

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1864.

IS A MASONIC DIRECTORY DESIRABLE?

By BRO. THE REV. J. KINGSTON, P. PROV. G.  
CHAP. FOR DORSET, 18°, &c.

Before this query can be satisfactorily answered it will be necessary to explain what is meant by the expression "Masonic Directory." By it I mean a list of the Freemasons in England and Wales; for at first it would, perhaps, be prudent to restrict it to these countries—containing, in addition, to their full names and addresses, their professions or callings, their various degrees in the Order, with the dates of these degrees, the number and names of the lodges, chapters, and encampments with which they have been or are connected, together with the offices which they have held or hold therein, the Masonic Charities to which they subscribe, and the works, if any, which they have written.

There could not be a better model for such an undertaking than "The Clerical Directory," in the production of which very useful publication, if I mistake not, a distinguished brother, Matthew Cooke, took a prominent part. Such a Directory might be published annually, biennially, or triennially, according to the patronage bestowed upon it by the Craft; and that a hearty and generous patronage would be extended to it, I have not the least doubt.

A few of the advantages which would accrue from such a publication are the following:—

1. The facility which would thereby be afforded of ascertaining who are supporters of our excellent Charities, and of communicating with brethren who are not subscribers, but who need only a little pressure to become so.

2. The information which it would supply as to the Masonic standing of each brother. A generous rivalry would thus be established among the Craftsmen.

3. The means of discovering what Masons there are in the locality in which a brother's lot may happen to be cast. It is undeniable that there are many Freemasons unconnected, for various reasons, with any lodge, whose attachment to the Order, and desire to carry out its grand principles, are very strong; and who would gladly extend the right hand of fellowship to any of its members who might come into their neighbourhood.

4. Such a publication would at once shut the mouth of gainsayers, when the accumulation of

great names which it would necessarily contain—names great in science, in literature, in art, in the learned professions, in every prominent walk of life—could be thus portably presented to them.

5. How great the satisfaction which would arise in the heart of every man who loved the Order, to find that names familiar in our mouths as household words have been enrolled in the archives of Freemasonry! How common is the question, "Is so and so a Freemason?" And how difficult, for want of such a work as this, to answer the question.

Lastly, how mighty a stimulus would be thus afforded to the young Mason to follow the steps of those who have made their names famous, and shed a lustre on "the mystic tie!"

Many other advantages resulting from the establishment of such a publication might be enumerated. Suffice it, however, to say that if the clerical, the medical, and the legal professions, and other organisations derive great benefits—as they confessedly do—from the possession of such a Directory, why should not the Masonic Order, so powerful, so important, comprehending some of the greatest men of the day, put forth *their* Directory? To this it will be answered by some that the advantages of a Directory would be counterbalanced by its disadvantages. *This is a question for the Craft to decide.* There are some so *viciously* conservative as to oppose any, the slightest deviation from the traditions of the past—who regard with no favourable eye even the publication of a Masonic organ, or of treatises, however carefully guarding our real and ineffable secrets, that set forth to the profane the beauty and grandeur of the Order. *If such men were to be listened to, what would be the position of Masons now?* The great majority of intelligent Masons are, however, if I am not sadly mistaken, in favour of progress, provided always that it does not contravene our established landmarks.

I shall doubtless also be told that the publication of a Masonic Directory would open the door to cowans and impostors. On the contrary, I fully believe that it would prove a strong barrier to the insidious attacks of those who would endeavour to "climb over the wall."

There are others who would object to a Directory on the ground that it would be the means of instituting invidious comparisons between men whose boast it is that they "meet upon the level." It is indeed true that we "meet upon the level;"

that within the lodge all distinctions of rank are laid aside. But let it not be forgotten that outside the lodge these necessary distinctions are resumed. Every right-minded brother will cheerfully accord "honour to whom honour is due," for the volume of the Sacred Law thus instructs him. And I greatly mistake the honest, independent, English character, if the brother who, in the wisdom of the Great Architect of the Universe, occupies the lowest round in the social ladder, is ashamed of his position. No! the tradesman will as readily enter himself as such in the Directory, as he whose brow is encircled by a coronet will register that fact.

May I be permitted to remark here that such a work as the one whose establishment I am suggesting and advocating would be of considerable use to the Masonic tradesman, as it would inform us who, in the locality in which he may be sojourning, permanently or temporarily, are members of the Craft; for most of us would assuredly give a brother at least a *cæteris paribus* preference in the way of business, as well as in other respects.

Let an unprejudiced Mason weigh this subject carefully, and I am inclined to think that he will reply to the question prefixed to this article in the affirmative.

#### SOCIETY OF GERMAN MASONS.

(VEREIN DEUTSCHER MAURER.)

We have been favoured with the following article relative to this society, the first annual meeting of which was held at Potsdam, 19th of May, 1861:—

The M.W. Lodge Teutonia zur Weisheit, of Potsdam, has the merit—which, as we hope, will extend to the furthest ages—of having, with true Masonic liberality, offered her temple as a birth-place for the Society of German Masons, whose statutes had been prepared during the past winter by occasional discussions and preparatory admission of several charter members. The birth of this young association took place under the most happy forebodings. The cradle was surrounded by a small but elected number of worthy and able brethren belonging to the different lodges, and the life and prosperity of the new-born was confided to the care of a noble man, young in spirit though old in years, who had been unanimously and gladly acknowledged as the most worthy and meritorious of all. The days of Pentecost of the year 1861 will remain for ever in the remembrance

of those brethren who shared with us the memorable solemnity. Even nature, who seemed intending to be reserved and shy with the display of her early beauties, strewing from time to time on the heads of the brethren, instead of her snowy flowers and blossoms, real wintry snow, became more tractable in the very moments in which the rays of a vernal sun most brilliantly fell on some of the beautiful sights that surround the little town of Potsdam. But even had this not been the case, the kind hospitality and friendship of the brethren of the aforesaid town would have largely compensated the members of the new-born society—for the inhospitality of nature. May this be considered as a good foreboding to our society, that all restraint and coldness be vanquished in future by the sunny rays of brotherly love and friendship!

The first greeting among the brethren, who partly were unacquainted one with another, took place on Saturday, the 18th of May, in the Lodge Teutonia zur Weisheit, about seven o'clock in the evening. The admission of an apprentice, after the rite of the Three Globes, took place under the presidency of the M. Dr. Fr. W. Puhlmann, in the said lodge. The foreign brethren introduced by the members, most of them officers of the lodge, entered the temple greeted by a full chorus of singers, and were shown to their respective places on both sides of the chairman. The latter welcomed them in his kind, brotherly manner, pointing out to them the purpose of their visit to the lodge, where "being still considered guests to-day, they would be invited to-morrow to labour as in their own home and property." This salute was responded to thankfully by Bro. Findel, of Leipzig, in the name of his fellow guests. The labour being closed, a fraternal supper took place, shared by a great number of brethren of Potsdam and abroad, who had come to greet the new comers. Several toasts were proposed, which all bore the stamp of a true Masonic spirit, whilst the feast was greatly enlivened by the musical exhibition of several brethren (quartette with piano).

The next day, Sunday, being the first day of Pentecost, about half-past eleven in the morning, the first real assembly of the "Society of German Masons" took place in the same way as on the preceding evening, the M.W. Bro. Puhlmann officiating as chairman. He opened the lodge with a long discourse, developing, with great Masonic and general erudition, the design of the society

that was going to be legally constituted, demonstrating its necessity and utility, with respect to the Masonic bond in general, and refuting the objection, as if this association were to be considered as superfluous on account of the treasures of knowledge (*Erkenntnisschätze*) acquired by the Grand Lodges or the secret lodges (*Engbünde*) already existing, and pointing out the legal way by which the society were to attain its proposed design respecting Grand and other Lodges, deriving instruction and warnings from a survey over similar endeavours, historically known to have been made in former times. As to the reciprocal position existing between the new society and some Grand Lodges, the speaker expressed the opinion that those lodges represented the conservative, the new society the free progressive element; yet, he said, a common, harmonious endeavour was to be considered as a real necessity for the continuance and development of the Masonic bond. As an example, he stated among the Israelites the state of the *priestdom*, compared with that of the *prophets*. Both had, each for his own part, worked much good, as long as they had existed and acted unanimously and peaceably the one next to the other. He went on quoting "Bacon," who called the historian a retrospective prophet. Let us, said the speaker, raise ourselves to this ideal conception of the past, imitating St. Thomas, recognised among the apostles by the square, who, notwithstanding his faithful belief, and true, ardent love, was unable to satisfy his searching doubts. Like the first of the prophets, Moses, the spiritual champion of Judaism, thus the last of the prophets, John the Baptist, be our guide. He, the greatest of all born of women, was the meanest in the kingdom of heaven—a warning to us that wisdom only can be considered as a means of exaltation by mortal men alone. For this reason the society should not limit its activity to scientific purposes only, but tend to a higher aim, by cultivating friendship and brotherly love; thus fulfilling the Masonic precepts, namely, to enlighten the mind and to dispose the heart for truth and virtue.

This speech was followed by a debate relative to the design the "Society of German Masons" would pursue in future; and the laws and statutes of the same were taken into deliberation. The whole having been settled agreeable to all the members present, the new society was declared to be duly constituted. The session, that had lasted three full hours, was closed at half-past two

o'clock in the afternoon. The remainder of the day was employed in the partaking of a brotherly dinner, and a tour into the vicinity of the town, where some of the guests were shown the finest prospects by the amiability and kindness of the brethren of Potsdam, several of the visitors having taken their leave before. The rest departed early at morning of the next day, all leaving Potsdam with the favourable impression that a useful work had been well done, that it had been placed into able hands, and that a tie of brotherly love and friendship had been woven around an assembly of amiable and qualified men, who formerly had been strangers, but now were friends, as must be hoped, for ever.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE STATUTES OF THE SOCIETY:

I.—The Society of German Masons, which is not intended to be a bond within the bond, but rather an additional and furthering society of the Masonic fraternity, has the design, (a) to advance the Masonic science in its whole extent by promoting the knowledge of the history, law, symbols, and doctrine of Freemasonry, and of such fraternities as are connected with this Order; (b) to forward the mutual intercourse and intelligence respecting such things as are fit to further the prosperity of the bond, and to strengthen the ties of friendship and fraternal love among all Masons.

II.—This design is to be obtained, (a) by the collecting of Masonic documents, manuscripts, prints, medals, seals, &c.; (b) by the publishing of MSS. and documents which have not yet been printed, and the providing and translating of publications belonging to foreign Masonic literature; (c) by promoting and supporting scientific undertakings and publications; (d) by creating and entertaining a scientific correspondence with inland and foreign Grand Lodges, as well as the most eminent and learned Masons of all countries; (e) by annual meetings and communications, to take place in a town of Germany holding a lodge.

III.—The society is to be composed of regular and corresponding members, who may be elected both among natives and foreigners.

IV.—Each active M.M. will be considered as a regular member of the society by his simple application for admission. The corresponding members will be chosen by the committee.

V.—Each regular member will have to pay an annual due of one thaler (three shillings) to the fund, which is to be employed agreeably to the purpose of the society. The withdrawal from the society will be left free to any member at any time, on condition, however, that he will have to pay the current annual due. Any member neglecting payment during the time of two years, will be considered as having willingly withdrawn from the society.

VI.—An annual meeting will be held in some town of Germany holding a lodge, and the time thereof will be fixed by the committee. In this meeting the affairs of the society will be treated and decreed by vote of majority of all the regular members being present. The order of the day is to be fixed by the committee. Should a brother wish to speak or make a report at the said meeting, he will have to give notice thereof to the committee, in order that the session of such speeches may be fixed beforehand. Trifling communications are not liable to this restriction.

VII.—Every third year there shall be elected a directing committee of five members, by ballot. The first elected of these members will be the chairman and repre-

sentative of the society. The members of the committee are capable of re-election, and hold their respective charges without pay, only as honorary offices. A due report and account of the affairs and expenses of the society will be given by the committee at each annual meeting of the members.

VIII.—Such members as shall publish any Masonic work are held to present a copy of the same to the library of the society.

IX.—Any additional change of the statutes only can take place at the general meeting, namely, by vote of a majority of two-thirds of the members present, and after having been previously announced by the Masonic journal, *Die Bauhütte*, considered to be the literary organ of the society.

The Directing Committee—

Bro. Rud. Seydel, Chairman,  
Bro. T. G. Findel,  
Bro. C. van Dalen,  
Bro. Michels,  
Bro. Genth.

The Union of German Freemasons has since held its meetings at Wiesbaden, Glauchau, and Hamm. It consists at present of nearly one hundred members, with fifteen corresponding members, one of which is Bro. the Rev. A. F. A. Woodford, of Swillington, Yorkshire, and one Bro. Dr. C. Herm. Beigel, a member of the Tranquility Lodge, London. The Union has already got a library, a little collection of Masonic medals, seals, and other curiosities of historical value. Every year there is published a little work (*Mittheilungen*), containing some lectures and historical researches of the members and corresponding members. Some months ago, Bro. T. G. Findel was sent over to England to look after the old document, called the "York Constitution." This brother has written some lectures on Freemasonry at York, on the old Masonic Constitutions, on the Sloane MS. in the British Museum, &c., published in *Mittheilungen*, 3rd part.

#### ROXBURGHSHIRE.

When a writer has spent thirty-five years in collecting materials for a work, he is entitled to be heard. He is not one of those who rush into print with the same careless haste as they who leap before they look. One may conclude that he has had time and acquired taste to winnow his taste of worthless or irrelevant matter. We may, at all events, give the historian of Roxburghshire credit for quite this much painstaking.\* Mr. Jeffrey published the first volume of his history in 1836; the second in 1857; the third in 1859; the fourth has just issued from the press, and is by no means the least, either in bulk or value.

\* "The History and Antiquities of Roxburghshire and adjacent Districts, from the most remote Period to the present time." By Alexander Jeffrey, F.S.A., Scot. Vol. iv. Edinburgh: Seton & Mackenzie. London: Whittaker & Co. 1864.

It treats of the regalities of Melrose and Hawick; the baronies of Galashiels, Wilton, Minto, Hassen-dean, Cavers, and Bowden; the town and lands of Tessudden; the territories of Maxton, Lilliesleaf, and Liddisdale, with notices of their antiquities, architecture, manufactures, legends, agriculture, roads, eminent men, and indigenous plants.

