It is a very clever hoax concocted by one or two brethren well known in the Craft. We wonder you did not detect the humour of the *badinage*. The very allusion to holding lodges on the top of Primrose Hill, or in the Vale of Health, Hampstead Heath, shows the fun of the thing.]

G. L. G. O. R. D. M.

A brother has a seal on which is a mallet, chisel and square, and around them the letters G. L. G. O. R. D. M. Is it Masonic, and what do the letters stand for?—B.

THE NUMBER OF PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGES.

How many Prov. G. Lodges are there in England?—METROPOLITAN.—[Such a query is too bad. Take your Pocket-book and reckon how many provinces there are, and if you have not obtained one, get a copy forthwith. The profits are devoted to charity, and no Mason should be without one. Our time is rather more valuable than to count up what you can do for yourself.]

AMERICAN ACCOUNT OF ROYAL ARCH STANDARDS.

The following is too good to be lost; therefore it is to be hoped you will embalm it amongst your "Notes and Queries," as an example of American working.—Ex. Ex.

"There is probably no chapter, at least none under the jurisdiction of the Grand Chapter of New York, which has achieved a higher reputation, not only for the excellence of its work, but also for the splendour of its properties, than Zetland Chapter (No. 141), in this city.

"In addition to the usual paraphernalia and equipments of its sister chapters, its hall is adorned with the shields of the twelve tribes of Israel, while the East is enriched by the banners of the leaders of the divisions under which the tribes marched. On these banners, of the appropriate colours, are exquisitely painted the devices by which they were distinguished, the Ox, the Lion, the Eagle, and the Man, the whole, in combination, forming the Cherubim.

"At the last convocation of this far-famed chapter, the acting R.A.C., in describing the banners, gave a new version of them which, in a historical point of view, is too good to be lost; and, if he be correct, such novices as Drs. Oliver and Mackey, in the Royal Art, had better look to their laurels, hard earned though they were. The new reading was as follows, and, we regret to say, caused a general cacchination among those who, puffed up in their own conceit, made light of the researches of their well read companion. After designating the banners by their colours, he continued the explanation: the intelligence of the Ox; the strength and courage of the Eagle; the swiftness of the Lion; and the—the—the all combined in the Man, thus forming the Cherubim.

"Our sober-minded and, in manner and appearance, Quaker-like D.G.H. Priest was present on the occasion, and seemed to enjoy, if the contortions of the muscles of his face were any indication, the efforts of the R.A.C. exceedingly. Surely it can no longer be doubted that Masonry is a progressive science, and that the longer we live the more we learn."

THE SPIRIT OF MASONRY! WITH A VENGEANCE.

To show to what lengths the unhappy civil strife is carried in America, the subjoined cutting, from a New York paper, bears witness. In our own peaceful land we

are strangers to that fratricidal feeling that arms father against son, brother against brother, and man against man. The last place we, in England, should expect to see the weapons of destruction placed in a brother's hand, would be in a lodge; but our transatlantic cousins think otherwise, as the report, given below, proves.—*Ex. Ex.*

"We had the pleasure of being present, on Wednesday last at the beautiful hall occupied by Washington Lodge (No. 21), 8, Union-square, to witness the presentation of a splendid sword, belt and sash, of the regulation pattern of the U. S. Medical Department, to W. Bro. James A. Reed, *M.D.*, who is about to leave for the seat of war as Assistant Surgeon of the 69th Regt., N.Y.S.V. The chair was taken by P.G.M. James Jenkinson, who in a few brief, well timed, and spirited remarks, introduced R.W. Bro. Henry C. Banks, D.D.G.M., who had been selected by the Committee of Arrangements to make the presentation. The R.W. brother acquitted himself most satisfactorily, painting in glowing but truthful terms the high estimation in which Dr. Reed was held by the lodge, whose oriental chair he occupied with signal ability, and asking his acceptance of the offering his friends and associates had prepared for him, bidding him God speed in the cause he had espoused—the cause of truth, honour, justice and lawful Government.

"The response of the estimable recipient evidently came from an overflowing heart, and proved him to be an orator, highly finished and classical. His farewell to his associates and friends was extremely affecting. On the handle of the sword, which was from the *atelier* of Bro. Virgil Price, a sufficient guarantee of its excellence, was the following inscription, 'Presented to James A. Reed, *M.D.*, Asst. Surgeon, N.Y.S.V., 69th Regt., as a tribute of respect by his friends.'

RARE AMERICAN WORK.

I am anxious to peruse a book, of which I subjoin the title, &c., which I am told is very rare, even in America, and I do not remember having seen it mentioned before. Do any of the readers of the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE know it. The work is entitled,

The Constitutions of the Ancient and Honourable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons: containing their History, Charges, Addresses, &c.; collected and digested from their old Records, Faithful Traditions, and Lodge Books; for the use of Masons. To which are added, the History of Masonry in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and the Constitution, Laws, and Regulations of their Grand Lodge: together with a large collection of Songs, Epitaphs, &c. Printed at Worcester, Mass., 1792, by Bro. Isiah Thomas.

Dedication of the Work.—In testimony of his Exalted Merit, and of our inalienable Regard, this Work is inscribed and dedicated to our Illustrious Brother, George Washington, the Friend of Masonry, of his Country, and of Man.—C.

CALCULATION ABOUT SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.

King Solomon's Temple has given rise to many conjectures and calculations, but as the following is new to me so it may be new to some of my brethren and be thought worthy of a place in "Notes and Queries." The writer says:—

"The marble stones which composed Solomon's Temple were said to be forty cubits long, twelve thick and eight high. Supposing a cubit to be eighteen inches, which is the lowest estimate, they would be sixty feet long, eighteen feet thick and twelve feet high. And supposing a cubic foot of marble to weigh 3707 ounces, one of these stones weighed 2,752,038 pounds and twelve ounces.—And supposing one man to be able to raise 200 pounds, it would require 13,760 men to raise one of these, and also a little boy who could raise 38 pounds and 12 ounces. And supposing one man to require a square yard to stand upon, it would require 2 acres, 3 roods, 11 perches and 12 yards for them to stand upon while raising it, beside a place for the little boy to stand. What floats must have been necessary to carry them across the sea to Joppa? and what kind of teams as well as waggons, do you suppose they had to carry these stones, from Joppa to Jerusalem, which was about 30 miles and a mountainous country? And what skill was necessary to square and dress these immense stones, so that when they were brought together, they fitted so exactly that they had the appearance of being one solid stone."

THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER IN LODGE.

Dr. Oliver, in his *Revelations of a Square* says:—"In these happy times—they were times of real enjoyment—labour was conducted with great seriousness; and perhaps you will be surprised when I tell you—and if you are not, there are those in this latitudinarian age who who will—that the Book of Common Prayer, according to the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England, was an established lodge book, as it was considered to contain all the moral principles of the Order." May I ask to be informed when this practice was discontinued, and the reason for it?—A. P. PROV. G. CHAPLAIN.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

"MY STARS AND GARTERS. WHO IS HE?"

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Seven months ago I saw a young gentleman initiated into a metropolitan lodge, of which I am a member. We have not long since reopened after the vacation, and my young brother, whose affluence is undeniable, electrified most of us present by his extraordinary display on the last occasion. He is now a Royal Arch Mason (made in Scotland), a Knight Templar, a Rose Croix, a member of the Royal Order of Scotland, a Mark Mason, a Provincial Grand Officer in England, and wears the clothing of that rank, with the levels upon his apron! At the lodge in question he mounted no less than twelve Masonic curiosities, in the shape of jewels and medals, which we never heard of before, and, on the strength of his being a Provincial Grand Officer, he jumped up and returned thanks for the toast of "The Deputy Grand Master and the Grand Officers" in a metropolitan lodge!

I have been seven years a hard-working Mason, and am a Past Master, but I never heard of such rapid honours coming to a poorer brother: I do not envy him, nor write in any unkindness towards him, for I like him much; but I want to know if he has either a right to wear the levels, or, as a Provincial Grand Officer, to rank himself as one of the Grand Officers whose healths we drink at every banquet?

Yours fraternally,
N. W.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

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

DEAR SIR KNIGHT,—Sir Knight How, in his Freemasons' Manual, says:—"The 30th or Kadosh degree, formerly formed part of Templarism; like most English Masonic writers, he argues, that because many Masons are Knights, the Order of the Temple is a Masonic degree; but is it so recognised by our Masonic authorities? Grand Lodge repudiates us; the Supreme Council, though with greater courtesy, ignores us; and Templarism certainly forms no part of the numerous orders of Masonic Knighthood, included in the Ancient and Accepted Rite. Of the antiquity of some of these, there may, perhaps, exist a doubt; of the Rose Croix and Kadosh none; the proofs, as Sir Knight Cooke tells us, are everywhere. Sir Knight Masson, in his historical lecture on the Order of the Temple, leaves off at that precise period at which he ought to have begun; the most interesting facts in the general history of the Order are known to most readers, and are to be met with in many valuable works of unquestionable authority. Sir Knight Shuttleworth strayed in the right direction when he alluded to the assistance rendered to the Knights by Archbishop Greenesfield during the attempted suppression of the Order in the Reign of Edward II.; and had he followed the path then opened to him by the light of

history, aided by Masonic tradition, he might have been enabled to dispel the darkness which has hitherto impeded our power to trace the true means by which the Chivalric Order of Knights Templar has been transmitted down to the present time, and how it became connected with Freemasonry. At the period alluded to, many Knights, it is true, took refuge in the Monasteries in York, but others fled to Scotland; and the Scotch Templars claim an uninterrupted descent from Walter de Clifton, Grand Preceptor of Scotland, in 1309, and afterwards Grand Master to Prince Charles Edward Stuart, elected Grand Master, in 1745, and his successor Sir Knight John Oliphant of Bachilton, who died in 1795. Freemasonry, Sir Knight Masson tells us, was practised by the Monks during the dark ages, and to them we are indebted for its preservation. Edwy, King of Northumberland, was converted by his wife, and baptized by Paulinus, afterwards Archbishop of York, in that city, A.D. 625, in a temporary wooden building erected for the purpose, and in the following year he laid the foundation of the first stone Cathedral. These historical facts confirm the Masonic tradition that Edwy sat as Grand Master Mason at the earliest Grand Lodge ever held in England, and Masonic lodges and encampments continued to meet in York as late as 1787. Those Knights who had been previously initiated in Palestine would naturally join the fraternity, by whom they were most joyfully received. The Templars are known to have practised secret rites in the bosom of their consistories; and they were enabled to continue to celebrate them under the shelter and privacy of the lodge room, and these rites slightly, but perhaps, unavoidably impaired by time, have been transmitted to us under the form of the Masonic Rose Croix and Kadosh degrees.

Though the Order was outwardly dissolved, the surviving knights still clung together, united by one common bond, and unwilling to see their venerable institution perish, and confident in the firm trust that the justice of God would ultimately free them from the unjust ban under which they laboured, and clear their memories from the false and scandalous charges heaped upon them by their unrelenting persecutors, they resolved to admit a select few of their Masonic brethren, upon whose honour and integrity they could safely rely, under a solemn oath of secrecy, to the privileges of their beloved and time-honoured body; and these knights have transmitted to us the true Order of Knights Templar, stripped, it is true, of all its outward power and wealth, but retaining all its religious purity.

