No. XL.—OCTOBER 6, 1858.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGES.

NOTHING can be more gratifying to journalists—and at the same time more convincingly prove the usefulness of the journals to which they may devote their time—than to find their opinions upon a given subject almost universally acknowledged to be correct, and to a great extent acted upon. Such has been our good fortune with regard to the opinions which we felt it our duty to enunciate, a few months since, respecting the management of Provincial Grand Lodges—and which at the time produced some correspondence, which only tended to show the correctness of our views. The season for the Provincial Grand Lodges was then about to commence; and as it is now rapidly drawing to a close, we may be excused if we again briefly recur to the subject.

The two points upon which we most insisted at the time when our former articles were written were—that it was not only contrary to Book of Constitutions, but opposed to its own dignity, for a Provincial Grand Lodge to be opened within a private Lodge—presenting the novelty of the greater being contained within the lesser body; and the indiscriminate admission of the brethren to take part in the proceedings without regard to rank—it being clearly laid down in the Book of Constitutions, that Provincial Grand Lodges consist only of Masters, Past Masters, and Wardens; the same qualification for membership, in fact, being required in a Provincial Grand Lodge as in the supreme governing body of the Craft, the United Grand Lodge of England. As regards our first proposition, little difference of opinion arose; and notwithstanding long established custom to the contrary, it has been adopted, with two or three exceptions, at every Provincial Grand Lodge of the year; the provinces in which the erroneous system has been continued, will, we confidently believe, cease to be exceptions to the general rule next year. That the error had grown up so extensively as to be the almost universal practice, is a proof that it, like many other abuses in society, originated, not in the desire of those having authority in the matter, but from their having too closely followed the practice of those who preceded them, without inquiry into the actual laws which regulated the bodies over which they were called upon to preside. And on the first Provincial Grand Lodge, we

believe, held after the appearance of our article, that of Kent, our worthy and Right Worshipful Bro. Charles Purton Cooper, than whom there is no man more distinguished in his profession at the bar, frankly admitted it to be so, and at once proceeded to apply the constitutional remedy by following, as far as may be, the practice of the Grand Lodge of England. Bro. Fleming, in the Isle of Wight, followed in his wake; and from that day forth it became well understood and acknowledged throughout the kingdom, that every Provincial Grand Lodge was to be opened as a separate body, distinct from private Lodges, though the manner in which that has been carried out, has somewhat differed. In some cases the private Lodge has been opened, and the members of Prov. Grand Lodge received with honours, and the private Lodge being then closed, the Grand Lodge has been opened; whilst in others the, in our opinion, more strictly legal course has been adopted of opening the Prov. Grand Lodge as an entirely independent body; and this, we rejoice to know, has received the sanction by their acts, of three Grand Registrars, Bros. Dobie, Henderson, and only a week or two since, Bro. Roxburgh. The course adopted by Bro. Hall, in Cambridgeshire, we have not had the opportunity of testing. Of the three Grand Officers we have mentioned, it is but fair to say, that two, Bros. Dobie and Henderson, acted on the principle we have laid down prior to our writing our first article on the subject; and the third, Bro. Roxburgh, has only recently entered upon the duties of his office.

With regard to our second point—that of the non-admission of brethren other than those being actually members of Prov. Grand Lodge—we admit our opinions have not been so generally followed, though acknowledged to be right in the abstract, from a fear that if the brethren are not permitted to be present in Prov. Grand Lodge, it will lessen their interest in those most useful and interesting gatherings; and perhaps, from the want of more general intercourse with their brethren, than can be obtained in their private Lodges, their interest in the Craft itself. We do not deny that to some trifling—though we believe very trifling—extent it would do so; but the Prov. Grand Master has it in his power to prevent this, by the exercise of his authority to admit visitors; and it then becomes to be considered how they can best be admitted, so as to interfere as little as possible with general business. We would suggest that the Grand Lodge should be opened in the presence of the members only, and the minutes read; after which all Master Masons might be admitted to seats specially provided for them at the sides or bottom of the Lodge, to witness the bestowal of honours, and listen to the proceedings; so that instead of being intermixed with the members of Prov. Grand Lodge as heretofore, their position may be so defined and distinct, that the Prov. Grand Master, or other presiding officer, may at once be enabled to see and determine who has a right to vote, should a division of opinion arise—happily a very rare circumstance in Prov. Grand Lodge.

There was a third point to which we raised an objection, as being con-

trary to the laws which govern Prov. Grand Lodges, as laid down in the Book of Constitutions, which being more individual in its application, we notice separately—viz., a proposition brought before the Prov. Grand Lodge of West Yorkshire, for the formation of a Prov. Board of General Purposes. We objected to any such Board, as more likely to lead to the multiplication of unnecessary complaints, than to promote the general good of the order; the more especially as its decisions could not be binding on parties disposed to litigate, who would always have a right of appeal to the Prov. Grand Master, and a further right of appeal, if so disposed, to the Supreme Grand Lodge. Our observations on the subject led to our being addressed on the subject by the Right Worshipful Prov. Deputy Grand Master, Bro. Fearnley, who was favourable to the project, and by other Brethren—the correspodence proving that many of the Brethren of the province agreed with us as to the construction of the law, and were opposed to the establishment of any such *imperium in imperio* as that proposed. The result of the ventilation of the subject—to use a popular term of the day—was, that at the last Prov. Grand Lodge of West Yorkshire, the Right Worshipful Prov. Grand Master, the Right Honourable the Earl of Mexborough suggested that, as there was a difference of opinion on the subject in the province, it would be better that the minutes constituting the Board should not be confirmed—a suggestion that was at once adopted, Bro. Fearnley, the Deputy Prov. Grand Master concurring in the suggestion of the Right Worshipful Prov. Grand Master, and stating that his only object in making the proposition was to meet what he believed to be the general wishes of the Brethren, and promote the interests of the Craft. For ourselves, though differing in opinion with Bro. Fearnley, we never for one moment believed him to be actuated by any other than the very best of motives, knowing, as we do, how well that Right Worshipful Brother discharges the duties entrusted to him, and how ready he is at all times to afford advice and assistance to the Brethren. We have the greater pleasure in recurring to this subject, as it affords us an opportunity of calling attention to the good which may be done by an independent and honestly conducted organ of the Craft (which we are egotistical enough to believe we present to the Brethren) when labouring in its legitimate vocation—to the usefulness of which Bro. Havers and Bro. Roxburgh bore most honourable, and to us, most gratifying testimony, at the recent Provincial Grand Lodge of Suffolk.

But if we have been the means of leading to the correction of some abuses in the conduct of Provincial Grand Lodges, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that there are others still existing, which it will be our duty to bring prominently before the Craft at no distant day. One of these will be found alluded to in our Architectural Chapter, viz., the appointment of brethren to offices for which they are altogether unfitted; the Grand Superintendent of Works for Worcestershire, for instance, who has just been appointed a second time, is a *tailor*.

No wonder that architects and men of science keep aloof from seeking office when they see such appointments as these. We are aware that there are few Provincial Grand Masters who attend more assiduously to their duties than the R. W. Bro. Henry Charles Vernon, and we can hardly believe that he could have been acquainted with the fact that Bro. Morris was not an architect; the appointment no doubt having been made on the recommendation of the Lodge to which that worthy Brother belongs. Even if there were no architect a member of the order in the province—which, however, is not the case—we should look upon such an appointment as a mockery of the Craft; and whilst there could be no particular harm inflicted upon it by allowing the office to remain in abeyance, actual ridicule is thrown upon it by appointing brethren who are manifestly ignorant of the duties they may be called upon to fulfil. Suppose, for instance, the brethren of Worcestershire were to determine on building a Masonic Hall in Worcester, who should be consulted with regard to it but the Grand Superintendent of Works—and who would place any confidence in the designs of the present holder of the office. There are certain offices which should always be held by brethren of corresponding professions, such as Registrar by a member of the law (a barrister for choice); Chaplain, by a minister of the Gospel; Superintendent of Works, by an architect; and Organist, by a professor of music, who can preside at the organ; and if such persons are not to be found within the province, then the offices should be allowed to lie in abeyance.

A second abuse is one which we trust is of rare occurrence, though we are aware that instances exist—viz., the appointment of brethren to Prov. Grand Office, in direct violation of that clause in the Book of Constitutions, which says, "No brother can be appointed a Prov. Grand Warden unless he be the Master or Past Master of a Lodge, nor a Prov. Grand Deacon unless he be a Warden or Past Warden of the Lodge." If the law be wrong, let it be repealed, but whilst it continues law, it should be rigorously adhered to. And yet we know a Prov. Grand Lodge in which, a short time since, the Junior Deacon of a Lodge was appointed Prov. Grand Deacon, whilst a Warden of the same Lodge was given a subordinate office—that, we believe, of Sword Bearer. Can this be right?

In another province we hear that Provincial Grand Offices become almost life appointments, vacancies only being filled up on the death or resignation of the holders, thus shutting the door against all preferment amongst junior brethren—a practice which was so eloquently denounced by Bro. Roxburgh, the G. Reg., at the recent Prov. Grand Lodge of Suffolk; and of which Bro. Martin, the late D. Prov. G.M., emphatically evinced his opinion by voluntarily, even against the advice of many of his friends, resigning his distinguished position, in order that he might not stand in the way of others enjoying that position which he had himself so well filled, and upon which he had conferred so much honour.

There is yet one other point to which we will allude, and which is

rather an evasion of the payment of a fee than an actual infraction of the law, which, speaking of the Prov. Grand Officers says, "These must all be resident within the province and subscribing members to some Lodge therein; but the M. W. Grand Master may grant a dispensation for non-residence. A fee of two guineas for Grand Wardens, and one guinea for any subordinate officer, shall be paid to the general fund of charity for such dispensation." Now we are aware that there are districts, especially within a few miles of the metropolis, where it would be impossible for the Lodges to be held together but for the assistance of the metropolitan or other brethren residing at a distance; and it would be a manifest injustice to deprive the local brethren of the opportunity of assembling for the want of such assistance, and which could not be expected to be afforded if those rendering it were to be deprived of all chance of partaking in the honours of the province they have done so much to support. We are convinced that the M. W. Grand Master would not hesitate to grant the required dispensation upon its being shown that these brethren had done good suit and service in supporting local Lodges; and we have an instance immediately in our mind of a Lodge which has for years been almost wholly officered by London brethren (the last three Masters being so) for nearly five years, for want of local members; and yet that Lodge, through such assistance, is now becoming locally supported; and we have before us a summons for the next meeting, at which four local brethren are to be passed, having been initiated at the last meeting. We should not allude to this point did we not know that many brethren, not resident within the districts which they represent, do hold Provincial Grand offices; and we have been looking in the accounts of Grand Lodge for a satisfactory statement of the amounts contributed for such dispensations, as required by the law, to the general fund of charity—and having failed to find it, we can draw no other conclusion than that the dispensations have not been obtained prior or even subsequent to the acceptance of office.

INTERESTING INCIDENT.—A few weeks since, Bro. William Ward, of Gloversville, New York, came to Newburyport, Mass., intending to go on a fishing voyage for his health. The disappointment of missing the vessel he expected to go in, so preyed upon his mind, already weakened by long suffering, that reason gave way and in a fit of insanity he jumped out of his chamber window, and injured himself so severely that he survived but a few days. The fraternity in Newburyport had the best attention paid to his wants while he survived, and his body was decently interred at his decease, and his friends notified of the circumstances. The lodge of which Bro. Ward was a member passed a resolution of thanks to the brethren in Newburyport, for "their watchful care and kind attentions, so masonically and humanely bestowed upon him during his sickness," and also to the landlord of the Ocean House, where the deceased brother breathed his last. Thus it is. We can hardly find a spot on the earth where there is not some brother to care for us, should sickness or misfortune overtake us, and who will plant the acacia at our grave, when the vital spark is extinct and we go to join those "Who have met upon the level, and been tried upon the square."—*Masonic Journal, published at Haverhill, Massachusetts, U.S.*

ANGLO-SAXON HISTORY ILLUSTRATED BY TOPOGRAPHICAL NOMENCLATURE.

(*Continued from* p. 496).

ON THE INTERMIXTURE OF THE WELSH POPULATION WITH THE ANGLO-SAXON.

THERE are mixed races in these islands to a very great extent, and at various periods there have been. Thus, for instance, along the line of contact of the Welsh and English races in the west there is a mixture of race, though not to the degree that is supposed.

The populations in some places come in positive contact with a Welsh population on one side and an English population on the other; in some places a band of mixed races is interposed between, in other places groups of the pure races are interposed between the main populations of the west and east; but a more common arrangement to be found, is a large group of Welsh within the English bounds, as in Shropshire, and small groups of English in Welsh. These latter groups answer to the distinguishing term used in political geography, of *enclaves.*

So long as the English invaders retained their original spirit and their national religion, intermarriage with the Welsh was exceptional, and became virtually impossible; but when, from various causes, as from the Welsh being protected by strong natural defences, and from the English having been converted to Christianity—from the English states having become the playthings of ambitious aldermen and kings, or contending dynasties, instead of being simply the aggregations of warlike freemen—when, from the English being settled down and passing from the state of sea kings to that of warriors and herdsmen, and thence to the state of husbandmen—when, in fact, the commonwealths on the east coast, as East Anglia, Essex and Kent, for instance, were shut in, and without contact or conflict with the Welsh—then political relations with the Welsh became practicable. While the national worship prevailed the Welsh were looked upon as heathens, strangers, unholy people, with whom the idea of mixing the blood of the sons of Tur, or of the godlike and kingly sons of Weden, was profanation; and though for a political object a daughter might be given away to a Welsh king or chief, inasmuch as her offspring would only be heathen, yet an English atheling would not wed a Welsh princess, or receive her as a concubine. Those who examine the pedigrees in Lappenberg, will find that the marriages of the kingly families of Weden scarcely include one Welsh alliance. The kingly families of Germania and France were sought for brides, but not those of the neighbouring Welsh; and even that memorable case

of the betrothal of Rowena to Vortigern, stands as a single example of the sacrifice of an English maiden of kingly race for a great political purpose.

Previous to the conversions, of which Ethelbert set the example, these intermarriages were, from religious influences, difficult. The religion of Weden was at that time tolerant, and not propagandist; and an Englishman would, on such grounds of opinion, have refused a Christian woman for a wife, or refused his daughter to a Christian. Thus Ethelbert married Bertha, and as his conversion was brought about so were most of the conversions of the English kings brought about, by Christian queens. There was, however, the strong feeling of the pride of race, which made Englishmen unwilling that the chosen people of the Almighty, to whom empire and mastery were given, should, by intermarriage with heathens, be brought to the vileness of heathens. A Germanic Christian, from France or Friezland, or England, was wedded because she was of pure blood; but a heathen Christian woman of Wales brought with her impurity, and the offspring of such connections, whether under a form of marriage or concubinage, were, in the eye of the community, as much slaves by birth and slave stained, as a free mulatto is at this day, in the convictions of the English, in the southern States, or the West Indies. The heathen Christians of Wales were as much despised as the heathen idolators of Slavonia, and no child of such races could take his father's kingship, lot in the land of the township, mark, or gan, or other birthright, but any kinsman would bring against him the blot of heathen blood, make him unlaw-worthy, and thereby consign him to the state of a thrall. Were his mother a princess, she and her offspring were only looked upon as slaves; and for a slave to claim the rights of kingship was a deed which any freeman might praiseworthily punish by shedding the blood of the offending miscreant at the first opportunity.

In the case of the higher political rights, the son of a heathen mother had to contend not merely with the pride of the clans of which the English communities were made up, but more particularly was he obnoxious to the more imperious pretensions of the sons of Weden. Uniting in themselves the divine claims of descendants of the gods of Walhall and the political pretensions of kingly descent, they gradually erected themselves into a sacred race endowed with the sole prerogative of kingship. As their claim, as against their own countrymen, rested on the purity of their descent from the gods, so to allow of the contaminations of their blood was to expose the prerogatives of their race and caste to peril. The prejudices of the English and their kindred against the heathens were deep rooted, and an atheling would vainly have arrogated to himself the birthright of a son of Weden if he could be pointed at as having a Slavonian, Welsh, or Greek mother. Many of the higher clans and leaders, not of the house of Weden, shared in its blood through the intermarriages of their fathers, and while they gave way to the assumptions of the caste

of whole blood, they would have allowed no pre-eminence to a man, who had indeed the male blood of Weden, but was not even an English man, as wanting an English mother. Alliances that were unhallowed were found unhappy in their fruits, for their offspring was sacrificed to the bloodthirsty policy of the caste and the hatred of the English. How abiding was this feeling, is well enough manifested in the earlier history of the English in the east, when under the name of Warings, the Varini of Tacitus, they founded the Russian empire and gave to it the title of Russia.

As the betrothal of Rowena, a fatal gift to the Welsh, exemplifies the sacrifice of a daughter, so, from the history of Russia we may exemplify the pride of caste. Oskhold and Dir, two of the English who were concerned in the first expedition of Rurick, separating from him and penetrating into Slavonia, made themselves masters of Kief in 849, and called themselves its kings. They were strong enough in 851 to make an attempt on Byzantium, in which they were foiled. They added to the profanation of assuming the kingly name what was looked upon as a betrayal of their nationality to the heathens—the offence of becoming Christians and receiving a Christian bishop and priest from the patriarch Photius. The fierce English and Norse ill brooked this conduct, and though they could not, on account of their wars with the neighbouring Slavonians' at once punish the offenders, yet in the end they wreaked their bloody vengeance. About 882, Oleg the regent of Igor, son of Rurick, set himself on this undertaking. Being fearful of a conflict with Oskhold and Dir and their English retainers, he is said to have resorted to a stratagem. Leaving his host behind, he floated down the Dnieper with a few boats full of armed English, and took the boy Igor with him. Having landed below the high river bank on which stood old Kieff, he sent word to Oskhold and Dir that some Waring traders on their way to Byzantium wished to see them as friends and brethren of the same race. The two kings went out to meet the so called traders, and when they reached the spot, they were surrounded by the armed English there hidden. "You are neither kings nor of kingly blood," said Oleg, "but I am of kingly blood, and this is the son of Rurick." With these words Oskhold and Dir were slain, and the city fell under the sway of the commonwealth.

Another incident to the same effect may be quoted from the life of St. Wladimir, or Waldemar the Great. He was the son of Sviatoslaf or Swithslof, by Malusha, a Slavonian, and attendant on the old queen Olga. He was regarded as a natural son, and had Novogorod as his share. Waldemar having warred on his brother and kinsmen, in time made himself master of Russia, by calling in from Jutland and Norway a greater body of English and Norse. With this Waring aid he began his career of bloodshed, and to gratify their national feelings, he demanded as a wife Rogneda, the daughter of a Waring, who was master of Polotsk. Rogneda was betrothed to the king

Jaropolk, and this insolent demand of the ambassador of Waldemar she refused with contempt, for she said she would never marry "the son of a slave." Waldemar, however, won Rogneda for his bride, by making himself master of Polotsk.

This caste of Weden, more fortunate than the *sherif* descendants of Mahomet, made themselves kings of all the north, and by their representatives many kingdoms are still held, one of the incidents and curiosities of history—the less attended too, perhaps, because it belongs to English history. This caste held the kingdoms of Kent, Essex, Sussex, Wight, Wessex, of the Middle English, the Wickians, the east English, of Lindsey, of the Deiri and of Bernicia, kingdoms in Ireland, the several kingdoms in Jutland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden, the kingdom of the Saxons, and the kingdoms of Russia. Of these English kings Queen Victoria is still the lineal descendant and representative; the kings of Denmark and of Sweden claim the descent of the sea kings; the kings and princes of Saxe in the female line are the representatives of Weden; and the pride of the emperors of Russia is to trace a pedigree from Rurick.

So powerful was this caste—and so long as it adhered to the sect of Weden, or that of Thur, its hold on the minds of the people was great. Those were the children of the mightiest gods—of Weden, and Frea, of Thur and Baldir, whose deeds were sung by the skalds, in songs which the fathers of Walhall shared with their living sons; as in the Homeric epics the gods of Olympus and their heroic offspring were made companions.