One of the most interesting of these districts is Liddisdale, the tract of country on the Scottish border-land immediately opposed to the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland. It derives its name from the river Lid, which flows through the vale, or *dal*, to join the Esk. In Saxon times King Edmund granted the English counties mentioned to Malcolm, king of Scotland, on condition that he would protect the northern part of England, by sea and land, against all comers, in testimony of which gift a cross was erected at Stanmore, on the confines of Westmoreland and Yorkshire, sculptured with the arms of England and Scotland. This grant was the origin of a long series of contentions, involving the burning and pillaging of the district over and over again. The question of the rightful ownership of these lands was contested through the reigns of several sovereigns of both countries, but remained unsettled till the middle of the thirteenth century, when King Henry agreed to assign lands of the yearly value of £200 within the counties of Northumberland and Cumberland to the King of Scotland, if lands of that value could be found without the limits of those towns where castles were erected. In virtue of this agreement, the baronies of Penrith and Sowerby were assigned to the Scottish crown, when Kershope water, a fork of the Liddel, became the limits of the kingdom. Thus early sown with the horrors and barbarities of warfare, the soil seemed capable of bearing no other crop. Down to the middle of the sixteenth century Liddisdale was a stronghold of lawless men, and the haunt of freebooters. Duels and assassinations were common occurrences. One of the earliest atrocities recorded was the murder of Ranulph de Sules, the chief noble of the dale, in Liddel's *strength* or castle, by his domestics. William de Douglas, a subsequent owner of this noble's lands, became possessed of them by slaying an intermediate possessor of them while out hunting. The same William de Douglas seized Alexander Ramsay, the Sheriff of Teviotdale, and starved him to death in a dungeon of his doubtfully-gotten castle in Liddisdale. He also killed Spens of Kilspondie in a duel. After this last "gentle passage of arms," Angus said to the attendant of his slain foe,—“Go thy way; tell my gossip, the king, that there was nothing but fair play. I know my gossip will be offended, but I will get me into Liddisdale, and remain in my castle of Hermitage till his anger be abated.” The contumacious earl, however, did not get off so easily on this occasion as he expected to do; for

the king compelled him to exchange territory with the Bothwells, as he found himself unable to exert any authority over him as long as he retained possession of Liddisdale.

There were seventeen clans on the Scottish border: of these Liddisdale had two—the Elliots and Armstrongs. They were all bold, brave men, given or riding, or making sallies into other clans' territories for the purposes of plunder. The Armstrongs believed themselves to be descendants of one Fairbairn, an armour-bearer to one of the early kings of Scotland, who rescued his dismounted sovereign from danger by lifting him by the thigh, and setting him upon his own saddle. The Armstrongs attributed their name to this feat, and their possessions on the border to the king's gratitude. Their crest they considered a token of this deed, an armed hand and arm, in the hand a leg and foot in armour, couped at the thigh, all proper. In one of the royal MSS. preserved in the British Museum, dated 1590, it is set forth:—"The chiefe surnames in Lyddesdale stand upon Armstrong and Elwoods. The chiefe Armstrong is of Mangerton, and chiefe Elwoode at Lariston. These are two great surnames, and most offensive to England at this daie, for the Armstrongs both of Annendale and Lyddersdale, be ever ryding."

Mr. Jeffery has printed a *fac-simile* of a map attached to the MS. quoted above, which shows that the banks of the rivers Liddel and Hermitage, and their branches in this valley, were studded with pele towers. Near the source of the Liddel stood the pele of Martin Crosier. A short distance from this, on the right bank of Helcal-dron Burn, was that of John Copshaw. Going southwards, there were the towers of Sim Elliot, execrated in the ballad of "Hobbie Noble;" of Ladiesfaine, from whose owner all the border Elliots are descended; of Clints; of Castleton; of Potterlain Park; of Whithaugh; of Copshaw, the residence of the famous Johnnie Elliot, from whose wound Bothwell was suffering when visited by Queen Mary, in Hermitage Castle; and of Syde, where lived "Jock o' the Syde":—

"He is weel kend, Johne of the Syde,  
A greater thief never did ride,  
He never tyris,  
For to break byris,  
Ower muir and myris,  
Ower gude and guyde."

Only a little to the west of the site of the tower of this famous Armstrong are the remains of another, the Puddingburn Ha', where "Dick o' the Cow" performed the exploit of stealing back his own stolen horse from the Armstrongs, together with one of their best, after *tying the rest with St. Mary's knot*, or cutting their hough sinews to prevent pursuit. This feat is regarded as the more expert because, when it was executed, the Armstrongs were feasting upon "the fool's own cow." Opposite the Syde stood Mangerton Tower; and near it Green Ha'. Hermitage Castle,

the chief "strength" of Liddisdale, is in the same locality. Two miles above it stood Goranberry Tower, a pele that was inhabited by a family haunted by a Cowie. This supernatural being took great interest in the execution of the various tasks required for the family's comfort, and very frequently performed very useful offices for them in the night; but he was most valued for the intimations he gave when death was making its approach. He announced this event always a short time beforehand, with wailings of touching intensity. It was not until the last representative of the line was gone that he discontinued the practice. Below Hermitage Castle there was a tower called Milsholm, and another called Hartsgarth, on a burn of that name. Another pele stood at Roan, and not very long ago, when some alteration was about to be made to it, a slab was turned over in the cellar which had the following puzzling lines incised on the under side:—

"I am set here baith firm and dry,  
That stoup and baup may in me lie;  
Blame me not when you are cold,  
For I am neither in house nor hold."

Between fifty and sixty peles stood in the limited district depicted on this map of Liddisdale. They were for the most part square towers, differing only from Northumbrian peles in the Scottish character of the details. Some of them were on a larger scale than others. They were provided with court-yards inclosed by strong walls, fortified by battlements and turrets, into which the owners' cattle were driven at night, or on alarm. The turrets were thrown out upon corbels and capped with conical roofs. The basement chambers were always stone-vaulted. But few of the large numbers mentioned are still standing, owing to the literal interpretation and prompt execution of the mandate of James I. of England and VI. of Scotland. He commissioned Sir Walter Selby to enter Liddisdale and raze every place of strength to the ground, so that the two countries might be the more effectually amalgamated. In place of the square-set towers that had weathered so many storms and seen so much service, farm-houses began to appear upon the wild moorland scene. It is probable that many of these were built upon the sites of peles and incorporated their remains. As time passed on, all sense of insecurity vanished, and clay and thatch were used as building materials for purposes where stone walls 4ft. thick were formerly deemed indispensable. The scores of small dwellings wrought of these frail substances looked ruinously picturesque before they were very old. Under the judicious ownership of the Duke of Buccleugh, they have now become as scarce as peles, and even the more recent thatched cottages are being superseded by wholesome slated houses.

There were no roads in Liddisdale a hundred years ago. The traveller had no choice of conveyance; there was nothing for him but the saddle.

Every pack of merchandise, every basket of country produce, was carried to its destination on horseback, over moors, bogs, and mosses. There was not one bridge over the rivers Liddel and Hermitage in a run of twenty-six miles, in 1792, and the traveller had to ford them over and over again as they wound into his route. There are now two railways traversing the valley; and this district of freebooters, where the eagle was seen carrying off a lamb not many years ago, and a crane was shot only last summer, is fast being converted into a soft pastoral landscape.

The interest of the regality of Melrose is of a different order to that of Liddisdale. But this, in its monastic connection with Melrose Abbey, and its literary and romantic association with Sir Walter Scott and Abbotsford, has been so frequently treated, that we turn to a district of which less is known, as a sample of Mr. Jeffrey's materials. The barony of Galashiels has a special claim upon our notice, because it is situate in the forest of Ettrick, the tract of country with which James IV. endowed his English bride, Princess Margaret. *Gwala* is the ancient British name of the river, and *shiels* is the Saxon word by which shepherds' huts and farm buildings are still called in the north. The ancient town consisted of two streets, with a tolbooth, market cross, and pele tower. The church appears to have been built on the opposite side of the Tweed, and to have been rebuilt on the north side, as a kirk, about 1622, when a report of the commission for the plantation of kirks gave 400 as the number of the inhabitants. About this time the woollen trade was represented by three *waulk-mills*, each paying a rent of £5 per annum. As these were exposed to the elements they were useless in frosty weather; therefore the whole of the male population of the place were compulsorily idle at such seasons. As a relief to the discomfort of this state of things, the laird and parish minister repaired to the market cross, and summoned the frozen-out workers, by bell, to accompany them to the *haugh*, to play at *shinty*. All the men of the names of Hab, Jock, Tam, Andrew, Adam, and Dan, formed one party, and played against the men whose names were not included in this category; and at the end of the game both sides repaired to the manse, and were regaled with the Scottish dish *noll's head and brose*. At that date the wool was distributed to 240 women, living in the neighbouring villages and hamlets, for them to card and spin in their own houses. On Saturdays they brought their work into the town, and were paid for their industry at the rate of sixpence per *ship*. In 1780 the first movement towards the adoption of machinery was made, when a *willy* was put up in a garret, and its owner *willied* for the whole town. The next step was the introduction of the carding machine from Leeds. Then followed the covering-in of the Wilderhaugh mill, and the erection of a small wheel to drive the new scribbler; and the rapid

adoption of one improvement after another, the building of new mills and application of steam-power. There are now sixteen mills at Galashiels, or sixty sets of machines, and the trade carried on is estimated to be of the annual extent of £420,000. The armorial bearings of this thriving burgh consist of a plum-tree, with a fox sitting on either side of the trunk of it, looking up into the branches. The motto is "Sour plums." This device is interpreted as a memorial of a successful fray with some Englishmen who had wandered from the main body of David II., in search of the plums which grew in the woods around and on the banks of the river. The Galashiels men turned out to punish their temerity, and slew them all to a man, throwing their bodies into a ditch, known to this day, as the Englishmen's Skye. The sour plums are the wrathful proprietors of the sweet plums, of which the thirsty stragglers were in search. Their exploit was handed down in an old song, and the tune "Sour plums in Galashiels" is in great favour among Scottish pipers.

Mr. Jeffrey has touched upon a subject that has caused as much wonderment among the antiquaries of the north, as the incised sculpturings. This is the occurrence of a number of terraces, one above another, on certain hill slopes, both on the English and Scottish side of the border. They form wide, smooth, level, regular platforms, and are noticed most frequently towards the summits of the hills on which they occur. There are as many as a dozen tiers of them on some hills. The local name for them is *baulks*. The first question that arises is, are they natural or artificial? are they bank-like deposits left by the subsiding of mighty waters, or are they the work of man? They occur on a ridge of hills forming the east side of the glen of Edgerstone, on the Cayle and Capehope waters, near Hownaun, at Belford, on the Beaumont, on the Reed water, at Heathpool, on the Colledge, and at several other places in Northumberland, and on the Cheviots. Gordon, in his "Itinerary," gave an opinion that they were Roman itinerary encampments. Pennant and Wallis (the historian of Northumberland), concur in deeming them places for the militia, to arrange themselves upon in time of war, so as to make the most imposing show. Those antiquaries who cherish strong Roman predilections, believe that they are Roman corn fields. Mr. Jeffrey's own view is different from all these. Pointing out the fact that the Britons had a considerable knowledge of agriculture before the Roman invasion, and, indeed, taught their conquerors the use of marle and of the flail, and that in the fourth century there was enough corn grown in Britain to save the inhabitants of the towns and villages on the Rhine from the horrors of famine, he thinks these terraces are either the works of the ancient Britons or of the Saxons. The early abbots of Melrose and Kelso were great farmers,

and possessed granges in every district in this part of the country, and so may be readily accredited with these curious relics of high farming. On the other hand, these hanging corn-fields are also in the neighbourhood of ancient British remains. In the valley of the Breamish, where there are sites of Celtic huts indicating a population not less than 500 in number, there may be counted sixteen terraces, varying from 10ft. to 40ft. in width, on one hill, and several other hills bear traces of cultivation, in a similar manner, to an altitude of 1,000ft. above the level of the sea. As the low-lying lands in these districts were bogs and forests, we must conclude that the sides of the hills offered the greatest facilities for cultivation, and that they were accordingly used by the first occupiers of the soil in the same way that every patch of ground suitable for a vineyard is picked out by the vine-growers on the steep hill-sides on the Rhine at the present day.

Hawick is just now augmenting its manufactures at a pace that promises to place this town in the foremost place in the south of Scotland. Several public buildings have been erected recently, besides a number of houses; and, generally, there is an aspect of prosperity in its streets. The trade of Hawick began with the sale of the yarn spun by the women of the district of winter evenings. This was either sent to Kendal, Boroughbridge, or Stirling, or sold at the fairs to *riders*, or bagsmen, from England. In the middle of the last century, four men established a carpet manufacture, which was speedily extended to that of carpet-covers, table-covers, and rugs. In 1771, one of the magistrates started the manufacture of stockings with four looms. In 1787, cloth was added to the productions of the town; and early in the present century woollen plaiding and blankets were manufactured. The tweed trade has opened out fresh resources, and run the estimates of the yearly value of the trade of Hawick up to £250,000 sterling. Mixed up with the new mills and flourishing shops are the remains of the ancient town. Here and there may be seen one of the old houses which indicate the style of the former homes of the inhabitants. The ground-floor was appropriated to the cattle; the second storey, to which access was gained by an external stair, was the dwelling. Many of the ill-ventilated closes and wynds are still densely inhabited—an unsanitary arrangement which the town council would do well to look into.—*The Builder*.

THE fragrant white clover thrives, though trampled under foot; it furnishes the bees with stores of pure honey, without asking or receiving the credit for it. Meekness and disinterestedness are like the white clover.

WHAT would be a day without its night? The day reveals the sun only; the night brings to light the whole of the universe. The analogy is complete. Sorrow is the firmament of thought and the school of intelligence.

## MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

### IRISH GRAND LODGE CERTIFICATE.

An Irish Grand Lodge certificate having come into my hands, and its wording being entirely different to ours, I forward the form, thinking it may be a novelty to others, as it was to myself.—*Ex. Ex.*

English.	Latin.
WE CHIEFS OF THE ENLIGHTENED MEN of the most Ancient and Right Worshipful Lodge of St. John, do hereby Certify that Brother	UNIVERSIS ET SINGULIS ARCHITECTONICIS. Fratris Hospitii Divi JOHANNIS Salutem.
of Lodge No. — has been initiated in all the Degrees of our MYSTERIES amongst us to the entire satisfaction of all the Brethren. Therefore We desire all the Right Worshipful Lodges of the Universe and all true ACCEPTED MASONS to Recognise & admit him as such In Testimony whereof we have delivered him this present certificate, Sealed by our Secretary with the Seal of our LODGE, and that it may not be of use to any one else but unto the said Brother	quem per has Literas presentes commendamus satis in omni Gradu Fraternitatis Architectonicæ probatus est In Praxi Virtutis uniformi se peculiari modo distinxit ARCANÆ nostræ fideliter respexit ideoque ARCANIS nostris dignus est Quocumque in situ invenietur oramus et cordaliter speramus quod omnes ARCHITECTI LIBERII quibus hæc literæ perveniant humanitate et præclara Gratia Fratrem nostrum
he has signed his Name in the Margin. Given in the GRAND LODGE at DUBLIN, the Metropolis of IRELAND this — day of	in terse recipiant atque tractent In Præmissorum fidem SIGILLUM atque HIEROGRAPHAM nostrum apposimus Datum Dublinii Hiberniæ Metropolis Die vero — Anno Laetomix —
In the Year of Masonry	G. Sec. D. G. Sec.