The Freemasons, as a mere body of builders, which, with all due deference to the opinion of Sir Knight How, the Templars never pretended to be, would never have dreamt of instituting an Order of Knighthood, much less one assuming the title of a chivalric body, still in existence, but they joyfully received from the Templars, the gift of their new Masonic degrees of Rose Croix, Ne Plus Ultra, and Kadosh; and it was not till long after those degrees had been thoroughly established as part of Freemasonry, that a species of traditional Templarism sprang up, and warrants were granted by unauthorised and spurious bodies, arrogating to themselves the titles of Early Grand Encampments of England and Ireland. Meeting with no opposition, they spread widely till the true Knights of the Order, who had hitherto maintained an inviolable secrecy, were compelled, in their own defence, to organise legitimate encampments, which first met in York, Bristol, and Salisbury. Matters continued in this very unsatisfactory state till 1804, when the heads of the Order in England met together, and resolved to rescue it from its degraded position, and obtained a charter of constitution from H.R.H. the Duke of Kent, as Royal Grand Patron of the Order, under the title of the Exalted Religious and Military Orders of the Holy Temple and Sepulchre, and of St. John of Jerusalem, H.R.D.M., K.D.S.H., and it is worthy of remark, that in this authentic document, a copy of which may be seen in the reading-room at

Freemasons' Hall. The words Mason, Masonic, Rose Croix, or Ne Plus Ultra, are never once met with in any part of it, and no doubt can exist, that its framers intended to sever all connection between the Chivalric Order and Freemasonry, nor do they occur in any one of the warrants granted by the Duke of Sussex, one of which now lies before me; and so great a repugnance had he to Knights Templars continuing to practice the High Grade of Freemasonry, that all the time he was Grand Master, he never once called a Grand Conclave, although, in the certificates issued from the Grand Chancellor's Office, the Temple Order was still mixed up with the Masonic Rose Croix and Kadosh degrees. In these views his successors Colonel Tynte entirely coincided, and on the establishment in this country of the Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Rite, he relinquished to that body all control over the Masonic degrees, and Sir Knight Cox was the first Grand Registrar who erased from the Knights Templars' certificates all traces of the High Grades, but on the newly engraved plates, the word Masonic, was, through the influence of Grand Chancellor Emly allowed to remain, and the unsightly apron continued to deform the otherwise handsome and correct costume of the Order.

The initial letters H.R.D.M. have puzzled many Masonic commentators, but I believe on the authority of an eminent Hebrew scholar, they are a corruption of a verb signifying, to inherit, and which was probably added to the original title of a poor soldier of the Temple, meaning in Eastern phraseology the lot of his inheritance. The word K.D.S.H., in the original Hebrew, signifies holy, and Knight Templar K.D.S.H., Holy or Priestly Knight, was an appellation commonly borne by the early companions of the Order; and although these letters still remain in the charter, they are never used in Templarism, and when met with, mean the 30° of the Ancient and Accepted Rite, or the Philosophical College of Princes K.D.S.H.; it is a very high distinction, seldom attained, even by eminent Freemasons, and the Templar who is entitled to it is not allowed to wear the jewel, either in his private encampment or in Grand Conclave.

The Scotch Templars also coquetted with Masonry, but in 1808 rudely cast her off, and in 1811 accepted a Charter from the Duke of Kent.

The only pleas, indeed, that can be advanced for the continued connection between the Order and the Craft, are, that out of gratitude to the brethren who so generously succoured the Templars when ungrateful Christendom abandoned them to their fate. Freemasons only were admitted into their revived encampments, and that except as Masons, the meetings of the Templars as a secret armed society would be illegal; but this is a mistake, the Duke of Sussex obtained the same privileges for the Templars as he did for the Masons. The Scotch Priors have for many years admitted the uninitiated; there is nothing inherent in their constitution to prevent the English Encampments from following their example; and it would also approximate them still nearer to each other. It is, therefore, to be hoped that when Grand Conclave sanctions the proposed alterations in the statutes, now under revision by Sir Knight Hinxman, the very eminent and indefatigable Provincial Grand Commander for Kent, the unknighthly as well as unsightly apron may be abolished, and the word Masonic be also obliterated from the ritual and certificates: and if the annual reports of Sir Knight Shuttleworth, the Grand Vice Chancellor, are correct, the orders of Knights Templar, and Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem need no adventitious aid, but can well afford to stand upon their own merits, as there is a steady increase of members, both in numbers and rank, and new encampments are continually formed both at home and abroad.

Asking a pardon for the length of this communication, I remain, Dear Sir Knight, yours most fraternally,
SCRUTATOR.

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

MASONIC MEM.

The half-yearly election of pupils into the Freemasons' Girls' School, takes place on Thursday next. There are seventeen candidates, out of whom nine are to be elected.

The Prov. Grand Lodge of Berks and Bucks will meet at Windsor, on the 28th inst., under the jurisdiction of Bro. M'Intyre, Grand Reg. We understand that Bro. M'Connell, C.E., is to be appointed D. Prov. G.M.

PROVINCIAL.

CHANNEL ISLES.

JERSEY.—*Lodge La Cesarée* (No. 860).—The usual monthly meeting was held on Thursday, Sept. 25, when upwards of fifty brethren were present. Soon after six o'clock the lodge was opened in the first degree by Bro. John Durrell, W.M., the other chairs being taken by Bro. Ph. Le Sœur, S.W., and Bro. Clement Le Sœur, J.W. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, the lodge was opened in the second degree. Bros. Penneveyr, Romeril, and Benest proved their proficiency by submitting to the usual tests, and retired. Several minor matters of business were then arranged, and the chair having been taken by Bro. Baudains, P.M., the lodge was opened in the third degree. The candidates were then introduced, and duly admitted to the rank of M.M., with the usual ceremonies; at the conclusion of which an admirable address was delivered to them by Bro. Rondeau, who was subsequently greeted by unanimous marks of approbation from the brethren present. The chair was again taken by the W.M. The lodge was resumed in the first degree. The ballot was taken for Messrs. Jean Manger and François Girandot as candidates for initiation, which having been found unanimous in their favour, they were introduced, and admitted to the rank of Apprentice with the customary ceremonies. No other business being brought forward, except the proposition of another candidate, the lodge was closed at half-past nine, and the brethren adjourned for refreshment.

DURHAM.

GATESHEAD.—*Lodge of Industry* (No. 56).—This lodge was opened on Monday, Sept. 22nd, by Bro. W. Bryden, P.M., as W.M., assisted by Bros. C. J. Banister, P.M.; J. Heaward, S.W.; Smith, as J.W.; Oliver, as Sec., and the rest of the officers of the lodge. The minutes of the last regular meeting were read and confirmed. The ballot was taken for Mr. Edward Drake, and being unanimous, he was initiated into the mysteries of the Order by the acting W.M. Bro. Robinson was raised to the M.M. degree by the acting W.M. The working tools in each degree were explained by Bro. C. J. Banister, P.M. Business over, the lodge was closed in form and with prayer. At refreshment the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were proposed and duly honoured—also "The Visitors," responded to by the W.M. of Lodge 24, for Bros. H. Hotham, P.M.; A. Clephan, P.M.; Smith, Oliver, Ross, Murry (Lodge 190, Aberdeen), Caldicoat, McGee, &c. The evening was spent to the entire satisfaction of all present.

LANCASHIRE (WEST).

WARRINGTON.—*Lodge of Lights* (No. 173).—The regular monthly meeting of this lodge was held on Monday last, at the Blackburn Arms Hotel, the following brethren being present:—Bros. James Hamer, Prov. G. Treas., as W.M.; H. B. White, S.W.; W. K. Walmsley, as J.W.; John Bowes, Sec.; R. G. Stringer, P.M.; W. Bather, I.G.; Harrison Nevers, ex-Treas. and Sec.; C. N. Spinks, and the Tyler. The lodge was

opened in solemn form, when the minutes of the preceding meeting were read and confirmed.—The W.M. then, in a very able manner, presented Bro. Harrison Nevers with a beautiful illuminated copy, on vellum, of the following resolution:—"Lodge of Lights (No. 173). At the regular monthly meeting of the lodge, held on Monday evening, August 25th, 1862, it was proposed by Bro. Edward Stanley Bent, solicitor, and seconded by Bro. Christopher Nugent Spinks, surgeon, and unanimously resolved, 'that the thanks of the lodge be given to Bro. Harrison Nevers for the efficient manner in which he had fulfilled the duties of Treasurer and Secretary for the period of 4 years. (Signed) JAMES HAMER, Prov. G. Treas. for West Lancashire, Acting W.M.'"—Bro. Nevers, who was much affected, in a speech of considerable length, warmth, and Masonic feeling, acknowledged the testimonial, alluding, *en passant*, to the pleasure which it had always afforded him to advance in any way the interests of the Lodge of Lights, and also the kindness he had uniformly experienced from every member of the Craft in Warrington. He then referred to his departure from England, and expressed a hope that in the less genial latitudes of North America he might find some warm hearts. The response of Bro. Nevers was well received, and he was assured in a truly Masonic manner that he would leave the land of his birth with the best wishes of every member of No. 173. On the eve of his departure Bro. Nevers will be presented with a purse of gold, as "a private mark of individual esteem" from the Warrington brethren.—Bro. the Rev. James Nixon Porter was then called upon by the W.M. to redeem his promise by delivering a lecture. The lecture was an extempore one, unique in its conception, and worked out and illustrated in a most admirable manner. At its conclusion, Bro. White proposed, Bro. Walmsley seconded, and Bro. Spinks supported, a vote of thanks to the lecturer for the evening.—The acting W.M. announced that he would deliver a lecture, at the next meeting of the lodge, on the Tracing Boards of the first and second degrees.—The W.M. having called attention to the fact that a Prov. Grand Lodge would be held at Liverpool on Tuesday the 7th inst. the lodge was called off for refreshment. During the evening the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given, as well as a number of special ones, and the lodge was finally closed in harmony at half-past ten.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

NEWCASTLE.—*Newcastle-upon-Tyne Lodge of Instruction* (No. 24).—The fortnightly meeting was held at the Masonic Hall, Blackett-street, September 23. Present, Bro. Loads, W.M.; Bro. C. J. Banister, Lecture Master; Bro. J. Reed, S.W.; Bro. J. Jensen, J.W.; Bro. Oliver, Sec.; Bro. Scott, S.D.; Bro. Smith, J.D.; Bro. J. Howard, I.G.; and several other brethren and visitors. The minutes of the last regular meeting were read and confirmed. The lodge was opened in the three degrees, and the Lecture Master explained the tracing boards in each degree, also giving the brethren instruction in the opening and closing. A candidate was proposed for joining this Lodge of Instruction. Bro. Scott, W.M. of the Borough Lodge, Gateshead, was proposed as Lecture Master for the next meeting. Business over, it was closed in ancient form.