The sons of the gods were believed by the superstitious crowds to be helped by their heavenly kinsmen in battle and in counsel; and dread Walkyr and Norns, and beings whose thought brought fear to the minds of the boldest, watched over the fate of the athelings, brooded over their dreams, foretokened their deaths in war or at home, made known their presence in distant lands, led by the rainbow way to the after life of the glad home, and wreaked a dire vengeance on their foes. Till the wars among the athelings thinned their numbers, England swarmed with this privileged race; and for generations the fruitful north poured hosts of them on the shores of Northumbria and Ireland. Those, however, who at first ranked as kings, at length were hunted as pirates, and the home born atheling became as scarce as a wolf.

Thus pride and superstition combined to place a barrier to the intercourse of the races in Britain, but which gave way to a more powerful influence. The accounts we have of the worshippers of the sect of Weden testify to a spirit of tolerance shown to other religions, which appears to have been rather the result of philosophical indifference than of any high motive. In the eyes of the more educated Wedenites and Thurites, as in those of the worshippers of the divinities of Olympus, polytheism was but a conventionality for the multitude. The English and Norse, however, had not, like the Greeks and Romans, to contend with the inculcation of a positive faith in

the popular deities. The more ancient philosophers, when they had reached the point of treating the popular deities as phantoms unworthy of true worship, were not necessarily led to the admission of one Supreme Being, but much more readily to pantheism, or to speculative atheism. The Wedenite had a ritual as well as a philosophical refuge for his neglect of the popular pantheon. It was taught distinctly that the gods of Walhall were doomed to prostration in the fulness of time; and there was a distinct recognition of the supremacy of the one Supreme Being, Allfather, the Father of all, before whom the gods of men were as nought. This, not merely speculative but practical esoteric, monotheism made the English and Scandinavians tolerant of the exoteric religions of the heathens, whether the pantheons of the Slavonians and Fins, the picture worship of the Christian Greeks, the Christianity of Rome already tinged with idolatry, or the purer Christianity of the British and Irish churches. There was, however, no more discrimination in this indifference than is now exercised by a Turk; and the elevated morality of the Culdee monk was no more regarded than Perune and the idols of the East.

Thus the stipulations for Christian worship made on behalf of the lady Bertha were readily conceded by Ethelbert; and from the earliest periods of the Waring sway the Greek Christians were tolerated. The Welsh and Irish bishops made no impression on the English, who regarded them as heathens; but the lady Bertha, as of Germanic blood, could gain a hearing for Christianity, which, thus introduced in one commonwealth, was propagated through all, as much by the indifference of the higher classes of the English as by the active zeal of the Roman missionaries. The intercourse between the Roman bishops and the Celtic bishops, notwithstanding bitter sectarian differences, led to a recognition of mutual Christianity. The English population, gradually made Christian by conviction or by force, was subjected to the vigilant supervision of the clergy. Although at first the changes were as cautious as those of Jesuit missionaries in Asia, the chain was gradually tightened. Sunday was not superseded by the Dies Dominicalis, Easter was the name for the Pascal celebration, and Yule for the Nativity; the doctrine of the immortality of the soul required no new teaching—a future state of rewards and punishments was recognized in Walhall and in Hell; and with a people unsettled in their own convictions, careless in their ritual, and unlettered, the Roman missionary at first earned respect, then acquiescence, and, in due time, power. Men without worldly cravings, self-sacrificing, raised above the sensual herd by disinterestedness and purity of conduct, commanding esteem not merely by their mental and literary endowments but by their practical teaching of many noble and useful arts—these Roman monks reduced England to their dominion, and were rewarded with the veneration and attributes of sanctity. As they had no longer philosophical athelings, speculative priests, and imagina-

tive shapers and skalds, against whom they were forced to hold controversy and make good their call by persuasion—but as they had the rule in their own hands by the submission of all authority—as they were no longer the sect tolerated, but the religion dominant—they ceased to show any toleration for the national religion and its worshippers. Bishops and synods waged unceasing war, the temples of the English were thrown to the ground, the deism of the higher classes was repressed as heresy, and each superstition of the freeman and the thrall put under ban. But although the efforts of the church repressed for centuries, they could not root out, the lingering veneration for holy trees and birds, for elves and pixies and brownies, with which the invaders had possessed every nook of the island, and which ages of superstition have preserved to this day.

OUR ARCHITECTURAL CHAPTER.

Bro. T. Downes (No. 417), has been appointed by the R.W. Grand Registrar, Prov. Grand Superintendent of Works for Suffolk for the ensuing year.

Bro. E. E. Scott (No. 338), has been appointed Prov. Grand Superintendent of Works for Sussex. There is much for the Prov. Grand Superintendent to do in Sussex for the large town of Brighton, with an intellectual population, besides other towns. There is much new building in Brighton, and Bro. Scott should find the Lodges something to do.

Ipswich, in the province of Bro. Downes, is likewise a growing town, and there are antiquities there and at Bury which supply good archæological illustrations.

As we know there is a field for exertion, we like to point it out to the Grand Superintendents of Works, and so we did last week to the Prov. Grand Superintendent of Works for Worcestershire, and said "We hope he will be found zealous in the discharge of his duties, and that the Worcestershire Brethren will find work for him."

We have since been informed that the Worcestershire Brethren have found work for him, but whether he can do it, remains to be seen; for his mathematical talents have hitherto been devoted to another class of design—for we are informed by a Past Master that the worthy Brother is a *tailor!*

This appointment to an important office was made by the R.W. Henry Chas. Vernon, Prov. G.M. of Worcestershire in his Prov. Grand Lodge, and in the presence of the Prov. Grand Masters for Oxfordshire and Staffordshire, and of the Deputy Prov. Grand Master for Somersetshire. This extraordinary nomination will be read by the Craft in the metropolis with some astonishment, for the office of Grand Superintendent of Works has by the Grand Lodge of England been hitherto conferred

on distinguished architects. How a tailor is to discharge the duty of Grand Superintendent, it is impossible to conceive — he might just as well be named Grand Organist. What can have possessed such a distinguished Mason as the Right Worshipful Prov. Grand Master, is beyond our power to explain, for we find that in the same Lodge he appointed Bro. Wm. Wiggington, an architect of some note, of great zeal, and of considerable literary powers, as Grand Standard Bearer. As Bro. Vernon, with commendable zeal, proposes instead of an annual meeting only of the Prov. Grand Lodge, to hold more frequent meetings, we trust he will then, if not before, afford some explanation, and cause the necessary amendments to be made.

Our suspicions have been so strongly aroused as to the nature of the appointments made, that we have taken measures to call special attention to them; for we have seen that the incumbents are turning their offices into sinecures, if not bringing, as in this case, positive disgrace on the Order; and we hope to get rid of the improper men, and obtain competent officials. We lately noticed the nomination of a homœopath as Prov. Grand Superintendent of Works in the important province of Bengal, placed over the heads of some of the most distinguished engineers and architects in the world; and we now protest against a tailor invading the prerogatives of the architects of Worcestershire, where there is a cathedral city, an abbey town, and other buildings displaying some noble specimens of the art, and giving employment to many able men.

The architectural campaign has begun early, the junior body, the Architectural Association having held its opening *conversazione* on Friday, with an inaugural address. The meetings are held at Lyons' Inn Hall, Strand.

There is a good promise of papers for the ensuing session. Among these may be named "The Value and due Use of the Picturesque in Architecture," by Mr. A. Graham, a subject much talked about by architects, but less followed by architects than by painters and landscape gardeners. "Normandy," by Mr. T. W. Goodman, always affords a good quarry for the architect. There he has the picturesque, with an abundant variety of detail available for the ordinary run of mediæval, domestic, and public buildings. It is an advantage of the Architectural Association that each member can bring the sketch and note book of his vacation tour, and either give illustrations from it, with a running commentary, or bring forward notes from it on matters in discussion. Thus when Mr. Goodman's paper comes on, many of the other members will compare notes with him, giving a greater interest to the proceedings. We are sorry to see that Normandy is the only local subject as yet named; perhaps it may be that the members who have gone to Spain, Sicily, or Greece, have not yet returned; however, we are quite sure many a note book will be brought forward in the course of the session. Mr. T. R. Smith has taken as his subject the construction of buildings in reference to sound. In the treatment of this, there is much to be said beyond what is ordinarily

laid down as to acoustics. To the architect, sound ought to be a study, for he has to build churches, chapels, schoolrooms, town halls, vestry halls, concert rooms, theatres, and so many buildings in which speaking and hearing are matters of moment. There is too little attention paid to this, and copying old examples is the only chance for being on the safe side. What would be a novelty, would be something on the means of increasing the musical sounds of organs, harmoniums, and pianos in halls, and the employment of an organ for more than one room or building. By careful arrangements an harmonium in a Lodge or Masonic hall may be made to give the effect of a grand organ. This has been very little written upon or worked. One thing, which is connected with the subject, and has not been fully treated, is the means of deadening sound by nonconductors, and double windows and doors, as for places of business in crowded streets, churches, and Lodge rooms.

A paper on metal work, illustrated by specimens, is by Mr. S. C. Capes, who likewise contributes a paper on timber framing, both matters which have made progress in these latter times. Mr. Capes is a very active member of the association. Fenestration is the treatment of windows and window openings in all styles, taken up by Mr. B. A. C. Herring. There will in all likelihood be a sharp debate that evening, for the pointed styles have been objected to for the government offices, as affording insufficient light, and Mr. G. G. Scott affirms, that the windows in his design have a larger space than any club windows in the classic styles.

Domestic furniture and architectural botany are other subjects named, and various contributions are promised. One of the features of this association, which consists of the younger architects, is a class of design, like the Sketching Club, where the members meet for the extemporaneous production and criticism of a subject. This has been a very useful measure for promoting a regard for design of details. The members are very glad to receive visitors, and many a Mason desirous of acquiring more conversance with an art closely connected with the Craft, would derive advantage from a few evenings in Lyon's Inn Hall.

As the association has worked up a great many subjects, and wants new ones, we cannot refrain from pointing out to some of our brethren, who are members of the association, that much good might be done by a paper on the association of Freemasonry and architecture, which, besides the historical topics, should point out how desirable it is that Masonic celebrations should be more frequently held by architects in the structures under their charge; and that architects should be in a situation to take part in such celebrations by their membership of a Craft which has such historical traditions intimately connecting it with their profession. It might, too, be pointed out how, in the dignity of Grand Superintendent of Works, Masonry has reserved special honours for architects. A paper on the Grand Superintendents of Works, would likewise be a novelty.

We understand that the matter of the lions for the Nelson column

in Trafalgar-square is by no means settled. Landseer's health is far from promising for the completion of his task, and Milnes's friends in the House of Commons are determined, on the meeting of Parliament, to demand the lions for him. Meanwhile he is about to proceed to Rome to complete some commissions for Mr. Titus Salt, which will occupy him till Parliament meets.

The warfare respecting the Wellington monument in St. Paul's rages unabated in the *Art Journal*, and the *Building News*. John Bell follows up the attack; he demands, rationally enough, that the monument shall not be dissevered from the neighbourhood of the sarcophagus, and distributed in another part of the building. He demands either that the monument shall be where Lord Cornwallis's is, opposite Nelson's and over the sarcophagus, or that the sarcophagus shall be removed and made a part of the monument in the consistory or Wellington chapel. The discussion has led him into some suggestions on *art plot*, or that general plan in artistic composition analogous to dramatic plot in a play, and on which the main action and success of the work depends. He has been backed in his views by a writer in the *Building News*, under the signature of "H. R.," who, after showing how little interest is attached to a mere statue, even of Wellington himself, proceeds as follows :—

"Even a statue of Wellington in some places will have little significance, but that statue of him which is to be the national tribute, will always demand regard. One statue was perhaps made because it could be done cheaply, or it is of some trivial material; but we look at it because we say—'This is what the nation devoted to its hero, and such is tht best in that day it could do.' This, too, is all that remains to us of the hero; his bones moulder below, but of that arm which led on his soldiery to the assault nought else remains, and of the tongue which ruled senates there is only dust; his features are now only to be recognized in the marble, the companions of his battles are numbered with the dead, the fruits of his battles are of no more worth than those with whom he fought, and the relic of the sculptor is all that is left to us of him once so mighty. If with such associations a situation mean and unsightly is provided for the statue, we still approach the tomb with veneration; but how little is our feeling alloyed—how much is it heightened—if this memorial is so situated that the majesty of the man is represented by the majesty of the edifice; and if the statue be so near the ashes of the man that we may bethink ourselves his spirit hovers near it, and that we are in comunion with the soul of the mighty dead. Ages have passed away but we think not of the flow of time, for the principle of eternity, the immortal soul, is manifested to us, and all that is greatest of the man is made sensible to our hearts—not his deft hand nor his strong right arm—neither his smile nor his rebuke—not his words nor his breath—which in his lifetime, giving way to use and decay, have in his grave lost all form and shape, and in substance are changed—but that soul which ruled over all, which was the master of his actions and the parent of his deeds, and which, living beyond the body, still lives, it may be, in our presence. So awe mingles with admiration; and the sculptor earns his share in the tribute for the presentation of that, which after all owes but little to him, for he has given the form, but the soul is beyond the shaping and the command of man."

In the last week there was a gathering at Leeds, in connexion with

the Leeds Mechanics' Institute, which had some artistic interest, for there was a clever speech by Lord Carlisle, always fanciful, often original. The short speech of Mr. Monckton Milnes, was, however, evidently not unprepared, and was justly considered to claim especial attention. Slightly pre-Raffaelite, Mr. Milnes's observations were nevertheless sound, and by their objection to vague criticism in art, and by enforcing that correct design is an essential basis of art, they will do much good. There was an aptness and winningness in the illustrations which Ruskin might envy; and happily the audience were not afraid, as they would have been if Ruskin had been the speaker, that some logical trap had been set to catch their souls.

We are sorry that a tunnelling machine, from which much was expected, has met with a disappointment. The directors of the Worcester and Hereford Railway, having a long tunnel to cut through the Malvern Hills, of which above half a mile consists of syenite, made an arrangement to employ Penryce's tunnelling machine. Syenite is one of the hardest rocks in this country, and the miner can make but slow way against it. The parties who had undertaken to make the machine having met with difficulties, could not complete it, and the tunnel has proceeded by hand labour. The Americans have tried some boring machines with occasional expense. The great experiment is, however, in the large tunnel of the Sardinian railway at Mont Cenis, with a very large boring machine.

The architects returning from abroad are beginning to think of the forthcoming Architectural Exhibition, which is not likely to be wanting in spirit.

A STRATAGEM.—The singular stratagem by which Sark was recovered is well worthy of being recorded here. Sir Walter Raleigh, who was governor of Jersy about fifty years after the event, gives the following account of the capture:—"The island of Sark, contiguous to Guernsey, having been surprised and taken by the French, could never have been recovered by *strong hand*, having cattle and corn upon the place to feed as many men as were required for its defence, and being so inaccessible that it might be held against the *Grand Turk* himself; yet by the ingenuity of a gentleman of the Netherlands, it was regained. He anchored in the harbour with one ship, and pretending that the merchant who had freighted it had died on board, besought permission of the French to bury him in consecrated ground, and in the chapel of the island, offering them a present of *such commodities* as he had on board. This request was granted on condition of the Flemings not landing armed with any weapon, not so much as even a pocket-knife. All this was assented to. Whereupon a coffin, not containing a dead body, but swords, targets, and arquebusses, was put into the boat. The French received the mourners on their landing, and searched every one of them so narrowly that they could not have concealed a penknife. The coffin was drawn up the rocks with great difficulty. Some of the French, meanwhile, took the boat of the Flemings, and rowed to their ship to receive the promised commodities; but as soon as they got on board they were seized and bound. The Flemings on land, after having carried the coffin into the chapel, shut the door, and taking out the weapons, fell upon the French, who ran down to the beach, calling upon their companions on board the vessel to return to their assistance; but when the boat landed it was filled with Flemings, who, uniting with their countrymen, effected the complete capture of the island.—*Dally's "Channel Islands."*

WHAT IS FREEMASONRY?

THE following excellent Masonic sermon, from the text—"And Jacob awaked out of his sleep, and he said—Surely the Lord is in this place, and I knew it not."—(Gen. xxviii., 16)—was preached at the church of St. Mary's Tower, Ipswich, on the occasion of the meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge, of Suffolk, on Friday, the 24th September, by the Very Worshipful Bro. the Rev. R. N. Sanderson, Provincial Grand Chaplain. The reverend Brother said:—

REBEKAH, the wife of Isaac, knowing that a peculiar blessing was in the gift of her husband, was desirous of obtaining it for her favourite son Jacob, though by birthright it belonged to her firstborn, Esau. The means by which Jacob fraudulently obtained his father's blessing are too well known for it to be necessary for me at present to detail them. Sufficient to say that the desired blessing was no sooner obtained than Jacob was compelled to flee from the wrath of his brother, who, in rage and disappointment, threatened to slay him. As he was journeying to Padan-Aram, a distant land in Mesopotamia, and the home of his mother's kindred, whither by his parent's strict command he was enjoined to go, being weary, and benighted on a desert plain, he laid him down to rest, taking the earth for a bed, a stone for a pillow, and the canopy of heaven for a covering. There, in a vision, he beheld a ladder, the top of which reached the heavens, and the angels of the Lord ascending and descending upon it. And there the Almighty was pleased to enter into a solemn covenant with Jacob, and to assure him of His protection and a safe return to his native land. The patriarch after having seen this vision, starting from his sleep, utters the exclamation which I have chosen for my text, "Surely the Lord is in this place, and I knew it not." Now, my brethren, may we not in this vision of the patriarch Jacob, and in the history of his journey, behold a symbol and type of the life of man? An exile from his home, and exiled by his own faults; a wanderer, pursued by the hatred of powerful and deadly spiritual foes, seeking a place of refuge in a peaceful land far away, in obedience to his heavenly Father's commands, and yet on his journey thither becoming weary, and allowing himself to be overtaken by night whilst on the wilderness of earth and earthly things, and whilst there sleeping, ignorant that God is in that place and that even where he yields to sleep, there is the very gate of heaven, if he will but see it. Yes, my Brethren, it is even thus; and men, some from thoughtlessness, some from thought misplaced, and too much carefulness about the things of this life; some, alas! from weariness in well doing; yea, and some from wilful and presumptuous alienation of the heart from God, sleep the sleep of ignorance or of indolence, in the wilderness of their earthly pilgrimage, while before them and around them are the various means which God has appointed for communicating His presence to man, and which they do not, because they will not know. The church of Christ, prayer public and private, the study of God's Holy Word, the teaching of His ministers, the ordinances and means of grace, works of piety and self-denial, all these things are instruments for bringing God near to us, and yet of all these, are not some absolutely rejected, and the rest tacitly disregarded by numbers of our fellow men? When therefore we see that

things of Divine appointment are thus disregarded, what marvel is it, my Brethren, that any institution, which is confessedly human, and whose highest claim is but to be the handmaid of religion, should be disliked by some, misunderstood by many, and disregarded by more. My object on the present occasion will be to endeavour to remind my Brethren in Freemasonry, and to explain to those who have not the honour of being members of our royal order, how Freemasonry may be, and is intended to be, and if duly carried out must of necessity be, an auxiliary, a teacher, and a support of godliness, and virtue, and love, and thus be an earthly means of bringing the pious man to nearness to his God. In entering upon the consideration of this subject, I feel it to be necessary to review some of the principal popular objectious to our system, and to endeavour to expose their fallacy. The most important of these objections are, as follows:—1st. That Freemasonry is a system which, embracing all forms of faith, and all classes of men, must, from its very universality, countenance much of what is false and bad; that it regards with an eye of indifference Christianity, Judaism, and infidelity; and that a system of this nature cannot lay a just claim to the title of a religious institution. 2nd. That the secrets of Masonry must be either good or bad, must either countenance virtue and holiness, or encourage, or at least wink at, vice; and that if they be good, there can be no reason why its teaching should not be thrown open to the world, so that all alike, initiated or uninitiated, may derive benefit from them, and, on the other hand, that if they be bad, of course the system of which they form an integral part must be diametrically opposed alike to the precept and practice of religion. 3rd. That the lives of many Freemasons, who pass uncensured by their Brethren, are such as are not at all consistent with the religious professions of the order to which they belong.