### MASONIC LENDING LIBRARY.

Many private lodges have libraries, some more copiously supplied with books than others; but as the chief portions of the collections are pretty well everywhere nearly the same, and in most cases totally inaccessible to brethren who are not members of such lodges, I should like to know if there is a Masonic lending library—I mean a library of Masonic books, not a circulating library kept by a Mason—to which brethren in search of scarce books on the science could have access by subscription? If there is no such thing, would not a formation of the kind be useful, and pay in the course of time? Let us hear what can be done in the matter, and those willing to join, or offer suggestions, might send a line to me in care of the editor.—*CURATOR*.

### MASONIC HYMNOLOGY.

In some degrees abroad the Hymnology of the Church is adopted to furnish the choral accessories to the ceremonies. In one of them, "Creator alme siderum" is constantly used. Wanted, a list of the hymns of the Western Church which have been adopted by Freemasons, either at home or abroad.—*BENEDICT*.

### Π. Γ. Α. Π.

What have the Greek letters Π. Γ. Α. Π. to do with Freemasons?—*G. L.*—[Very doubtful if they have any connection. They were much used by the early Christians on their tesserae, but whether that may be considered as a Mark is a disputed and very obscure point.]



## CURIOSITIES OF CORRESPONDENCE.

Lately, a Masonic correspondence, left by a deceased brother, has fallen under my notice. I should like to send some of the *curiosities* of which it treats, but hardly know if such "Notes" would be favourably received. One I enclose.—EXECUTOR.—[Apply Chaucer's lines:—

"But me were lever my necke atwo,  
Than let a purpose that I take  
What covenannt that ever I make."]

GODFREY ADELMAN.

Who, and what, was Godfrey Adelman?—A K.T.

## MASONIC ALPHABETS IN CYPHER.

How many Masonic alphabets in cypher are there, and where can I obtain any, or all, of them?—A STUDENT.

## THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

What has Freemasonry done to mitigate the evils of the dreadful civil war raging in America? Is it powerless for good, or so completely prostrated as to present but little influence?—E. C. L. B.

"GREEN GROW THE RASHES, O!"

Wanted, a Masonic version of the popular song, "Green grow the rashes, O!" Will some brother oblige me with it?—A MASONIC VOCALIST.

## THE DUKE OF MAGENTA.

Is Marshal M'Mahon, Duke of Magenta, a brother of the Order?—P. Q.—[We cannot tell.]

F. F. V.'S.

In Bro. Sala's letters from New York he alludes to a secret society among the Confederates rejoicing in the name of the F. F. V's., and the context leads one to imagine they are Freemasons. My query is, are they, and what do the initials stand for?—A M.M.

## POLITICAL FREEMASONRY IN PRUSSIA.

In a well informed paper, *The Guardian*, of November the 9th, under the heading of "Prussia," is the following paragraph:—"The King of Prussia is chief of all the lodges of Freemasons in his kingdom. Of this position he has just taken advantage to transmit to the Grand Masters of all the lodges in Berlin and the provinces, a circular, exhorting all the members to remain "faithful to the king," in the political struggles of the immediate future. The Grand Masters are requested to read the circular to their respective lodges, and to follow it up with personal exhortations of their own of a tendency similar to that of the document itself." Sad, indeed, must be the fate of a monarch to be forced to appeal to his brethren, asking them to be "faithful" to him; but still more sad is the spectacle that the circular presents in suggesting that amongst those who ever should be loyal to the chief authority of the state in which they are born, or reside, there are doubts as to their loyalty, and which are so firmly believed by their ruler that he is compelled to acknowledge his distrust of them. Well read brethren know the part that Freemasons played in the mediæval ages, and what they did to assist the Reformation; but it is a sad fact that an Order like our own should, in the nineteenth century,

be involved in questions totally beside it, and that the good faith of any of its members should be called in question by their Sovereign. Happily for us, no such insinuation, whether in reference to the Crown itself or the constitution of the country, is ever likely to arise. We are all patriots deeply interested in the progress of the empire, and as firmly loyal to the Queen and laws as becomes those who cherish freedom, but oppose license.—C . . . E.

## SPINOZISM AND FREEMASONRY.

"Royal Arch" is correct in his conjecture that the MS. volume called "My Denton Court Jottings" contains extracts which may aid in a discussion of the question, whether a Spinozist ought to be admitted into Freemasonry. The volume contains many such extracts. I select one taken from the "Dictionnaire des Sciences Philosophique, par une Société de Professeurs et de Savants:"—"Jacobi, dans ses Lettres à Mendelssohn sur la philosophie de Spinoza, donne un précis du Spinozisme, qu'il regarde comme le système spéculatif le plus conséquent; et il en conclut que la philosophie démonstrative conduit nécessairement au fatalisme et au panthéisme, identique, à ses yeux, avec l'athéisme!" Supposing Jacobi to be right in concluding the ultimate, necessary result of Spinozism to be atheism, there can, I apprehend, be no doubt that a Spinozist ought not to be admitted into Freemasonry. It ought, however, to be recollected that the disciples of Spinoza, in general, reject the charge of atheism with much indignation. It is fitting, also, to remark that Spinoza himself, as his biography abundantly shows, was not an atheist, but a mystic.—CHARLES PURTON COOPER.

## BIBLICAL FREEMASONRY.

What is Biblical Freemasonry, and wherein does it differ from the received Freemasonry?—P.M.—[It is but an expression. Mostly, the legends and circumstances connected with Freemasonry have the Bible for their origin; and certainly those which are not founded on Scripture history have the Sacred Writings as their rule of procedure. Why not quote a whole sentence? in such cases the context would very often help to decide in what sense a phrase is intended to be used.]

## VENTILATION.

Are Masons less dependent on air for existence than other folks? There is scarcely a lodge-room in London that has any system of ventilation. Why, if persons go to a lodge, is it necessary to stifle them in musty rooms, where windows seem to be placed for every purpose but that of giving light or air. Privacy can as well be insured by muslin curtains as by deal boards. We are too far advanced in sanitary matters out of doors to suffer the abominations of close, ill-ventilated rooms much longer; and if accommodation that is healthful cannot be obtained, we must have recourse to some other expedient very shortly. The new premises in Great Queen-street appear not to have a particle of room to admit air, and light seems equally at a discount. What are we coming to? If Masonry is Egyptian in its origin, that is no reason we are all to be converted into dried mummies, and find our lodge rooms no better than gasometers, and not quite so well exposed



to the air as they are. We must agitate for ventilation; and no lodge should meet in a room where the windows cannot be opened, and be positively thrown up and pulled down, as far as the sashes will allow, for at least three hours before every meeting.—ONE IN DREAD OF ASPHYXIA.

#### THE ENGLISH OF THE CRAFT.

What is the date of the language of the Craft ceremonies?—PHILOLOGER.—[Unmistakably that of the nineteenth century. There are only two relics of mediæval expression used throughout the three ceremonies, and he that would argue for the antiquity of the Craft from the diction now in use has but a sorry foundation to rest upon. We cannot here point out from whence certain passages are taken, but it will be quite enough to guide a "Philologer," if he will take the trouble to read Bro. Sir Richard Steele's works and compare certain passages with what he must know. If language was, according to Talleyrand, "given to man to conceal his thoughts," it is no less certain style and expression are adopted by him to stamp the era of his productions. Modernise Steele into the jargon of 1813, and you will have the last century's pure and brilliant English watered down to suit the more diffuse and helter-skelter *patois* of the present age. The Craft language, as we have it now, is Pope, Steele, and Addison travestied.]

#### THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON AND BRO. STEBBING.

I won't say how many years ago it was, but it was some years since, Bro. Stebbing promised to send a letter about the Duke of Wellington's initiation. Has it ever appeared in your columns? It is possible that, although a constant reader, I may have missed it.—PROMISED PIECRUST.—[It has never been received, and consequently never has appeared. We gave it up hopelessly some time since.]

#### MASONIC DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE CLUBS.

It has been proposed to hold meetings once a fortnight, from September to April, commencing in January, 1865, for the purpose of reading papers, by the subscribers, on Freemasonry, its history, literature, laws, usages, customs, traditions, reform, and all kindred subjects, as well as the exhibition of Masonic curiosities, works of art, &c. The papers to be circulated, by a private process, in a series of Transactions of the club, and on the plan adopted by the Camden and other literary societies. Every subject to form the groundwork of discussion, and absent or country members' correspondence, to be an integral portion of each night's reading.—MATTHEW COOKE.

#### PRELATE, VERGER, AND BEADLE.

In what degree are there three officers called the Prelate, Verger, and Beadle?—T.—[In one not worked in this country, that of the Knights of the Sepulchre.]

#### KING LEOPOLD A MASON.

I should be glad to be informed if King Leopold of Belgium is a Mason?—S. G.—[He is. He is also a Chivalric and Masonic Templar, and a Masonic Knt. of Malta.]

#### SALT.

Of what is salt a Masonic emblem?—P.M.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

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

### MASONIC CHARITIES.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER.—Notwithstanding the resolution of "A W.M." to "await the issue of the case before the tribunal which makes our laws," and his anxiety that the scheme I have proposed should be brought forward at the next meeting of Grand Lodge, it may not be amiss to review the subject as discussed in the last few numbers of your MAGAZINE. The remark in the report of the Boys' School, that out of 25,000 Freemasons only 2,000 subscribed to that institution, stimulated my desire to see by what means we could best benefit the Charities. After careful thought, I was induced to again bring forward the project I had previously put forth in your columns of levying half-a-crown yearly from every member for each Charity. This, I proposed, should be collected quarterly through the lodge subscriptions; and while it would realise the noble sum of £12,500 annually, it would require no new machinery nor involve any expense. I never for a moment entertained the notion of interfering with the present excellent plan of annual festivals, nor of the equally excellent management of the Charities by the various Boards, but that this sum should constitute an additional income of a permanent character. As to the details which I foresaw would be necessary to give a proper representation to lodges for the subscription, I considered such would naturally be embraced in the full discussion of the project by the Grand Lodge; my object was first of all to draw attention to the broad principle, and gain a position for the Institutions worthy of their object by being incorporated in our Constitutions. Further consideration satisfied me that this scheme, by drawing the attention of the brethren more particularly to the subject, would tend towards an increase of voluntary offerings, and redound greatly to the credit of Freemasonry and the advantage of the Charities. I had instances before me to bear out this supposed increase, while the principle of levying a fixed and equal contribution had already been recognised by Grand Lodge with regard to the Fund of Benevolence. This had been fully tested, and no murmur or complaint had been raised against it. In naming the sum of half-a-crown, it was with the view of illustrating the good which could be effected by so small an individual amount, knowing full well that in the consideration of the subject Grand Lodge would fix such a sum as would meet the justice of the case. Although fully convinced that the theory was sound and constitutional, and its application would be highly advantageous, still I was not sanguine enough to imagine that such a proposition would not be combated; nor

did I wish to avoid discussion, as it is by this, when fairly and temperately conducted, we may approximate to truth, and mete out what is justly in accordance with our professed principles. One point which suggested itself to my mind in arguing the question *pro* and *con*. was the relative position of the various Charities; but this, I concluded, would form a subject to be dealt with probably by a committee, and was not in the province of an individual to adjudicate upon. On the whole, it appeared that my present purpose would be answered by establishing the principles of the endowment of the Charities, and their consequent recognition by the Grand Lodge. On behalf of the Charities themselves, I would urge that by careful and judicious management, well regulated codes of discipline, and a faithful fulfilment of their mission, they are fully entitled to the support I have claimed for them, and the recognition which has been so long withheld.

As opposed to my views, "A W.M.," with no ordinary versatility, declared, firstly, that my persistence in advocating the system would "inevitably lead to good results;" then, after rating me for a want of "novelty," acknowledged that "the examination of the gist of my communications was not exactly time wasted." After objecting to my scheme, and giving some reasons for allowing matters to rest as they are, he started a proposition as to the *right* of Freemasons to claim relief, which, being illegal, he easily demolished. Then, introducing some imaginary "radical changes" consequent on the plan coming into operation, with a dash at "waste and extravagance," and an amalgamation of the establishments, together with an enumeration of non-essentials, more amusing than argumentative, he winds up by declaring that his mite would be "collected with difficulty, and paid grudgingly." To this letter my reply was necessarily brief in answering only the relevant points, but asking in vain for the original proposition which made mine "no novelty." This unswerving adherence to the proposition so aroused the choler of "A W.M.," that your readers can hardly fail to recollect the castigation both myself and proposition received; still, there were remarks and mis-statements in his letter which claimed my notice and correction, without entering into a discussion of matters foreign to the subject. "A W.M." is now willing to "await the issue," seeing I am not to be led away from my purpose, and attempts to incite me to bring the motion forward at "the next meeting of Grand Lodge," in order to ensure his respect for my consistency. However anxious I may be to secure his esteem, I must beg to remind him that "there is a time to sow and a time to reap;" and while I trust the project you have kindly favoured me in bringing before the notice of the brethren will, at no distant date, find a place in the "Book of Constitutions," I am fully aware of its importance, and of the necessity of introducing it at a proper season, even at the risk of incurring the displeasure of "A W.M."

Leaving the proposition for the present to the calm and dispassionate consideration of the brethren, with a full conviction that its adoption would redound to our credit as Freemasons, and a permanent advantage to our noble Institutions,

I am, truly and fraternally yours,  
Nov. 14, 1864. P.M.

## THE MASONIC MIRROR.

### MASONIC MEM.

The anniversary meeting of the Emulation Lodge of Improvement is fixed to take place on the 25th inst., when the second, third, and fourth sections of the second lecture are to be worked, together with the third lecture in full. At the banquet which follows, the chair is to be taken by Bro. J. Ll. Evans, President of the Board of General Purposes.

### METROPOLITAN.

ENOCH LODGE (No. 11).—The first meeting for the season took place on Wednesday, the 9th inst., at the Freemasons' Tavern, when Mr. Eugene Cronin, *M.D.*, *M.R.C.S.*, and *L.S.A.*, was initiated into Masonry by Bro. Moutrie, P.M., who also passed Bro. Light to the second degree. Other business having been concluded, the brethren retired to an elegant banquet, provided by Messrs. Shrewsbury, and served in the best style. The W.M., Bro. G. G. Heard presided, supported by Past Masters Moutrie, H. Potter, C. Watson (Treas.), Ruhl, P. Matthews (Sec.), F. Ledger (Steward), and above thirty brethren, including the following visitors:—Bros. Rev. John Light, 377; Henry Roberts, 703; Smart, 232; Harvey, 199; Allingham, 22; and Smith, 206. Bro. C. Watson, as usual, pleased the company with his vocal ability, supported by Bro. Peacock and others. The latter brother agreed to be the Enoch Steward for the next festival of the Royal Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons and their Wives.