SUSSEX.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

The annual meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Sussex was held at Brighton, on Friday, the 26th September, in, for the first time, the Royal Pavilion, the Music-room of which was found (with the withdrawing-room) to be admirably adapted for the purpose. There was an unusually large gathering of members of the Craft, and upon the platform supporting, the V.W. the D. Prov. G.M., were nearly the whole of the Prov. G. Officers for 1861-2, a goodly number of Past Officers, and several visitors in all nearly one hundred. The lodge having been opened in due form by the D. Prov. G.M., the notice convening the meeting was read, with the rules for its governance. The D. Prov. G.M. stated that since the last meeting the M.W. G.M. of England had been pleased to appoint Bro. McIntyre, G. Reg., as Acting Prov. G.M., and that brother had honoured him (Bro. Dalbiac) by re-appointing him D. Prov. G.M. The report of the finance committee was then read, showing an improving state of the funds, and an increase of members (about £121, and 378 members). The

Prov. G. Sec. then proceeded to read a reply from Bro. Havers, P. President of the Board of General Purposes, to an address voted to him at the last Provincial Meeting. A vote of thanks was unanimously accorded to Bro. Taylor (late Prov. G. Chap.) for kindly printing at his own expense, for distribution to the whole of the members in the province, the sermon delivered by him at Arundel, in 1861.

Bro. William Verrall was re-elected Treasurer, and the D. Prov. G.M., in announcing the result, congratulated the lodge that the Bro. who had filled the office so long and ably had been re-elected.

Bro. TAYLOR, Prov. G. Chap., acknowledged the vote of thanks passed to him. Such a vote, from such a body of men, must act as a stimulant to do all one could for the advancement of Masonry. He hoped the individual who had succeeded him in the office, in which he had met with so much kindness, would possess as much zeal for Masonry as he flattered himself he had.

The D. Prov. G.M. then delivered his annual address to the lodge, which we regret we are unable to publish this week.*

In conclusion, the D. Prov. G.M. stated that he proposed holding the Prov. G. Lodge, in the year 1863, in the ancient city of Chichester.

The D. Prov. G.M. then proceeded to appoint his officers, addressing to each a few congratulatory remarks. To Bro. Turner, S.W., he observed that he felt it a duty he owed to himself and to him, as one of the oldest brethren in the province, to offer him this office, being satisfied that when his more urgent professional duties would permit, his services would be at the disposal, and would do honour, to this Grand Lodge. To Bro. Vincent Freeman, J.W., he said he felt the few remarks he was about to make were not at all compatible with his deserts, for every brother could bear testimony to the zeal and energy which had attended his work, for the good of Masonry in general, and this Grand Lodge in particular; he knew the office in his hands would be well carried out. (The new Wardens were then saluted with the usual honours.) In investing Bro. the Rev. John Griffith as Prov. G. Chap., the D. Prov. G.M. said he felt great difficulty, in this instance, in offering the few remarks he should like to make, because they were of a two-fold character. In the first place it was with great regret that he received a letter from Bro. Taylor, who had filled the office of Chaplain for six or seven years so faithfully, stating his wish to resign. The letter was of so kind a nature, that he should treasure it always as a lasting memento of Bro. Taylor's character and services. He would now congratulate the brethren that he was able to offer the post to Bro. Griffith. He did so the more sincerely, because he believed he stood there embodying, like his predecessor, the great principles of the Order. It was not only amongst Masons that Bro. Griffith's good qualities were known, but in Brighton—throughout the community at large. His was a liberality of heart of truly a Masonic character. He was sure the appointment would give satisfaction to them all. In re-appointing Bro. Henry Verrall to the office of Prov. G. Reg., the D.G.M. said he did so with pleasure, for he had served the office in a manner entitling him to their friendship and esteem. Bro. Pocock was re-appointed Grand Lodge Sec., and the D.G.M. observed that it was needless to say one word as to his services, for they were so well known to all Masons of the province; he believed his services to the Craft were invaluable. Bro. Collins, of Lodge 43, was appointed S.D., and the D.G.M. observed that his usefulness was fully known and appreciated in the locality in which he resided, and he believed no appointment could have given greater satisfaction to those brethren who knew Bro. Collins than the one he had now the pleasure of making. Bro. Octavius Hart, of Lodge 64, Arundel, the D.G.M. appointed J.D., acknowledging his great exertions, whereby mainly the Howard Lodge, at Arundel, had been resuscitated. Bro. John Fabian was invested with the office of Supt. of Works, and the D.G.M. observed that his merits were so well known, as also the manner in which he had previously filled office, that it was needless for him to say that,

* [We regret, from other equally important engagements, we were unable to attend the meeting, or to send a representative. A brother at Brighton kindly volunteered the duty for us, but, believing that the address of the D. Prov. G.M. (as before) would be handed to him for copying, he did not trouble himself to take short-hand notes, as also of Bro. Havers' letter, &c. The D. Prov. G.M. expressed his willingness for the address to be copied; but Bro. Pocock, the Prov. G. Sec., would not allow the documents out of his hands, promising, however, to furnish us with copies at his earliest convenience.—ED. F. M.]

should they need his services, he was sure they would be at their disposal. Bro. C. J. Corder was appointed Prov. G.D.C., and the D.G.M. said the few remarks he felt bound to make in appointing Bro. Freeman to office were equally applicable to Bro. Corder, for he did not know any two Masons who had taken so much trouble fully to acquaint themselves with the principles of the Craft as these two brethren, in which they had been assisted by their attention to the Brighton Lodge of Masonic Instruction. He trusted their conduct hitherto would be but an earnest of what was to follow. In appointing Bro. E. Martin, of Lodge 1034, as Assist. Dir. of Cers., the D.G.M. observed that it was to the early Past Masters that a new lodge must look for its success; Bro. Martin was in this position, and he felt they could rely on his services. In appointing Bro. W. Curtis Sword-bearer, the D.G.M. observed that he had thought it due to him to offer him office in the Provincial Grand Lodge, and he trusted they might also look for his services in his professional capacity when required. He was in a position very often to render the Craft efficient service, and he did not know any class of men whose services were more valuable as Masons than gentlemen connected with the press. In re-appointing Bro. Kuhn Prov. G. Org., the D.G.M. acknowledged the deep obligation they were under to him for the harmony he discoursed; he knew very well that on many occasions he had sacrificed valuable time in their service, and he trusted, for the future, they might have an equal claim on his consideration. Bro. Baines, of Lodge 1153 (recently opened at Worthing), was appointed Purst.; and the D.G.M., in acknowledging his services rendered towards the new lodge, expressed his pleasure in making the appointment. The D. Prov. G.M. appointed Bros. Livesay and C. P. Smith, of Brighton, and Bond and Hoggs, of Chichester, Stewards, observing that in making the appointment of two brethren from Chichester, it was in anticipation of the holding of Grand Lodge there in 1863. Bro. Ancock was re-appointed Tyler, the D. Prov. G.M. observing on the faithful way in which he had previously filled it.

THE MASONIC CHARITIES.

Bro. POCOCK, pursuant to notice moved—

“That two governorships for 15 years in the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons and their Widows be purchased from the funds of this Provincial Grand Lodge at a cost of £20, and that the privileges of one be given to the W.M. (for the time being) of the Yarborough Lodge (No. 1113), and of the other to the W.M. (for the time being) of the Worthing Lodge of Friendship (No. 1153).”

He observed that, during the last five years, this Prov. G. Lodge had had the privilege of purchasing governorships for each lodge in the county, and he trusted this good example would be followed, and his motion carried unanimously, as these two would complete the list, the presentations being to the only two lodges not now enjoying them. He trusted that, in the future, some brother would give notice, and that they might thus acquire Life Governorships in the other charities.

Bro. MERCHANT seconded, and the motion was carried unanimously.

The D. Prov. G.M. observed that it was gratifying to them, in studying the course they had pursued, to observe how that each year they had been enabled to purchase the governorships. This completed the number required for the lodges, though probably, ere this time next year, there would be a new lodge requiring them. He desired them, however, to bear in mind that there were other and valuable Masonic Charities open to them, if their funds enabled them to assist them.

Bro. BRUCE on behalf of the Yarborough Lodge, acknowledged the vote, and trusted that lodge would carefully guard the presentation, and, irrespective of all personal feeling, faithfully discharge the duties it involved.

The lodge was then closed in the usual form.

THE BANQUET

was served in the magnificent banquetting room of the Royal Pavilion, at five o'clock, by Bro. Booth, confectioner, East-street, Brighton, and was in every way creditable to his excellent arrangements. The W.D. Prov. G.M. presided, supported by his past and present officers, by several visitors, and about 110 of the brethren. The musical services of Bros. Marriott, Dyson, and Bridgewater, of her Majesty's Chapel Royal, Windsor, and of Bro. Carter, of Westminster Abbey, were retained, and with the assistance of Bro. Kuhn, who kindly gave his services as pianist, some delightful music was performed during the evening.

On the removal of the cloth, the D. Prov. G.M. gave "The Queen and the Craft," which was followed by the National Anthem.

The D. Prov. G.M. then gave "The Earl of Zetland, Grand Master of England." If loyalty to the Sovereign was a peculiar attribute of Freemasonry, a sort of relative loyalty was due to the nobleman who occupied the high office of G.M., whom he knew to be enjoying that esteem at their hands to which he was so justly entitled. It must be a great gratification to the brethren of the province to know that, at a period when his lordship was assailed, and when he found himself in some difficulty, the Masons of Sussex were zealous in their support, standing by his side till his difficulties were overcome. He believed him truly to be the right brother in the right place.

Glee—"Fill the shining goblet"—given with spirit and judgment.

The D. Prov. G.M. next gave "The Earl de Grey and Ripon, D.G.M. of England, and of those brethren then present, past and present. Officers of the Grand Lodge of England, namely Bro. Blake, P.G.D.; Bro. Wheeler, P.G.D.; Bro. Symonds, P. Assist. D.C.; Bro. Patten (Sec. Girls' School), and their own friend and brother, Bro. Pocock." In proposing the toast, he said, if they had reason to congratulate themselves on the G.M., he believed they were equally happy in having such a nobleman as the Earl de Grey and Ripon at his right hand, to aid and assist in his duties. It was certain that Lord Zetland, in his zeal for Masonry, would never have selected any one to fill that office if he was not fully qualified, and he believed the Masons of England had cause to rejoice in the selection. The brethren whose names he coupled with the toast enjoyed the reputation, not only of being clever and expert Craftsmen, but, what must be still more highly appreciated, they enjoyed the esteem and respect of the brethren. In their presence he must not further eulogize them; they were delighted to have their company, and desired to drink their healths with the greatest Masonic cordiality.

Song—"Sweet Mary of the Vale," Bro. Marriott, very sweetly given, the upper notes as rich and clear as a bell.

Bro. BLAKE, G.D. responded,—As to responding for the Earl de Grey, it was unnecessary for him to say one word, for, although he had not been amongst them many years, he had shown a highly commendable amount of zeal, anxiety, and ability towards the Craft. Those who remembered the late lamented Earl of Yarborough filling the same post, would remember his kindness on all occasions, especially towards the Masonic charities, for never could they apply to him in vain. He mentioned this because the toast of the D.G.M. of England was necessarily deeply associated in his mind with that late lamented officer. He believed his successor to be one of the best friends to Freemasonry that ever it had, and on behalf of his lordship, himself, and the brethren whose names they had associated with him in this toast, he desired heartily to thank them.