These objections I shall now endeavour to answer in their order; and firstly, as to the universality of Masonry, and its alleged latitudinarianism. Masonry presents itself to the eye of its student in a double aspect, firstly as a social tie, and secondly as a moral system, and it is to the first of these aspects that its universality more especially applies. It is a wide, all-embracing tie, which links its members in an indissoluble bond of mutual defence and support. Without respect to any considerations, save those of brotherhood and a life worthy of that brotherhood, all Masons are solemnly pledged to love and cherish one another, to yield each other all lawful assistance, and to guard a brother's honour as their own. Is this unlawful? True it is that Jews and Mohammedans, and even those of other creeds, are found among us and receive admission to our English fraternities; but is it contrary to the Christian profession to extend the hand of brotherly love and assistance to those who, less fortunate than ourselves, are still in darkness and under the shadow of death, whilst we, God's adopted sons in Christ, have the guidance of his holy Word and the teaching of his church to guide our feet into the way of peace? Is this forbidden us? Did our great Master and example, our blessed Lord, refuse to associate for the purposes of benevolence with publicans and sinners? Did he turn a deaf ear to the prayers of the Samaritan leper? Was he not won to mercy by the reiterated cries of the Syrophenician woman? Yea, even under the law of Moses, did not Boaz receive the Moabitess Ruth to his home and to his bed? Did not prophets exert their miraculous powers for the relief of the heathen? Did Elisha not heal Naaman the Syrian? Did Elijah not listen to the distress of the widow of Sarepta? and shall we, whose greatest privilege it is to live under the law of a God of love, shall we be forbidden to love, to help, and to support those who are less blessed than ourselves? Nay, is not such love the best possible means of displaying to those who are yet in darkness the

beauties of Christianity; and shewing that charity, lovely in itself, becomes ten times more lovely when displayed in the brightness and holiness of the teaching of the gospel of our God, as the best test and surest proof of the sincerity of our evangelical profession. The moral teaching of Masonry is added to this social tie, as an additional link to the chain, and so far is it from our wish to supersede the Divine teaching by any latitudinarianism of of our own, that a pledge is given to every candidate for admission to our mysteries that nothing shall be required of him in Masonry contrary to his religious or to any other duties. Truly, my Brethren, I think that it must be granted that the bigotry which would object to such a system, on the ground of its universality, savours far less of the spirit of Christ, which is love, than the order to which the objection is raised.

The second popular objection which Freemasons have to meet is, that Freemasonry is a secret society, and that whatever ought not to be revealed, is wrong. To this I would answer, that if it be not wrong for a body of men to unite for the purpose of mutual help and support, and for the maintenance of brotherly love, it cannot be wrong to have certain established means of knowing one another, so that perfect strangers from all parts of the world meeting with each other, may, if one should be in sorrow or distress, not extend relief with an alien's hand, and an alien's heart, or perhaps pass by on the other side, but as two fellow countrymen, meeting in a foreign land, and recognizing one another by the sound of the language which each learnt upon his mother's knee, become no longer strangers, but friends linked to each other by many a fond and heart-warming tie, so two Masons, meeting each other, may be united by all the pledges of common association, common vows, and mutual confidence. Such, and such only, are our Masonic secrets—the signs and tokens by which we know each other, the symbolical teaching by which those tokens are explained, and the sanctity of religious reverence which gives dignity to the whole. With these, a Mason, whatever sun may have risen upon his birth, will find in every people, a language—in every Brother a friend—in every country a home. Our *principles* are no secret; brotherly love, relief, and truth, upon which our order is founded, are words which will awaken a responsive thrill in every true Mason's heart. Reverence to God, and charity to our neighbour, are lessons which every page of the unwritten law, which we are taught to follow, inculcates again and again. But let me not stop here, my Brethren, I would ask those who object to Masonry, on the ground of its secrecy, have they ever reflected, (I would speak with all reverence, and not as comparing human institutions with Divine), have they, I say, ever reflected that Christianity itself is a brotherhood, which has an initiation of its own; peculiar privileges of its own; ay, and secrets of its own, too, incommunicable to those who have not received its light? Is not our admission into the Christian Church given to us in holy baptism, even as our initiation admits us into Freemasonry? Is not the same term (I speak to initiated ears) "the Receiving of Light" applied to both, and applied in a similar sense? Is not our admission to baptism, a trust which we have to use and to make good, before we can be fully entitled to the privileges therein granted to us? Are not those who are not thus initiated excluded from the privileges of those who have received the admission? Has not Christianity its secrets, too, which can only be won in the way that holy religion points out to us? Is not the secret of the Lord with them that fear Him? What is the meaning of the peace of God which passeth all understanding, if the faith of Christ has not its secrets incommunicable, save by one only means? Higher, unspeakably higher, as these secrets are than anything human, does not their very existence prove that it is pos-

sible, not only for things concealed from the world, to be without harm, but to contain in them great and priceless good?

But some man will say "These are secrets, it is true, but they are accessible to all who will only seek them in the right way." Be it so, my Brethren. Are not the secrets of Masonry accessible to all just and upright men of sound discretion and strict morals? The road to Masonry is open to all the good—and surely that restriction is not to be blamed which admits such as these, and closes its door against none, save those who, by their own misconduct, bar it against themselves. What blame can attach itself to secrets which need remain so to nothing, save vice and profligacy? Is not the very existence of this barrier the best warrant for the purity of the treasure thus guarded? To conclude this part of my subject, I woulp say that, in almost everything, search as we will, there must remain secrets which we cannot understand, and, in order to try and prove the moral value of any system, I would bid you apply to it the test which is given us by our blessed Lord, "By their fruits ye shall know them." Judge of what you do not see, by that which you see. The works of Masonry, as I before said, are plain enough. To love one another, to teach the ignorant, to assist the distressed, to provide for the needy, and to guard the orphan—are these, Christian Brethren—are these the works of the author of evil—or do they rather belong to Him in whose holy word we read that, to comfort the afflicted is as much a part of his blessed religion, as it is to keep ourselves unspotted from the world.

And now, dear Brethren, with some reluctance I approach the only painful part of my duty here to-day—for a sad and ungrateful task it must always be to comment in any way upon the sins and shortcomings of those we love. It is said that many Masons lead lives inconsistent with the profession of religion, and this charge is brought against us as an argument against the whole order. Too true, as in many cases I fear it is, I can only reply that it is putting Masonry to an unfair test. You all know that the irregular lives of many Christians are constantly flung in our teeth by those who do not believe in our holy religion; and you know that the charge is true. On all sides, we see our men of influence professing the religion of humility, seeking self-aggrandisement—our men of wealth, professing to be followers of Him who had not where to lay His head, yet bent upon mammon worship—our men of the world, professing the religion of self-denial, yet wallowing in profligate pleasure, ay, and these too men who bear a fair name amongst their fellows; and all around us, in a selfish, and lukewarm age, we hear loud professions, and find little practice. The only answer to this is, that Christianity leads and teaches men to be good, but it does not force them, and that its spirit is directly contrary to the practice of those who are only its followers in name. Even so it is with us; and if there be found amongst us men so false to the duties they learn from us, the fault is theirs, not ours. If we see a brother Mason living without God in the world, careless of His holy word, careless of the respect due to his Creator, his Redeemer, and his Judge, we say that such a man has been taught in Masonry to fear and reverence God, to venerate His holy name and word, to be humble, and constant in prayer to Him, and to trust in Him and in Him alone. We say that one of the most impressive lessons of Masonry reminds him of the day when he must quit this fleeting world and all its allurements and treasures, and speaks trumpet tongued of the resurrection and the judgment. If we see a Mason given up to sensuality (and this is, of all others, the most common charge against us), we say that that man has forgotten, or else is wilfully ignorant, that one of the very first things entrusted to him at his initiation is a symbol of temperance and

self-restraint. If we see a Mason neglectful of his duties to his brother, whether initiated or not—if we see him deal harshly, or unkindly with God's poor, or shut his ears to the cry of the distressed, we say that he has forgotten a teaching which ought to have made an impression upon his mind to the very latest hour that God permits him to draw the breath of life. In short, wherever we see a Mason fail in those duties which befit a servant of the Most High, we say that he learnt not that lesson in Masonry, but from the corruption of his own evil heart.

The true Mason is the very contrary of all this. Reverence for the majesty of God is impressed upon every word of his lips, every work of his life, every thought of his heart. Temperance is his daily practice—that temperance which gives the best zest to all wholesome enjoyment—whilst the very name of charity awakes in his soul a voice which bids him love his neighbour as he has himself been loved by his God. Yes, dear Brethren, boundless as is the love of God to man, is the true Masons' love to all his fellow-creatures. Heart, hand and tongue alike are influenced by this holy principle. As a judicious Masonic writer remarks, "In the broad circle of his affections he encloses all mankind; he looks through station, clime, and colour, and with one aspiration of universal good will, he wishes well to all mankind. With the compass of his mind, he measures the square of his conduct, and within that square, having honestly provided for those of his own household, he forms his angles of benevolence, for the distressed of all communities. The more fully he acts up to the teaching of Masonry, the better man he grows, and the more conformed to the will of God." In short, Christian Brethren, I would ask, may we not justly say, that God is in this place, when we speak of an institution, whose constant prayer it is that the Great Architect would support our order by cementing and adorning it with every moral and social virtue.

And now, in conclusion, well-beloved Brethren in Masonry, let me address to you a few words of most affectionate warning. There may be some among you, (alas! that it should be spoken of as possible), who, like Jacob at Bethel, are asleep in your pilgrimage through life. To you I would call aloud, awake! You must know the peculiar application which my text bears to Freemasonry; you must know how in your Lodges, every symbol which we see around us points Godwards, by the ladder which unites earth with heaven. If Masonry be that which I have endeavoured to prove it, a means of bringing man to his God, it is a great and precious jewel which is committed to your care, and you will one day have to answer for the use you have made of it. All things of this nature are either helps to our heavenward progress, or chains and burdens which hinder us on the road. I affectionately implore you to seek the grace of God, to enable you to use your privileges aright. Faith, the substance of things not seen in one heavenward step; Hope, the sure and stedfast anchor of the soul is another, and both are grounded on God's Holy Word; Love, the summit of our profession, brings man nearest to heaven, and makes him most like to God. Seek then His grace to enable you to live in these. Then, when Faith shall be swallowed up in knowledge, and when Hope shall have its satisfaction in perfect bliss, Love, the highest of all, will have its fulfilment in the splendour of the Eternal Presence.

MENTAL EXERTION.—As it is in the body, so it is in the mind; practice makes it what it is, and most even of those excellences which are looked on as natural endowments, will be found, when examined into more narrowly, to be the product of exercise, *and to be raised to that pitch only by repeated action.—Locke.*

TIDINGS FROM THE CRAFT IN THE UNITED STATES.

[Prepared for the *Freemasons' Magazine*, by the R.W. Bro. ROB MORRIS, of Louisville, Kentucky.]

Louisville, Kentucky, Sept. 6, 1858.

UPON my table this month appears the following: *Amerikanisch-Deutsche Jahrbücher für Freiermaurer*, for 1857-8; Williamsburgh, New York, 12mo., pp. 175. This is by one of our most zealous Masons, Bro. Edward Rohr, editor and publisher of the *Triangel*, a German Masonic paper, issued weekly at Brooklyn, New York. The thought is humiliating that, while our German Brethren whose Lodges do not reach fifty in number (in this country), support a calendar so well got up as this, year by year, there is nothing of the sort among us who glory in 4500 Lodges, *without* a calendar, almanac, register, or any ephemeral whatever.

In the spicy and ever vigorous columns of *The Masonic Messenger*, published at New York, by Bro. M. J. Drummond, I perceive a prospectus by R. W. Bro. E. G. Storer, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, proposing to print "The Ancient Records of the Craft in that state, commencing with an account of some of the Lodges which existed previous to the formation of the Grand Lodge, thence running down to the time of the organization of the Grand Lodges—July 8, 1789." The first twenty-four pages of this proposed work are before us, neatly stitched, in pamphlet form. It sets out with the record of an assemblage of delegates of twelve Lodges, "at the house of Bro. Brown," at New Haven, on the last Tuesday of April, 1783;—this was in pursuance of a recommendation of committees of thirteen Lodges, who, it appears, had first come together on the eighteenth of the preceding month, in the same place. These archives are deeply interesting to the Masonic historian, and our R. W. Bro. Storer is doing a service to us all by rendering them available to our use.

The People's College, at Havana, New York, broke ground on the 2nd September; the corner stone being laid with appropriate Masonic ceremonies, in the presence of a multitude numbering 8,000 or 10,000 souls.

A monument is to be erected to the memory of Bro. Major General John A. Quitman, P.G.M. of Mississippi, whose decease was announced in a previous communication. The cost will be defrayed by public subscription, taken at the polls in all the precincts of that state, at the October election. His funeral oration was delivered at Fayette, September 6th, by Bro. S. Crawford. Death, amongst all his victims, has few so worthy of the sigh and tear as Bro. Quitman. But,

"The tear for friends departed,
The faithful and true hearted,
Cast midst the rubbish of the silent grave—
Is changed to smiles of pleasure,
While trusting that our treasure
A glorious resurrection-day shall have."

Your correspondent must be pardoned for this expression of feeling. Between himself and the deceased Brother there existed a tie such as Masonry alone can entwine, and a grateful remembrance of favours received during days of despondency and distress, prompts this tribute to one who has left behind him few equals. The sprig of acacia blooming (metaphorically) at the head of his grave, will long serve to remind his mourning survivors of

that immortal part which animated him while living, which bears the nearest approach to that supreme "intelligence" that pervades all nature, and which can never die.

The Masonic Hall, at Crawfordsville, Indiana, was burnt in August last. The fraternity incurred a loss of $2,500, together with those things not to be priced in money, their records, jewels, regalia, &c.

The amount of labour, talent, and well digested system expended by some of our Grand Secretaries in the annual performance of their official duties, is clearly seen in a document before me—"The Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of the Most Ancient and Honourable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Missouri, at its Thirty-eighth Annual Communication, convened at the City of St. Louis, May 24, 1858." This is an octavo of 257 pages, elegantly printed. Its internal structure displays a master hand, and I could wish that every Mason in Great Britain possessed a copy of it as an evidence of the progress and *status* of the Masonic Craft in America. The proceedings of each day throughout the session, which consumed a week, are recorded in language strictly Masonic. All the reports, of which there are many, have places well displayed and selected, and the whole terminates with an index, thoroughly prepared, which leaves nothing to be desired by the reader. On the cover is a "list of all the Grand Lodges (with the names and residences of Grand Secretaries), with which the Grand Lodge of Missouri is in communication; these are forty in number. The catalogue does not include any, save those upon this continent.

The book opens with a list of the Lodges, and delegates representing each respectively,. eighty-eight Lodges appeared by 192 representatives on the first day, many of them coming through a broken and wilderness country 200 or 300 miles upon horseback or in the rudest conveyance of the frontier, to perform a duty deemed sacred by them. The address of the M.W.G.M., Samuel H. Saunders, appears next, and occupies seven pages, informing, counselling and reprehending by turns, as the various themes required. The deaths of Past Grand Officers, the condition of the Grand Lodge finances, and the general progress of the fraternity in Missouri have careful attention from his well trained pen. Then follow the reports of District Deputy Grand Masters, of whom there are twenty-four. Next in order is the report on foreign correspondence, which among us Americans is the *piéce de rèsistance* in Grand Lodge labours. It covers forty-six pages, and reviews with vigour and impartiality the proceedings of thirty-two Grand Lodges, finding in each something to commend, and in many something to blame. Wit and humour are blended with sympathy and rebuke, and the whole forms, as was intended, no mean calendar of Masonic labour for 1857-8. It was written by R.W. Bro. A. O'Sullivan, who is likewise Grand Secretary and Grand Lecturer of his Grand Lodge.

Following this are lengthy reports, financial and others, relative to the Masonic College long under the control of Grand Lodge. Being greatly embarrassed in means, and crippled in usefulness, the Grand Lodge is taking measures to be relieved from what has proved to it a serious incumbrance. Masonic schools and colleges do not prosper in the United States, where free schools open the means of instruction to the poorest.

The Grand Lodge declined to establish a Lodge at St. Louis to work in the German language.

Lodges were ordered to enforce all the requirements of Masonic law with vigour, and to discountenance, especially those vices that are so well calculated to bring reproach on the fraternity, such as habitual drunkenness, profane swearing, and those of a kindred character. Upon neglect of such duty, their charter shall be declared forfeit.

Grand Lodge declined to participate in the doings of the proposed Universal Congress, having been solicited so to do by R.W. Bro. John Dove, Grand Sec. of Virginia, who is a delegate of that body, to address the American Grand Lodges on the subject.

The Grand Secretary was instructed to prepare and forward to each of the subordinate Lodges a circular letter relative to the purchase of Mount Vernon (Washington's homestead), recommending a general and liberal subscription to that end by the Grand Lodge. A standard form of apron was adopted by the Grand Lodge, which is thus described, "the square apron with triangular flap, on which an all-seeing eye may be placed, the apron bound with blue."

In the appendix appears the name of every affiliated Mason in the State, some 5,000 in number.

FREEMASONRY IN ENGLAND AND IN INDIA.

ABOUT ten years ago, an officer of Her Majesty's 29th regiment of foot, Lieutenant Colvile, after serving in the Indian campaign under Lord Gough, returned home on sick leave, and took up his residence in Leicester. As a citizen and an officer, he was much respected by all those who enjoyed his friendship. After he had been in Leicester a short time, he was initiated into Masonry in the John of Gaunt Lodge, No. 766.

Bro. Colvile afterwards returned to India, and he has since written several truly fraternal letters to one or more of his Leicester brethren. About two years ago, Mr. Harley Barber, son of the Rev. Wm. Barber, incumbent of St. John's Church, Leicester, took his degrees in the John of Gaunt Lodge, and soon afterwards sailed for India as a cadet. Arrived in that distant country, chance brought him into contact with Bro. Colvile, now Captain Colvile, at Thayetmigo, Burmah. The circumstance of their being Masons became quickly known to each other, and their delight was great on finding that they had both seen the light in the John of Gaunt Lodge at Leicester. The following extract from a letter from Bro. Barber, received in Leicester a short time since, will show the result of their meeting :—

"I called on Captain Colville, and we had a long talk about Leicester, John of Gaunt, and all the Leicester people, especially our brethren there, whom he remembers with a truly Masonic love. We are getting up a regimental Lodge to the 15th Madras native infantry. We muster, or shall in a fortnight, nine Masons. Our surgeon is to be our first Master. I am to be the first Senior Warden. Our Lodge is to be called the John of Gaunt in the East, from our old Lodge. Ah! I shall always remember with affection the Masonic evenings I have spent with my Leicester brethren."

At the first meeting of the John of Gaunt Lodge, after the receipt of this letter, the Brethren resolved to send out to their namesake in the East, some mark of their esteem. For this purpose the Brethren have procured a copy of the volume of the sacred law. It now lies for inspection at Bro. Jno. Spencer's, in the market place at Leicester. It is handsomely bound in russia leather. The following inscription is on the back :—

"Presented by the John of Gaunt Lodge, (No. 766.) Leicester, to the John of Gaunt in the East Lodge, 15th Madras Native Infantry, 24th June, 1858."

Inside the cover is the following inscription, beautifully illuminated on vellum, by Bro. W. Mellican, P.M., 766.

"This volume of the 'Sacred Law' is presented to the Worshipful Master,

Wardens, and Brethren of the John of Gaunt in the East Lodge of Freemasons, 15th Madras Native Infantry, by the Brethren of the John of Gaunt Lodge, No. 766, Leicester, England, as a token of their fraternal esteem, and of their warm interest in the welfare and prosperity of their oriental namesake.