CALEDONIAN LODGE (No. 134).—The centenary of this lodge was celebrated at the London Tavern on Tuesday last, the 15th inst., under the presidency of Bro. the Rev. Geo. Richards, *D.D.*, W.M., assisted by Bros. Henry Collings, S.W.; John Grant, P.M. acting J.W.; Nunn, Halsey, Taylor, and A. Butt, P.M.'s, and nearly every member of the lodge. There were also present as visitors:—Bros. John Havers, P.G.W.; S. Tomkins, G. Treas.; S. I. McIntyre, G. Reg.; W. H. White, P.G. Sec.; W. Farnfield, Assist. G. Sec.; E. H. Patten, P.G.S.B.; Dr. H. Porter, D. Prov. G.M. for Northamptonshire and Hunts; Rev. J. Harris, Rev. S. R. Wigram, Rev. W. Hunt, Dr. Nolan, *L.L.D.*, &c., Rev. B. Kingsford, with about forty other brethren holding distinguished rank both provincial and metropolitan. The lodge being opened, the whole of the proceedings were conducted by appropriate music, under the direction of Bro. Folley, Prov. G. Org. of Berks and Bucks. The petition and grant from the M.W.G. Master having been read by the Secretary, Bro. Wm. Johnson, and an appropriate anthem, composed expressly for the occasion by Bro. Folley, sung, Bro. Joshua Nunn, I.P.M., delivered an address on the past history of Freemasonry, with some account of the Caledonian Lodge, which we may probably publish hereafter. This was followed by an address on the future by Bro. Grant, acting J.W., after which the W.M. distributed the centenary jewels, accompanied by some appropriate remarks. After prayer and various pieces of music had been sung the lodge was closed in the usual manner, and the brethren adjourned, to meet again at the banquet table, where an elegant dinner was served. The cloth having been cleared, "The Queen" and the "The Most Worshipful the Grand Master" were drunk with the honours, as also "The Earl de Grey and Ripon and the rest of the Grand Officers."—Bro. JOHN HAVERS, P.G.M., in responding to the last toast, said he had wished that the duty had fallen upon some older and worthier member of the Grand Lodge, several of whom he saw present. But the duty having devolved upon him, he would take the opportunity of saying that the nobleman referred to felt proud that his health was so constantly toasted by his worthy brethren. And on behalf of the Grand Officers, he begged to return their best thanks. Referring to the event which had brought them together upon this occasion, all he could say was that it had been one of the most interesting he had ever passed in Masonry. It was interesting to be present at the formation or consecration of a new lodge, but it was doubly interesting to be present at the centenary of a lodge like the Caledonian, because the work that it

had done was an earnest of what it meant to do for the future. It struck him as being quite possible that there might be present some white-haired Mason, whose father was interested in the formation of this lodge; at any rate, he had on his right hand a brother who visited this lodge 62 years ago (Bro. White, P.G. Sec.) It was useful to reflect upon what had taken place during that short memory. Look, for instance, at what had taken place in the country that they were more than any other interested in—he meant the United States, where Freemasonry had a greater hold than in any part of the world. Let them, too, contemplate the whole map of Europe. Look at France, with her whole dynasty moved away, its kings carried to a shameful death, and afterwards a man, a mere creature of fortune, assuming power, and becoming the master of France. But his armies were scattered, defeated, and he died an ignoble death. Since then another dynasty has succeeded, and they now saw a new and great European power, and all since this lodge was established. Let them look at the progress of science during that period; the earth had been girdled with railways, upon which they could travel sixty miles an hour, and instead of candles, their town and cities were lighted with invisible air, and by electricity thought could be transmitted at a much greater rate than conceived. But there was one thing that had not changed—there was one society that was unchanged, and he hoped it would be unchangeable. Freemasonry had gone on in its steady progress, subject to the only rivalry of seeing which could do the most good. A century ago they had no Charities; since then the numbers had enormously increased, and now they numbered amongst themselves four of the greatest Charities known, and all founded by their own voluntary contributions. As regards the Caledonian, he hoped it would occupy the same exalted position a hundred years hence, and be presided over by a Master as zealous as the present.—The SENIOR WARDEN then proposed, "The Health of the Worshipful Master."—The W. MASTER, in responding, said that he deeply and gratefully felt the compliment just paid him. All he could say was that this evening was one that would never pass from his memory, as he progressed through the wilderness of the world; and even when he reached that boundary, the Canaan which separated him from the next world, he would look back upon this evening as an oasis which it had pleased Divine Providence to allow to spring up along his desert path. He sincerely thanked them all. He then gave, "Our Visitors," coupling therewith the names of Bros. McIntyre, G. Reg., and Dr. Nolan.—Bro. McINTYRE said he felt it a very great privilege, but at the same time he knew it to be a very considerable task, to return thanks for the very kind manner in which the health of the visitors had been proposed, and for the very kind way in which it had been received. He said that the Caledonian Lodge had completed one cycle of its existence, and he hoped it would continue, cycle after cycle, to run its eminent career. The Caledonian was a worthy example, and he felt confident that every member of the Craft would do well to emulate the efforts of its members. From his heart he felt grateful that he had been invited upon this auspicious occasion, and he felt sure that every visitor rejoiced in the strength of this lodge, and in the excellency of its Master. And when they got to their smaller spheres, in which they might shine with greater brilliancy among the smaller lights, they would doubtless impress upon their brethren to emulate the members of the Caledonian Lodge, and strive to make their lodge like it when a hundred years have passed away.—Bro. NOLAN said it was a very great pleasure that devolved upon him to express to the Worshipful Master and the brethren of the Caledonian Lodge the intense satisfaction he and his brother visitors had felt that evening. It had been said that amid the changes that had taken place during the last 100 years Masonry had remained unchanged. But how was it, while science had made rapid strides, and, as Bro. Amos had remarked, thought could be transmitted faster than conceived; while war, making its red hand still more dreadful, and throwing its bolts of vengeance over the convulsive world; how was it that, amid all this change, Masonry remained the same? It was the ethical character of their system, and its adaptation to every age. As regards the Caledonian Lodge, he could only hope it would continue to prosper, and that, at the end of another hundred years, there would be a celebration equal to the present.—Bro. FOSTER, S.D., then proposed for the next toast "The Past Masters," coupling therewith the name of Bro. Nunn.—Bro. NUNN, I.P.M., said that as a Past Master he stood in this position. They had all no doubt heard of the Eastern fable of

the perfumed earth, which, on being complimented, replied, "Alas! I am but common earth, but coming in contact with a rose I have borrowed its sweetness." He felt he was but a Mason, and had borrowed of the virtues with the possession of which they had been pleased to compliment him, from his coming in contact with the Caledonian Lodge. On behalf of the other Past Masters, he regretted the absence of the father of the lodge, through illness; but he thought he might say, in speaking of them, that they had rendered, during the time they occupied the chair, most invaluable assistance. At the same time they were greatly indebted to the officers and members of the lodge generally, for the cordial support they had received when aspiring to the Chair of Worshipful Master. He thanked the brethren for the flattering way they had received the toast.—Other toasts having been drunk, the brethren separated, expressing themselves highly gratified with the able way in which the whole of the programme had been carried out. It is but justice to Bro. Nunn, I.P.M., to say that the beautiful jewel, the testimonial frame containing the warrant from the Grand Master, and the portraits of all the brethren, with the neatly designed programme, were all designed and arranged by him. The pleasure of the evening was much enhanced by the musical arrangements, under the able management of Bro. J. S. Tolley, Prov. G. Org. for Berks and Bucks, who was assisted by Bros. Marriot, Carter, and Whitehouse.

ROSE OF DENMARK LODGE (No. 975).—The installation meeting of this lodge was held at the White Hart, Barnes, on Saturday, the 12th inst., a large number of members and visitors being present. The lodge having been opened by the W.M., Bro. J. Smith, and the minutes duly confirmed, Bro. W. Little, S.W., was presented by Bro. Buss, P.M. and Sec., to receive the benefit of installation; and a board of installed Masters being formed, he was accordingly installed in the chair of K.S. for the ensuing year, the ceremony being performed by the outgoing Master, Bro. Smith, P.G. Prst. On the readmittance of the brethren, the new W.M. closed the lodge in the 3rd and 2nd degrees, after which he proceeded to invest his officers as follows:—Bros. W. H. Farnfield, S.W.; J. Cockburn, J.W.; H. Potter, Treas.; H. G. Buss, Sec.; G. H. Oliver, S.D.; C. Page J.D.; F. Newens, I.G.; and A. Samels, Dir. of Cers. One candidate being in attendance was regularly introduced and initiated into the Order, the newly appointed officers evidently appreciating the importance of their several positions by the correct manner in which the ceremony was rendered. The rest of the business being of a purely formal character, the lodge was closed, and the brethren adjourned to banquet. After the usual and Masonic toasts were given (Bro. FARNFIELD, Assist. G. Sec., responding for the Grand Officers), Bro. SMITH, I.P.M., proposed "The Health of the Worshipful Master," who, he said, although but a young Mason, was anxious to do his duty.—This toast having been heartily responded to, Bro. LITTLE thanked the brethren for the unanimity with which he had been elected to his present high office, and assured them he felt deeply interested in the prosperity of the lodge, and would always do his best to promote and sustain the good feeling and fellowship which so happily existed amongst its members.—Bro. BEAMISH returned thanks, briefly but effectively, to the toast of "The Initiate."—Bro. COOMBES, W.M., replied for the visitors, and in the course of his observations expressed the great pleasure he felt at seeing his old friend the W.M. installed that evening; and he could assure the brethren that, from all he knew of Bro. Little, their W.M. would prove himself worthy of the position.—Bro. SMITH, I.P.M., in returning thanks, said he was pleased and proud to find the lodge in such a prosperous position in so short a period from its consecration; and he had no doubt it would continue to flourish during the ensuing year.—The W. MASTER then proposed "The Health of the Officers," remarking that he considered himself fortunate indeed to be supported by such able brethren. It would be invidious to particularise where all, junior as well as senior, strove to excel.—The Officers replied *serialim*, as is usual at installation meetings, and each expressed his resolve to support the W.M. during his year of office.—The W. MASTER then said he had another toast to propose, which was "Prosperity to the Rose of Denmark," with which he would couple the name of Bro. Todd, P.M. 27, who, as the brethren might remember, was present at the consecration of the lodge, and on his return home after that event was agreeably surprised that another little "event" had transpired during his absence; the young stranger had since, he informed the lodge, been christened Rose Denmark Todd. This toast was received with the greatest enthusiasm, which was enhanced by a hu-

morous reply from Bro. TODD. The proceedings being brought to a close in the usual manner the brethren separated, after a very pleasant evening. The visitors, besides those mentioned, included Bros. J. Terry, P.M. 228; D. G. Berri, S.W. 27; J. A. Farnfield, S.W. 907; C. P. Farnfield and C. Chard, 907; Dyer, 22; Wymark, 27, &c.

## PROVINCIAL.

### DEVONSHIRE.

MORICE TOWN, DEVONPORT.—*Lodge St. Aubyn* (No. 954).—A regular meeting of this lodge was held on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at half-past five. The duties were commenced by Bro. Chapple, P.M., who proceeded, after the minutes had been confirmed, to raise to the sublime degree one brother. The labours of that degree having terminated, the W.M., Bro. Kent, passed three E.A.'s to the second degree. The ballot of the evening having been unanimous in favour of the three gentlemen named on the circular, they were introduced and initiated into the mysteries of Freemasonry. The pleasures of the evening were much enhanced by the presentation of a testimonial to Bro. Ash, late a member of this lodge. The presentation consisted of the extract from the lodge minutes, engrossed and illuminated on parchment, signed by the then W.M., S.W., and J.W. The W.M. handed the testimonial to Bro. Ash with a few complimentary words, to which Bro. Ash suitably replied. A few matters of routine business having been completed, the labours were closed with accustomed prayer. Suitable refreshment was supplied in the adjoining apartment, and the usual Masonic toasts drank, and were enthusiastically responded to by those present. The brethren departed at an early hour, after spending a truly Masonic night.

STONEHOUSE.—*Lodge Fortitude* (No. 105).—This lodge met on its regular evening, Wednesday, Nov. 9. The business of the lodge being considerable, the brethren were desired to be punctual in their attendance. The lodge was opened by the W.M., Bro. Thuell, at 6.33 p.m. After a brother had been raised, a ballot was taken for Messrs. John Woods, Davies, and Taylor, which proving unanimous in their favour, they were introduced into Masonry, the whole of the ceremonies being performed by the W.M. The attendance of the brethren and visitors was most numerous. The W.M. having informed the lodge that his year of office had nearly expired, passed a very strong encomium on the Senior Warden, eulogising him highly, and concluded a long and able speech by proposing him as the W.M. for the ensuing year. Bro. R. B. Jackman, P.M., seconded the proposition, and the brethren present, by their unanimous applause, must have shown the brother how much he is respected in the lodge. Bro. Stoneman, S.W., in a neat speech, thanked them for the kind and hearty manner with which they had received the mention of his name as the proposed W.M. for the ensuing year, and assured them that nothing on his part should be wanting to promote the best interests of Masonry in general, and the Lodge of Fortitude in particular. He concluded by thanking the W.M. for the kind manner in which he had mentioned his name. The business being ended, the brethren retired to simple refreshment.

### DURHAM.

HARTLEPOOL.—*St. Helen's Lodge* (No. 531).—On Thursday, the 3rd inst., a regular lodge was holden in the Masonic Hall, when the following brethren were present:—Bros. Dr. Kirk, W.M. Harbour of Refuge Lodge, Prov. J.G.W. of Durham; Dr. Moore, P. Prov. J.G.W.; James Groves, W.M. St. Helen's (No. 774), P. Prov. G.S.B.; S. Armstrong, P.M.; C. R. Huntly, P.M.; Emra Holmes, S.W., Prov. G.S.; Dr. Inglis, S.W.; Stonier Leigh, &c. The Rev. Anthony Gradwell Bleasdale, having been balloted for and duly accepted, was initiated into the secrets of Freemasonry. This being the annual meeting for the election of W.M., Treasurer, and Tyler, Bro. George Moore, M.D., was elected to fill the first named office. Bro. Armstrong then presented to the retiring Master, Bro. James Groves (now Mayor of Hartlepool), a costly and handsome P.M.'s jewel in the name of the brethren of the lodge, in testimony of his untiring zeal and urbanity in the discharge of his duties. The brethren afterwards adjourned to refreshment, and the evening was spent in harmony.

### LANCASHIRE (WEST).

#### CONSECRATION OF THE PRINCE OF WALES LODGE (No. 1,035), KIRKDALE.

This ceremony was performed on Thursday, the 10th inst., at St. Mary's National School-room, Kirkdale, near Liverpool, by Bro. Mawdesley, Prov. G. Sec., who had been selected by the R.W. D. Prov. G.M., Sir Thomas George Hesketh, *Bart.*, M.P., for that duty.