Bro. DODSON (M.P. for East Sussex) proposed the health of Bro. Dalbiac, D. Prov. G.M. of Sussex. Although he knew that many of them had to go away by train that evening, very shortly, yet such did he feel to be the importance of the toast, that he was sure any of them would rather miss the train than lose the opportunity of drinking it. They had drank the healths of the G.M. and D.G.M. of England with that respect and appreciation which was due to their high offices, and to the manner in which they discharged their duties. Their chairman had filled the office of D.G.M. of the Province of Sussex for nine years, and, since the death of the late lamented Duke of Richmond, the whole of the onerous responsibility of the duties of G.M. had fallen on him, and he need scarcely say, standing there in his presence, how admirably he had discharged them. He believed, in that company, he should not be deemed uttering what he should not utter, in saying that Bro. Dalbiac made a most excellent Prov. D.G.M., and in saying that he believed he had discharged the duties of his post with ability, good taste, zeal, tact, and discretion. There was much more he could say on the subject, but he would not do so, standing in his presence, and in the presence of those more competent to do justice to the toast than himself.

Glee—"We'll all hold together, boys,"—very appropriate, and very well given.

The D. Prov. G.M. responded—It was on occasions like these that one naturally felt a want of that eloquence which one would wish to possess, in order to give proper vent to the feelings they would like to express. If, in carrying out the honourable office imposed on him; if, in filling the honourable post conferred on

him, he had met with the satisfaction of the brethren, it must be a great and a pleasing reward to him. He had tried to do so, and if any act of his had not given satisfaction, they must attribute it not to the inclination, but to the want of better knowing how to carry out the duties. They had, by the way in which they had expressed themselves towards him, given him credit for his anxiety towards carrying out the duties of his office, and he assured them he was ever thus anxious. He would not detain them longer, for Bro. Dodson had given him a hint which he must naturally take advantage of. As railroad communication was the means of bringing them more together, so also it separated them; and as he knew that many were anxious to return to their homes, at some distance, by train, he would avail himself of this excuse for not detaining them longer.

The D. Prov. G.M. proposed "The newly appointed Prov. Grand Officers," coupling with the toast the name of Bro. Turner, the newly appointed Senior Warden.

Bro. TURNER responded. It would not, perhaps, be seemly to make promises on behalf of himself and those newly appointed with him, though he was sure each one would endeavour to carry out the duties devolving on him, to the best of his ability. Hospitality had ever been deemed a virtue, and setting at their festive board were certain guests whom he was sure they were all delighted to see. He called on them to drink to the healths of Bros. Blake, Symonds, Patten, Spencer, Dyson, Bridgewater, and other visitors, coupling with the toast the name of Bro. Symonds.

Bro. SYMONDS, P.G.D.C., responded,—He had contemplated that Bro. Blake would have replied, especially as he had, on former occasions, rendered great service to Masonry in this province; but, as he had not done so, he did not feel inclined to shirk any duty imposed on him, and as his name had been coupled with the toast, he felt bound to acknowledge the kindness and hospitality of the brethren of Sussex towards their visitors. Three years ago he had the pleasure of attending on a similar occasion, and was then much gratified, as now, with his reception

Glee—"The cloud-capt' towers."

Bro. BLAKE, as a Prov. G. Officer of the neighbouring county of Surrey, said it had been his good fortune, some years ago, to become acquainted with their Secretary, and through him with this province. He had, ever since, had much pleasure in co-operating with him, and he now desired to propose, as a toast, "The Provincial Grand Lodge of Sussex." (Bro. Blake spoke at some length, but the position in which our representative was placed entirely prevented him from following his remarks.)

Bro. the REV. JOHN GRIFFITH responded,—There was not a Mason who kept his vows, operative or speculative, but was a gentleman, and therefore he would address them as brethren and gentlemen, and return thanks on behalf of all connected with the province, for their wishing success to this Prov. Grand Lodge. If they achieved success in Sussex, he knew it would lead to success in other counties, as the success in other counties had led to their own. He congratulated the Craft on their endeavour to carry out the precepts of brotherly love, and truth, and justice,—himself and his brother on his right, could not, as ministers of the Church of England, have taken part with them were they not thus influenced. He believed these to be the duties of the Craft, before he joined it, and this it was that induced him to join it; for he then knew nothing then of their secrets, of their excellent dinners, or of the sweet music discoursed at them; but he thought all of them who could act up to the professions they made were worthy of associating with. He had found amongst them talent, truth, and love; and if they continued to carry out their principles, they would ensure success in every district where they were established. Never were the cardinal virtues and precepts of the Holy Catholic Church, into which they had been baptised, more manifest than in the Craft. God grant that all of them who professed the Craft might unite in one common Christianity their professions, theory, and practice! Might all of them on their knees invoke this, and also that they might hand down the blessings of Freemasonry as they had found it, and then, as members of one common Christian Church, if they had been rightly trained, if they had kept their vows, if they had rightly served their God here, after they had ended with this Grand Provincial Lodge of Sussex they would be united in that Grand Lodge, where would take place the gathering of all the sons of God from all the four quarters of the world.

Bro. BRUCE proposed "The P. Prov. G. Officers of Sussex," coupling with the toast the name of their esteemed friend, the Rev. Bro. Taylor.

Song—"Good-bye, sweetheart, good-bye," by Bro. Carter.

Bro. TAYLOR (late Grand Chaplain), responded,—“Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh,” but his heart was too full to talk. He thanked them for the toast, and congratulated them on the appointment of their reverend brother as his successor. He felt it was time for him to retire from the post he had filled, and which the first it had been a source of great gratification for him to hold. From his youth he had wished to become a Mason, but it was not till a late period of his life that his wish was gratified, and then he regretted that he had not become a Mason in his early youth. He had witnessed how they were bound together in brotherly love and truth, but he felt, much as he wished them prosperity, that it was time for him to give up, for he felt the growing infirmities of age, and he knew that others were coming forward; and though he never ventured to suggest any brother to succeed him, he was convinced that his brother that day appointed would most efficiently perform the duties. They had that day heard his sentiments, and he would appeal to them whether he was not right in his judgment. On the part of his past officers he thanked them for the compliment paid, and he trusted the institution would become what it was intended to be an institution for the promotion of good will towards men, and glory to God on high.

The remaining toasts consisted of "The W.M.'s and Wardens of the various Lodges in the Province," acknowledged by Bro. Fabian; "The Masonic Charities and Bro. Patten," and "The Stewards," proposed by Bro. Tatham, and acknowledged by Bro. Challen. Bro. Dyson sang the beautiful song of "Excelsior," most pleasingly, and with his compeers executed "Spring's delights," "Come let us join the roundelay," and "When evening's twilight," very prettily, and were warmly applauded.

Thus terminated the Provincial Grand Meeting of Sussex of 1862.

INDIA.

BRO. J. BUCKLEY, V.C.

From the Indian Freemasons' Friend.

When the world was startled out of its humdrum ways of thinking and acting by the appalling news of the outbreak of the native troops at Meerut and Delhi in May, 1857, the horrid scene presented to the imagination of fiends in human shape revelling in the blood of helpless women and children, was relieved by one of the most brilliant exhibitions of heroism which have ever lighted up the pages of history.

We well remember what feelings of pride and admiration were evoked in those days of darkness and uncertainty by the tidings of the defence of the Delhi magazine by Lieutenant Willoughby and his comrades, and its destruction by them when there were no further means of resistance.

One of those who shared in the defence was the brother whose name we have placed at the head of this article. He wears the proud distinction of the Victoria Cross, and is now about to leave India after a very long period of service.

We propose to take the opportunity to renew our impression of a scene in which Bro. Buckley was a prominent figure, and the details of which have probably faded from the recollections of our readers.

The scene is in Delhi. The enemy have come up to the magazine, reeking with slaughter, and thirsting for more Christian blood. Willoughby and Raynor are actively going from post to post. Guns, gates, barricades, and *chevaux-de-frise* are well looked to. Edwards, Crow, and Shaw, each with a grape-loaded gun under his charge, and a lighted match in his hand, are stationed at the Park and River Gates, with orders not to fire until those gates are forced. Four field pieces at the principal gate are manned by Forrest (one of the oldest Masons in India) and Buckley. Several trains have been laid to the magazine, and the devoted Scully (another member of the Masonic Craft) stands calmly by, till he receives the fatal signal, which is to be given by Buckley raising his hat.

The blood-thirsty mutineers are swarming on all sides, and demanding the surrender of the magazine in the name of their king. The reply is prompt; but it comes in the shape of grape

from Bros. Forrest and Buckley. Then bursts a leaden sleet-storm of musketry from the infuriated multitude, and a rush is made to the wall with scaling ladders. Two guns at a time are fired by Forrest and Buckley, two being always kept loaded in reserve. Nothing is done hurriedly, but with the same steadiness as on parade. Four rounds of grape have been fired from each gun, when the ammunition for field-pieces comes to an end. Buckley has been wounded in the arm, and Forrest has received two musket balls in his left hand. Hindoo and Mussulman are thronging in dense masses, and the magazine is entered in two places. At last the dread moment has arrived! Willoughby gives the order to fire the trains, and Buckley, turning round, lifts his hat, which Souly receives as a signal. A blinding flash—deafening thunder—a heap of ruins—and hundreds of murderers sent to their final account! Such were the results! Fragments of the building are said to have been thrown to the distance of half a mile.

Of those who succeeded in escaping from beneath the ruins, Lieutenant Raynor was one. He also contrived to save his family. On the road to Meerut, they met Bro. Buckley. They were attacked by ruffians; and what did Bro. Buckley do to save the lives and the honour of the females of his party? He offered to sacrifice his own life, and suffered his head to be laid four times on the ground, with the foot of the man who was to behead him resting upon it. Such devotion struck even the ruffians with some compassion; and Bro. Buckley and his companions, after being stripped, were permitted to proceed on their way. "I am told by Lieutenant Raynor and his family," wrote a person shortly after those events, "that had it not been for this man's brave and gallant conduct, they believe they should never have reached Meerut in safety." Here was chivalry; here was a true Paladin!

On Bro. Buckley announcing his intention to leave India, the companions of the Royal Arch Chapter Ramsay at Lucknow presented him with the following extract from the proceedings of the chapter, neatly printed on parchment:—

"ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER 'RAMSAY,' LUCKNOW.

Extract of the Proceedings of a Quarterly Convocation of Chapter 'Ramsay,' held at the Chapter Rooms on Tuesday, the 8th April, A.D. 1862, A.L. 5862.