"Signed on behalf of the members, this 24th day of June, A.D. 1858. A.L. 5858

HOWE, Prov. G.M. — C. J. WOLLEY, S.W.
W. KELLY, D. Prov. G.M. — J. D. SAUL, J.W.
E. CLEPHAN, W.M. — T. SHEPHARD, Sec.

HAPPY TO MEET.

BY G. W. CHASE.

HAPPY to meet, dear brother mine,
Upon our checkered floor;
Happy to grasp that hand of thine,
And spend a social hour:
Happy to meet, though brief the stay
That we together be;
Happy to flee from care away,
To meet with such as thee.

Happy to leave the world awhile,
Its troubles and its care;
Happy to meet, and here beguile
An hour with plumb and square.
Happy to meet, O! happier we
Than worldlings e'er can know;
Happy to meet with brothers free,
Where comes no pomp or show.

Sorry to part, though down the West
The evening sun descends;
Sorry to leave each welcome guest,
Sorry to part with friends.
Sorry to hear the gavel's sound,
That tells a closing nigh;
Sorry we circle the Lights around;
Sorry we say Good-bye.

Sorry we linger round the door,
Thy flight deplore, O Time!
Sooner we think than e'er before
Did peal the signal chime.
"Happy to meet again," we part,
Each wending home his way;
Hoping at last, with each true heart,
To meet in endless day.

American Masonic Harp.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

THE MASONIC SCHOOLS.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I observe by your report of the proceedings at the Prov. Grand Lodge of Suffolk, on Friday, the 24th ult., (published in the last number of the *Magazine*) that Bro. Benj. Head is reported to have stated that the circular letter signed by Bros. Lyall, Binckes, and myself, in reference to the Masonic Schools, was not issued by the authority of the committee of the schools, but was the act of the three Brothers who had signed it.

Bro. Head is entirely mistaken.

Will you kindly give insertion to the annexed extract from the minutes of the Girls School. I wished to have preceded it by the corresponding extract from the Boys' School minutes, but by some accident the copy which I wrote for has not reached me in time for this week's publication. It will be seen, however, that the extract from the Girls' School minutes implies a previous resolution of the committee of the Boys' School.

I am, dear Sir and Brother,
Yours truly and fraternally,
JOHN SYMONDS.

3, *Ingram-court, Fenchurch-street*, E. C.
4th October, 1858.

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES.

"Quarterly General Court, Thursday, 8th July, 1858.

"RESOLVED:—'That the Committee of this Institution desire *to co-operate with the Committee of the Royal Masonic Boys School*, in taking measures to acquire such information as may be requisite for the purpose of enabling them to devise some plan by which the claims of the Masonic charities may be submitted to provincial Brethren in a manner more forcible than has hitherto been done; and that it be referred to Bros. Symonds, Lyall, and Binckes, to act on behalf of this Institution, and to report the result of their inquiries.'"

THE MASONIC CHARITIES.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER.—The exertions of Bro. Symonds to promote the efficiency of our Masonic Schools cannot be too highly appreciated; would that Brethren generally were more alive to their usefulness than at

present. Still, of the three charities, it must be admitted that the Boys and Girls Schools receive the greater amount of support, and the Prov. G.L. of Suffolk was solicited to aid their extension, and to complete their sphere of action. Now, whilst expressing my hearty concurrence in all that has been, and is doing, to mature their efficiency, I think our Benevolent Institution is equally deserving the sympathy and support of the Craft generally; but not one word, not one voice, was heard in its favour at Ipswich, on the 24th ult., which I for one very sincerely regret, because, in so large an assembly—every Lodge in the province being represented there, but one—very great good might, and undoubtedly would have resulted, had an appeal been made to the Brethren in its behalf. As it is generally known that I take a lively interest in support of this institution in particular and am one of its managing committee, it may be thought that I should have enforced its claims upon the notice of the Brethren; but being only a visitor there, though well known to many Brethren present, I did not think I should be strictly in order if I attempted to promulgate my views upon the subject.

That the Benevolent Institution has greatly extended its means of usefulness of late cannot be denied; and that much remains to be done before a majority of the Brethren and Widows, who are candidates for the annuity, can be admitted to its benefits is equally certain. The principal motive I have in troubling you with this communication is, to remind Brethren generally, and those in the provinces in particular, that the next festival in aid of the funds of the institution is fixed to be held on the 26th of January next, when it is earnestly hoped that our provincial Brethren will not withhold a liberal hand, so that the Committee may be able to place a great majority, if not all the candidates on the annuity. In furtherance of which I shall be happy to represent any of our provincial Lodges as a steward at the festival, assuring them that it shall be without cost to themselves, provided they send a fair amount of subscriptions or donations to add to my list. Should no provincial Lodge feel disposed to avail itself of my services, I propose standing again as steward for my own Lodge (No. 196), and shall be glad to take charge of any contributions sent me.

I remain, dear Sir and Brother, faithfully and fraternally, yours,

SAMUEL ALDRICH.

Hampstead, October 2, 1858. P.M. and Hon. Sec., No. 196.

RIGHT OF VOTING FOR W.M.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—The letters of "P.M." and Bro. Forbes (pp. 558-9, *Freemasons' Magazine*), are entitled to the highest consideration of all W.Ms. If the rule of action there set forth were to be adopted as the *sine quâ non* to preferment, the principles of the Craft would be more generally diffused, and the working of the different Lodges more effectively performed than it is. But it appears to me that some inconvenience might attend the examination of the Brethren intended to be appointed, as Lodges recently established seldom contain sufficient to form the said Board of installed Masters, and the installation of the W.M. is directed to follow on the next regular Lodge after his election.

This would, however, be surmounted if W.Ms. were to require the intended officers to prove their capabilities, as suggested by Bro. Forbes, in a Lodge

of emergency before the installation Lodge, especially appointed for that purpose, to which the requisite number of installed Masters might be invited. And to prevent any laxity in the said board, a Prov. Grand Warden should be required to visit each Lodge within the province immediately after such installation and appointment, to examine and displace all improperly appointed, or certify to the Prov. Grand Master that the election and appointments had been duly made; and that would be a fitting opportunity for such Prov. G. Warden to decide any questions that may have arisen in regard to Masonic jurisprudence, so as to assimilate the law and practice in each Lodge.

The working in the west differs from that in the east; and the Lodge of Reconciliation being defunct, I am not aware of any Board to which such matters may be referred for opinion and guidance.

If a return were required from the Prov. Grand Officers of the number of Brethren in each Lodge, and the number therein capable of performing the duties mentioned by Bro. Forbes, it would exhibit a peculiar state of affairs.

Let the attention, therefore, of all W.Ms. be directed to the instruction and improvement of their Lodges, and rendering the different Brethren in rotation for office fit to discharge the respective duties. It would insure better and more earnest attendance of the Brethren, and support and increase that spirit of emulation, that all really working Masons feel, and by which they are prompted in the hope of the highest reward for their labour.

The attention of all W.Ms. should also be directed to decorum in dress worn by the Brethren, as all colours, patterns, devices, coats of strange and formal cut, and tinted or striped continuations and vests, are permitted in some Lodges; than which nothing can be more objectionable or improper. A plain suit of black, with black or white neckerchief, and white gloves, should be worn by all who wish to be considered members of a regularly organized society.

I am, dear Sir, yours fraternally,

25th Sept., 1858. S. W.

THE GRAND LODGE CLUB.

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

SIR AND BROTHER,—In your last week's publication, under the head of "Masonic Mems," you condescend to notice an advertisement which has appeared in the *Masonic Observer*, of a newly formed association, called the "Grand Lodge Club," and ask to be informed how the meeting was convened, and who attended it. As it is the wish of its promoters to give the utmost publicity to their proceedings, and to invite the unsparing criticisms of their most inveterate opponents, both as to their motives in forming the club, as well as to its declared objects, I can have no hesitation in affording you all the information you require.

Some twenty-five years ago, four or five Brethren met together at a time and place mutually agreed upon, (Bro. Crucefix in the chair) and resolved "That it was essential to the best interests of Freemasonry that publicity should be given to its proceedings." As a consequence of it, the *Freemason's Quarterly Review* was started, and from that moment a new era dawned upon the Craft; colonial and provincial Lodges multiplied beyond all precedent; an immense impetus was given to the then existing Masonic charities, as

their records will prove; and a class of persons infinitely superior to the Masons generally of that day, both as regards intelligence and position in society, became members of our Order.

Twenty-four years ago, another little meeting—of which I was one—similarly convened, and presided over by the same distinguished Brother, took place, when it was determined to found an asylum for worthy Aged and Decayed Freemasons. How the projectors of that charity toiled and persevered, sustained by the indomitable faith and energy of Bro. Crucefix, it is needless to dwell upon; equally unprofitable would it be to tell of the stupid obstinacy and pitiful opposition which retarded its completion; suffice it to say, that after a most protracted and ever memorable conquest, right and wisdom have triumphed over might and folly, and the Asylum has now become a great and glorious fact.

Now, Sir, with regard to the meeting of the 14th ult., about which you and your correspondent evince such delightful curiosity, permit me to inform you that it was convened in a manner precisely similar to those which I have referred to; that it was attended by the Brethren whom you have named, with the addition of one other Brother who I am sure would be sorry to be passed over—I mean Bro. J. Barnes—and that we are hopeful and credulous enough to anticipate from it results of some importance to the *independence and prosperity of Freemasonry*. It may add to your satisfaction to be further informed, that at the meeting the names of some twenty-five other Brethren were read, who are most favourable to the movement, and who will be enrolled at our next meeting as members of the "Grand Lodge Club."

I am unwilling to spin out this little explanatory statement; but I cannot refrain from noticing your remarks upon one of the chief objects contemplated by the Club. Quoting the words of the first paragraph, to "maintain the constitutional supremacy of Grand Lodge," you add, "*whatever that may mean*," as though you were upon this point perfectly oblivious.

Sir, there was a time, and not a very distant one, when methinks you would not have thought it either necessary or politic to feign ignorance upon such a subject; there was a time,—but no matter. In your present regenerate condition, when you look back—but for a very little way—into the former numbers of your publication, and reperuse those spicy and vigorous emanations of your *unfettered* genius which there abound, you must absolutely tremble with horror at the bare contemplation of your past hardihood and reckless daring; but thanks to the sweet influences of Masonry or *something else*, we may now speak of you in the beautiful language of our immortal bard, and say, "Consideration like an angel came and whipp'd the offending Adam out of him."

As I hate all kinds of anonymous scribbling, be the matter of it flattery or abuse, flunkeyism or slander—

I beg to subscribe myself, yours fraternally,

J. WHITMORE.

125, *Oxford Street*, *Oct. 2nd*, 1858.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—In the *Freemasons' Magazine* of the 2nd of June last, I notice two letters, written, or purporting to be written, by one Richard King, of Manchester, England, who no doubt, from the number

of misstatements made by him, must be an entire stranger among us; and certainly common courtesy ought to have dictated to him that he should thoroughly become acquainted with the truth of what he asserted, before publishing it forth to the world. Besides, in my opinion he violates his O.B. in publishing to the world the private business of the Carleton Chapter, without permission. He states that in the city of St. John "there is also a *spurious* Mark Lodge; many members, when they are initiated, and find out that it is surreptitious, refuse to again enter its portals. The Master is William W. Smith." An answer to this falsehood I will quote fromthe May *Freemason's Monthly Monitor*, published in St. Johns.

"CARLETON MARK LODGE.

"Our attention was lately arrested by the appearance of a paragraph in the proceedings of the last quarterly meeting of the Supreme Grand Chapter of Scotland, published in the March number of the London *Freemasons' Magazine*, which we copy in this issue of the *Monitor*. After reading the paragraph alluded to, we immediately made inquiries relative to the subject, and it was not without some degree of satisfaction that we became acquainted with the whole circumstances.

"Now, the facts are simply these, and our information is obtained from the most undoubted authority. On the 18th of January, 1847, a communication was forwarded by the Carleton Royal Arch Chapter to the Mark Lodge working under its authority, stating that doubts had arisen relative to the existing government or workings of that Lodge, and at the same time requested and desired that body to suspend all operations until further information and instructions were received from the Supreme Grand Chapter of Scotland touching the matters in question. This request the members ef Carleton Mark Lodge promptly and implicitly complied with. On the 29th of January, 1847, the First Principal of Carleton Chapter addressed a communication to the then First Proxy Principal, in Edinburgh (Comp. A. Douglas). relating to the subject, to which no definite answer had been received up to the 22d of March, 1848. The reasons assigned for the non-reception of information was, that Comp. A. Douglas did, shortly after the communication had been sent to him, retire from further connection with the Supreme Grand Chapter. On learning this, the Carleton Chapter did, on the 23d September, 1847, appoint another Proxy First Principal, and duly forwarded him his commission, but even from him no information had been received relative to the Mark Lodge. The members of Carleton Chapter deeming it expedient that Carleton Mark Lodge should be permitted to go on with its work, did, in the absence of more definite nformation, determine that the resolution passed on the 13th January, 1847, requesting the Mark Lodge to suspend operations until further information was received, be set aside for the present; and the Right Worshipful Master, Wardens and members, were then authorized to renew their operations until further information be received by and communicated to them through the Chapter. A provision was also made, which stated that none but R. A. Masons, being members of the Carleton Chapter, should be appointed to the chairs of the Right Worshipful Master and Wardens.

"The foregoing is a brief outline of the manner in which the authority for working the Carleton Mark Lodge was granted. Regarding the legality of this authority, we feel assured that none can presume to question it. Although the Mark Lodge is in a measure separate, it is nevertheless connected with the Carleton Royal Arch Chapter, more particularly as its power to work emanated from that body, and one of the stipulations being "that none but Royal Arch Masons, being members of the Chapter, shall be appointed to the chairs of the Right Worshipful Master and Wardens.' Under the authority of Ireland, we believe it is customary for the three Principals of the Chapter to occupy the three principal chairs in the Mark Lodge.

"We can discover no reason why the legality of the Carleton Mark Lodge should be questioned; but we suppose it is perfectly correct that the Grand Chapter should request information relative to its working, particularly as a thorough understanding was not arrived at on a former occasion. There is every reason to

believe that the Prov. Grand Superintendent of Scottish Royal Arch Masonry in this province, Alex. Balloch, Esq., is quite competent to furnish any information, and that satisfactorily too, which may be desired in reference to this matter, he having occupied the office of first Principal of Carleton Royal Arch Chapter at the time the authority was granted to the Mark Lodge, and consequently acquainted with all the circumstances relating thereto."

If therefore the Carleton Mark Lodge is illegal (which I much doubt), the fault rests altogether with the Supreme Grand Chapter of Scotland, or with the proxy Principal of Carleton Chapter. It is the most flourishing of any of the Lodges in New Brunswick—and no member ever yet left the Lodge, or "refused to again enter its portals," upon the ground that it was *surreptitious*. Whoever Bro. Richard King's informant was, he must have been altogether in error.

I pass over the remaining portion of the first letter—and will briefly notice one or two errors in the second. He says that "Brunswick Lodge, Moncton, is in a flourishing state, and Keith Lodge, through neglect on the part of the officers, has been suffered to decline." The fact is, Keith Lodge is in a prosperous condition; and Brunswick, now working under dispensation, will not very probably take out a warrant—there not being sufficient field for two Lodges at Moncton.

The work practised in the Saint John Lodge was not entirely the American ritual at the time of Bro. King's visit; but thanks to the instruction afforded by Bro. Caleb Rand, lecturer for the State of Massachusetts, it will be the system adopted in future. I pass over Bro. King's revelation (most incorrectly) of the private affairs of the Carleton Chapter—and advise him, in future, when visiting a Lodge or Chapter, the proceedings of which he is desirous to publish—that he first ask permission to do so; and secondly, that he do not exaggerate. I remain, yours fraternally,

ROBERT STUBS.

Amherst, Nova Scotia, Sept 6, 1858.

"GREGORIANS."

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER.—In the Post Office Directory is to be found "The Gregorian Arms," James Street, Bermondsey. Is this one of the relics of the Society of Gregorians or a modern public house? Can the landlord tell us what are the arms of the Gregorians?

I am, Dear Sir and Brother,
Yours fraternally,
HYDE CLARKE.

42, *Basinghall Street*,
30 *August*, 1858.

THE YORKSHIRE SAVAGE.—I was passing a tilery near Welwick when a beery fellow, who sat in the little office with a jug before him and a pipe in his mouth, threw up the window and asked, in a gruff, insolent tone, "A say, guvner, did ye meet Father Mathew?"—"Yes."—"What did he say to ye?"—"He told me I should see a fool at the tileworks." Down went the window with a hearty slam, and before I was fifty yards away, the same voice rushed into the road and challenged me to go back and fight. And when the owner of the voice saw that the stranger took no heed thereof, he cried, till hidden by a bend in the road, "Yer nothin' but t' scram o' t' yerth!—yer nothin' but t' scram o' t' yerth!"—*White's Month in Yorkshire.*

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

MASONIC MEMS.

THE Provincial Grand Lodge of Durham meets on Tuesday, the 5th of October at Darlington.

THE Provincial Grand Lodge of Northumberland meets on Friday, the 8th of October, in the Masonic Hall, Blacket Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

A PROV. Grand Lodge for the Western Division of the county of Lancashire has been convened by the R.W. Prov. D.G.M., Sir Thomas Hesketh, Bart., of Ruffan Hall, to be held at the new Masonic Temple in Hope Street, Liverpool, on Tuesday, the 12th October, at 10 a.m. This being the first time that the newly appointed D. Prov. G.M. has presided; and also the opening of the Masonic Temple (the property of, and erected by the Liverpool Brethren) a large muster of the Craft from the adjacent provinces is expected.

THE Robert Burns Chapter of Instruction will resume its meetings for the season this evening, at the Sussex Stores, the corner of Upper St. Martin's Lane and Long Acre, under the able direction of Comp. Sheen, P.Z. of the Jerusalem Chapter. The difficulty of obtaining instruction in the ceremonies of the Royal Arch is generally acknowledged, and therefore the certainty of the presence of a Companion so well qualified to afford it as Comp. Sheen, ought to be a sufficient guarantee for this Chapter of Instruction being well supported.

WE recently announced the dissolution of the Masonic Benefit Society, which had been in abeyance for some years. We understand that it has been determined to re-establish it, but we have not as yet been favoured with a copy of the rules.

WE are requested to remind the Craft that the Prestonian Lecture will be delivered by Bro. Thiselton, at the Lodge of Antiquity, on Wednesday, the 27th instant, and that it will be open to every member of the Order desirous of being present.

THE Supreme Council of the 33rd Degree, for England and Wales, will assemble for their quarterly meeting on Tuesday, the 14th October, when they will hold a Grand Council of Knights, K.H., for the reception of Candidates, at Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen Street, at 4 o'clock. The consecration, by the Supreme Council, of the Royal Naval Chapter, Rose Croix, will take place at Portsmouth, on Thursday, the 14th inst.; and the consecration of the Vectis Chapter, Rose Croix, at Ryde, on the same day.

METROPOLITAN.

APPOINTMENTS.

Wednesday, October 6th.—Lodge, Camden (1006), Assembly House, Kentish Town.

Thursday, 7th.—Lodges, Egyptian (29), George and Blue Boar; Strong Man (53), Falcon

Tavern, Fetter Lane; Good Report (158), Radley's Hotel; Lion and Lamb (227), Bridge House Hotel; Ionic (275), Ship and Turtle; Yarborough (812), George, Commercial Road East.

Friday, 8th.—Lodges, Caledonian (156), Ship and Turtle; Union (195), London Tavern.

Monday, 11th.—Lodges, Domatic (206), Falcon Tavern, Fetter Fane; Confidence (228), Anderton's Hotel.

Tuesday, 12th.—Lodges, St. James' Union (211), Freemasons' Tavern; Percy (234), Ship and Turtle; Israel (247), Seyd's Hotel, Finsbury; St. Michael's (255), George and Blue Boar; United Strength (276), St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell; Wellington (805), Bull Inn, Lewisham. *Chapter.*—Tranquillity (218), Bridge House, Hotel.