After the lodge had been opened in the three degrees, and a piece of solemn music performed, the Consecrating Master called upon Bro. Wylie, P. Prov. J.G.W., to state the wishes of the brethren of the new lodge. This having been done, the petition and warrant were ordered to be read, and the brethren asked if they approved of the officers nominated in the warrant to preside over them. Their assent having been signified in Masonic form, Bro. Dunkley, Prov. G. Chaplain, delivered the oration. After the oration, the 133rd Psalm was chanted by the choir, and the Chaplain offered up the following prayer, all devoutly kneeling:—Almighty Architect and Ruler of the Universe, at whose creative fiat all things first were made, deign from Thy celestial abode of light and glory to bless us in all the purposes of our present assembly. We humbly implore Thee to give us wisdom to conduct us in all our undertakings, strength to support us in all our difficulties, and beauty to adorn us in all our thoughts and communications. And grant that we may, through Thy divine Providence be enabled to erect this lodge, and solemnly consecrate it to the honour and glory of Thy holy name.

Omnes, chant—So mote it be.

Sanctus—Glory be to Thee, O Lord.

All the brethren then turned towards the east, and the Consecrating Master impressively pronounced the invocation.

Omnes, chant—So mote it be.

The lodge board was then uncovered, and Bros. Wylie, P. Prov. J.G.W.; Hamer, Prov. G. Treas.; and Youngusband, Prov. G.S.B., walked thrice round the lodge to slow and solemn music, and diffused the corn, wine, and oil.

#### ANTHEM.

Glory to God on high,  
Peace on earth,  
Good-will towards men.

The Chaplain then, to slow and solemn music, walked thrice round the lodge, waving the censer; after which he delivered the following prayer:—Grant, O Lord, that those who are now about to be invested with the government of this lodge, may be endowed with wisdom to instruct their brethren in all the duties of their respective stations. May brotherly love, relief, and truth ever prevail amongst its members; and may this bond of union increase, and strengthen the several lodges throughout the world. Bless all our brethren wherever dispersed over the face of earth and water; and grant a speedy relief to all who are in distress. We affectionately commend to Thy especial care and protection all the members of the fraternity; may they increase in knowledge of Thee, and in love of each other. And, finally, may we finish all our work here below with Thy approbation; and then leave this earthly abode for Thy heavenly temple above, there to enjoy light, bliss, and glory evermore.

Omnes, chant—So mote it be.

#### ANTHEM.

Glory to God on high!  
Let heaven and earth reply,  
Praise ye His name.

Masons His love adore,  
Tyled in their mystic lore,  
And cry out evermore,  
Glory to God.

The Consecrating Master then solemnly dedicated and constituted the lodge.

Omnes, chant—So mote it be.

The ceremony concluded with the Hallelujah Chorus.

The lodge was then resumed in the second degree, and the chair was taken by Bro. Wylie, P. Prov. J.G.W., who installed the W.M. designate and his officers, the concluding address being delivered by Bro. Youngusband, Prov. G.S.B. The manner in which the ceremonies of consecration and installation were performed left nothing to be desired. The attendance of

brethren was unusually large, there being no fewer than twenty-one Past Masters present.

The lodge was then called from labour to refreshment, and the brethren adjourned to the Derby Arms, where an excellent banquet was provided for them; after which, the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given and responded to; that of "The Grand Master," by Bro. Banister, P.G.S.B.; that of "The Provincial Grand Master," by Bro. Hamer, Prov. G. Tyler; that of "The West Lancashire Masonic Educational Institution," by Bro. Bromley, P.M. 203; that of "The Visitors," by Bro. Young, P.M. 203; and that of "The Army, Navy, and Volunteers," by Licut. Bro. Mott, *R.N.R.*, and Prov. G. Steward.

#### NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

NORTHAMPTON.—*Poufret Lodge* (No. 360).—The usual monthly meeting of this lodge was held at the George Hotel on Friday, the 4th instant. Bro. Cotton, the W.M., was unavoidably absent. Bro. Daniel Hinton, P.M., opened the lodge, when the grant of £1 ls. annually, towards apprenticing girls on leaving the Freemasons' School, was carried unanimously, as was also a like grant of £1 ls. annually, for apprenticing boys on leaving their school. Bro. Hinton then vacated the chair in favour of Bro. Motteram Wm. Flewitt, P.M., who passed Bro. Kellett from the first to the second degree with his accustomed ability. Bro. Hinton having resumed the chair, Mr. Edward Comber was proposed as a fit and proper person to be initiated into the mysteries of the Craft. Amongst the visiting brethren we noticed Bro. R. H. Fry, Lodge of Rectitude, Birmingham (No. 739), and Bro. Frederick Mason Wallis, of the Linslade Lodge (No. 948), who, having been proposed as a subscribing member to this lodge, the latter was adjourned to Thursday, the 1st December.

#### WALES, SOUTH (WESTERN DIVISION).

NEYLAND.—*Neyland Lodge* (No. 990).—On Tuesday, the 8th inst., this new lodge was officially opened at the South Wales Hotel, by warrant from the Earl of Zetland, M.W.G.M. Bro. Captain Williams, of the St. David Lodge, was delegated by Bro. J. Johns, the R.W. Prov. G.M., to install Bro. George Parry as W.M. of the lodge. At four p.m. the brethren from the neighbouring lodges assembled in the magnificent suite of rooms prepared for the purpose by Bro. Williams, when the lodge was duly opened and constituted, according to the ancient forms and ceremonies usual on such occasions. A goodly number of the Craft were present.

#### WARWICKSHIRE.

BIRMINGHAM.—*Fletcher Lodge* (No. 1,031).—On Monday, the 7th instant, a new lodge was consecrated at the Masonic Rooms, Newhall-street, named as above in compliment to Bro. Dr. Bell Fletcher, P.D. Prov. G.M., a member as high in the Craft as he stands in the medical profession. This is the third lodge that has been consecrated in Birmingham during the short space of twelve months. Amongst the brethren present were—Right Hon. Lord Leigh, Prov. G.M.; Charles William Elkington, D. Prov. G.M.; J. F. Collins, Prov. G. Treas.; W. B. Briggs, W.M. 851, Prov. G. Sec.; W. Bramwell Smith, Prov. G. Chap.; F. Stonhouse, Assist. Prov. G. Chap.; John B. Hebbert, P. Prov. G. Reg.; Lewis C. Cohen, P.M., P. Prov. S.G.W.; J. Stimpson, W.M. 983, Prov. G. Org.; J. Pursall, Prov. G. Supt. of Works, Stockley, 925; Thomas Turner, 887; H. G. Leyton, 925; C. H. Williams, 43; Henry Davis, 925; Henry Hadley, P.M. 47; E. Snape, 925; F. D. Johnson, W.M. 925; Thomas Bragg, P.M. 74; John Bedford, P.M. 925; W. Glydon, 74; Frederick Wharton, 925; H. Hutton, P.M. 473; H. Hollis, 925; W. H. Haseler, J.D. 739; Thomas Halbeard, W.M. 794, P.G. Purst.; Francis Elkington, W.M. 794; W. H. Sproston, W.M. 43; Charles Clarke, S.D. 468; Alfred Hill; W. C. Orford, 468; J. A. Beaumont, S.W. 938; Charles Lee, W.M. 74; Thomas Bartleet, 468; Alex. McCracken, W.M. 1,016; Alex. Forrest, W.M. 468; John Darwen, W.M. 567; A. S. Blankensee, J.W. 42; Henry Weiss, P.J.G.W.; W. A. Wilson, J.W. 794; Wm. Henry Fairfax, S.W. 43; Isaac A. Best, P.M. 937; W. J. Walters, S.W. 74; S. A. Parker, Sec. 473; W. Nicholas (London), &c. The presiding officer was Bro. C. W. Elkington, D. Prov. G.M., and the consecration was performed with musical service under the direction of Bro. James Stimpson, Prov. G. Org., assisted

by Bros. Pursall, Stockley, Glydon, Bragg, &c., the organ accompaniments being performed by Bro. Stimpson. The oration was delivered by Bro. William Bramwell Smith, of St. John's, Deritend, W.M. 801, and Prov. G. Chap. The orator, in the course of his address, referred to the manifold topics of congratulation to the fraternity on the consecration of a new lodge. He maintained that in Freemasonry there was a mental exercise ground for the cultivation of the principles of piety and virtue—on which the Order is founded—and that the lodge to be consecrated under the name of the Fletcher Lodge encouraged the hope (from its professional *prestige*) that it would stimulate the fraternity to a further study of the liberal arts and sciences, so as to take the place Freemasonry ought to occupy in solving the hard questions of the time present. The lodge having been duly dedicated and constituted, the ceremony of installation of the W.M. elect, Bro. Thomas Partridge, took place. This duty was performed by Bro. W. H. Sproston, W.M. of St. Paul's (No. 43), in an eloquent and impressive manner. After being saluted in due form, the W.M., Bro. Partridge, proceeded to appoint his officers as follows, to each of whom he gave some kind words of admonition and advice:—Bros. J. West, S.W.; John George Bland, J.W.; Isaac Smith, Treas.; E. J. Pittman, Chap.; S. Adams Parker, Dir. of Cers.; A. Harrison, Sec.; W. W. Rose, Assist. Sec.; Benjamin Purnell, S.D.; T. Dixon Miller, J.D.; Kaye, I.G.; J. Coates, Tyler. The whole proceedings were performed in a manner truly creditable to all concerned; the only drawback on the occasion being the absence of Dr. Bell Fletcher, who was suddenly summoned to Wolverhampton by telegram. At five o'clock the brethren assembled eat down to an excellent banquet, provided by Bro. C. Benson, of Bull-street. After the cloth was drawn the following toasts were given and received in a truly Masonic spirit:—"The Queen and the Craft," "The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia, and the rest of the Royal Family;" "The Most Worshipful the Grand Master, the Earl of Zetland; the Right Worshipful the Earl de Grey and Ripon, Deputy Grand Master, and the Grand Lodge of England;" "The Right Worshipful the Provincial Grand Master of Warwickshire, Lord Leigh;" "The Worshipful the Deputy Provincial Grand Master, Bro. C. W. Elkington, and the Provincial Grand Lodge;" "The Worshipful Master of the Fletcher Lodge, Bro. Thomas Farridge;" "The Visitors;" and the Tyler's toast.

#### YORKSHIRE (WEST).

BRADFORD.—*Pentalpha Lodge* (No. 974).—A regular meeting of this prosperous lodge was holden at the rooms of the Lodge of Hope (No. 302) on Thursday evening, November 3rd, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a Master, Treasurer, and Tyler for the ensuing year, and other business. The Worshipful Master, Bro. William Foster, took his seat precisely at the hour appointed. Bro. E. W. Shaw being absent on important business, Bro. Wm. Gath, P.M., P. Prov. G.W., acted for him; Bros. Arthur Briggs, J.W.; David Salmond, P.M., P. Prov. G.W.; David Little, Secretary; Michael Rogerson, P. Prov. G.D., Treas.; Rev. H. H. J. Burfield, *M.A.*, Chap.; France, S.D.; Goldschmidt, J.D.; Edward Carbutt, I.G.; George Beauland as O.G.; Jas. Holt Buckley, P.M., Curator; C. H. Taylor, *M.D.*, P. Prov. G.D., presided at the organ. There were also present Alexander Hunter, W.M. of the Lodge of Hope (No. 302); Henry O. Mawson, P.M.; James Lumb, P.M.; Manoah Rhodes, P.G. Steward; Henry Smith, P.M. 302, 387, P. Prov. S.G.D.; James Dodd and Dewhirst, P.M.'s of Harmony (No. 600); John Foster, jun., Richard Wrigley, &c. The lodge being opened in the first degree, and the minutes of the former lodge being read and confirmed, the names of the brethren qualified for the chair were read over, and the lodge proceeded to scroll for the W.M. for the ensuing year, when the unanimous choice fell upon Bro. A. Briggs. The W.M. then formally announced it to him, when he returned thanks for the honour, expressing his earnest wish that he might be able to fill it with the same dignity and success as his predecessor had done, feeling sure that he could rely upon the support of the Past Masters and brethren. Bro. Rogerson, P.M., having signified his desire to retire from the office of Treasurer, Bro. H. O. Mawson was appointed in his place, and Bro. Watson was again elected Tyler. The next pleasing duty was that of initiating Lieut.-Col. Hurst (3rd W. Y. V. R.) into the mysteries and privileges of Freemasonry, which ceremony was performed in a very impressive manner by the W.M., assisted

by Bros. Lumb, Rhodes, and Rogerson, the latter giving the charge. This concluded the business. The lodge was then closed with prayer, a portion of Holy Writ being read by the Chaplain. The banquet was served in the adjoining room. After the cloth was drawn, the W.M. gave the usual loyal and Masonic toasts in exceedingly eloquent and appropriate language, Bro. Lumb as Director of the Ceremonies. The health of the initiate, Bro. Hirst, was heartily responded to; his patriotic spirit causes him to be respected wherever he is known, and the brethren of the Pentalfa Lodge congratulate themselves on his accession to their ranks. An appropriate song followed this toast. Bro. Hirst expressed his thanks in brief but suitable terms. This meeting was attended with unusual interest, as it is the last upon which the W.M., Bro. Foster, will officially preside over the festive board—his conduct here and in the lodge having merited and received the approbation of everyone; and notwithstanding his numerous engagements as head of one of the largest and most flourishing firms in the county, he has always been found at his post, and ever ready with his purse to assist in overcoming any difficulty which arose whilst the lodge was being formed. The Senior Warden, Bro. E. W. Shaw, could have found few men so able and willing to assist him in the choice of every appointment of the lodge. The harmony of the evening was well supported by Bros. Salmond, Lumb, &c. This agreeable meeting was brought to a close shortly before eleven o'clock. There is evidently a bright future in store for this new and flourishing lodge.

WAKEFIELD.—*Wakefield Lodge* (No. 495).—This lodge held its annual meeting on Tuesday evening, November 8th, for the purpose of electing a Master for the ensuing year. As there were several brethren desirous of occupying this honourable position, unusual interest was excited, and a numerous assemblage of brethren took place. Bro. Captain Williams presided, and was well supported by his officers. After the usual business was disposed of, the election of Master took place, when the ballot was declared in favour of the Hon. and Rev. Philip York Saville, *M.A.* Business being ended, the lodge was closed in harmony at nine o'clock.

## KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

### YORKSHIRE (WEST).

HUDDERSFIELD.—*Conclave of Hope* (No. 16).—A meeting of this encampment took place at the rooms of the Lodge of Truth (No. 521), Freemasons' Hall, Fitzwilliam-street, on Saturday, the 12th inst., at four o'clock. There was a large gathering of Sir Knts. Amongst the visitors were—Sir Knts. R. R. Nelson, of the Fearnley Encampment, Dewsbury; Wm. Gath, Henry Smith and Horatio Butterworth, P.E.C.'s of Conclave of Faith, Bradford; and Dr. Brady. The encampment being opened in form, the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Comp. Israel was duly installed a Knight of the Order by the E.C., assisted by Sir Knt. R. R. Nelson. The ceremony being ended, the names of Sir Knts. eligible to fill the chair were read over, and the ballot was taken by scroll, when Sir Knt. Bottomley, 1st. Capt., was declared elected. Sir Knt. Robinson, Reg., read several letters of apology for non-attendance. A resolution was passed unanimously, agreeing that a petition be forwarded to Sir Knt. William Stewart, M.E. and S.G.M., recommending the appointment of Sir Knt. Joseph Senior, *LL.D.*, as Prov. G. Commander of West Yorkshire. The Almoner having performed his duty, the encampment was closed, and the Sir Knts. adjourned to dinner at six o'clock, to which ample justice was done. Many toasts followed in due course, and were duly honoured, and none more heartily than that of the Visiting Sir Knts., everyone agreeing that were they more numerous and more frequent, it would stimulate Sir Knts. to exertion, by which means this beautiful degree would be worked with greater facility, and its ranks more rapidly filled. The Sir Knts. retired at nine o'clock, much gratified at the meeting.

BRADFORD.—*Conclave of Faith* (No. 29).—An encampment was held at the Lodge of Hope (No. 302), Bradford, on Monday, October 31st, Sir Knt. John Gaunt, E.C., presiding; P.E.C.'s, Sir Knts. Taylor, 1st Capt.; H. Butterworth, 2nd Capt.; G. M. Wand, Expert; Henry Smith, Reg., as Prelate; Thos. Hill, Treas.; William Gath, Acting P.E.C.; and R. R. Nelson, Acting Deputy for the Province; and E. W. Shaw; J. H.

Buckley, and J. J. Holmes, Equeries. The muster roll having been called, and the previous minutes having been read and confirmed and signed, Comps. Alfred Marsten Matthews and W. H. France were installed as Knts. of the Order. The encampment was closed at nine o'clock, and the Sir Knts. assembled in the banquet hall, where an elegant repast had been prepared. The Sir Knts. having done full justice to it, the cloth was removed, and the routine of toasts was followed by many excellent speeches and songs, and the proceedings terminated at eleven o'clock.

## MARK MASONRY.

### YORKSHIRE (NORTH AND EAST).

HULL.—*Minerva Lodge* (No. 12).—The regular meeting of this lodge for the election of W.M., Treas., and Tyler was held on Monday, November 7th, in the hall of the Minerva Craft Lodge, Prince-street. There were present—Bros. Bethel Jacobs, G.M.O., W.M.; M. C. Pech as S.W.; Thos. A. Norman, J.W.; Walter Reynolds, Sec.; Thos. Walton as M.O.; J. G. Milner, S.O.; W. Rawson, jun., J.O.; J. N. Scherling as S.D.; J. Linwood, J.D.; Willows, Reg.; F. Jackson, I.G.; Norton and Johnson, Tylers; J. H. Peart, J. F. Holden, R. E. Harrison, B. S. Oates, J. N. Hodgkinson, &c. The lodge having been opened in due and ancient form, the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The ballot box was then prepared for Bros. Thos. Aider, Wm. Atkin, J. E. Dixon, and Wm. Wray, all of whom were unanimously accepted. Bros. J. E. Dixon and Wm. Wray were then admitted and advanced to the honourable degree of Mark Master by the W.M. in his usual impressive manner, Bro. Walter Reynolds giving the explanation of the working tools and the charge. The election of W.M., Treas., and Tylers was then proceeded with, when Bros. Thomas Walton was elected W.M.; J. F. Holden, Treas.; and Bros. J. Faulkner and W. Johnson, Tylers. Two candidates for advancement were then proposed. Hearty good wishes having been expressed, the lodge was closed in due and ancient form, and with solemn prayer. The brethren then adjourned to refreshment, and spent the evening in a most agreeable and harmonious manner.

## SCOTLAND.

### GOVAN, GLASGOW.

#### GOVANDALE LODGE (No. 437).

This lodge, since receiving its temporary warrant, has displayed a perseverance and energy worthy of its members. They acquired an excellent and comfortable lodge-room by converting a private dwelling-house into the various apartments necessary for carrying on the business of the Order, which has been appropriately and chastely filled up. The consecration was delayed till Friday, the 4th of November, in consequence of the want of accommodation requisite for the turn out of the members of the Craft in the Province of Glasgow, and the neighbouring lodges expected on the occasion. The new hall at Govan having been completed, the Provincial Grand Lodge of Glasgow were requested to perform the ceremonial of consecration, and intimated the willingness to perform the same, and on that night to make it the occasion of their annual visit. The brethren turned out in great force to give a hearty welcome to this their Benjamin Lodge, which exceeded everything of the kind that had as yet taken place in Scotland at a similar ceremonial.

There were present about 500 members of the Craft, composed of deputations from the following lodges:—The Grand Lodge of Scotland, and Bro. C. S. Law, G.D.C.

1. Provincial Grand Lodge of Glasgow, headed by Bro. Binnie, Substitute Provincial Grand Master.

2. St. John's, (No. 3 bis), and Bro. Park, R.W.M.

3. Kilwinning, No. 4, and Bro. Skinner.

Thistle and Rose, No. 73.....	Bro. Jordan, R.W.M.
Thistle, 87 .....	„ Paton, R.W.M.
St. Mark, 102 .....	„ Miller, R.W.M.
Union and Crown, 103 .....	„ Gilliey, R.W.M.
St. Mary, 117 .....	„ Spiery, R.W.M.
Star, 219 .....	„ Aitken, R.W.M.
Union, 232 .....	„ Stirrat, Sec.



St. George, 333 .....	„ Allan, R.W.M.
Caledonian Railway, 354 ...	„ Easton, S.D.
Commercial, 350.....	„ Wallace, D.M.
St. Clair, 362 .....	„ Dobbie, R.W.M.
Clyde, 408 .....	„ M'Kindric, R.W.M.
Athole, 413 .....	„ Agnew, Treas.
Neptune, 419 .....	„ Baxter, R.W.M.
All of the province of Glasgow; also	
Doric Kilwinning, 68.....	„ Paterson.
Pollockshaos, 153 .....	„ G. M'Kay.
St. Mirrins, 129 .....	„ Fairley, R.W.M.
St. James, 177.....	„ M'Kinnon, R.W.M.
St. Johnstone, 242 .....	„ James Donald.
R. C. Kilwinning, 370 .....	„ George Peacock.
Prince of Wales, 426 .....	„ Syme, Depute M.

The brethren having been all assembled, and the lodge opened, Bro. Binnie called on Bro. D. Campbell, late Depute Prov. G.M., to perform the ceremony of consecration, which was done amidst the greatest silence, evincing the heartfelt delight enjoyed by all, with the solemnity of the occasion. Bro. the Rev. G. K. Flendt, Prov. G. Chap., officiating. The whole ceremonial was conducted with great ability, the ceremony being of a most imposing description. The office bearers were thereafter installed into office by Bro. Campbell, as follows:—

Bro. James Craig.....	R.W.M.
„ James Merry .....	Deputy Master.
„ Wm. Cruikshanks .....	Substitute Master.
„ Wm. Ratston .....	S.W.
„ John Miller.....	J.W.
„ Thos. Laidlaw .....	Treas.
„ Alex. Thomson.....	Sec.
„ John Gilchrist.....	Architect.
„ Thos. Williamson .....	S.D.
„ Dugald Brown.....	J.D.
„ Gilbert Logan.....	I.G.
„ Thos. Bayne.....	} Stewards.
„ Cole M'Phial .....	
„ Alex. Wishart.....	
„ John M'Intyre .....	Tyler.

The lodge was thereafter called to refreshment, and amid toasts, songs, and sentiments prolonged the meeting for several hours, to the utmost satisfaction of all present, when the lodge was closed at high twelve, with a strong desire that a like reunion might soon take place. The musical department was conducted by Bros. Finlayson, Draper, and Service.

The Grand Lodge, at their meeting on the 7th, granted another temporary warrant for a new lodge to be held at Baillieston, in the province of Glasgow, which will, no doubt, keep the members of the Craft active and perserving in their work.

INDIA.

(From the Indian Freemasons' Friend.)

CALCUTTA.

LODGE INDUSTRY AND PERSEVERANCE (No. 109, E.C.)—A regular meeting was held on Friday, the 2nd day of September, at Freemasons' Hall, No. 48, Cossitollah. Present: Bros. John William Brown, D. Prov. G.M. of Bengal, and P.M. of the lodge, presiding at the request of the absent W.M. of the lodge; C. T. Davis, P.M. of the lodge; W. G. Baxter, P.M., as S.W.; Frank Powell, P.M.; L. C. Tissendie, as J.W.; Merriot, as S.D.; —, as J.D.; Boulton, Sec. and Treas.; Ritchie, I.G.; Daniel, Tyler; members and visitors to the lodge. Bro. T. W. Griffiths was elected a joining member. Mr. O'Donoghue was elected a candidate for initiation into Freemasonry. There was an initiation and a raising on the paper which, owing to the parties not being present, stand over. On the motion of Bro. C. T. Davis, seconded by Bro. John William Brown, the brethren were pleased to elect Bros. Fenn and H. L. Chandler to be honorary members of the lodge. Bro. Fenn was S.W. of the lodge, and Bro. Chandler has been Treasurer of the lodge for several years. Ill health has compelled Bro. Chandler to return to his native home in the U.S. of America. May the change benefit him is the sincere wish of all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

LODGE ST. JOHN (No. 486 E.C.)—A regular meeting was holden on Friday, the 19th day of August. Present: Bros. E. W. Pittar, W.M. of the Lodge; Hugh D. Sandeman, Prov

G.M. of Bengal, honorary P.M. of the lodge; Dr. Frank Powell, P.M.; John William Brown, D. Prov. G.M. of Bengal, P.M. of the lodge; Fenn, S.W.; Rosamond, J.W.; W. G. Baxter, Sec. and Treas.; Erskine, as S.D.; George Chisholm, J.D.; Merriot, J.G.; Daniel, Tyler; members and visitors to the lodge. An application for relief from the wife of a M.M. was read and accepted. Bro. Baxter, Treasurer of the lodge, was directed to permit the aid to the applicant.

ROYAL ARCH.

CHAPTER HOPE, ATTACHED TO LODGE INDUSTRY AND PERSEVERANCE (No. 109, E.C.)—A convocation was holden on Saturday, Aug. 27th, at Freemasons' Hall, No. 48, Cossitollah. Present—Hugh D. Sandeman, M.E.C. Prov. G. Superintendent of Royal Arch Masonry in Bengal; M.E.C. John William Brown, First Principal of the Chapter; M.E.C. Thomas Jones, Past First Principal of Holy Zion; V.E.C. Bowerman, Third Principal; E.C. George Chisholm, Scribe E. and Treas.; E. C. Baxter, Scribe N.; E. C. Powell, Prin. Soj.; E.C. Shircore and A. Merriot as Assist. Sojs.; E.C. Daniel, Jan.; E.C. members and visitors: Bros. T. Riseley and G. M. Ogilvie, of the Bengal Civil Service, members of the Lodge Star in the East (No. 67), were exalted to the sublime degree of the Royal Arch. The M.E.C. First Principal appointed E.C. Kelvey Organist of the chapter

SIMLA.—Chapter Dalhousie.—A convocation of this chapter was held on Wednesday, the 24th August. Only three of the companions present were members of the chapter, viz., M.E. Comps. Thomas Wood, P.Z.; D. S. Henry, P.H.; and Timothy Graham, P.J. Comps. W. H. Wilson acted as Scribe E., and E. K. O. Gilbert as Janitor. The other companions present were Comps. W. H. Hoff, and Colonel Harris, J. W. Ramsay, W. W. Boddam, H. Wood, and C. W. R. Mylne. The following companions were elected members of the chapter:—Comps. Colonel Harris, W. H. Wilson, W. H. Hoff, Captain W. W. Boddam (late Master of the Lahore Lodge), and Captain H. Wood. With reference to the next resolution, Capt. C. W. R. Mylne, member of Chapter Charity at Umballa, was declared an honorary member of Lodge Dalhousie. The resolution referred to was that members of Chapter Charity should be considered honorary members of Chapter Dalhousie, and vice versa. This will enable the Simla companions, in the winter, to sit in Chapter Charity, and the Umballa companions, in summer, to sit in Chapter Dalhousie. The following companions were elected Principals:—Comps. Colonel Sare, P.Z.; D. S. Henry, P.H.; Colonel Harris, P.J. The following provisional appointments were made, subject to confirmation by the P.Z.:—W. H. Hoff, Scribe E.; W. H. Wilson, P. Soj.; C. W. R. Mylne, Scribe N. M.E. Companion T. Graham was elected Treasurer. The rest of the appointments, it was stated, would be filled up at the next meeting. After the meeting, the companions passed an agreeable evening at the banquet table.

(From the Masonic Record of Western India.)

OFFICIAL VISIT.

The R.W. Bro. R. B. Barton, accompanied by the principal officers of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Western India, paid an official visit to Lodge St. Andrew's in the East, Poona, on Wednesday, the 14th September, where they were received by a large number of the members and several visitors with the greatest enthusiasm. Several brethren from Bombay were prevented being present at the opening and closing of the lodge, as the accident to the railway train happened that morning, which detained them some hours on the road. The only business of importance that took place was the initiation of a Lewis, the son of our worthy senior magistrate, Bro. N. W. Oliver, D. Prov. G.M., for which the Prov. G.M. granted a dispensation, as the young man, who is only eighteen, was about to leave to take up an important situation in the branch Bank of Bombay at Ahmednuggur. We regret we are unable to report the very excellent speeches delivered on this occasion. Bro. Barton, in the course of a very animated speech, alluded in most feeling terms to the pleasure he derived in witnessing the interesting spectacle of father and son in the folds of Masonry, and expressed a fervent hope that the young man would tread in the footsteps of his respected father, and he had no doubt of it; he has already commenced a career which would lead him to aspire to an honourable position in the world. That this visit to the Deccan Lodge is likely to effect a considerable amount of good



we are quite sure, and it also evinces a proof of the desire on the part of the Prov. G.M. to judge for himself of the satisfactory working of the lodges under his rule. All we wish is that these visits will be made more frequent than hitherto, and that the same good feeling will continue to exist. We are assured that the Prov. G.M. was well pleased with all he saw, and the manner in which he and his officers were received. The arrangement of the stewards at the banquet was complete in every respect; the genius of harmony presided in every bosom, happiness was depicted in every face, and but one feeling seemed to pervade the whole—viz., the determination to please and be pleased. At a late hour, or rather we should say at an early hour, for it was near to that in which

“The lark from his light wing the bright dew disperses,”

the party broke up, and the brethren retired to their respective homes, well pleased with themselves and with each other.