"Present:—M.E. Comp. J. Buckley, V.C., P.Z.; M.E. Comp. J. FitzOwen MacGrennan, P.P.Z. and P.H.; M.E. Comp. Edward R. H. Hoff, S.E. and P.P.H., officiating as P.J.; E. Comp. Frederick Griffin, P. Prov. H., P. Soj.; E. Comp. C. H. Pickering, Assist. Soj.; E. Comp. W. H. Ward, Janitor; and E. Comps. Naserwanjee Modie, Momtaz-ood-Dowlah, C. B. Goode, and M. Clarke.

"Previous to the closing of the chapter, M.E. Comp. Buckley intimated that, as he was about to leave India shortly, he was obliged to tender his resignation of the office of P.Z. of the Chapter, making over charge of the same to the P.H.; whereupon

"M.E. Comp. MacGrennan rose to express, on behalf of himself and the companions of the chapter, how grateful one and all felt towards M.E. Comp. Buckley for his past and present services to Chapter 'Ramsay.' It was true that he (M.E. Comp. MacGrennan) had first bestirred himself, when on a short leave in Calcutta, in 1860, to obtain a Warrant or Charter to attach a Chapter to Lodge Morning Star of Lucknow; it was not, however, until August or September last that a special Dispensation was received from the Grand Superintendent of Bengal, authorising the opening of the chapter; and all the companions could bear witness as to the indefatigable zeal and exertions evinced by M.E. Comp. Buckley, on all occasions, to push the chapter forward, and which exertions have happily been crowned with eminent success. But for all he had done, both in arranging and working hard and incessantly for them, it was doubtful whether the chapter could, within the very brief period of less than one year, have attained its present prosperous position. The chapter owed all to M.E. Comp. Buckley, and to him alone. It was, indeed, but a poor return they were now making for such disinterested and valuable services, yet, such as it was, M.E. Comp. Buckley might rest assured that his name as the First Principal of Chapter Ramsay will ever be dearly cherished by all its members, and they now wished him and his family a safe return to his native land, after all his toils for nearly forty years in the service of the State, his brave and distinguished services at Delhi, and his honourable career in India, both as a Craft and Royal Arch Mason. M.E. Comp. MacGrennan was sure he

gave expression to the feelings of all the companions in wishing M.E. Comp. Buckley and his family many days of peace, happiness, and prosperity.

"The companions responded with hearty cheers, and M.E. Comp. Buckley reiterated his good wishes towards the chapter, and tendered to the companions his warm thanks for their high appreciation of the humble services he had rendered.

"M.E. Comp. MacGreunan proposed, and M.E. Comp. Griffin seconded, the following resolution, which was received and carried by acclamation:—

"That a copy of such portion of this evening's proceedings as refers to M.E. Comp. Buckley's resignation of Chapter Ramsay be presented to him before his departure from the Station, in humble testimony of the esteem in which he is, and always will be, held by the members of the chapter."

"True Extract, by command,

"E. R. H. HOFF, Scribe E."

We have read with pleasure an address lately presented to Captain J. S. Castle, commanding the P. and O. steamer *Nemesis* (a member of Lodge *Humility with Fortitude*). He is the same officer who commanded the *Sarah Sands*, with H. M.'s 54th on board, when she caught fire and was nearly burnt to a hulk. "Captain Castle's name," says the editor of the *Englishman*, "and the remembrance of his gallantry and judgment, which made the saving of the *Sarah Sands* a world's wonder, are ample warrant that he will carry with him the kindly feelings of all who have the good fortune to sail under his charge."

A brother writes from Lahore:—"We are more flourishing than ever. We generally muster twenty at our meetings, in spite of the steamy weather and the long distances many of the members, residents of Meen Meer and other places, have to come."

CALCUTTA.—Lodge *Industry and Perseverance* (No. 126) held a regular meeting at Calcutta, on Friday, the 1st August, Bro. C. T. Davis, W.M., presiding. The business before the Lodge was to ballot for Dr. Joseph Peers, a candidate for initiation into Freemasonry. The ballot being favourable, Dr. Peers was admitted and initiated by the W.M. We observed the movable jewels and the emblems of assistant officers of the Lodge muffled, as a mark of respect to the memory of the lamented General Boileau, Prov. G.M. of the Province. The W.M. alluded most feelingly to the bereavement the Craft had sustained by the death of General Boileau, and proposed placing on record an expression of the deep sorrow which the brethren were suffering from this visitation of an all-wise Providence. The W.M.'s resolution was adopted. There was a proposition by W. Bro. Dr. Frank Powell, S.W. of the Lodge, to get up a subscription in aid of the operatives in Lancashire, which was carried.

Lodge St. John.—A regular meeting of Lodge St. John was held on the 18th July, Bro. John Wm. Brown, P.M. of the Lodge, presiding. There was a passing on the paper, but the degree was postponed, the P.M. not being quite satisfied with the progress the candidate had made in a knowledge of the E. A. degree. Lieut. H. A. Rooke, 25th Punjab Infantry, and Andrew Yule, Esq., were proposed candidates for initiation. The W.M. was unable to attend to the duties of the Lodge, owing to professional engagements. His absence was greatly regretted. The Lodge was visited by some of the brethren of the Scotch Lodge, Bro. Linton, W.M. of No. 551, W. Bro. Charde, from the North-West Provinces, and worthy brethren of the Calcutta Lodges. The weather was not auspicious for leaving home, yet we had a very good attendance.

Lodge Anchor and Hope, Howrah, and **Lodge Morning Star**, Lucknow, have passed resolutions asking Bro. J. J. L. Hoff to continue in the exercise of the powers of Deputy Provincial Grand Master until a new Provincial Grand Master is appointed.

Lodge Himalayan Brotherhood, Simla, has now a fair prospect before it under its new Master, Bro. T. Wood, who, aided by Bro. Captain Elliott, of Umballa, took effectual measures, on the 26th July, to check the systematic black-balling which, for a long time past, had kept many good men and true out of the Lodge. Bro. General Innes, Bros. Wahab and Forbes of Lahore, Bro. Coast, Bro. C. H. Macleod, late of Lodge True Friendship, and Bro. C. J. Harding, have joined the Lodge.

DUM-DUM.—Lodge *St. Luke* (No. 1150).—This lodge held a regular meeting on the 6th August, Bro. Captain W. W. Clark

W.M., presiding. Bro. W. F. Bick, unattached, but late of Lodges No. 1127, No. 126, and No. 282, was elected a joining member, as also Bro. D'Urban W. F. Blyth, of Lodge No. 175. Bro. Robert Thompson; Hobart was passed to the second or Fellow Craft degree by Bro. John William Brown, honorary P.M. of the Worshipful Lodge. Bro. Captain Forbes having resigned the office of Treasurer, it was a part of the work of the evening to elect a Treasurer. There being so few members of the lodge present, it was resolved that the election of a brother to fill that office should stand over until the day of regular meeting in September. The duties of Treasurer are at present performed by Bro. the Rev. Dr. Lindstedt, the S.W. of the lodge. Two brethren from the United States of America visited the lodge. It was gratifying to witness the complete knowledge possessed by them of the three degrees. They were obligated and welcomed. The master, officers, and some of the brethren of Lodge No. 282 were amongst the visitors. The Prov. G. Sec.'s letter, announcing the lamented death of Bro. Major-General Boileau, Prov. G.M. of the province, having been read, the Master of the lodge expressed the sorrow that the members of not only this lodge, but the brethren in general, felt at the demise of the local chief. It was resolved that the movable jewels of the lodge be muffled, as a tribute of respect to the deceased.

MAULMAIN.—It is seldom that we hear anything of Lodge Philanthropy, Maulmain. We were under the impression that it was a benighted lodge, held somewhere near the environs of Sleepy Hollow; but such is not the case. During the whole of last year, it is true, there was no progress, or rather a retrogression, which, however, cannot be accounted for, as the Master took an interest in the lodge, and was, on the whole, a popular person. But recently there has been a marked improvement. Already eleven candidates have been initiated. The lodge rooms, never a handsome-looking place, were very inconvenient. Two years ago the working room was lengthened by about 20 feet. This and the painting of the walls, new pedestals, chequered floor-cloth, punkahs, a greater number of lights, &c., produced a wonderful change for the better. Efforts are now being made to build a new lodge-room by subscription. Already a sum of 2000 Rs. has been raised among the brethren, and at least 500 Rs. more is expected, to which will be added 1000 Rs. from the lodge funds. It is hoped that this new *aula Latomorum* will be ready in three months after the rains cease—that is, about Christmas. It is evident that the brethren, though few in number, are not behind others in a good Masonic spirit. We are also glad to learn that the lodge has transferred 500 Rs. from the General Fund to the St. John's Fund. The brethren should endeavour, by subscriptions and donations, to place the latter on a permanent footing, so that whatever vicissitudes the lodge may pass through, the means of supporting the widows and orphans of Masons may never be wanting. At present the income of the Fund is about 65 Rs., and its expenditure 20 Rs. per mensem. At least 4000 Rs. should be funded.

AKYAB.—We have received a communication from Akyab regarding the wreck of the *Mary Pleasants*; but we prefer reprinting the following letter written by the late master of the vessel, who, as well as his chief officer, are Masons. The aid rendered by the brethren of Lodge Arrakan was independent of the lodge funds.

To the Editor of the *Englishman*.

Sir,—I shall feel obliged if you will allow me to use the medium of your paper to return my sincere thanks to the Masonic brethren and other residents in Akyab for their kindness to me on the occasion of the loss of my vessel, the *Mary Pleasants*, some short time ago, off that port, and the manner in which they, the brethren especially, came forward to assist me in a time of distress.—Yours truly, JOHN DIXON, late Master of said ship.

PESHAWUR.—Lodge Khyber has recently lost an excellent member, Bro. Capt. G. A. McNair, Commanding 20th Native Infantry (Punjabees). He was the Senior Warden of the Lodge, and only a short period before his death he presided at the initiation of a candidate. Since then the lodge has been temporarily closed, as almost all its members have been ordered into camp with troops, in consequence of the appearance of cholera at the station. This is a pity, as the lodge, since its reopening, had not had sufficient time to strengthen itself, and there were several candidates for initiation and admission.

ROYAL ARCH.

SCOTLAND.

The chapters in Ayr held their annual meetings for election of office-bearers on the evening of the 23rd September. In Chapter No. 18, the following is the list of new office-bearers:—Wm. Pollock, sen., Z.; James Telfer, H.; Andrew Hunter, J.; John Wallace, Scribe E.; P. B. Hill, Treas.; Alex. Watson, 1st Sojourner; William Turner, 2nd do.; John Inglis, 3rd do.; David Bigham, Scribe N.; David Dunlop, Inner Guard; John Munn, Outer Guard. A local print is made to say that "Great prosperity has attended this chapter since it was handed over to the present office-bearers. In point of numbers it can show a roll larger than all the other Ayrshire chapters put together."

The officers-bearers of Ayr Kilwinning (No. 80) Chapter are as follows:—Major Thornton, 30°, First Principal; Andrew Kerr, H.M. Office of Works, Edinburgh, Proxy Principal; George Good, H.; D. Murray Lyon, J.; Andrew Glass, Past Z.; James Jones, Past H.; Donald McDonald, Past J.; John Duff, E.; David C. Wallace, N.; John Park, Treas.; William Young, James McComb, James Heughan, Sojourners; R. Limond, Janitor.