Wednesday, 13th.—Lodges, Fidelity (3), Freemasons' Tavern; Union of Waterloo (13), King's Arms, Woolwich; Kent (15), Three Tuns, Southwark; Royal Athelstan (19), George and Blue Boar; Royal Naval (70), Freemasons' Tavern; Vitruvian (103), College Street, Lambeth; Eastern Star (112), Wade's Hotel, Poplar; Justice (172), Royal Albert, New Cross; Pilgrim (289), Ship and Turtle; Zetland (752), Adam and Eve, Kensington. Committee Royal Benevolent Institution, at 3.

Thursday, 14th.—Lodges, Friendship (248), Ship and Turtle; Polish (778), Freemasons' Tavern; Canonbury (955), Canonbury Tavern, Islington. Quarterly Court Girls' School, at 12.

Friday, 15th.—Lodges, Prosperity (778), White Hart Tavern, Bishopsgate Street; Middlesex (167), Thatched House, St. James' Street.

Saturday, 16th.—Lodges, Honour and Generosity (194), London Tavern; Panmure (1017), Pembury Tavern, Lower Clapton.

[The appointments of Lodges of Instruction will appear in the last number of each month.]

LODGE OF INDUSTRY, (No. 219).—This Lodge commenced its season on Tuesday, Sept. 28th, at Bro. Quelch's, Dick's Coffee house. The W.M., Bro. Guy, being from town, Bro. Suter, one of the Past Masters, officiated for him, assisted by Bros. Queely, P.M., Woodstock, W.M. No. 1,051, Thomas, Lake, Cotterell, &c. Bro. Sheen, P.M. No. 233, was proposed as a joining member, and will be balloted for at the next meeting. Bro. Carpenter then solicited the assistance of the Lodge in an application to the Board of Benevolence for Mrs. Morgan, the relict of Bro. Morgan, a P.M., and for many years a member of the Lodge of Industry. This brother was an excellent Mason, and carried out for many years the lessons taught him at his initiation. Bro. Carpenter said, that having taken some trouble to sift the case, he found that it was one fully deserving the sympathy of the brethren. Bro. Morgan's death took place suddenly, some few years ago, since which time the widow had struggled to maintain herself without the assistance of Freemasonry, but finding her strength declining, she was induced to avail herself of what assistance can be afforded by the Benevolent Board. Bro. Queely paid a well-merited compliment to Bro. Carpenter for his well-known philanthropy, and felt assured he would bring no case before the Lodge which was not deserving of attention. This matter settled, the brethren then went through the first and second sections of the first lecture, which were ably worked, and afforded great pleasure to the visitors, Bros. Arthur Seared, J. Watson, Taylor, Sheen, and Hughes. The P.Ms. present were Bros. Oreilli, Suter, H. Carpenter, Dunn, and Queely. A satisfactory evening resulted, and a pleasant season is anticipated.

INSTRUCTION.

INDUSTRY LODGE (No. 219).—This Lodge resumed its weekly meetings on Monday, the 27th ult., at Dick's Coffee house, Fleet street, when the third ceremony was performed by Bro. T. A. Adams, W.M., Bro. Davis being the candidate. After which the sections in the degree were worked in an able manner by the brethren, and the questions by the W.M. Before the closing of this Lodge it was proposed by Bro. Brett, and seconded by Bro. Hardy, that the votes for the Boys' School belonging to the Lodge be divided between the sons of Bros. Storey and Loker, which was unanimously agreed to.

CONFIDENCE LODGE (No. 288).—A meeting of about thirty members of this Lodge of Instruction was held on Wednesday last, 27th Sept., at Bro. Watson's, Bengal Arms, Birchin Lane, when the ceremony of passing was ably performed by

the W.M. Bro. Brewer, Bro. Hood being the candidate; after which the sections of the degree were worked by the brethren. Bro. Ogden, of the Lodge of Friendship, Oldham, was then elected a joining member. On the motion of Bro. Brett, it was unanimously agreed to give £10 from the funds of this Lodge to the Royal Benevolent Institution for Freemasons' Widows, which makes this Lodge of Instruction governor of three out of four of our charitable institutions. It was also resolved, on the motion of Bro. Anslow, to divide the votes for the school, as follows: to the son of the late Bro. Crocker, 8 votes; of Bro. Story, 4; and of Bro. Bagley, 4.

YARBOROUGH LODGE (No. 812).—The annual festival of this Lodge was held on Tuesday, September 28th, at Bro. Williams's, George Hotel, Commercial-road-east; present,—Bro. James Kindred, W.M.; Bro. Read, S.W.; Bro. Winn, J.W., and thirty other Brethren. The report gave a most satisfactory assurance of the increasing prosperity and usefulness of this Lodge of Instruction, which for the benefit of the numerous members of the maritime service admitted into Masonry by the parent Lodge, meets every Tuesday evening throughout the year. It is always well attended, twenty being the average number present. Through this Lodge, Brethren belonging to the commercial navy have a good opportunity of learning our ritual and fitting themselves for a good reception into Lodges in distant parts of the world. We were much gratified to learn from a Brother who had recently returned from the Cape, that the working of Masonry there, both in English and Dutch Lodges, was not excelled even by London Lodges.

CAMDEN LODGE (No. 1006).—The anniversary festival of this Lodge of Instruction took place on Wednesday, Sept 29th, at Bro. Creech's Assembly Rooms, Kentish Town, nearly forty brethren being present. Bro. W. Watson presided as W.M. assisted by Bro. Tyrrell (W.M. of the parent Lodge), as S.W., and by Bro. T. Adams, as J.W. The Lodge having been opened, Bro. Watson put the questions in the first lecture, which were admirably responded to as follows:—first section, Bro. Parker; second, Bro. Frost; third, Bro. Smith; fourth, Bro. Frost; fifth, Bro. Best; sixth, Bro. Tyrrell; and the seventh by Bro. Adams; after which the brethren adjourned to a banquet provided by Bro. Creech with great taste. The banquet concluded, the usual loyal toasts were given. The W.M. in proposing the toast of the evening, "Success to the Camden Lodge of Instruction, and Freemasonry in general," urged the brethren to bear in mind the true principles of Masonry, "Brotherly love, relief, and truth," and by carrying out those principles, render themselves worthy of the great order to which they belonged. No one could be a good Mason without being a good man. Among the other toasts given was one to Bro. Harris, P.M., No. 211; some complimentary allusions being made upon that brother as the designer of the tracing boards. Bro. Harris, in reply, thanked the brethren, not only for the present compliment, but for their kind assistance at the last election, in placing him on the Annuity Fund, such assistance being more particularly needed since it had pleased the Great Architect to deprive him of the light of day. The visitors were Bros. Emmens, P.M., No. 201; Nicholson, P.M., 201; Morris, No. 1,008; and others.

PROVINCIAL.

BERKSHIRE.

NEWBURY.—*Loyal Berkshire Lodge of Hope*, (No. 839).—At the regular meeting of the Lodge, on Friday, the 1st instant, Bros. H. Hemsted and T. W. Abbott were duly passed to the degree of F.C. In the absence of the W.M. and the P.M., the working and ceremonies were impressively performed by the S.W., Bro. E. S. Cossens, who presided.

BRISTOL.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*,—Monday, October 11th, Royal Clarence (81), Freemasons' Hall,

at 7; Tuesday, 12th, Jerusalem (986), ditto, at 7; Wednesday, 13th, Royal Sussex (221), ditto, at 7. *Instruction.*—Friday, 15th, ditto, at 7½. *Chapter.*—Thursday, 14th, Clarence (81), Freemasons Hall, at 7.

CHANNEL ISLANDS.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge.*—Tuesday, October 12th, St. Anne's (863), New Street, Alderney, at 7.

CHESHIRE.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges.*—Tuesday, October 12th, Fidelity (623), White Hart, Flowery Field, at 6; Thursday, 14th, Mersey (701), Angel Hotel, Birkenhead, at 5.

DEVONSHIRE.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges.*—Monday, October 11th, Sun (123), Globe Hotel, Exmouth, at 5; Sincerity (224), St. George's Hall, Stonehouse, at 7; Wednesday, 13th, Fortitude (122), Prince George Hotel, Stonehouse, at 7.

DORSETSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge.*—Monday, October 11th, Montague (963), Lion Inn, Lyme Regis, at 7,

DURHAM.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges.*—Thursday, October 14th, Palatine (114), Bridge Hotel, Sunderland, at 7; Restoration (128), Town Hall, Durham, at 8.

ESSEX.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges.*—Monday, October 11th, Star in the East (935), Private Rooms Harwich, at 7; Wednesday, 13th, United (998), George Hotel, Colchester, at 7.

CHIGWELL.—*Chigwell Lodge,* (No. 663).—The members of this Lodge held their last meeting of the season on Saturday, 25th September, when Bro. Storr, who has filled the chair for two years, raised Bro. Saunders in his usual impressive manner, and afterwards very ably installed the S.W., Bro. Richard Motion as W.M. for the ensuing year. Bro. Dr. Rowe, the father of the Lodge, in a very neat speech proposed "That a vote of thanks, with a jewel, should be presented to Bro. Storr, P.M., for the very efficient manner in which he had presided over the Lodge for two years," which was carried unanimously. The new W.M. appointed Bros. W. Paas, S.W.; Stewart, J.W.; Geo. Motion, S.D.; Catling, J.D.; Saunders, I.G.; Rice, Tyler. The Lodge was closed in due form, and the Brethren adjourned to an excellent banquet, provided by Bro. Basham. The visitors were Bros. T. Hutchings, P.G.S.B.; Bisgood, D. Prov. G.M. for Kent; Bro. Capt. McGill (returned from Delhi), S. E. Nutt, T. Davies, W. Davies, Blatspiel, Vesper, Lock, Cooper, Cox, Hayward, Watson, &c., &c. Bro. Capt. McGill belongs to the gallant 60th Regiment of Rifles, which did such good service at Delhi. The circumstance of the captain having been one of the leaders at the Cashmere Gate, and the first to enter that dreadful fortress, excited much attention and sympathy from the Brethren present, and it is scarcely necessary to add that the gallant captain was hailed with due Masonic honours.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Chapter.*—Wednesday, October 13th, Unanimity (97), Freemasons' Hall, Cheltenham.

HAMPSHIRE.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges.*—Tuesday, October 12th, Royal Gloucester (152), Freemasons' Hall, Southampton, at 7. *Encampment.*—Wednesday, 13th, Royal Naval (No. 2), Phœnix Lodge Rooms, Portsmouth, at 7.

KENT.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges.*—Tuesday, October 12th, Belvidere (741), Star Hotel, Maidstone, at 7; Friday, 15th, Union (149), King's Head, Margate, at 7. *Chapter.*—Tuesday, 12th, Adams (184), Masonic Hall, Sheerness, at 7.

LANCASHIRE (EAST).

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges.*—Wednesday, October 13th, Antiquity (170), One Horse Shoe Inn, Bolton, at 7. *Chapter.*—Monday, 11th, Perseverance (432), Old Bull, Blackburn, at 8. *Encamp-*

ments.—Tuesday, 12th, Jerusalem, Cross Street Chambers, Manchester, at 6; St. George, Angel Hotel, Oldham, at 7.

LANCASHIRE (WEST).

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges.*—Monday, October 11th, Sincerity (368), Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool, at 6; Tuesday, 12th, Merchants (294), Royal Hotel, Liverpool, at 5; Royal Preston (418), Cross Axes, Preston, at 8; Thursday, 14th, Harmonic (263), Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool, at 4; Friday, 15th, Mariners. *Instruction.*—Hank's Buildings, Liverpool, at 7.

NEW MASONIC HALL.—While many comparatively small towns in the kingdom have been noted for years for their Masonic Halls, Liverpool, the greatest commercial port in the world, notwithstanding its wealth, and many talented and eminent Masons, has never possessed until now, a building where the Brethren could meet beyond the vulgar gaze of the uninitiated, or could retire without observation from the outer world, to commune in secret, and learn and rehearse the principles and mysteries of our Order. This great want has long been felt, and assuredly the object would have been much longer before being accomplished, had it not been through the energy and zeal of a very few of the Liverpool Brethren. It may not be considered advisable to mention the name of one in preference to other Brethren, when all have been equally assiduous in an undertaking; but there can be no doubt that every Liverpool Brother will yield the palm of zealous merit to Bro. Horatio Gambell, Prov. G. Pur. and Sec. to the West Lancashire Masonic Institution, who seems never to have rested till his fond hope became an accomplished fact. After a long search for a suitable spot to erect a temple to be devoted to our Order, the promoters of the scheme at length decided on a piece of freehold land in Hope-street, on a portion of which a good sized dwelling house had been erected, and close to the spot where Roscoe, the author of "Leo X.," and the historian of the Medici, was born. A more suitable place, viewing its locality and central position, could not possibly have been found. Within a few yards of the intended hall the finest public buildings in the town are situated. Foremost among the group is the Philharmonic Hall, which for architectural beauty, size, and completeness of arrangement, is not surpassed probably by any private undertaking in the world. Adjoining, and as if to give point and finish to the great Italian structure just named, is the elegantly designed church, in the early English or decorated style, built for the Rev. James Mortimer. Immediately opposite, at the other corner of the street, in the Grecian Doric style, is the church for the blind, which is remarkable for having been removed from a distance in town, and built so closely resembling the original building, which was compelled to be pulled down to make way for railway extension, and vies in beauty and massiveness with its colossal neighbour on the opposite angle. Abutting the church is the school of our indigent Brethren, in which the architect has happily employed the Grecian Ionic order. On the north-east corner of the same street, the pretty place of worship where the Rev. Hugh Stowell Brown preaches, forms a pleasing relief to the eye, wandering amongst so great a number of magnificent edifices. These buildings are surrounded by the Rev. Mr. Knox's chapel, the Jews' Synagogue, in the Lombardo-Venetian style of architecture, from plans by Bro. Thos. Wylie, Prov. G. Sec.; St. Luke's and St. Philip's churches; and immediately opposite the intended Hall is Hope Hall, and the Medical Institution. Such is the locality the committee have chosen for the hall, and no doubt in three or four years time the extent and beautiful design of the intended building will add another architectural gem to the neighbourhood.

The land for the new building, of which possession was taken last January, cost £1700, and upwards of £300 has been expended in altering the present premises so as to make them suitable for the accommodation of the Lodges in town, till the new edifice is erected. A spacious, lofty, and well lighted room, capable of accommodating at least 200 persons, has already been constructed, extending from the back to the front of the buiqding, and terminating in a large bay window. The room is lighted at night by a large gas sun light, surrounded by a beautiful centre piece, representing a star, emblematical of the five points of fellowship; in each radiation the initial letters of the Provincial Grand Lodge are introduced, namely, W.L.P.G.L. Besides this important addition to the building there are various

rooms, where Lodges of emergency and instruction can be held, as well as waiting, reading, and refreshment rooms. In front of the present building there is ample land for erecting a large and commodious hall, while the present premises would form an excellent dwelling for the keeper, having kitchens and other necessary additions to so large a building as that in contemplation. To the premises as they now stand, the name of "Masonic Temple" has been given. The place will be formally opened on Tuesday next, the 12th instant, when the Provincial Grand Lodge will be held.

On the following day an amateur performance will be given in the Theatre Royal by some of the Brethren. The proceeds to go to the erection of the new hall.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

LEICESTER.—*John of Gaunt Lodge* (No. 766).—A meeting of this Lodge was held on Thursday, the 16th ult., and as it was the opening Lodge of the season, a large number of the Brethren were present, including Bros. Kelly, D. Prov. G.M.; Clephan, W.M.; Willey, S.W.; Paul, J W.; Johnson, S.D.; Brewen, J.D.; Spencer, I.G.; and Bros. Bankart, Goodyer, Hardy, Kinton, Williamson, P.Ms; and also Bros. Cotterell, May, Atkins, and Harold, of the Knights of Malta Lodge, No. 58, Hinckley. The Lodge having been opened, the ballot was taken for the Right Hon. Earl Ferrers, of Lodge No. 728, Dublin, as a joining member, and also for Messrs. Charles Manning and J. H. Garner, for initiation. The ballot being unanimous, the two candidates were admitted to a participation of the mysteries, of the Order. Bro. the Rev. John Owen Picton was raised to the third degree. After the Lodge was resumed in the first degree, the W.M. invested Bro. Picton as Chaplain. Bro. Kelly reported that he and several of the Brethren of the John of Gaunt and St. John's Lodges, had attended the re-opening of the Hinckley Lodge, on the 29th July, and also a regular Lodge held subsequently, for the purpose of assisting the Hinckley Brethren through their early labours; and he was glad to say that there was every probability of this old Lodge occupying a considerable position in the province. Bro. Cotterell, P.M., of the Hinckley Lodge, said that they had four raisings, four passings, one initiation, and four propositions for their next meeting. The W.M. reported, that the committee appointed to procure a testimonial to present to the John of Gaunt in the East Lodge, had decided upon a copy of the volume of the Sacred Law, which lay upon the table for the inspection of the Brethren. The Lodge being closed, the Brethren, about twenty-four in number, sat down to supper, and enjoyed a pleasant evening.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge.*—Tuesday, October 12th, Harmony (339), Boston, at 7.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges.*—Monday, October 11th, St. Peter's (706), Cathwick Buildings, Newcastle, at 7; Tuesday, 12th, De Ogle (919), Morpeth, at 7; Wednesday, 13th, Blagden (957) Ridley Arms, Blyth, at 7; Friday, 15th, De Loraine (793), Freemasons' Hall, Newcastle, at 7. *Chapter.*—Wednesday, 13th, De Swinbourne (24), Freemasons' Hall, Newcastle, at 7.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Mark.*—Thursday, October 14th, Royal Cumberland, Masonic Hall, Bath at 8. *Chapter.*—Royal Sussex (61), Amery's Hotel, Bath, at 7½.

YEOVIL.—*Lodge of Brotherly Love* (No. 412).—The monthly meeting of this Lodge was held on Wednesday, the 22nd ult., Bro. Edwards, S.W., acting W.M. in the absence of Bro. Ferris through illness. After a protracted meeting, the Brethren adjourned to refreshment, and partook of supper. The business of the evening included the nomination of two gentlemen as candidates for initiation at next meeting, and the raising two Brethren to the sublime degree of M.M.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge.*— Friday, October 15th, Noah's Ark (435), Navigation Inn, Tipton, at 7.

SUSSEX.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge.*—Monday, October 11th, Derwent (47), Swan Hotel, Hastings, at 8.

WARWICKSHIRE.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges.*—Monday, October 11th, Rectitude (739), George Hotel, Rugby, at 6½; Howe (857), Masonic Rooms, Birmingham, at 6.

WILTSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge.*—Tuesday, October 12th, Elias De Derham (856), White Hart Hotel, Salisbury, at 7½.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge.*—Tuesday, October 12th, Royal Standard (730), Dudley Arms, Dudley, at 6½.

YORKSHIRE (NORTH AND EAST).

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges.*—Monday, October 11th, Royal (926), Bellevue House, Foley, at 7; Wednesday, 13th, Minerva (311), Masonic Hall, Hull, at 7.

YORKSHIRE (WEST).

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges.*—Wednesday, October 13th, Wakefield (727), Old Rectory, Wakefield, at 7; Thursday, 14th, Britannia (162), Music Hall, Sheffield, at 7. *Instruction.*—Friday, 15th, Alfred, Griffin Hotel, Leeds, at 8. *Chapter.*—Tuesday, 12th, Fidelity (364), Freemasons' Hall, Leeds, at 7.

SHEFFIELD.—A Prov. Grand Lodge is to be held this day, at the Music Hall, Sheffield, at which notice for the following motions have been announced—Bro. Batley to move that a grant of money from the funds of Prov. Grand Lodge be devoted to the Masonic charities; Bro. Nellson to move that a committee be appointed to canvass the Lodges and Chapters of the province, as well as the Brethren generally, on behalf of the Masonic charities, and to take the management of all elections. The banquet is to take place at the Angel Hotel; and it is expected to be pretty numerously attended. We shall refer to this matter in our next number.