#### BOMBAY.

**LODGE CONCORD (No. 757, E.C.)**—The regular monthly meeting of the above lodge took place on the evening of the 17th September, with a most auspicious gathering. Present: Bros. T. Diver, W.M.; A. King, J. J. Farnham, and H. Wickham, P.M.'s; E. Leckey, S. W.; R. Donaldson, J.W.; H. Avron, officiating S.D.; G. Judd, J.D.; J. Lockley, officiating I.G.; Seager, Tyler; and numerous members and visitors. The lodge having been duly opened, and the minutes of the last regular meeting read and confirmed, the ballot was proceeded with for Bro. J. P. Meadows as a joining member, and Messrs. D. Johnson, A. C. Constantine, P. T. Harris, W. Whittaker, as candidates for initiation. The ballot proving clear, the four candidates, with Mr. J. Dwyer, who had been balloted for at the last meeting, were initiated into the mysteries and privileges of Freemasonry. The lodge next opened in the second degree, and Messrs. Lamb and Devlin were introduced and passed to the second degree. Nothing further being before the lodge, it was closed in peace and harmony, the brethren adjourning to the banquet table, where some excellent toasting and speeches took place, all parting well pleased with the evening's entertainment.

**LODGE TRUTH (No. 944, E.C.)**—The quarterly meeting of this well-appointed lodge was holden at the Freemasons' Hall on Monday, the 3rd September, when there were present: Bros. G. S. Judge, W.M.; H. Wickham, P.M.; Rev. J. J. Farnham, P.M. and Sec.; J. P. Cornforth, as S.W.; W. H. S. Crawford, as J.W.; F. D. Parker, S.D.; R. Newton, J.D.; J. Key, I.G.; W. King, Tyler; and several brethren and visitors. The lodge having been opened with prayer, the minutes of the last regular meeting were read and confirmed. The following brethren were then balloted for and elected members:—Bros. W. H. S. Crawford, P.M., and W. Johnson, of Lodge Perseverance; and Hayllar. The following candidates passed the ballot, and were duly prepared and initiated into the mysteries of Freemasonry:—Messrs. E. Jones and Walter Grant. The lodge was then raised to the third degree, when Bro. Frank Ridley was examined, and afterwards prepared and raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason. There being no further business, the lodge was closed in peace and harmony, and the brethren adjourned to the banquet.

**LODGE PERSEVERANCE (No. 351, S.C.)**—The above lodge held its regular meeting on the evening of the 15th September, when the following brethren were in attendance:—Bros. J. Jameson, W.M.; E. Freeborn, S.W.; T. Wood, J.W.; C. Jones, Treas.; J. Anderson, officiating Sec.; J. B. Haines, S.D.; E. Bailey, J.D.; J. Gillon, I.G.; J. Houghland, Tyler; Bonner, Connell, Bowman, Palmer, Davis, Showell, Baird, Scott, Cowley, Angus, Patterson, Hannaford, Mackenzie, Vian, Kennedy, Maggs, Edley, Prescott, Reid, Starstedt, Schmueck, Hodgart, Gleave, Bidwell, Mathews, Perret, Glover, Norris, Lockley, Mason, Thompson, Shand, Moylan, Calloway, and several others. Visitors: Bros. Grayston, Fawikly, Macpherson, and many more. The lodge having been duly opened, the summons convening the meeting was read, as also the minutes of the last meeting, put to the lodge and confirmed. The next business was the balloting for Messrs. Joseph Riding and William Rigley, which proving clear, they, with Messrs. Tallon and Abbott, who were balloted for at the last meeting, were admitted and regularly initiated into the privileges of Freemasonry. Bros. Hannaford and Mackenzie were next examined as to their proficiency for the second degree, and duly passed

to the F.C. degree, the usual address being delivered. The W.M. intimated to the brethren that everything that was possible was being done for procuring the diplomas from the Grand Lodge, and that Bro. Hodgart had very kindly called upon the Grand Secretary, and was informed by Bro. W. Laurie that, except fresh returns were sent to him, it was impossible to furnish the certificates required, on which intimation from Bro. Hodgart, the W.M. directed other returns to be prepared and forwarded to the Grand Lodge, so that no doubt all the brethren who are as yet unprovided with their diplomas, will, in all probability, be supplied with them in the course of two or three months. Nothing further being before the lodge, it was closed in peace and harmony at 10 p.m.

#### Obituary.

#### BRO. JOHN DOWNING SWINEY.

The late lieutenant John Downing Swiney, Royal Engineers, died on the 24th September, at Nagpore, in Central India, of jungle fever. The bright hopes he had in view are thus prematurely blasted, and long will those with whom he was associated in the good work have cause to remember him. In him the Craft has lost a valuable and estimable member, and the Government whom he served a faithful and energetic officer, for there was scarcely a project he undertook to do that was not well and satisfactorily done, and to which the records of Government bear ample and abundant proof. To his care, supervision, and valuable suggestions are due a great many of the stupendous works and roads of our Indian Railways, for he was the Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government for the North-East Extension. He died as he lived; for while he lived he was careful to perform his allotted task, and continued to listen to the voice of nature, which bears witness that in this perishable frame resides a vital and immortal principle, which inspires a holy confidence that the Most High will enable us in our last hour to trample the King of Terrors, and teaches us to lift up our eyes to that bright Morning Star which brings peace and tranquillity to the faithful and obedient. Bro. J. D. Swiney was initiated into Masonry in Poona, where he received all his degrees, including that of a Knight Templar. He presided as Worshipful Master over St. Andrew's, and his services were so highly appreciated, that on the expiration of his term of office he was voted a gold Past Master's jewel. Whilst in office, as well as out, he gained the esteem of every one, for he had ever a kind word to all who met him.

#### FINE ARTS.

#### PORTRAIT OF THE QUEEN.

ENGRAVED BY W. HOLL FROM A PAINTING BY A. GRAEFFE.

Mr. Mitchell, of Old Bond-street, has just brought out a new portrait of the Queen, which, having been taken in the course of the present year, has, apart from its merit as a work of art, a freshness of interest to which no other picture of her Majesty can lay claim. Coming before the public as the most recent portrait of the Sovereign, it will be all the more acceptable to her subjects for the fact that of late they have unfortunately had so few occasions of meeting her Majesty in person, as was their custom before her sad bereavement. The Queen, who still wears the garb of widowhood, is seated in a library. Opposite to her stands upon a pedestal a bust of the lamented Prince Consort, at which she gazes with a pathetic expression of fond and tender remembrance. The attitude of the figure is graceful and impressive, and the air of pensive melancholy in the features is touching and appropriate. This portrait has been engraved by Mr. William Holl, in a style of singular softness and brilliancy, from a painting in oils by Mr. A. Graeffe.

## PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

## ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.

On Wednesday evening the performances at the above theatre were agreeably varied by a revival of the ever popular "Sonnambula," which, with the addition of the first and second acts of "Masaniello," formed an unusually attractive programme. The "Sonnambula" served to introduce to the London public a new candidate for operatic fame in the person of Mdlle. Linas Martorelle, a young lady already favourably known in the metropolitan concert-room. Mdlle. Martorelle's success, judged by the immense applause bestowed upon all her efforts, may be set down as something quite extraordinary. The applause that greeted her first appearance upon the stage could scarcely have been exceeded by the warmest welcome due to the longest established favourites, and this exceptionally enthusiastic kind of encouragement, whether expressed by manual, vocal, or floral demonstrations, was continued throughout the evening without intermission. We have given perhaps some idea of the *débutante's* reception last evening by a house crowded to the ceiling. This is a mere matter of history. More gratifying is it to be enabled to state that much of the applause so lavishly given was merited, and that Mdlle. Linas Martorelle's *Amina* was on the whole a remarkably pleasant and highly satisfactory impersonation. Her acting might certainly be reproached with coldness, in the great bed-room scene more especially; but it was everywhere intelligent and graceful, while her singing was generally characterised by good taste and mechanical skill. Mdlle. Martorelle's voice, though apparently limited in compass, is mellow, flexible, and sympathetic in quality, and her personal appearance is admirably suited to the representation of such characters as she is most likely to be called upon to perform. With such good qualities, then, the *débutante* may reasonably count upon permanent success, if the legitimate progress she has every chance of making be not impeded by the overzealous support of injudicious friends.

"Elvino" was performed for the first time on the London stage by Mr. Charles Adams, who was also the victim of endless ovations. Nevertheless, the new tenor displayed a great deal of ability, both histrionic and musical. Many portions of the famous "All is lost now" were exceedingly well rendered; but in some places the singer rose above the pitch, or, in other words, sang "sharp" to a painful degree. Mr. Adams should look to this dangerous imperfection, which occasionally interferes with his best efforts, lest it presently become habitual.

The other noticeable feature in the representation of "La Sonnambula" was the *Count Rodolpho* of Mr. Weiss, an admirable performance in every respect.

The selection from "Masaniello" showed us another new candidate for lyric honours—Mr. Coates, who essayed the part of the Neapolitan fisherman. This *débutant* was likewise received with acclamation; but although, with a small voice, he sang some of the music tolerably, Mr. Coates did not certainly succeed in making any very deep impression.

## STRAND THEATRE.

A comediotta by Mr. Woolner, entitled "The Wilful Ward," was produced for the first time at this theatre on Monday evening, and claims notice less on its own account than as affording the new actress, Miss Milly Palmer, an opportunity for the display of her pleasant talents in the character of a wild, wayward girl, who has a will of her own, and is resolved to gratify it come what may. She turns the house out of windows on the smallest provocation; lords it over the servants; bamboozles an irascible old guardian; and finally gets rid of a languid, foppish lover, whom she despises, by making her acceptance of his suit contingent upon the impossible condition of his consenting to shave off his moustache, the twirling and twisting whereof are his chief business in life. The sacrifice proving too great for him, he retires from the unequal contest, and so leaves a clear field for his more favoured rival, a small secretary, of singularly unprepossessing appearance, who carries off the lady, temper, fortune, and all. There is not much to commend in this piece, which is not only of the frailest possible structure, but tame in dialogue and sadly deficient in character and incident. It reminds one of the favourite comediottas of "The Little Treasure" and "The Little Savage," only to demonstrate how inferior it is to each of them. Whatever interest it excites in the representation is due to the clever acting of Miss Palmer, who plays the principal part with much piquancy of expression and a certain gaiety of manner which has an exhilarating effect upon the audience.

## THE WEEK.

THE COURT.—Her Majesty and family continue at Windsor. On Monday the Queen, attended by the Prince and Princess of Wales and other members of the Royal family, proceeded by special train from Windsor Castle to Teddington, and thence by road to Claremont, on a visit to the venerable Amelie, ex-Queen of France. They afterwards drove back to Windsor by the road. We regret to learn that in consequence of the attack of gout which has for the time disabled the Earl of Derby, the Prince of Wales has postponed his visit to Liverpool. The preparations made to receive the Prince and Princess were on a magnificent scale. The Prince and Princess will shortly proceed to their seat in Abergeldie.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.—The mortality of the metropolis is rapidly on the increase. In the previous week it had reached the high rate of 1,454; last week it rose farther to 1,586, or an increase in seven days of 132. The excess over the estimated average is 307. The most fatal diseases are bronchitis or pneumonia, and the very young and the very old are the principal sufferers. The births for the week amounted to 1,994, or 77 above the average.—It appears, from Mr. Purdy's return of the pauperism in the cotton unions during the first week of the present month, that the number of adult able-bodied poor now on the Guardians' relief lists is 30,418,—nearly 2,000 were added to the previous amount since the close of October. The total number of all classes on the poor rates has risen to 110,520. The heaviest increase is ascribed to the following unions viz.:—Burnley, 570; Bury, 560; Haslingden, 710; Manchester, 580; Rochdale, 280; and Todmorden, 320. Ashton-under-Lyne decreased by 140. The net increase of the week was 3,630. The disbursements for outdoor relief were increased by £340,

thus bringing the total of the week's outlay to £6,815, irrespective of any assistance in money or in goods that may have been administered by the local relief committees. At the weekly meeting of the Central Executive Relief Committee, Mr. Farnall reported that in the week ending on the 5th inst. the number of persons receiving parochial relief in the 27 unions included in his return had increased by 3,348. At the date mentioned, the average per-centage of pauperism on population was 5.5; in the corresponding week in 1861 it was 2.5; and in the corresponding week of 1863 it was 6.1. The amount of money at the disposal of the Central Committee has sunk to about £90,000. Mr. Rawlinson's report gives most interesting information with reference to the public works which are in course of execution in the suffering districts.—Parliament has been further prorogued till the 13th of January next. The Lord Chancellor and other Commissioners represented the House of Lords. Mr. Ley, one of the chief clerks, did duty for the Commons. The full ceremonial of prorogation was nevertheless observed; but there were no members and few spectators to witness them.—A meeting of the Cabinet on Monday marks the close of the ministerial holiday.—Sir Henry Storks, the last of the Lords High Commissioners of the Ionian Islands, has been recently gazetted Governor of Malta.—Colonel Erskine, deputy inspector, will succeed Colonel M'Murdo as Inspector General of Volunteers.—Lord Russell was on Monday installed as Lord Rector of the University of Aberdeen. His inaugural address was an elaborate attempt to answer the two questions—first, is there any law or general rule by which the decline of states is governed? and secondly, what is the general aspect of the world at present, and does it teach us to hope or to despond.—Earl Spencer has with great liberality proposed a plan for the conversion of Wimbledon-common, or at least about 700 acres of it, into an ornamental park. The cost of keeping it in order he would take upon himself and his successors, on condition that the right of pasturage was secured to them. He would, in virtue of his present position as lord of the manor, assume the name and functions of protector of the park, with an officer of Government associated with him, in order that the public may not suffer from any caprice of himself or his successors. The plan, which was submitted to the residents in the neighbourhood, appeared to be generally approved of; but a committee was appointed to examine it, and an Act of Parliament will be required for its realisation.—On Wednesday evening the session of the Society of Arts commenced. Mr. Wm. Hawes, the president of the council, delivered an inaugural address, in which he reviewed generally the field of the society's operations. At the close of his address a brief discussion ensued.—Earl Granville presided the other day at the distribution of prizes to the fortunate competitors in London in the Oxford Middle-class Examinations. In a brief address the noble earl pointed out the advantages of these examinations and their progress in public favour as shown in the number of candidates. The proceedings were of an interesting character.—Mr. Gladstone presided last week at the annual dinner of one of the divisions of the Queen's (Westminster) Volunteers, and made a speech on the volunteer movement, which he highly eulogised.—The first British Minister to the Empire of Mexico has been appointed. The honour of representing her Majesty at the Court of the new Emperor has been conferred on the Honourable Mr. Scarlett, lately Minister at the Court of Athens.—A curious custom prevails at Bristol. The 13th of November (or, when, as on this year, that day falls on a Sunday, then the following day) is devoted to the commemoration of a local worthy named Colston. But instead of its being the occasion for all