Immediately after the election in the latter chapter, the report issued by Supreme Grand Committee (which appeared in last week's MAGAZINE), was, in terms of instructions by Grand Scribe E., read to the Companions; whereupon the chapter approved of the report, and unanimously agreed to lend their most strenuous aid to Supreme Grand Chapter in their resistance of the insurrectionary proceedings of the malcontentents in Glasgow and Ayr.

The thanks of the chapter were, on the motion of Comp. D. Murray Lyon, seconded by Comp. John Park, ordered to be conveyed to Comp. Andrew Kerr for the assiduous attention he has paid to the interests of the Chapter No. 80, since his appointment as their Proxy First Principal. The services rendered by Comp. Kerr to this chapter in their late dispute with Prov. Grand Chapter of Glasgow, were both opportune and valuable, and went far to strengthen the position the chapter had taken in calling to account the emissaries of usurped power for their unwarrantable attack upon them.

It was then moved by Comp. David C. Wallace, and seconded by the Past First Principal of Chapter No. 18 (Comp. Andrew Glass), that the thanks of the members of the chapter be tendered to Major Thornton and the other office-bearers of last year, for the tact and talent, courage and perseverance, displayed by them in their conduct of the chapter's business during the late eventful struggle in which they were engaged. The rival chapter, whose office-bearers are deeply impregnated with revolutionary principles, boast of their numerical strength, as if that gave them any claim to lord it over their less numerous neighbours, and an attempt had also been made to influence Supreme Chapter, in their answer to the prayer of the petition for disjunction of Ayrshire from Glasgow, by holding forth that those petitioning against disjunction, were the most wealthy and the most respectable of the two Ayr chapters. He (Comp. Glass) confessed to be in the dark as to the superiority in point of wealth possessed by the one chapter over the other; then again as to the mere numerical strength of a chapter being a sure test of its prosperity, he denied that proposition. No. 18 might have a great physical development, but if they lacked Masonic principle, their numbers and their wealth could be of little avail to them when they came to be weighed in the unerring balance of the Order. The young Chapter Ayr Kilwinning (No. 80), boast neither of their wealth nor of their respectability; but for moral worth or Masonic talent, they had no superiors in this wide province, and as for the influence they possess, that has been caused to be felt in such a way as to belie the statement made by their enemies as to their helplessness. In measuring weapons with the Masonic giants of the western metropolis, the office-bearers of the humble Chapter No. 80, had discovered but men of straw to be encased in the panoply which a vulgar superstition had believed to be impenetrable, but which before the well handled lance of the assailant, proved to be, for the purposes of defence, as impotent as the most wretched wicker work could well be. Under the banner of Major Thornton, Comps. G. Good and D. Murray Lyon, had proved two excellent lieutenants, and the chapter had been able led to victory, and he (Comp. Glass), was sure he spoke the sentiments of the whole chapter, of those who were present, equally with those who were absent, when he seconded the motion made by his friend Comp. Wallace,

viz.: That a special vote of thanks be accorded to Major Thornton and the other office-bearers who had served the chapter during the previous year.

The Second Principal, Comp. Good, replied on behalf of his former colleagues, who he was glad to learn had, with one or two exceptions, been re-elected to office in the chapter. In regard to the mortified opponents of his mother chapter, he would only say that in his future Masonic intercourse with them, he was quite prepared either to smoke the pipe of peace, or to wield the hatchet of war. However, before the former ceremony could be enjoyed, the rebels must have returned to the allegiance they owe to the Supreme Grand Chapter. The absent members of the lodge had been referred to. In a letter which Comp. Captain Rickford, of her Majesty's Body Guard, had addressed to Comp. Lyon, that gallant companion expressed his high satisfaction with the manner in which the rights of subordinate chapters in general, and of "Ayr Kilwinning" in particular, had been vindicated by the decision of Supreme Chapter in the late famous dispute between No. 80 and the Provincial Grand Chapter of Glasgow. He (Comp. Good) had every confidence in the ability of the new-elected Office-bearer to sustain the good name of the Kilwinning Ayr Chapter, No. 80, and advance its interests. Before sitting down, Comp. Good adverted to the great attention paid by the talented editor of the LONDON FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE to the communications which had from time to time been forwarded to him in regard to Masonic matters in the West of Scotland. The brother who was the recognised correspondent of the MAGAZINE in this quarter had been assailed as having, in his reports of the dispute among the Royal Arch Masons, "strayed from the truth." This was a mere assertion, unsupported by the slightest evidence of its truth. He was not here to defend the "Own Correspondent" of the MAGAZINE. That brother was able enough to defend himself against the attacks, insidious or otherwise, of the whole or any one of his detractors; and, so long as he kept "the unerring line" in Masonry as he had hitherto done, he was sure to have both the sympathy and the respect of every true Mason.

The chapter having been closed, the companions adjourned to the banquetting table, and spent a most agreeable evening. Reminiscences of the past of the chapter were vividly brought to mind, and plans formed for their future guidance. Comp. Park's portrayal of the little shoemaker's hunt on All Fool's-day after a Royal Arch charter was unique, and served to show the eagerness with which their feline-hearted neighbours would have lapped the life blood of No. 80, had that brave little chapter but caught the *coup de grace* which Glasgow intolerance fully intended for it. The "secret service committee" of the chapter communicated a "winkle" or two in regard to the operations of the rebel companions in the desperate game they are playing, and important information from Edinburgh was received, the knowledge of which will enable the friends of Supreme Grand Chapter to mar the tactics of the insurgents.

INDIA.

LUCKNOW.—*Chapter Ramsay*.—At the Third Quarterly Convocation of Chapter Ramsay, held at Lucknow on Saturday, the 26th July, M.E. Comp. Edward R. H. Hoff, P. H., was passed to the Chair of P.P.Z., and Bros. Blake, Jordan, and Thomas, of Lodge Harmony (No. 641, Cawnpore), and Bros. Hollingbery and J. Jordan, of Lodge Morning Star (No. 810, Lucknow), were exalted to the Royal Arch degree. A farewell address, neatly printed on parchment, was also read and presented to M.E. Comp. Buckley, V.C., in open Chapter.

MARK MASONRY.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

NEWCASTLE.—*Northumberland and Berwick-on-Tweed Lodge*.—Wednesday, Sept. 24th, being the regular monthly meeting, the lodge was opened in due form by the R.W.M., Bro. H. G. Ludwig, assisted by Bros. A. Gillespie, S.W.; C. J. Banister, J.W.; G. Lambton, Treas.; J. Jansen, Sec.; Loades, S.D.; Reed, J.D.; Dixon, I.G., &c.; also Bro. B. B. Smalles, of the Grass Valley Lodge (No. 18, California). The minutes of the last regular lodge were read and confirmed. Bro. A. Michaelsen

of Lodge 56, who had been balloted for at a former meeting, was in attendance, and being properly prepared, was presented and advanced to the Order by the W.M. The business of the lodge over, it was closed in due form. At refreshment a very happy hour was spent, as the Brethren of this degree usually do, in the interchange of kindly feeling and social sentiment.

Obituary.

THE LATE BRO. G. T. PRICE.

We announce with regret the demise, on the 21st July, of W. Bro. G. T. Price, P.M. of Lodges No. 282 and 551, Calcutta, and P.Z. of Chapter Holy Zion. The relatives of the deceased having stated that it had been his earnest wish to be buried with Masonic rites, W. Bro. C. J. Evans, Master of Lodge No. 282, issued an emergent summons, which brought together a number of brethren, early on the following morning, at Bro. Price's residence, where the lodge, being closely tyed, was opened and raised to the third degree. The brethren then proceeded in an orderly and regular manner to the cemetery, where, after the church service had been performed, the Masonic ceremonial followed, and the usual formalities were observed.

Poetry.

MASONIC AULD LANG SYNE.

By BRO. A. N. LEWIS.

Upon the level once again
In fellowship we join :
Sing, brothers, sing a joyful strain
To auld lang syne.

Yon rolling sun the year has seen,
Thrice twenty times decline,
Since first our fathers reared this fare
In auld lang syne.

Base foes have formed, with envious spite,
An impious design
To crush th' accepted Sons of Light,
In auld lang syne.

But Masonry—serenely bright
Her hieroglyphics shine,
As when she first diffused her light
In auld lang syne.

Yes! Masonry, around whose head
A thousand graces twine,
Shall still her holy precepts spread,
As auld lang syne.

Then let us, brethren, ever act
Upon the plumb and line,
The ancient landmarks keep intact
From auld lang syne.

Faith, Hope, and Charity illumine
Our hearts with love divine ;
Our virtues, like th' acacia, bloom
Of auld lang syne.

Farewell! we part upon the square ;
And oft in life's decline,
We'll call to mind the days that were
In auld lang syne.

—Lichfield.

THE WORLD.

This world is not so bad a world
As some would like to make it;
Though whether good, or whether bad,
Depends on how you take it;
For if we scold and fret all day,
From dewy morn till even,
This world will ne'er afford to man
A foretaste here of heaven.
This world is not, &c.

This world in truth's as good a world,
As e'er was known to any
Who have not seen another yet,
And there are very many ;
And if the men, and women too,
Have plenty of employment,
They surely must be hard to please,
Who cannot find enjoyment.
This world is not, &c.

This world is quite a pleasant world,
In rain or pleasant weather ;
If people would but learn to live
In harmony together ;
And cease to burst the kindling bond,
By love and peace cemented,
And learn that best of lessons yet,
To always be contented.
This world is not, &c.

Then were this world a pleasant world,
And pleasant folks were in it,
The day would pass most pleasantly,
To those who thus begin it ;
And all the nameless grievances
Brought on by borrowed troubles,
Would prove, as certainly they are,
A mass of empty bubbles.
This world is not, &c.

—Masonic Harp.

HYDRO-CARBON OR WATER GAS.

Some few days since we had an opportunity of witnessing, at the works of the Patent Bitumenized Paper Pipe Company, Old Ford, Bow, a practical demonstration of the successful production of this gas. The process is that recently patented by Mr. James M'Geary, of Salem, Mass., U.S. (the hydro-carbon used in this case was crude petroleum); and, as a result of what we witnessed, a company, with a professional chemist of very high standing, viz., Mr. T. W. Keates, of Chatham Place, Blackfriars, we have no hesitation in stating that it is now perfectly practicable to manufacture and supply this gas, of an illuminating power assuredly very far superior to any coal gas we have yet seen, and at a cost of production certainly in no case exceeding that of coal gas.

With regard to the *permanency* of this gas, we consider that this point is now settled beyond a doubt; nor are we alone in our opinion as to this, for one of the most learned chemists of the day, Professor E. N. Horsford, of Cambridge, Mass., U.S., has stated "that the gas, notwithstanding the severe temperatures (from 60° Fah. to 3° above Zero) to which it was exposed for sixteen minutes, in a tube of ½ in. diameter (length of tube 80 feet) had still an illuminating power scarcely inferior to the city of Boston coal gas, which had not been subjected to low temperatures."

On the occasion of the experiment referred to above, the gas was passed through a 2½ feet burner.