MARK MASONRY.

AMALGAMATION OF THE MARK MASONS.

[THE following address to the R.W. Masters of the various Mark Lodges, acting under the Scottish Constitution, urging the desirability of adopting measures to unite with the English Mark Lodges, has been widely circulated, and is worthy of the attentive consideration of our Brethren of the Mark.—ED.]

"DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—As R.W. Masters of Mark Lodges, holding under the Supreme Grand Chapter of Scotland, we invite your attention to a subject which has for a considerable time occupied the minds of the London Brethren, viz.:—the unsatisfactory condition of the Mark Degree in this country, arising from the anomalous position which the various Lodges under different jurisdictions bear to each other.

"You are aware that an organization of Mark Masons already exists under the title of 'The Grand Lodge of Mark Masters of England and Wales,' representing

twenty-one Lodges. These Brethren have, from an early period, desired an amalgation of all interests, and the formation of one general body of English Mark Masters, practising the degree according to a uniform system. Hitherto we have not entertained this proposition; but we feel the time has arrived when such a union is not only desirable, but that the well being of Mark Masonry imperatively demands it.

"The details of the proposed union have not been arranged, but it is acknowledged that its basis is to be free, equal, and mutual; each Lodge to retain its individual existence as before; the code of laws for its government to be formed by a new Grand Lodge, composed of the Masters, Past Masters, and Wardens of all Lodges that may subscribe to this union; and the adoption of the laws and constitutions of the Craft Grand Lodge, as near as circumstances will allow, as the foundation of the new Grand Mark Lodge.

"Besides the Lodges comprised in the body alluded to, and our own, we believe there are only four or five others in the country that exist independently; and we have little doubt, when they are acquainted with the facts, they will be anxious to be parties to this general union.

"The proposition thus submitted to you has received the mature consideration of the Brethren here, and they are very sanguine as to the advantages that will result from its adoption. We have resolved, therefore, to lay the subject before our respective Lodges, at the ensuing meetings, when, if it meet their approval, of which we have little doubt, we propose to withdraw our allegiance from the Supreme Grand Chapter of Scotland and join the other Brethren in the formation of a new Grand Mark Lodge, under whose jurisdiction we hope to see firmly united the whole body of Mark Masons in England.

"In thus stating our views and urging them upon your consideration, and that of your Lodge, we wish it to be distinctly understood that we are prompted by no feeling of hostility to the Supreme Grand Chapter of Scotland; on the contrary, we are anxious to express our warmest gratitude to that body for the services it has willingly rendered to us in propagating the degree.

"Though we cannot in this paper discuss the subject in all its bearings, we submit to your attention a few of the reasons that have influenced us, assuring you that we are actuated only by a sincere desire to restore the Mark degree to the important position it formerly held, and to promote the best interests of the fraternity.

"1.—As union is always desirable amongst parties leagued together for a common object, and as this desirability is increased by our Masonic tie, it is clearly our duty, as well as our interest, to show that the same perfect harmony may exist among Mark Masters as with any other body of Masons.

"2.—History and experience prove that divisions have never permanently existed in the Masonic body; that whatever circumstances have temporarily separated them, they have seen the wisdom of amicably settling their differences, and by a cordial union strengthening the general cause; that Mark Masters cannot be held to be an exception to this rule, nor can less advantage be anticipated from the proposed union than has resulted from preceding ones.

"3.—The union contemplated is necessary to remove the anomaly of English Mark Masons being compelled to practise the degree under a disputed authority, or to apply to a sister country for warrants of constitution; either course, in the present advanced state of English Masonry, being open to grave objections, and derogatory to the national character.

"4.—By removing the differences now existing, all Mark Masters will be placed in a more equal and strictly Masonic position, the privileges of the degree more securely established, the practice of it by Lodge visitations made more agreeable, and its general principles more extensively promoted.

"5.—That great want in Mark Masonry, a uniform system of working, will by this means be materially facilitated.

"6.—A re-union with Craft Masonry will more easily and effectually be accomplished by a united body than by various sections maintaining different opinions and interests.

"7.—All Mark Lodges throughout the country will be represented in the government of the Order, the necessary laws for their guidance will be more properly formed, and each Lodge will have a voice in the distribution of the general funds.

"In conclusion, we commend the subject to your serious consideration, and as immediate action as well as unity of purpose is very desirable, the favour of your early reply, directed to Bro. Sheen at this address, will much oblige.

"We are, dear Sir, and Brother,

"Yours faithfully and fraternally,

"C. J. HUGHES, R.W.M., St. Mark's Lodge, No. 1.
"J. R. SHEEN, R.W.M., Thistle Lodge, No. 3.
"H. A. ISAACS, R.W.M., Arnott Lodge, No. 4.
"J. DIXON, R.W.M., Southwark Lodge, No. 11."

"*Sussex Stores,*
"*Upper St. Martin's Lane, London.—W.C.*
"*September 16th,* 1858."

THISTLE LODGE—*Scottish Constitution* (No. 3).—The members of this Lodge met for the election of R.W.M. for the ensuing year, on Tuesday, Sept. 28th, at Bro. Quelch's, Dick's Coffee House, Fleet-street, Bro. Sheen, R.W.M. The business was merely of a formal nature, the advancement of the several candidates being purposely deferred until the next regular meeting of the Lodge (installation night), which will be the first Friday in November. The minutes being read and confirmed, the Brethren proceeded to elect a Master, when their choice fell on Bro. Cotterell, D.M. Bros. Smith, Cottebrune, and Loewenstark, were chosen auditors, and a committee, consisting of Bro. Adams, P.R.W.M.; Bro. Sheen, R.W.M.; and Bro. Cotterell, R.W.M. elect, was appointed to confer with the other Lodges, on the subject of a communication from the Masters of certain Mark Lodges holding under Scotland, and to report thereon.

PROVINCIAL.

BRISTOL.—*Canynges Lodge* (No. 7—holding under Grand Chapter of Scotland.)—The regular meeting of this Lodge took place on Thursday, the 16th inst., at Freemasons' Hall, and was numerously attended. The R.W.M., Bro. Wm. Harris, P.M. and P.Z., opened the Lodge in due form at 8 P.M., when the minutes of the last Lodge having been read and confirmed, he at once called the attention of the Brethren to the particular business referred to in the summonses for the evening, and which was of an interesting and varied character. The first duty he had to perform that night was one which, he said, gave him much pleasure—it was the affiliation of a highly respected Brother to the supreme authority under which they worked and had prospered. It had been his good fortune to preside on several similar occasions during his year of office, but never with greater satisfaction than now, when, with their approbation, he was about to confer the legal privileges of the Mark degree on one so well known and esteemed. The Brother alluded to by the R.W.M. was Bro. Edmond Lloyd Bagshawe, P.M., No. 48, and W.M. of the Leigh Mark Lodge, Bath, who having been introduced, and complied with the necessary forms instituted by the Supreme Grand Chapter for such cases, was thereupon declared to have duly confirmed. The example of Bro. Bagshawe is worthy of imitation, as tending by the honourable course of an inevitable legalization, to smooth the way towards that union, so much to be desired amongst the

Brethren of the Mark; for, after all, who would change a diploma of world-wide significance, an undoubted passport of admission to Lodges and Chapters, both foreign and colonial, for any piece of parchment of merely local celebrity, which is unrecognized and unknown by all supreme Masonic authorities. Returning to the business of the Lodge—ballots were then taken for Brethren, who were pronounced unanimously elected, and two Brethren being in attendance, who had been accepted at previous meetings, viz., Bro. J. Bremner, P.M., No. 120, and Bro. Longford, No. 886, the R.W.M. proceeded to advance them to the noble degree of a Mark Master Mason; after which the Brethren were reminded that the next subject for their consideration was the election of R.W.M. Treasurer, &c., for the ensuing year. The R.W. Bro. Powell, D. Prov. G.M. of the province of Bristol (one of the earliest members of the Canynges Lodge of Mark Masters), then rose and said, as it was necessary for the right performance of the duties of Master, that a Brother should be selected well skilled in the art, he would briefly propose, as a worthy successor to their present R.W.M., the name of one whom he thought would be most acceptable to the whole of the Brethern, and a Brother answering in every respect to the requirements of so responsible a position. He would, therefore, move that Bro. John Linten, P.M. and W.M., No. 408, S.W. of that Lodge, be elected R.W.M. for the ensuing year. This proposition was seconded by Bro. Low, W.M., No. 221, conductor, and was carried by acclamation. Bro. Joseph John Evans, P.M. and P.Z., after being re-elected to the office of Treasurer, congratulated the Lodge on the state of its funds, which, he remarked, notwithstanding the heavy calls for new furniture, &c., all of which had been paid, were so far from being exhausted, that he was happy to report a respectable balance in hand; which gratifying statement was received with much applause. The R.W.M. then announced his intention of being present at the opening of the new Mark Lodge at Cheltenham, on Monday, the 4th October, and solicited as many of the Brethren (as could make it convenient) to accompany him on that occasion. Much interest is felt by the members of this Lodge in the event referred to—many Brethren of the new sister Lodge having received their advancement at the hands of the present R.W.M. of the Canynges Lodge. Other business having been disposed of, the Lodge was closed in regular form at half-past ten P.M. The proceedings of this Lodge throughout the period of its existence, have been of the most satisfactory description, the Brethren vying with each other in that mutual interchange of kindly amenities so characteristic of true Masons. If clouds of despondency have arisen, they have with us "never been to the manner born;" and if they have drifted from an eastern sky, "blown by the idle wind which we regard not," they break in sunshine on our western shores.

ROYAL ARCH.

PROVINCIAL CHAPTERS.

HERTFORDSHIRE.—*Watford Chapter* (No. 580.)—The regular meeting of this Chapter was held on Monday, Sept. 27, at the Freemasons' Hall, Watford; present, Comp. George Francis, as M.E.Z., in the absence of Comp. John Sedgwick; Comp. William Stuart, Prov. G. Sup.; Comps. T. A. Ward, Burchell Horne, P.Zs., &c. Bro. Charles Henry Finch, of the Watford Lodge, was exalted into this sublime degree. The entire ceremonial was gone through in Comp. Francis's able manner, Comp. Burchell Horne undertaking the duties of P. Soj. The historical and symbolical explanations were given by Comp. How, P.Z., No. 593; and the mystical by Comp. Francis. Comp. Goodyear was elected to the office of E., vacant by the death of Comp. King. The Companions afterwards dined together.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

DEVONSHIRE.

STONEHOUSE.—*Loyal Brunswick Encampment.*—At the usual quarterly meeting of this Encampment, held at St. George's Hall, Stonehouse, Plymouth, 24th September, 1858, the following Royal Arch Companions were duly installed Knights of the Holy Temple, viz.—Lord Graves and Richard R. Rodd, of Chapter Sincerity (No. 224), and John Merrifield, of Bedford Chapter (No. 351). This Encampment, we are happy to be able to state, is advancing favourably. Since its revival, on the 1st September, 1857, (after an abeyance of seven years), under its present eminent commander, Sir Knight R. Dowse, *M.D.*, he, during his year of office, has had the pleasure of introducing eight worthy Knights into the Order, and through his exertions seven more have joined, so that the Encampment now numbers sixteen members. On the present election of officers for the ensuing year, Sir Knight Dowse was again unanimously elected Eminent Commander, and Sir Knight Evens Treasurer.

SCOTLAND.

CUTTING THE FIRST SOD OF THE SYMINGTON, BIGGAR, AND BROUGHTON RAILWAY, WITH MASONIC HONOURS.

THE cutting of the first sod of this railway took place with Masonic honours on Thursday, in a field about half a mile to the west of the town of Biggar.

Great inconvenience has been felt, especially within the last few years, by the inhabitants of Biggar and the neighbourhood, in consequence of the distance ($3\frac{1}{2}$ miles) of the nearest railway station (Symington), and of the limited and expensive means of transit for wood—a commodity of which a large quantity grows in this district—and other produce, to market towns. The new line will be seven miles in length, and will branch off from the Caledonian about half a mile north of Symington station, and thence run along the valley to Biggar and Broughton. This part of the country abounds neither in the picturesque nor beautiful, and the proprietors of this line will have to trust, therefore, to goods and regular passengers and not to tourists, as in the case of some of our west country railways.

Thursday was a great day for Biggar and its neighbourhood. Flags and floral decorations adorned the town, at the west entrance of which a triumphal arch was erected. About half-past four in the afternoon a procession—consisting of the magistrates and council of Biggar, the Brethren of Biggar St. John Lodge, the directors, and a vast concourse of people, numbering about three thousand, headed by three brass bands—started from the centre of the town, and marched to the field in which the ceremony was to be performed. On arriving at the ground, on which a small platform was erected, and where the directors took their stand, the ceremony of cutting the first sod was at once proceeded with, and three cheers given for the success of the new line. Upon silence being restored,

Mr. Baillie Cochrane, who was on the platform, said—It is now some year since we were assembled together, not many miles distant from this scene, to raise the first sod of an undertaking which, I will venture to say, is second to none in the advantages which it has conferred on a vast extent of country. I well remember when the Caledonian Railway was first started, the doubts and anxieties entertained by many persons in its ultimate success might well have depressed the energies of men who possessed less confidence in their resolution and energy than the promoters of that line; but, in spite of obstacles of every description, the

railway was opened for traffic within an incredibly short space of time; and it promises well for the success of our humbler but not less useful enterprise, that the ceremony of this day is honoured by the presence of the representatives of that great company, the existence of which is one of the most prominent facts in the history of the successful enterprises of this country. We are told, and with great truth, that difficulty is not only the mother of invention, but the mother of energy. The history of nations, as well as the history of individuals, bears testimony to this fact. "Difficulty," said one of our greatest statesmen, "is a hard taskmaster, that knows us better than we know ourselves, as he loves us better too." We must, therefore, I presume, consider it a very unfortunate circumstance that we have had, and probably shall have, so few difficulties to contend against. We have no Chat Moss to overcome like Stephenson, no hills to cut through like those which separate us from Dumfriesshire—in which great work our engineer trusted not, like Hannibal, to vinegar to melt the rocks, but to those British sinews and those good right arms which are never found wanting, whether on the Beatock summit or on the plains of Inkermann (hear); and it is because we owe so much to such sinews and good right arms—because meetings like these bring us into such close relationship to that oldest, as it is the greatest of all families, the honourable family of workers, that the light hand of the woman inagurates that toil, which the light heart of the woman cheers throughout the life of the working man. And this work, if you consider for one moment, is something more than a mere idle form—it is right and meet that on all occasions all persons should associate themselves with the progress of civilization; and we should never lose sight of the fact, that all that has been accomplished for railways has been performed, not by philosophers and scientific men, but by simple labourers, mechanics, and enginemen; by men like George Stephenson, whose life contains as much romantic interest as the life of any adventurer of the middle ages. The same courage that enabled Columbus to guide his iron keel over the great Atlantic in search of a new world, bade George Stephenson drive the iron rail through the depths of the Chat Moss; and it was a just tribute to departed greatness, that Sir George Grey the other day at Alnwick enlarged on the qualities of this eminent man, with an eloquence which in the house of Grey is an hereditary instinct. But it is not only the great captains of mechanical progress whom we should consider—there are names like Savary, Newcomen, and Crawley; the one was a working miner, the other a blacksmith, the other a glazier; and yet names well known to all those who have ever turned their attention to the history of the iron age—men who combine the principles of science with the skill of the artizan, and who, as was well remarked in the life of an eminent working man who died last week (I mean Mr. Crompton), "have the proudest title to public esteem, inasmuch as their industrial talent feeds the active strength of the country;" for it is this industrial talent that advances hand-in-hand with the happiness of the nation, and which developes not merely our social progress, but our national greatness :—

"Look onward where the engines toil;
These England's arms of conquest are,
The trophies of her bloodless wars—
Brave weapons these!
Victorious over wave and soil;
With these she spins, she weaves, she tills,
Piercing the everlasting hills,
And spans the seas!"

(Immense cheering). It is true that in this undertaking we have no rivers to span—no hills to pierce. Ours is merely a sound, practical, matter-of-fact scheme, which, when realized, will, I trust, pay a good dividend. But if it does not possess the gigantic proportions of a leviathan scheme, at the same time we trust that, being this day launched, it will sail before a fair breeze, while the shareholders will never get out of their depth. The *Times* divides all people into two classes—the "can't do-its" and "the cans." I trust that we shall be proved to belong to the last class. We have everything to give us good cheer. Fair ladies bid us God speed!

A poetical writer has told us that a ceremony without ladies is like a park without trees, or a garden without flowers. We possess the trees of the undertaking this day; let us hope that when completed we may cull some fruit for it. For myself I may add, that, honoured by the confidence of the company, my humble exertions will, in any capacity, be ever at the disposal of the shareholders; and in their name I thank all those unconnected with the undertaking for aiding it by their presence this day, more especially that great Masonic body who have justly felt that the Craft whose mission is brotherly love should sympathise with the work of civilization. For myself, I thank you for the kindness with which you have listened to me, who have no claims on your indulgence, unless it be the sincere and true interest which I take in the welfare of the district. (Continued cheering).

The proceedings then terminated, and the procession having been formed again, marched home.—*North British Mail.*

AMERICA.

GRAND LODGE OF MAINE.

We are in the receipt of a copy of the last published proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Maine. The Order in Maine appears to be in a flourishing condition, and peace and harmony prevails throughout the jurisdiction. The reports of the district Deputy Grand Masters, numbering ten (the state being divided into that number of districts), abound with valuable information, and show the condition as well as the working of the Craft in their particular localities. The Grand Lodge has a charity fund of $5,800. The expenses of the Grand Lodge exceeding the income, the constitution was amended, changing the fee to the Grand Lodge for each initiation from one to two dollars. The committee on returns, report returns made by all the Lodges except three. These returns give the number of membership 3391, the number of initiations 480, suspensions 34, expulsions 3, and deaths 38.—*American Mirror and Keystone.*

THE WEEK.