parties to meet together on common ground, Whigs and Tories make it a day for mustering their respective forces, while a third party adopt neutral colours. The struggle assumes the laudable shape of vying with each other who shall raise most for their party. Monday was rather a more than usually animated anniversary, for Sir Morton Peto, the new Whig candidate, made his first appearance at the one gathering, and Mr. Fremantle, the Conservative, was present at the other. The consequence was that more money was raised on this occasion than on the former year.—The Metropolitan Board of Works held a special meeting on Tuesday to consider the report of the Main Drainage Committee in reference to the utilisation of the sewage. That report recommended that a concession of the sewage should be made to Messrs. Napier and Hope, whose plan for its utilisation has been fully described. Several amendments were moved, with a view of obtaining further delay before a decision was come to, but they were all voted down. Eventually the report was adopted by a majority of 26 votes to 9. Messrs. Napier and Hope will now doubtless make application to Parliament for the necessary powers to carry their plans into execution.—At a meeting of the Court of Alderman on Tuesday, the Sheriffs brought before the Court the paper which Muller had left behind him, which they said, far from being a confession, was but a repetition in the main of what has already been put forward by the German Protection Society. The Rev. Dr. Cappel has applied for this document, but the Sheriffs declined to part with it. Some discussion took place on a letter which a clergyman who was admitted to see Muller had published in the columns of a contemporary. The letter was unanimously condemned, and the matter was referred to the gaol committee. The case of this wretched murderer seems to have caused no little interest in Germany. A petition in Muller's favour was got up at Frankfort, and the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar directed his representative in London to support the efforts of the German Society. It is also asserted that the King of Prussia and the Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha telegraphed to the Queen in support of the memorial for a respite. Muller was, on Monday, executed at Newgate, in the presence of an immense mob. While on the scaffold the convict repeated the declaration that he was innocent of the crime for which he was about to suffer; but being further pressed by a German clergyman who attended him, he confessed what the evidence adduced at the trial had already placed beyond doubt—that he was the murderer of Mr. Briggs.—Lord Albert Pelham Clinton—a midshipman on board Admiral Dares' flagship—has been dismissed the service for desertion. This scapegrace, who is nineteen years of age, had been placed under arrest for desertion, but meanwhile his father—the late Duke of Newcastle—died, and he was liberated, on parole, in order that he might attend the funeral. He neglected, however, to return at the proper time, so that two charges were preferred against him at the trial. To the first he pleaded guilty—the second the court-martial held to be proved.—There seems to be good ground for believing that the Federal crimp has been again at work in the cotton districts and other parts of England. Eighty men, who had been engaged by an American agent to proceed to New York to work in a glass manufactory, left Ashton-under-Lyne for Liverpool on their way to the United States. On arriving at Liverpool their case became known to a gentleman who seems to have been well aware of the sort of work to which men of this class, and sent out as they were being sent out, were put to on their arrival at New York. He disclosed his suspicions that they were unconsciously selling themselves into the service of President Lincoln, and the majority of them, seeing the force of what

he told them, declined to go on board the ship which was waiting to convey them across the Atlantic. A number of them, however, made up their minds to go out; but their voyage has for the present been stopped—the *Great Western*, in which passages had been secured for them, being detained by the authorities at Liverpool. The batch of supposed recruits from Ashton-under-Lyne was joined by contingents from London and other places, and on Wednesday the *Great Western* had from 400 to 500 men on board, some of whom, however, managed to escape before the authorities had taken any steps for the detention of the vessel. It deserves to be mentioned that of all these men, engaged ostensibly for glassmaking, not one has been hitherto employed in that manufacture.—A remarkable case—heard before a jury—has occupied the Rolls Court for three days. Stripped of technicalities, the question was whether a young lady was or was not the child of a Mr. and Mrs. Gedney. If she was, then she became entitled to a sum of £2,000 on coming of age. Mrs. Gedney is dead, and some of her relations put in a plea, which, if sustained, would disinherit the young lady, who was plaintiff in the suit. It was urged, on their part, that the plaintiff was not a Gedney at all, but a supposititious child who, when a day or two old, had been obtained for Mrs. Gedney from a lying-in hospital in London. The jury found that she was not the child of Mr. and Mrs. Gedney, but recommended her to the sympathy of the family.—In the Court of Common Pleas on Wednesday an important case, involving the question of the liability of the underwriters for the value of goods seized on board the *Peterhoff*, was submitted to the judges. The *Peterhoff*, it will be remembered, was captured by Federal cruisers and confiscated by the American authorities. After hearing all the arguments, the judges reserved their decision.—The chief clerk of Vice-Chancellor Kindersley sat on Tuesday last to settle the list of contributories in the winding up of the Leeds Bank. The proceedings had a good deal of interest for those concerned. It was stated that the call upon those who were placed on the list would be at least £50 per share. The Chief Clerk said that he should propose to fix the 1st of December as the day on which the amount of the call should be determined.—An important decision in respect to church-rates has been given in the Court of Queen's Bench. A Mr. Pedlar and others were summoned before the justices at Wellington, Somersetshire, for non-payment of church-rates. Mr. Bennett, of Serjeant's-inn, appeared for them, and took objections to the validity of the rate. The justices, after consulting with their clerk, decided that the objections were *bona fide*, and dismissed the summons, thus leaving the churchwardens to look to the Ecclesiastical Courts for a remedy. Later another summons was issued, and again the same objections were raised. The justices this time carried matters with a high hand. Declining to consult with their clerk, they overruled the objections, and made an order for the payment of the rate. Application was then made to the Court of Queen's Bench for a rule to quash the order, and this came on for argument. Without calling upon the opponents of the rate to reply to the arguments which had been raised in its support, the Court held that the magistrates' order must be quashed.—The affairs of the London and Northern Bank were under discussion in an unusual manner at the Mansion House on Wednesday. The directors of the bank had obtained a summons against Mr. Frederick Symons for having endeavoured to extort money from them by threatening them with the publication of certain statements. The bank had recently made considerable losses, and its shares have fallen to a discount in the market. It is alleged that the defendant, who is a shareholder in the bank,

went to the directors and told them that if they did not take his shares from him at par he would publish statements which would be unpleasant to them. They refused, and he had since taken proceedings in Chancery against them. The threat was the offence now charged. After a good deal of evidence had been taken, and the affairs of the bank looked into pretty closely, the summons was dismissed.—A sad story reaches us from Greenock. The brig *Ayrshire Lass*, while on her voyage from Miramichi to Ardrossan with a cargo of wood, was caught in a storm, and was thrown on her beam-ends. The captain and two of the crew were asleep at the time, and were drowned. Some time afterwards the vessel righted, but the survivors, three in number, found that the beef and water had been washed away, and their sole means of subsistence consisted of a small bag of thoroughly soaked biscuits. For about a week they lived upon this slender store, and then, finding that it was nearly exhausted, they killed the dog, which, with a very small allowance of biscuit, formed their only food for the next ten days. The dog was "finished" on the 9th inst., but relief then came; they were picked up by the *Caledonia* steamer, and conveyed to the *Clyde*.—The carriage-shed connected with the Great Western Railway Company's works at Worcester, was destroyed by fire on Friday night. The shed contained a great deal of valuable property, including eighteen new carriages, which were entirely consumed. The total loss is estimated at from 25,000*l.* to 30,000*l.* On the same night, a similar disaster befel a large block of buildings in Benn's Gardens, Liverpool, occupied by Messrs. Flett, preserve manufacturers, and Messrs. McCorquodale and Co., printers.—A fire broke out on Friday morning on board the steam vessel *Perth*, which was moored at the time in the Royal Dockyard at Deptford. Among the improvements in the yard, that of a steam fire-engine is not included; and from the scarcity of hands, only one of the engines connected with the floating engine could play. A steam fire float arrived from London more than an hour after the fire was discovered, but after it got into play it did efficient service. The injury sustained by the steamer was so great that it has been condemned to be broken up.—Kohl, the Dutchman, who is accused of the murder in the Plaistow Marshes, underwent another examination before the magistrates at Stratford on Saturday. The evidence adduced on that occasion tended to draw the suspicion against him closer than it was before. Some lodgers in Kohl's house state that they saw him come home about half-past one o'clock—about the hour Kohl says he was with the deceased in the neighbourhood of the docks—that his clothes were then covered with mud, and that in the course of the evening he broke open the boxes of the missing man, and said they were empty. The prisoner was remanded. The inquest on the body of the murdered man was commenced on Monday. The only new point was the surgical examination of the head, which was stated to bear marks of great violence inflicted before death took place, or more than sufficient to have caused death. It appears that the handle of a hatchet and a spade have also been found near the spot. The police are still diligently employed in the endeavour to discover the missing clothes of the murdered German. Hitherto, we believe, their efforts have failed of success.—The inquest on the Erith explosion has come to an end at last. The jury returned a verdict that they had no evidence to show how the explosion occurred on board the barges, but they call the attention of the Government to the defects of the law relating to the storing of gunpowder on various points which they proceed to point out.—An inquest was held at Guy's Hospital on Saturday last on the body of a man who was felled with a blow from a poker by a man

named Havelan, in what appears to have been a drunken quarrel, in which the unfortunate deceased had no share. He lingered for a few days, and in the meantime Havelan and his wife have made off. The coroner's jury, having heard the evidence, returned a verdict of wilful murder, and a warrant was at once issued for Havelan's apprehension.—A coroner's inquest, held on the body of a little girl who had died of typhoid fever, revealed a very painful degree of destitution. The deceased was one of five children, the father of whom was a watchmaker, who was himself laid up with fever. There was no furniture in the house, and the body of the poor little girl was without any clothing whatever. Her death was clearly occasioned by want of the common necessaries of life, and the jury returned a verdict accordingly.—Dr. Lankester held three inquests on Wednesday. In one case a little boy was alleged to have been injured with a hammer; and as in the absence of the physician who attended on him the precise cause of death could not be determined, the inquiry was adjourned. The two other inquests were on bodies of persons who had died suddenly.—At the Marlborough-street Police-court on Wednesday, William Jessamer was charged with having attempted to murder a blacksmith named Blackburn. While conversing with the unfortunate man the prisoner stabbed him, apparently without provocation. The inculpated person was remanded.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—The *Patrie* says that Earl Russell intends to invite the European Powers to join in a protest against the illegal capture of the *Florida* at Bahia. The Emperor Napoleon, however, it is said, has not waited to consult any other Power, but has already sent out despatches to the French representative at Washington, protesting in strong terms against the outrageous act of the commander of the *Wachusett*, and calling on the Federal Government to release the *Florida* and those captured on board her, and to give the Brazilian Government full satisfaction. Should the Washington Government decline to make this reparation, Federal men-of-war will be debarred putting into French ports.—It continues to be confidently affirmed in Paris, notwithstanding a denial published in the *Moniteur*, that a sum of at least £20,000,000 will be borrowed by the Government, for the purpose of executing public works of various kinds throughout France.—At the sitting of the Turin Chamber of Deputies on Saturday last, General La Marmora delivered a speech in which he counselled the Parliament and the country to accept the Franco-Italian Convention. He stated that at first he was himself opposed to it, but he had since had his early apprehensions removed, and he was now prepared to act with his colleagues in supporting the treaty. The Roman question still remained "clear in all men's minds," but as regards the mode of solving that problem, "it was not undesirable to have time before them." He had great confidence in the Emperor of the French, who he believed—"speaking as a private individual"—would also assist the Italians in solving the question of Venice. Some arrangement with regard to Venice "might become possible," and he even believed that the mind of the Emperor of Austria "might be brought to fresh resolutions with this object. But while the minister of King Victor Emmanuel is thus hoping for an arrangement which may secure the emancipation of Venice, the "party of action" is at work there,—fighting or marauding on a small scale.—Martial law has been proclaimed in eighteen districts of the provinces of Friuli and Treviso. Sentinels and patrols have received orders to fire upon all assemblages which, once summoned to disperse, fail to give an instant obedience. The penalty of death is to be remitted (magnanimous concession!) to all insurgents who voluntarily surrender themselves, or who are given

up by the population. It is officially announced in Venice that a band of insurgents is proceeding towards the mountains of the Tyrol, and that troops have been sent to guard the mountain passes. General Della Marmora, in his second speech to the Turin Representative Chamber, deplored this insurrectionary movement, and severely blamed the authors of it. So far, certainly, there appears no rational hope which could encourage, or even excuse, such an attempt. It will probably be a waste of generous life and nothing more.—An arrangement is understood to have been made between the Government at Turin and the house of Rothschild by which the financial difficulty will be made more easy for the country. The damage caused by the floods in Florence has been much greater than was at first anticipated. Many houses in the city have been all but submerged, and in the country districts the fields have been laid waste for miles, the roads destroyed, and the railway damaged. Fortunately there has been little loss of life.

AUSTRALIA.—When the Australian mail left Melbourne, the colony of Victoria was again in the throes of an election contest. The gold fields were producing some rich yields of the precious metal. The anti-transportation agitation was still in progress. From New Zealand the intelligence is very encouraging, so far as the Waikato country was concerned, but there was unfortunately every prospect of a continuance of hostilities in the province of Taranaki.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The Calcutta and China mail has arrived. The war in New Zealand had not yet terminated, though there had not been any fresh encounters with the Maoris; but it was supposed that General Cameron would soon commence operations against the insurgents in the Taranaki districts. Some 200 of the Maori prisoners had contrived to escape from the island near Auckland, on which they were confined. By the present mail we have still further details of the awful destruction which has been caused by the cyclone at Calcutta. The loss of life is very great, although not yet fully ascertained; and much distress prevails amongst the native population, who have had their houses washed away, and been deprived of any little property they possessed. A subscription has been set on foot for their relief.—The Calcutta papers complain that if a little forethought had been exercised by some persons, a considerable amount of the disaster occasioned by the late storm, might possibly have been prevented. The *Englishman* says that on the previous day great variations were noted in the barometer of the Observatory, but they were not made known; further, that although the cyclone was raging at Kedgerce five hours before it reached Calcutta, the telegraph clerks did not avail themselves of the wires to communicate the fact to that city.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- ERRATUM.—In Bro. Purton Cooper's communication, vol. 10, page 21, "Pantheism and Freemasonry," for "the ideal principle of order," read the "idealised principle of order."
- J. D. P.—We are not aware of any special privilege granted to the sons of Masons beyond being entitled to be made Masons in preference to other candidates, however exalted. Occasionally, however, they are allowed to be initiated, on dispensation, under the legal age.
- J. T.—We have received your note enclosing 10s. for the United Pilgrims Lodge, which we have applied as directed.
- JUSTITIA.—The W.M. of a lodge would not be justified in ignoring the presence in the ballot box of a black ball against a proposed candidate, even though he knew that the black ball had been placed in the box by a brother who had openly stated his intention to black-ball every candidate, without reference to his character, position, or respectability.