Again, as to the important question of *cost*, Professor Horsford states:—"There can, I think, be little doubt that the actual cost of raw material of water gas by this process is very considerably less than that of ordinary city gas."

Since these experiments, the inventor, during a temporary visit to England, has very materially modified the arrangement of apparatus he employs, so as to render the process very simple; and he has also established, in course of experiments here, several very important points connected with the manufacture of the gas.

We hope on a future occasion to refer more at length to this very interesting and important subject.

THE WEEK.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.—The health of London has suddenly taken a spring upwards. Last week the deaths amounted to 1140, which is 111 below the corrected average of the last ten years, even after omitting from the register the extra mortality caused by the epidemic of 1854. The births for the week were 1742, which is considerably below the average, amounting to 1865.—The official return of the revenue for the quarter just ended is now published. The figures are not very assuring; the distress in the manufacturing districts is written in large letters on the face of them. The Excise return, which has always been held to be the surest index of the condition of the country, has been going steadily downward during the last four quarters. The decrease on the half-year is £902,000, of which decrease £617,000 belongs to the quarter just ended. In the Customs, on the other hand, the balance is the other way, though it does not redress the evil. The increase on the quarter is £219,000. On the Stamps, Post Office, and Miscellaneous there is an increase. But the most cheerless feature is the balance sheet is the state of the income tax. There is a decrease on the quarter to a very trifling extent indeed, and it is more than made up by an increase on the half-year; but on the whole of the last four quarters the decrease exceeds £600,000. The balance on the whole quarter is slight, but, trifling as it is, it declines the wrong way, and on the half-year it is £11,000, and on the four quarters it is £120,620 decrease.—It is reported that Dr. Tait, Bishop of London, has been offered the Archbishopric of York, which becomes vacant by the translation of Dr. Longley to the Primacy.—The Committee appointed by the House of Commons to inquire into the present system of dispensing the revenues of the Ecclesiastical Commission have sent in their report. The report, however, consists merely of the evidence they have collected, with a recommendation that the investigation should be resumed next year. The *Hector*, an iron-clad "ram" of upwards of 4000 tons, was launched at Govan, on the Clyde, on Friday.—Lord Ranelagh has been presented by his friends with a couple of swords as an acknowledgment of the services he has rendered to the volunteer movement. The presentation took place at Brighton on Thursday week. The noble lord, in thanking his friends for this mark of their approval of his conduct as a volunteer officer, gave an account of what took place at a recent interview he had with the Emperor Napoleon, at Chalons. The Emperor "seemed to feel that he had been the subject of a great deal of personal abuse;" but Lord Ranelagh assured him that the volunteer movement was "one of defence, and not of offence, in the double sense of the term," and that his Majesty was mistaken as to the supposed general outpouring of "abuse" upon his head. The Emperor replied, "I am very glad to hear it, and I hope if there is any feeling existing against me, it will be speedily removed." And this remark was followed by an act of courtesy, which Lord Ranelagh regards as satisfactory evidence that his Majesty "was sincere in taking the movement in its right and proper sense." He invited Lord Ranelagh, "as a volunteer, to come and be photographed by his side," but, unfortunately, his lordship rode a restive charger, whose lively movements rendered the execution of so interesting a design impossible.—At the City registration, it was stated that one of the old City companies, the *Combmakers*, is on the point of extinction, as there is now only one member of the venerable body. Mr. Roupell's name was retained on the register, as the barrister said there was no law to deprive a convicted felon of his franchise.—The Midland Institute, Birmingham, com-

menced its academical year on Monday, and Sir John Pakington inaugurated the session with one of his thoughtful and suggestive speeches. Sir John warmly acknowledged the heroic fortitude with which our suffering operatives have borne their privations. The right hon. baronet saw in this patient and courageous endurance a signal example of "the effect which the increase of education and refinement has produced on the habits and feelings" of the people of this country.—The annual meeting of the Staffordshire Agricultural Association was held on Tuesday at Newcastle-under-Lyne, and was in all respects a successful meeting. At the dinner which followed, the Earl of Shrewsbury, the Earl of Lichfield, Lord Ingestre, Mr. Adderley, and Mr. Beresford Hope took part, and claimed for Staffordshire the honour of being as eminent for its agriculture as for its manufactures. The Earl of Lichfield expressed a wish that landlords would get the opinion of tenant farmers as to the best kind of agreement between landlord and tenant.—Indian cotton begins to come pretty freely into the country. No fewer than 12 vessels laden with this now precious material entered the Mersey on Friday week from Bombay. The aggregate quantity thus brought to the help of our diminishing stock amounted to 54,647 bales.—On Tuesday last five ships, carrying 23,811 bales, arrived at Liverpool; and on the previous day a vessel reached the same port from Whampoa with 3000 bales of Chinese cotton on board.—The Lord Mayor has announced from the bench of the Mansion House that the City committee, which has already done so much good service in receiving and distributing money for the relief of the distressed workmen in Lancashire, had now determined to add the reception and distribution of clothing to their other work. Now that the winter was approaching, clothing was second only in importance to food. He was happy to say they had already made a good start in the matter, and he could not doubt that from the three millions of people living in London, a vast quantity of useful articles would be received. The Central Relief Committee has now at its disposal the considerable sum of £129,000. £5000 has been received from New South Wales, and the Bridgewater House Committee has decided to increase its monthly contribution for the next four months from £4000 to £8000. Lord Derby has been elected chairman of the Executive Committee, in the room of the late Lord Ellesmere. A meeting was held in Belfast on Tuesday for the purpose of raising funds in aid of the distressed operatives of Lancashire and Cheshire. The Mayor of Belfast presided. Sir H. Cairns made an able speech in support of the object of the meeting, and moved the first resolution. Upwards of £1100 was subscribed in the meeting. It is estimated that the late Guild festivities at Preston will yield a surplus of about £4000, which will be paid over to the Local Relief Committee. To this sum the Mayor proposes to add £150—the amount of his official salary for the year.—We have to announce the death of Mr. Forbes Mackenzie, one of the framers of the famous Public-houses Act for Scotland. Mr. Mackenzie entered Parliament in 1837, as member for Peebleshire, and kept possession of his seat for that county until 1852. In that year he joined Lord Derby's government as a Lord of the Treasury, and sought the suffrages of the electors of Liverpool. He was returned, but in a few months afterwards lost his seat.—Sir John Inglis, whose name is to honourably connected with the defence of Lucknow, died on the 27th of September, at Hamburg. For his services in India he was made a Knight Commander of the Bath, and appointed to the command of the troops in the Ionian islands. His constitution had been, however, severely shaken by his residence in India, and he was recommended to try the waters of Homburg; but he gradually sank, and died on the 27th ult.—A meeting of working men, held in Hyde Park, on Sunday, for the purpose of expressing sympathy with Garibaldi, gave rise to

very serious disturbances. An Irish rabble, cheering for the Pope and shouting "Down with Garibaldi!" made a rush upon the mound on which the promoters of the meeting were standing, and attempted to drive the Garibaldians from their position. A violent struggle, which lasted some time, took place, and ultimately the meeting had to be adjourned. Five of the Pope's champions were secured by the police, and were fined by the Marlborough-street magistrate.—Three men were suffocated in a coal-pit near Tunstall, on Saturday; an equal number of men met a similar fate in a deep well, in the neighbourhood of Bath, on Wednesday; while, on Monday, five poor fellows were dreadfully injured by an explosion which occurred at one of the collieries worked by the Dowlais Iron Company.—Mr. W. F. Windham appeared at the Hammersmith Police Court, on a charge of threatening to cut his wife's throat. It seems that while at Boulogne, recently, he invited two gentlemen to visit him, at his house, in London. The invitation was accepted, and, on Tuesday night, his guests went out with his wife. They returned about midnight. Mr. Windham was found asleep on a sofa, and it was thought proper to pour some water into his ears to awake him. He seems to have resented this treatment, and after his wife and two friends had retired, he went upstairs and threatened to cut their throats. He afterwards apologised to his friends, and, in court, expressed sorrow for his conduct. The Magistrate ordered him to enter into his own recognisances in the sum of £500, and to find two sureties in the sum of £250 each, to keep the peace for six months; but, as he was not provided with the necessary bail, he was "removed by the gaoler."—Mrs. Vyse, of Ludgate-hill, tried on the charge of murdering her children, has been removed from Newgate to Fisherton Lunatic Asylum, near Salisbury.—Luther Yeates, who had forged away from the family nearly the whole of the Lambeth property of the late Admiral Sir John West, was brought up before the Lord Mayor a few days ago. Several witnesses were examined, tending to bring home the charges against the prisoner, who was committed for trial.—Three men and two women have been brought up at the Thames Police-court, charged with conspiracy to defraud a number of persons in the country. The prisoners had advertised money to lend, in the country papers, and directing applications to be made to "R. H. Twining, 23, Richard-street, London, E.C." The house is a wretched tenement in which one of the female prisoners lived, apparently only to receive the letters which came to the extent of eighty or 100 per day. The system was this—when an application was made for a loan, "R. H. Twining" wrote for a reference, and the person referred to having answered the inquiry addressed to him, the original applicant was told that the loan would be granted to him. A stamped form for a promissory note for the amount was forwarded at the same time, which he was to return with the first year's interest on the loan and the cost of the stamp. The interest was sent, and there the matter ended. The victim never saw a sixpence of the loan. The prisoners were remanded for further examination.—The scoundrel who defrauded some forty or fifty ladies, under pretence of engaging them to superintend the affairs of his "hotel in the Isle of Wight," has been sentenced to five years' penal servitude at the Central Criminal Court.—About a week ago a gentleman fell down in the New North-road, just after he had complained to a policeman of having been robbed by a female. There was nothing upon him by which he could be identified, but from a name in his hat it was supposed that he was from Stourbridge. One of the coroner's jury, Mr. Pearce, took photographs of the dead man, and by means of one of these he has been identified as a person named Charles Roberts, of Rye, who had come up to London to see the Exhibition. The inquest on the body has ended with a verdict of "Died from apoplexy."—Henry King, who stabbed a woman in Lambeth, to whom he had been married (but she had a previous husband still living), was brought up again before the magistrate. The prisoner's counsel threw much blame on a constable who was drinking tea with the deceased when the prisoner called, and who, he said, excited his jealousy. The magistrate committed him for wilful murder.—Another woman lies under sentence of death, Constance Wilson, who is suspected of a whole series of murders, was, on Saturday, found guilty at the Central Criminal Court, of having poisoned her friend, Mrs. Soames. She was sentenced to death, and, of course, the second charge against her, the murder, by similar means, of Mrs. Atkinson, of Kirkby Lonsdale, will not be proceeded with. Monday, the 20th of this month, has been fixed for the execution. The announcement was made to her on Wednesday, by