Her Majesty and her family continue in good health at Balmoral. The Queen drives out every day. Prince Alfred and the Duke of Cambridge have returned from Germany; the former has gone to Balmoral. It is expected that the Court will return to Windsor about the 15th of October. The Prince of Wales, the other day, killed his first stag in the forest of Balmoral. The Queen is said to have sent a kindly and sympathetic letter to Mr. Wigan, on the subject of the forced withdrawal of that gentleman's son from a Brighton school, owing to the distate of parents to their children associating with an actor's son.——The Emperor and Empress of the French arrived in Paris on Thursday, from Biarritz. It is whispered that the Empress is again pregnant. Prince Napoleon has left Paris. for Warsaw, it is rumoured, to invite his Russian majesty to pay a visit to Paris Another rumour assigns to his journey no less an object than promoting an alliance between France and Russia. Admiral Rigault de Genouilly has been appointed to the command of the French expedition against Cochin China. The object of the expedition, is retaliation for the ill-treatment of Christians, and contemptuous con

duct towards French agents. The petition of the Hebrews scattered all over Europe, for the rescue of the boy Mortara, kidnapped so outrageously at Bologna, has been laid before Napoleon III. A gigantic scheme for the fortification of the French coast has been decided upon by the government. The *Indépendance Belge* says that the French government is about to grant a port on the Algerian coast to Russia, to serve as a coaling station. The approaching marriage of Pelissier is the talk of all Paris. The bridegroom has received presents from most of the crowned heads in Europe for the future duchess. The Sultan has sent a tiara of diamonds, in the centre of which is fixed a pearl of immense size, the value of which is estimated at two millions of piastres. A grand review took place on Friday, in the Bois de Boulogne, at which the Emperor was present. He was heartily cheered by the military and the people. The Emperor then left for the camp of Chalons. The *Moniteur* contains a decree prolonging the period for the free admission of corn, or in other words, prolonging the suspension of the sliding scale.——The Queen of Spain has returned to Madrid from her journey north-west. The *Gazette* of the 23rd ult., contains a royal decree, by which the provinces of Barcelona, Gerona, Tarragona, Lerida, and Malaga, and the territory of Maestrazgo cease to be governed by martial law. The elections absorb almost entirely the attention of the public, and active preparations for the contest are making by the different parties. A royal decree fixes the elections for the 31st inst. The garrison of Madrid is 15,000 strong. The expedition against Mexico, designed to enforce indemnity from that republic for Spanish subjects who suffered losses in life and property, is on the eve of starting from Cadiz. Its first destination is said to be Cuba.——The Duchess de Brabant is officially announced to be again pregnant. At the last sitting of the Literary and Artistic Congress, just held at Brussels, the right of perpetual copyright in matters of art and literature was rejected by a large majority.——Letters from Poland continue to describe the interior of Russia as in a very troubled condition, the nobles by no means displaying readiness to carry out the emperor's project of the emancipation of the serfs. A large caravan of Russo-Greek missionaries started a month ago under the Archimandrite Goori for Pekin. The Grand Duke Constantine is about to make an excursion in the Mediterranean, in command of a Russian Fleet. The Prince of Prussia arrived at Warsaw on the evening of the 24th ult. The Emperor Alexander went at once to the station to receive him, and afterwards conducted him to the Belvidere Palace. On the 25th the Emperor and Prince visited the camp at Powonski, and reviewed the troops.——On the first day of the legislative session of the Bavarian Chambers, the King, finding the opposition in a majority, dissolved them. New elections will take place directly.——The King of Prussia is to leave Berlin for Meran, in the Tyrol, on the 10th of October. The Prince of Prussia was expected back at Berlin on the 2nd of October. He was to leave Warsaw on the 27th inst. for Baden. It is now said that the Prussian Chambers will meet on the 17th of October. Difficulties of a financial nature had prevented the settlement of the regency. The Prince demands the possession of the crown domains to enable him to defray the expenses of his establishment. The queen was unwilling to agree to this.——The Austrian government is actively engaged in fortifying the harbours it possesses in the Adriatic. Advices from Vienna confirm previous reports touching the projects of Austria for the increase of her maritime power, and cite the fact that the young Archduke Louis Victor has entered the naval service as lieutenant of a frigate.——Letters from Stockholm announce that the cholera is raging there with great virulence.——A submarine cable of great strength, has been laid between England and Holland, a distance of one hundred and forty miles.——The negotiations between the Holy See and the Grand Duchy of Baden for a concordat have been broken off, the Holy See refusing to submit to the conditions which the Protestant government wishes to place on the hierarchal influence of the Pope in its country. The opening of China to Christian missionaries is said to be the absorbing theme in Rome; and the Pope, it is added, is about to organize a grand collection throughout catholic Europe, on behalf of special missions.——Accounts from Constantinople announce that Lord Stratford de Redcliffe had been received by the Sultan on the 25th ult. There have been disturbances at Jedda and at Mecca, and several Turkish soldiers have fallen victims.

Syria is in a state of great agitation. There are continual disturbances, the Turkish government exercising scarcely any authority. The Christian populations live in perpetual fear of the Mussulmans.——In the United States, the elections are being prepared for by conventions of the different parties. At New Orleans, the yellow fever was still raging fearfully, and a fast day had been appointed. The captain of the *Echo*, the captured slaver has been taken for trial to Boston; which means that he will certainly be convicted. A duel was fought on the 17th near Richmond, in Virginia, between Mr. Jennings Wise, editor of the *Enquirer*, and the Hon. Sherrard, Clemens, member of Congress. Mr. Clemens, the challenger, was wounded in the thigh. The rendezvous of the Paraguay expedition has been fixed at Buenos Ayres from its proximity to the mouth of the Parana River, up which the vessels are to proceed. The Union Bank at Hinderhook, county of Columbia, has been robbed of specie and bank notes to the amount of 10,000 dollars. The thieves blew open the bank vault with gunpowder. General Walker and Colonel Natzmer sailed on the 20th ult., for Aspinwall, it is said, on a fillibustering expedition to Nicaragua. An attempt of some coloured residents to burn the city of Belize had been frustrated and the incendiaries apprehended. The Niagara had sailed with the captured negroes taken from the *Echo*, for Africa. The quarantine excitement is decreasing. The threatened martial law has failed to keep up the fever, and it is questionable if even the arrival of the grand army will operate with any better success.——The West India islands are healthy, and full average crops have been gathered. The weather throughout the colonies has been dry.——A fearful calamity occurred on Thursday at Page Bank colliery, six miles west of Durham. At eight o'clock the shaft of the pit was found on fire, and one of the overmen was killed by portions of the burning brattice. Eighty-five men and boys were in the pit, who it was feared could not be got out. The fire consumed all the brattice, and extended to the coal in the return drift. At noon on Friday, by the most strenuous exertions, the fire was subdued sufficiently to attempt the rescue of the imprisoned pitmen. Out of the number, seventy-six were brought up alive, most of whom are doing well. The corpses of the remainder have been recovered.——The steam ship *Austria*, from Southampton to New York, has been destroyed by fire at sea, and it is feared, from circumstances, that about 500 persons have lost their lives thereby. Some of the passengers were fortunately saved by passing vessels. The fire broke out on the 13th of September. The captain jumped overboard, and was drowned. ——On Sunday, a fire occurred in the West India-road, Poplar, near the railway and the West India Docks; an immense amount of property was consumed. The premises belonged to Messrs. Westropp, and Messrs. Bell and Wright, ship-riggers. The fire had obtained a great head before it could be checked; the traffic on the Blackwall railway was stopped by it. —— An Irishman, named Philip Donatty, proceeding to his work at Agar Town, on Thursday morning, was furiously assailed by three or four of his countrymen, and struck and kicked in such a manner that he expired immediately. The ruffians who perpetrated this brutal murder are all well known, and cannot long escape detection. They had all been quarrelling the previous evening in a public-house.——Francis John Beckford, head clerk in the banking-house of Smith, Payne, and Smith, of Lombard-street, who has been thirty years in their service, has been brought before the Lord Mayor, charged with embezzling to the value of £450. The prisoner acknowledged his crime.——An inquest was held on the body of a single woman at Manchester, on Friday, and from the evidence it appeared that she had come by her death through the attempts of two medical men to procure an abortion. The persons charged with the crime are Germans, named August Wilhelm and Carl Stadtmuller The jury returned a verdict of wilful murder, and the coroner issued a warrant for their committal.—— Mr. Robert Johnson, a master cutler, carrying on business in the City, has been sentenced to one month's imprisonment by the Lord Mayor for neglecting to support his daughter, and thus causing her to become chargeable to the parish. The unhappy young woman had, in consequence of her father's treatment, attempted self-destruction by throwing herself from London Bridge, six months ago, since which time she has been an inmate of St. Thomas's Hospital under treatment for injuries received in her fall.——The charge of fraud in picture dealing against the Barnses has been brought to a close by being dismissed. The medical attendant

of Mr. Peter, the prosecutor in this matter, was examined as to the condition of his patient, and pronounced him to be in such a state of mental imbecility as to render his appearance at the Guildhall dangerous to himself. Alderman Wire expressed his conviction that a compromise had been effected, but as the evidence was defective he could not send the case for trial.——Another woman for practising as a fortune-teller has been brought before the magistrate at Worship-street, a servant girl being the prosecutrix, who said that she had received a visit from the prisoner, who, after assuring her of a speedy marriage, and all the desirable etceteras, carried away about 30*s.* worth of wearing apparel, "that it might be covered with mould in the churchyard, and receive a blessing." A number of similar charges are expected to be brought against the prisoner.——It seems difficult to stop the mischievous practice of throwing stones upon railways. On Wednesday a boy was fined 40*s.* for committing that offence at the Pimlico terminus of the Crystal Palace line.——At the Court of Bankruptcy on Saturday, the examination meeting in the case of James Massey, the pugilist, and a licensed victualler of the Crown Tavern, Cranbourne-passage, Leicester-square, was adjourned, the accounts not being of a satisfactory nature. George Young, also a licensed victualler, of Great Andrew-street, Seven-dials, passed his last examination.——No improvement has taken place in the condition of the Atlantic cable; however, the fault does not get worse, while it occasionally improves; considerable and distinct "reversals" from Newfoundland being discernible. The opinion gains ground that the faulty place is near the shore. The Americans are very despondent about the cable.—— Mr. Spurgeon has informed his congregation at the Surrey Music Hall that he has made an agreement for a freehold site for his tabernacle, opposite the Elephant and Castle, Southwark. £5,000 is the sum to be paid for the land.——David Williams Wire, Esq., alderman and inn-holder, is to succed Sir Richard Carden as Lord Mayor of London.——Mr. Hind says the comet will arrive at its least distance from the earth about midnight on the 10th of October, when we shall be separated from it by rather over 51,000,000 miles. Its maximum brilliancy will be attained on the evening of the day previous, when the intensity of light will be twice as strong as at the present time.——The dignity of G.C.B. has been conferred upon Lord Elgin, and several of his colleagues have been made Companions of the Bath.—— The return of the Registrar-general exhibits a favourable condition of the health of the metropolis. The deaths declined last week to 955, which is less than the average number by 150. Scarlatina, however, is prevalent and fatal. The number of births was 1,657. Dr. Letheby describes the health of the city as most satisfactory.——Mr. Alderman Salomons is a candidate for the representation of Greenwich. He addressed the public in that borough on Monday, in a speech of the most liberal character.——Sir James Brooke has visited Liverpool, and been entertained by the mayor, in the Town Hall. Sir James Brooke, in responding to the toast of his health, gave a history of his connexion with Sarawak. "Sarawak," he said, "cannot stand alone. She must lean upon the support of a European state."——The Ballot Society has issued the text of a bill which they wish to lay before the Legislature, and which they assert to be an answer to those who imagine that secret voting is impossible.——Mr. Townsend, late M.P. for Greenwich, attracted crowded houses at the Margate theatre, last week, by his performances of "Richard the Third" and "Othello." On Saturday his constituents were surprised by the intimation that their member would appear at the Woolwich Theatre on the 28th and 29th ult.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

At Drury Lane Theatre there is no alteration in the performances; to all appearances, the "Rose of Castille" continues as attractive as ever. Mr. Balfe has, we understand, far advanced towards the completion of a new work founded upon a tale of *diablerie*, which is expected to be the composer's *chef d'œuvre*, and to carry this operatic company triumphantly to Christmas.——At the Haymarket the event of the week has been the first appearance of a very clever young actress,

Miss Eliza Weekes. The result has been an undeniable success.——A new comedietta, by Mr. J. P. Wooler, was produced last week at the Olympic, called "A Twice Told Tale." Mr. Lewis Ball and Miss Wyndham sustained the principal characters, and it was quite successful.——Another farce has been produced at the Strand, called "My Wife's Husband," by Mr. Charles Selby, whose pen has of late been wonderfully prolific. and, with one exception, no less successful. This is the third new piece he has recently produced on those boards, all of which are now being played nightly, with uproarious applause, to crowded houses.—— The last and farewell season of Mr. Charles Kean's management of the Princess's commenced on Saturday. Mr. Kean has entirely recovered from his recent indisposition, and appeared as *Shylock* in the "Merchant of Venice." This very elaborate scenic representation is to be continued another fortnight, when "King John" will be revived. The play was preceded by the popular farce "Dying for Love."——The Surrey Theatre opened for the winter seasou last week with a new play, "The Fatal Secret." This is a work of very considerable merit, though the plot is complicated, and the incidents somewhat over-strained. It was received with most hearty applause: to which Mr. Creswick's acting most materially contributed. A domestic drama of the powerfully melo-dramatic kind, called "Harold Hawk," was less favourably treated by the audience.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

Madlle Piccolomini's farewell concert came off with great *éclat*, on the 28th. Mr. Manns, the musical director, took his benefit on Saturday, and attracted a very fashionable assemblage. From the very attractive programme which he has published, we anticipate a rush to the vocal and military festival announced by Bro. Distin, for Saturday next, under every description of patronage, from royalty to lord-mayoralty. Among Bro. Distin's minor stars, the bright particular luminaries are, Mesdames Rudersdorff and Albertazzi; Misses Dolby, Poole, Ransford, and Messent; with Messrs. Perren, Thorpe Peed, Donald King, and J. W. Morgan, of the Rochester choir. The orchestra will comprise the band of the Royal Artillery (eighty strong), with those of the Engineers, the 36th and 47th Foot, and the 11th Hussars, with a due complement of drummers, fifers, and buglers, besides the Crystal Palace Band proper, and the Distin corps of ten "Flugel horns." Under the management of one so thoroughly at home in military music as Bro. Distin, we may look for a concert quite as attractive, if not superior, to that presented on the occasion of the visits of the renowned French and Belgian military bands. The presence of our own Artillery band is alone, we have no hesitation in saying, quite sufficient to ensure this.

Obituary.

BROTHER BENJAMIN WILLIAMS.

THIS Brother, who has lately become very popular as a buffo singer at Evans Royal Hotel, Covent Garden, died on the evening of Wednesday last, in the 31st year of his age, after a brief illness of eight days. He was a native of Newport, in Wales, and was admitted into Masonry some few months back, in the Commercial Lodge (Glasgow), No. 360. If pure kindness, sincere friendship, and unalloyed philanthropy are attributes that stamp a man with the identity of virtue, then indeed "a bright light hath gone out." Whoever knew "Bro. Williams" knew him only to love him. Ever ready to dispense the goods which fortune had bestowed for the benefit of his necessitous fellow creature, the poor revered him as a benefactor, and his friends respected him for his goodness of heart. Taken from us in the flower of his existence, we can truly aver that his life was one of the strictest rectitude.

NOTICES.

All communications for the Editor, to ensure insertion in the next week's number, should be forwarded to the office, 2, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C., not later than Saturday.

Advertisers will oblige by forwarding their favours at the latest by 12 o'clock on Monday morning.

Emblematic covers for the first volume of 1858 are now ready, price 1*s.*; or subscribers may have their volumes bound for 1*s.* 6*d.* A few volumes may also be had, price 14*s.* 6*d.* each.

We shall be happy to receive essays or lectures on Masonic subjects, returning them (should they not be accepted) if desired.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"P. M."—The W. M. had clearly no right to refuse to open the Lodge on the ground that there were two Brothers present who were at variance, he having no official knowledge that they were so; and the Brothers themselves not objecting to meet each other in Masonry on account of differences in parochial matters, with which it is clear the Master could have nothing to do.

"SECRETARY."—The Worshipful Masters and Wardens of a Lodge have no right to force their views on the Brethren in opposition to the majority—and must be bound by the bye-laws the same as any other members of the Lodge.

"M. M."—At page 110, of the Book of Constitutions, will be found the following words:—"Past Provincial Grand Officers *may* wear the jewel of their respective offices on a blue enamelled oval medal." It is clear, therefore, that the wearing of the jewels is only permissive, whilst at page 112, they are absolutely required to wear collars—of ribbon garter blue, four inches broad, with a narrow edging of gold lace or cord.

"J. W."—Your letter betrays a surprising want of Masonic knowledge. Apply to a Past Master of your Lodge.

"H.," CHATHAM.—Bro. Charles Isaacs, your worthy Prov. G. Secretary, we should think, is the most likely person to know.

"CIVIS."—The Duke of Sussex died in 1843, in the month of April. Lord Zetland was not installed as M.W.G.M. till the following year.

No. XLI.—OCTOBER 13, 1858.

PROVINCIAL GRAND OFFICERS.

It cannot be accounted otherwise than fortunate that we have, by calling attention to the present constitution of the class of Grand Superintendents of Work through the medium of our Architectural Chapter, been the means of making public such an appointment as that in Worcestershire. Had the dignity been given, as in some other cases, to a member of another profession, or a wealthy *dilettante*, then there would have been less cause of complaint; but we express only the common opinion of antiquity and of modern times, when, without disrespect to the craft of a tailor, we say it is not one, either by the nature of its functions or the associations of its members, having such a standing as to command the public regard, when they are thus placed in false positions. We are heartily glad of the appointment of a tailor to the office of Grand Superintendent of Works. In sober truth, we have not the least doubt that many of the other Grand Superintendents of Works, although boasting a professional connection, are little better than tailors in their profession, or a better account would have been given of them. It will be easy to get rid of the outside tailors and non-professionals who get possession of this dignity; but it will not be so easy to get rid of the nominal architects, the builders, and surveyors, who, without proficiency in the higher branches of architecture, and without the least regard for it, have been allowed to usurp these functions, and to hold the office year after year to their own contentment and glorification, and to the great injury of the order.

So long as the inquiry was not made, the tailor Superintendent passed without notice, and might have held his office so many years, that at length—when Bro. Wigginton or some other local architect of eminence was put forward—it would have been said, "The worthy brother has held office so long that it would be a slur upon him to remove him; it is a pleasure for him to sit with that apron on, and it is a pity to shock the old gentleman's feelings by taking it off." If the worthy brother really possessed qualifications fitting him for such high dignity, there would be no difficulty in finding for him the office of Director of the Ceremonies, or some other requiring general Masonic capability, and of promoting him to the Warden's chair; but, unless the

Freemasons' Magazine had taken him into account, he would have vegetated as Grand Superintendent for years. The whole case is too strong a commentary on the Book of Constitutions, showing how, in many cases, it is out of keeping with the present state of society and the advancement of the Craft; and on the administration of the laws, which enables small cliques to dominate Prov. Grand Lodges and distribute offices, reckless of qualification. It must necessarily follow under such a system that the insignificant members of the several cliques are endowed with honours, and that many of the worthiest members of the local Lodges are left unnoticed. What is it to the Prov. Grand Lodge of Worcestershire, that there are architects in the several Lodges, men of consideration in their profession, of ability and zeal—what is it to that Grand Lodge that there are many of high worldly attainments and of great Masonic knowledge whose presence would confer a lustre on the Prov. Grand Lodge as Registrars, Directors of Ceremonies, and other offices? We are sorry to say that the members of reigning cliques have too often very little regard for any high moral considerations; and this is why in many provinces, notwithstanding the great general advancement of Masonry, the Grand Lodge is a mere annual fair for collars and aprons, and the Lodges are languishing; so that considerable towns are without a Lodge, or with a warrant alone—the last symbol of a dying Lodge. It is on account of such things that the moment a zealous Grand Master is appointed to a province, Masonry revives, Lodges are resuscitated in the various towns, and a great accession of members follows. We say that Masonry has no business to revive, because it has no business to die out; but it is where there is a Grand Master who is a nullity, or a Prov. Grand Lodge is conducted by incapables and intriguers; that Masonry does die out—because the pure spirit of Masonry cannot maintain its life in temples that are contaminated. No high associations can be maintained in vigour amidst the unison of cliques and intriguers, and men of noble mind feel an unwillingness to persevere in labours which are counteracted by such immoral influences.

A purgation of the Provincial Grand Lodges is urgently required, if Masonry is to be represented as an institution engaged in the pursuit of the moral sciences—of philosophy and the arts. Men whose mental endowments do not qualify them to hold the chair of a Lodge, and who ought not to be seen outside the walls of their Lodges as known Masons, are paraded in provincial dignities before the public from time to time, because they readily pay the fees, and have men of their own class to put them in nomination. This is a state of affairs which, though it lasted while Masonry was more obscure, cannot continue in this day, when public attention, having been more closely called to Masonry, a vigorous scrutiny of those holding prominent office will be maintained by the public. Let us consider what must be the feeling of a man who, anxious for initiation—from the high aspirations he has for the cultivation, in the temple of philosophy, of the noble sciences—finds that the celebrants and high priests are none other than swine-

herds. It is in vain that a man of the highest character is at hand as his introducer, when he sees the fruits of the system, without any reasonable argument that can be adduced to alter his convictions ; for he cannot believe men to be endowed with unknown piety and goodness who are known to the world to be vain empty and ignorant quibblers and brawlers, men whose presence in the Order might be pardoned from motives of charity, but for whose promotion there can be no reasonable excuse.