the under sheriffs and the goal chaplain, and was received with the utmost coolness. The execution will take place at the Old Bailey.—A shocking occurrence took place at Kirkham, near Preston, on Sunday night. A noisy party of Irish reapers had with some difficulty been ejected from a public-house in that town, and while two police officers, whose assistance had been obtained, were engaged in pursuing a woman and two men who had attempted to rescue a boisterous fellow, named Garrett, who had been taken into custody, some person in the street,—no doubt one of the rioters who had been turned out of the house,—flung a poker at the landlord, Mr. Henry Rawcliffe, as he was looking through one of the upper windows. The poker pierced his right eye, and became firmly fixed in his head. The poor fellow died soon afterwards. Garrett has been sentenced to a term of imprisonment for assaulting the police, but the three persons who attempted to rescue him were remanded.—Two men charged at Brentford with illegal netting in the Thames were on Saturday fined 40s. and costs. It is evident that these men care little for a fine of 40s., as one of them has been convicted a great number of times in the full penalty, and is stated to be the most notorious poacher on the river.—In opposition to several decisions which have been given under the New Poaching Act, the magistrates at Leicester, acting upon the advice of their Clerk, have decided that a person found on the highway in possession of game, suspected to have been unlawfully obtained, is not bound to show how he became possessed of it. It rests with the prosecutor, in their opinion, to prove the charge of unlawful possession by distinct affirmative evidence.—The British Association for the Advancement of Science entered on its annual labours on Wednesday, at Cambridge. The chairmen of the various sections were appointed, and Professor Willis, who is president for the year, delivered his inaugural address in the course of the evening.—According to annual custom the medical schools of the metropolis were opened on Wednesday with addresses from one of the professors in each separate establishment. The London school of medicine has now taken a high place among the educational establishments for the promotion of medical science, and every year appears to be adding to its celebrity.—The Government have made up their mind to a farther inquiry into the extraordinary case of murder committed at Glasgow, and especially to examine whether any corroboration can be found of the statement read on behalf of the prisoner after the jury had found her guilty. The inquiry is to be conducted by the Sheriff in the usual manner; and several persons who profess to have something to tell, but who were not called at the trial, have been summoned to give evidence.—Three important inquests, and each of a painful character, were held on Thursday: one on Mrs. Amelia Castle, who, it is alleged, had formed an immoral connection with a married man, had been slighted by her, and consequently had committed suicide; a second inquest on a girl, whose death, it is alleged, was the result of sucking artificial grapes containing arsenic; and the third on the body of Eliza Keef, who is said to have met her death by her husband, a blind street musician, kicking her when in a critical state of health.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—The marriage of the Princess Maria Pia, the youngest daughter of King Victor Emmanuel, with the King of Portugal, was celebrated by proxy, at Turin, on Saturday. The Prince de Savoie Carignan was the representative of the bridegroom. The King of Italy and all the Royal Family (including Prince Napoleon) were present. The ceremony was performed with great pomp, a grand *fête* was given at Court in the evening, and the city was brilliantly illuminated. Perhaps the most remarkable circumstance attending these festivities is the boldness with which the Marquis Pepoli spoke respecting the Italian cause in an address delivered in the presence of Prince Napoleon. The new Queen, accompanied by her brother, Prince Hubert, has embarked at Genoa for Lisbon; and Prince Napoleon has likewise taken his departure for France.—From many quarters come rumours of an amnesty for political offences having been decided upon at Turin. The marriage of the Princess Pia was to be the occasion, but no authentic announcement has yet appeared. As everybody who sympathises with Garibaldi, and who nevertheless cannot deny that his recent act was a violation of the law, ardently desires to see him and his adherents relieved from the indignity of a trial, these rumours may be taken to be the expression of a general desire. Undoubtedly an amnesty would prove the easiest way out of a perplexing difficulty for the Italian Government.—The *Moniteur* has published an official account—which after all only states officially what

was previously known unofficially—of the efforts which the Emperor Napoleon has made to effect a “reconciliation between the Holy See and Italy.” On the 20th May last, the Emperor ordered M. Thouvenel to propose an arrangement between the *Papal and Italian Courts*, upon the conditions that the Pope should “lower the barriers which separate the Pontifical territory from Italy,” and that Italy should “give the necessary guarantees for the independence of the Pope.” On the 30th May, M. Thouvenel instructed the Marquis de Lavalette to urge Cardinal Antonelli to accept a compromise, Italy renouncing her pretensions to Rome, and engaging to respect the *Papal territory*, and assume the greater part of the *Papal debt*. On the 24th June, the Marquis de Lavalette informed M. Thouvenel that Cardinal Antonelli had decisively rejected all proposals for a transaction between Pius IX. and Victor Emmanuel.—Reports of ministerial changes were current at Turin. The *Italia* says that besides the retirement of Signor Conforti, the possible resignation of General Durando is reported. General Garibaldi has denied in the *Movimento* that he had received a letter from an emissary of Mazzini, and also takes the trouble of contradicting the stupid assertion of the *Patrie* that Professor Partridge had conveyed to him 125,000*fr.*—Without admitting the constitutional principle contended for by the Chamber of Deputies of control over the army expenditure, the Prussian Government wisely hesitates to push matters to extremities. At the meeting of the Chamber on Monday, the new Minister, Count Bismark Schonhausen, read a communication from the Government, which stated that as the Chamber had rejected the charges for reorganising the army in the Budget for 1862, and it was therefore to be presumed that it would pursue a similar course with the Budget of 1863, the Ministry, considering that a prolongation of the debate would only be unfavourable to the chances of any future settlement of the question, had advised his Majesty to authorise the withdrawal of the Budget for 1863. Next session, the Minister said, “we shall lay before the house the Budget of 1863, with a bill supporting, as a vital condition, the reorganisation of the army, and at the same time submit to it the Budget for 1864.” The communication was then referred to a committee, and questions were asked as to when a new session would be held. No definite answer was returned by the Ministers, but Count Schonhausen repeated that Government, in withdrawing the Budget, had only in view a pacific understanding with the Chamber.—The French Legation at Berlin has been raised to the rank of an Embassy, and that of Prussia at Paris has got the same grade. Herr von Soltz is to succeed Bismarck-Schonhausen as Prussian Ambassador at the French capital.—The German delegates, who had for several days been assembled at Weimar, have dispersed to their several homes—their last proceeding being the adoption of a resolution declaring that “the transformation of Germany from a confederation of states into a federal state is, besides being a political necessity, the greatest want of Germany, as far as her commercial interests are concerned.”—Of late we have heard little of the war that has so long been waged between the Russians and the Circassians. It is far from being at an end, however; the Circassians are as bent on resistance as ever, and they have recently dispatched two representatives to Europe to make an appeal on their behalf to all the Great Powers. They have forwarded an address to the Queen, in which they disown all allegiance to Russia, express their determination to resist to the last, and implore the Queen to use her good offices on their behalf with their powerful antagonist.

INDIA.—The papers from Calcutta of the 22nd August brought by the overland mail, contain nothing of striking interest. Lord Elgin was at Bhaugulpore, for change of air, having suffered from a slight indisposition. General Showers had returned to Calcutta, having satisfactorily completed his mission by restoring quiet at Assam and on the north-eastern frontier. Every precaution was being taken to prevent the spread of the cholera in the north-west military stations. The dates from Hong-Kong are to the 11th August. No incident of any importance had occurred in China, everything was quiet at Shanghai, and all was going on smoothly at Hong-Kong. Cholera was raging at Tien-tsin, and at Chefoo the awful pestilence had carried off 20,000 people. The report of the foreign ambassadors having left Jeddo is confirmed, a proceeding which, it is said, has given much satisfaction to the Japanese authorities.

AMERICA.—The *Norwegian* has brought us intelligence from New York to the evening of the 22nd ult. These telegrams inform us that the Confederate army has been compelled to

quit Maryland, and has retreated towards Winchester, from the bank of the Upper Potomac; which the Federal troops were crossing at Shepherdstown and Williamsport. Respecting the events which preceded the Confederate retreat from Maryland, we learn that on the 16th ult. the hostile armies were employed “chiefly in deploying forces and gaining positions,” but on the 17th the engagement was extremely obstinate and sanguinary. The battle lasted from daybreak until nightfall, and the result, we are told, was “indecisive, the superiority of position remaining with the Federals.” On the 18th there was little besides skirmishing; and during the night the Confederates commenced their retreat across the Potomac, at and near Shepherdstown, and completed it on the morning of the 19th. The operation was covered by General “Stonewall” Jackson’s corps, and was accomplished, we are told, with but slight loss in men, guns, or waggons—one account saying that they “saved their transports and all but 300 of their wounded”—though the Federal General Pleasanton, whose brigade followed their rearguard, is said to have captured some stores and a few prisoners. On the morning of the 19th ult., General McClellan officially reported to General Halleck that during the previous night the Confederates had abandoned their position, leaving the dead and wounded on the field, and added—“I do not know if the enemy is falling back to an interior position or crossing the river. We may safely claim the victory as ours.” At a later hour on the same day, General McClellan further reported—“General Pleasanton is driving the enemy across the river. Our victory was complete. The enemy is driven back into Virginia. Maryland and Pennsylvania are now safe.” After the Confederates had withdrawn from Maryland, they occupied in force for some time the Virginia bank of the Potomac, and posted artillery to prevent General McClellan’s army from passing the river; but they subsequently continued their retreat in the direction of Winchester, their show of disputing the passage of the Potomac having probably been made for the purpose of covering their evacuation of Harper’s Ferry. That place they abandoned on the 19th ult., after they had destroyed the bridges and all the Federal stores there, or at least such portion as they were unable to remove.—The Federal accounts estimate the Northern loss in the battle of the 17th ult. at “from 6000 to 10,000 men;” and the number of general and field officers killed or wounded was, it is said, “so large as to be unaccountable”—General Mansfield having been killed, and no fewer than twelve Generals, including Generals Hooker, Sumner, Meagher, Richardson, and Sedgwick, having been wounded. The Confederate loss is said by the Federals to have amounted to “from 18,000 to 20,000 men,” although no eminent officer is named as killed or wounded, and although no mention is made of any considerable number of prisoners, while it is admitted that there was no foundation for the previous rumour that General Longstreet and his division had fallen into the hands of the Federals. While these important events were occurring on the banks of the Potomac, the Confederates had obtained a considerable success in Kentucky, the town of Mumfordsville and its garrison of 4000 to 5000 Federal troops, with ten guns, having surrendered to the Confederate General Bragg, who was said to be at the head of 30,000 men. The latest quotation of gold at New York on the 22nd ult. was 17½ per cent. premium, about the same as the price to which it fell after the battle of the 14th ult.; and General McClellan’s subsequent successes, therefore, seem to have had but little influence on the minds of speculators.—It is stated that the Confederate cruiser, *Alabama*, or “290,” which left the Mersey some time ago, ostensibly for a Southern port, has been recently spoken off the Azores. If reliance may be placed upon this account, the *Alabama* has taken up the rôle which the famous *Sumter* was obliged to abandon. She is reported to have burned four Northern whalers and to have captured a Northern schooner.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- J. B.—Refer to the Book of Constitutions, as to the duties of Master.
 R. S.—We will endeavour to reply next week.
 K. T.—The brother you name is a Knight Templar, though taking very little part in the duties.
 S. S.—We do not give the private addresses of brethren without first knowing the object of the enquirer, and then we do not print them.