This condition of things is partly owing to the organization of English Masonry, which, working upon the three symbolic degrees, admits a P.M., without reference to his intellectual or moral endowments, to high administrative functions ; and at the same time thereby deprives the practice of the high and philosophical degrees of their due reward and encouragement.

In the *Magazine* it has been too often shown how unsatisfactory is the condition of Prov. Grand Lodges ; but it is not so easy to point out an objectionable appointment of Prov. G.W. or Prov. G.D., unless on technical grounds under the Constitutions, and many of our remonstrances have, therefore, been wanting in fulness of effect. But this Worcestershire case is such a notorious example of the state of affairs, even under such good men as the G.M. of the province in question, that it will serve as a lesson to Prov. Grand Lodges to set their houses in order. In the hurryscurry of mixing up a Grand Lodge and a local Lodge, and in the desire in too many instances to let the important personage who officiates as Prov. G.M. get away as early as he can, a list of nominations is made out, without thought and without regard to the consequences ; but were Prov. Grand Lodges more frequently held, there would be a better knowledge of the state of the province, and a better acquaintance with the members, and their qualifications for office. As it is, the tailor Superintendent of Works may be asked no questions till this time twelvemonth, and he may hold his unenviable dignity without feeling the rightful consequences of his temerity. We are still far from being assured that there are not Grand Organists who are tinkers and cannot play, and Grand Registrars who are butchers, and have never seen the Book of Constitutions.

It is not that we object to a man on account of his trade, or in disesteem of his trade, but we object with regard to his qualifications, and the fact that his nomination in preference to men professionally qualified, requires close examination. With regard to this very office of Grand Superintendent of Works, we think there would be no harm in appointing a zealous amateur or architectural clergyman—such men as John Ruskin, or Beresford Hope, M.P., for instance, in preference to an inferior professional man who would neglect the duties. To appoint, however, a tailor, who has exhibited no skill in the art, who has published no works on architecture, is an act in defiance of all prudence, and we sincerely hope notice will be taken of it in the Grand Lodge of England, as it richly deserves. It is high time some check should be exercised in such appointments, and that men should

feel themselves responsible for the nomination, and responsible for the discharge of the duties.

Bro. Millican, P.M. No. 766, who has been re-appointed Provincial Grand Superintendent of Works for Leicestershire, is a rising architect of considerable talent and originality. As an amateur illuminator, his great taste and skill are always at the service of the Lodges in the Province in the execution of any addresses or other documents which may be required, a department in which architects can render very judicious assistance.

It is in vain for us to urge that the Craft shall pay greater attention to architecture, if Provincial Grand Lodges neglect architecture and stifle the study, as it may be said, at the fountain head. We can see perfectly well, by the progress of events, that in this as in other matters affecting Masonry—the charities, colonial administration, provincial organization, for instance—we are producing a strong moral effect; and although to accomplish all that is desired is necessarily a work of time, we shall persevere till we obtain some fruit from our labours. We have shown that the pursuit of architecture opens a new intellectual occupation to our members; that lectures should be given; architectural and archæological subjects be considered, and more especially that attention should be given to endow each province with suitable freehold temples and halls for the celebration of the mysteries.

OUR ARCHITECTURAL CHAPTER.

We have in our opening article descanted at so great a length upon a subject of vital interest, alike to the Craft and the architectural profession, that we must be excused if our Architectural Chapter is shorn of its usual amplitude, and we offer to our readers but a few words under this head upon the present occasion.

The opening of the Masonic Temple at Liverpool, as described in our last number, is a matter of much interest, but we want further particulars. It is stated to be a building belonging to the Craft, but we have no details of the organization, and whether it belongs to the province of West Lancashire, or to the Lodges of the town of Liverpool, or to an individual Lodge; whether the funds are provided by shares, and whether any body can take shares, we do not know. All these points it is very desirable should be known, and we trust Bro. Horatio Gambell, who has taken a deep and active interest in the matter, will supply our readers with particulars. It is desirable to know what is the tenure of the building, whether freehold or leasehold, though we presume from the purchase money, £1,700, that it is freehold.

We trust at the forthcoming Provincial Grand Lodges, some care will be taken in the selection of the architectural adviser, the Grand Superintendent of Works.

Our northern Brethren have particularly distinguished themselves this year by their Masonic celebrations. We have chronicled the Edinburgh Hall, the Greenock Theatre, and the Biggar Railway. We can only point to these examples of growing zeal, and urge them on our southern Brethren. It is by these solemnities that Masonry is in a great degree maintained in public esteem in Scotland, and which is so markedly manifested.

Selections

FROM POETRY OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

THE MARIGOLD.

BY GEORGE WITHER. (1588).

When with a serious musing I behold
The gratefully obsequious marigold;
How duly every morning she displays
Her open breast, when Titan spreads his rays;
How she observes him in his daily walk,
Still bending tow'rds him her small slender stalk;
How when he down declines, she droops and mourns,
Bedew'd, as 'twere with tears, till he returns;
And how she veils her flowers when he is gone,
As if she scornéd to be lookéd on
By an inferior eye, or did contemn
To wait upon a meaner light than him—
When thus I meditate, methinks the flowers
Have spirits far more generous than ours,
And give us fair example to despise
The servile frownings and idolatries,
Wherewith we court these earthly things below,
Which merit not the service we bestow.

SUNSET.

BY FRANCIS QUARLES.

The day grows old; the low-pitched lamp hath made
No less than triple shade—
And the ascending damp doth now prepare
To uncurl bright Titan's hair,
Whosé western wardrobe now begins t' unfold
Her purples fringed with gold,
To clothe his evening glory, when the alarms
Of rest, shall call to rest in restless Thetis' arms.

ANGLO-SAXON HISTORY ILLUSTRATED BY TOPOGRAPHICAL NOMENCLATURE.

(*Continued from* p. 635).

ON THE NAMES OF THE ENGLISH CLANS.

A PART of a national language is the names of the people, but a part not always embraced within the domain of lexicography; and yet the expressive names of the Jews are rightly considered as deserving of record and interpretation. So too the student of Roman history finds it desirable to know the modes in which the several names were compounded, and the list of the principal families. Except a few stray entries in Bailey's Dictionary, or such words as enter the noble work of Bosworth on Anglo-Saxon history, the English names of persons and places are excluded from our dictionaries. The labours of Mr. M. A. Lower have, however, of late given importance to this branch of study, which has been taken up by independent observers.

English names of English stock consists of these classes:—

First, names recorded in the names of places.

Second, names recorded in the Chronicles.

Third, names now in use.

Kemble was the first to discuss with some earnestness the evidences afforded by topographical nomenclature of the presence in England, at the early settlement, of those Germanic tribes whose names figure in the great epics of the Anglo-Saxons and other Germani. He pointed to the names of the Welling or Welsing, of the Nibling, and others well known, and he proceeds to construct a tribual system, in which the particle *ing* being taken as the tribual termination, a catalogue of tribes was determined from the materials afforded by topographical nomenclature.

It was a main purpose of Kemble to show that the settlement was effected by tribes or clans, and he supposed that the first organization of the country was into marks or gans, as is supposed to have taken place in Germania, where a distinct tribe occupied a district.

Thus it appeared as a result of his labours, that England had been occupied by clans or septs, like the Lowlands, Highlands, and Irish provinces, and that the present English population, though no longer bearing the clan names, are the representatives of these invading clans.

Although I gave my assent to such views at first, further investigation has induced me to modify them, and to arrive at results not altogether conformable to those of Kemble, and yet derived from the same basis.

In an English dictionary which I composed I included a large number of the clan names, as laid down by Kemble or determined by myself on his principles; and I included such words, as well as many others, not only usually introduced into a dictionary of the English tongue, because I considerin a complete dictionary all words should be included, and not those words alone which by chance are to be found in what is called a classical author. A complete dictionary of the English language will embrace all names of persons and places that are English, and every word indeed written or spoken. Such names are inherent portions of the language, and they throw great light on its history and philology.

Although the particle *ing* is under some circumstances the representative of the collective form, as Grimm, Kemble, Latham, and others have shown, and as represented by me to some extent in the grammar and dictionary, yet it has other uses, and is no safe criterion for affirming that the name in which it is used represents a clan name.

The *ing* will be found in many names of places which neither refer to a clan nor a person, but to a thing; and the difficulty in the present state of our information is to determine those names which are clan names from those which are individual.

The broad fact nevertheless remains, that the invaders and settlers of Britain were composed of clans or great families, and that from those clans the present population, which has been shown to be in its bulk a pure population, belongs; although it may be no more possible to determine the clan of a modern Englishman than the family of a modern Jew.

A very remarkable fact which results from investigation is, that a large portion of the population still bears the same names as the ancient clan names.

In following up this subject, one objection will strike every one at the outset, and that is, the common statement that surnames only came into use after the crusades. This it may be worth while to consider now, and the very first thing that can be said upon it is, that the Germani were, by undoubted testimony, divided into clans having distinctive names; and consequently the adoption of surnames after the crusades could be no new invention, though it is to be owned a large body of the population did then take surnames from the names of places.

The facts can perhaps be made to harmonize better than is supposed, by these considerations. The English population was, at the time of the Norman emission, distinguished by clan names; the Danish settlers used patronymics, and the Normans chiefly used patronymics. Many of the higher clans of the non-Norman population were of Danish descent, and used patronymics. When the practice of using surnames from places became common, the higher classes, Norman, English, and mixed, generally acquired names from the places of their estate or residence. The fashion for surnames

spread, and the population having patronymics took local names, and so did many of the old English, while others of the latter preserved the clan names. Thus we may conciliate the theories and the facts, and trace the succession of the old clan names to these days; and it is quite possible there are many among the English at this day, with the names of the clan which first appeared in Britain fourteen hundred years ago, as there are descendants of the Irish clans which are of longer settlement in these islands.

For the purposes of the present inquiry, the endeavour must be made to exclude the surnames taken from places and consider only the tribual or clan names of ancient origin.

On the grounds already stated, it is impossible accurately to define these, but there is no reason to suppose that the number of families was more than a few hundreds. That the members of one clan occupied a district by themselves, as supposed by Kemble, there is no evidence to show; nor that a clan belonged exclusively to one nation, as the English or Angles or the Saxons. On the contrary, the clans were mixed up together all over the country, and the same clans or the majority of the clans, took a share in every distinct invasion or settlement

It is an error to suppose that the East Saxons, or the East English, were nations, for the evidence of the Chronicles shows that in these invasions a number of those which we understand as the Germanic nations took part.

Bede, in a very remarkable passage, which has not yet received adequate elucidation, says, in the ninth chapter of the fifth book of his Ecclesiastical History, that the Saxons, Angles, and Jutes, of whom he spoke in the fifteenth chapter of the tenth book as the invaders of Britain, derived their origin from nations in Germany, such as the Frizians, the Rugians, the Danes, the Huns, the old Saxons, and the Boruchuari. This list, from including Rugians, Danes, and Huns, has met with little attention.

The Frizians are acknowledged to have taken a share in all English transactions, from the invasion almost to the Norman accession.

The Rugians I consider to be a branch of the Waring—to be the same as are by Nestor called Waring Russians, and who in the English invasion of Slavonia, gave to it the name of Russia, which is now the only vestige of that great historical event. The Waring I have identified with the Varini, Werini, Bariggoi or Warangheims, as will be shown at length.

The names of the Varini and Rugii too are found associated, as are constantly associated the names of the Angli and Varini. As there was at a later period a Slavonic population of Rugians, this mention by Bede is looked upon as one of his errors; although when properly examined it only affords evidence of his accuracy.

The Danes, I consider, are likewise justly enumerated by Bede among the people of English kin; for what is now known as Denmark was first held by an Anglo-Suevian population, and on the decline

of these latter by their share in the invasions of Gaul, Britain, and Slavonia, the Scandinavian population moved south, who then were called Danes.

The Huns of Bede I identify with the Hunsing, one of the four great tribes of the Frizians, and this relieves him from the classification of Mongols with Germani.

The Saxons are acknowledged.

The Boructuari are known as a Germanic people and in close intercourse with the Saxons.

To these are to be added Vandals, Burgundians, Franks, and most likely the Goths and Longbeards.

These people, commonly called nations, were no more than confederations of clans, portions of clans, and individuals ; and so far from Kent being occupied by a Jute nation, or Essex by a Saxon nation, each country was occupied by Jutes and Saxons with members of all the other confederations, but in this case forming new confederations under the name of Kent, Essex, and the East English. The same people are to be traced, for instance, by their names, as taking part in the settlement of the countries commonly distinguished as Jutish, Saxon, and Angle. There were differences of nation and dialect among these populations, and it is most likely that the Frizian confederations were chiefly composed of members of that race ; but also in those days as in these, Frizians, Netherlanders, and Low Germans of various races and dialects were intermixed.

In England there were two strongly marked dialects, distinguished by their several pronunciations of *ch* and *k* ; but these were not kept apart, the one to the north and the other to the south, but alongside of each other throughout the country, though there was a preponderance of one class in the north, and of another in the south. In the neighbourhood of London we find Woolwich and Wickham, Chiswick and Greenwich ; and in the north Chester and Caster.

Throughout the country the clans were the same, their members closely intermixed, so that no clan dominated in any district, as supposed by Kemble ; though where one confederation dominated, as West Saxons, for instance, one type might become prevalent throughout the commonwealth. It is, however, strange to find that the relationship of the East Saxons is with the East English, rather than with the West Saxons, and of the Mid English with the West Saxons rather than with the East English.

On examining the names given by Kemble as clan names, it will be seen that many refer to natural objects, and to such as could be readily represented. Thus we have animals, trees, the bodies in the heavens, and colours.

In conformity with the theory which would be expected to govern, these names are found conformable in Germania and in Britain, showing that the same system prevailed.

It is commonly considered, according to modern doctrines, that a man is called Bull or Moon, for some nickname given to him during

the middle ages; and this theory appears well to suit very many cases; but men are not called nicknames after all the varied trees of the forest—nor are the names of all the beasts and birds of the country given to them systematically, simply as nicknames, in reference to their personal qualities. That such names are given by way of distinction is evident; and *swallow* and *sparrow* are not distributed throughout the country without some other reason than a nickname.

Both by land and by sea the necessity for distinguishing bodies and individuals arises, and standards and figure-heads adopt their several characters. The man's shield would have his emblem, as in canting heraldry, and his ship would bear the emblem of his shield. These emblems must be such as the rude painter or carver of the day can represent, and such as will mark out the individual who bears them. These objects are naturally and necessarily of the like class with those we find to constitute the repertory of heraldry, the metals, colours, and charges, and it is quite within bounds that the heraldry of the Crusades, taking its rise when the clan system expired, may have adopted and preserved principles taught by the shapes and skalds, and that to this day some few of the armorial bearings may represent those of the forefathers who filled the ship of the sea-king, or bore their shields in many a hard fight against the Welsh.

The personal names consist to a very great extent of these representable objects; and it is when the copious list of these are exhausted, that verbal distinctions are found in the list, as Keen, Sharp, and others as commonly known to us. It may indeed be laid down that a great number of the old clan names are representable by their emblems to this day.

FREEMASONRY VINDICATED.

At the present day we should have thought it impossible that any necessity could have arisen to vindicate either the principles or the practice of our Order; but it appears we have been mistaken, and that in the modern Athens there are yet to be found men who, knowing nothing of the institution, feel it becoming in them to enter the field as champions against it, proclaiming to the world at once their own ignorance and their want of charity towards their neighbours—hence the publication now before us;* which the preface informs us, owes its existence to several unjust attacks recently made upon the Masonic Order in some of the Edinburgh journals. The maligners of the Craft, who have been very satisfactorily castigated in this "Vindication" are two anonymous authors, "Medicus" in the *Caledonian Mercury*, and a writer in the *Edinburgh News*; and besides these two, the Rev. James Wright, in a paper called the *Ark*, has done his best to bespatter our fair fame. The origin of the discussion (if that can be properly so called where anything like argument is made use of only by one side—

**A Vindication of Freemasonry from the Charges brought against it by "Medicus," &c.;* by SEVERAL FREEMASONS. Edinburgh: W. Paterson, 1858.

our opponents confining themselves to vague assertions) appears to have commenced in the following manner. Bro. William Hunter, at a social meeting of the Lodge Journeymen of Edinburgh, of which he is the Master, in February last, delivered a very interesting Masonic address to the brethren, which was duly reported at the time in the pages of this *Magazine*. After enumerating the various good effects of Freemasonry, the lecturer adverted to some peculiarly striking instances of benevolence which had been exhibited in connexion with members of the Lodge he was addressing. A report of his speech found its way into the *Caledonian Mercury*, a few days afterwards. Within a week the same paper published a letter signed "Medicus" containing some very impertinent and absurd remarks upon Bro. Hunter's speech. The writer assumes that the statements put forth as to the merits of Freemasonry, were intended as a decoy to induce weak-minded individuals to join the Order. He calls Masonry a relic of the dark ages and unfit to bear the light of the nineteenth century; denies that it exercises any power to regenerate or elevate humanity, and winds up his rambling diatribe by accusing the Craft of a tendency to subvert Christianity. This production is so very weak and illogical, that we must come to the conclusion that it is the work either of a very juvenile or a very ignorant person. It has had the effect, however, of producing two rejoinders under the signatures of "Latomus" and "A Freemason," the former of whom reminds "Medicus" that several of the most eminent among Scottish physicians have been members of the Order; though, if "Medicus" has any right at all to the title he has assumed, it is probably derived merely from his being a student at one of the medical schools of the northern metropolis. The reply proceeds to ask how "Medicus" can reconcile the fact that the most distinguished divines, even of the highest rank, in England and Scotland have been Masons, with the statement that the principles of the Order are antagonistic to the doctrines which those great and pious men spent their lives in inculcating. This letter is short but well written.

The other respondent "A Freemason," is perhaps more argumentative in his manner of showing the fallacy of the *dicta* of "Medicus." Nothing daunted, however, by the completeness of the rebuff he had received, this very empty person returns to the attack in a still more furious and bombastic effusion. He says that Freemasons make a great fuss and parade about occasionally performing works of charity which—to use his very elegant phraseology—"Jim, Tom, or Jonathan perform every day without making any noise about it." A quantity of vulgarity and fustian follows on the subject of what he styles the exclusiveness of the Craft—and he concludes by insinuating that a parallel exists between Masonry and French revolutionary secret societies, and Spanish and Italian inquisitorial tribunals. Like so many other cowans, he cannot away with the secrecy which Masons observe. "Why," shouts he, "don't you tell us all about it if it is so wise and benevolent an institution—oh, it's because you are all a parcel of humbugs and afraid of being found out." We are surprised that the Brethren considered this very puny antagonist worthy of any further notice—for our own part we should have been inclined to meet his vagaries rather with a smile than an answer; the shrewd and comprehensive reply, however, made by "A Freemason," though we fear thrown away upon his opponent, is worthy of the attentive perusal of every member of the Craft. It is admirably written, and a gentlemanlike and charitable spirit is preserved throughout, which strongly contrasts with the language of his adversary. It is of considerable length and we can only notice one or two points. With regard to the "exclusiveness" sneered at by "Medicus," our Brother remarks:—

"The Masonic institution is certainly exclusive. Its members not only admit that this is its character, but they regard it to be one of its chief merits. Who are the parties whom it excludes? It excludes the atheist, the libertine, the liar, the traitor, the thief, the disturber of the public peace—in short, all persons who are stained with vice or crime of any description whatever. The place for such individuals is certainly not the Masons' lodge. In an open and properly regulated lodge, they would be completely out of their latitude, and would not be allowed to manifest any of their distinguishing propensities for a single moment. On the other hand, the door of Freemasonry stands open to all freemen of mature years, who possess an able body and a sound mind; who believe in an Almighty Being, the Creator and Governor of the Universe; who can give satisfactory evidence that they respect and obey the laws of their country, and the rules laid down in Scripture for the regulation of their conduct; and who are willing to make a solemn declaration that their sole object in seeking for admission into the Order of Freemasonry, is a desire to obtain knowledge and to be of greater service to their fellow men."

Upon the matter of secrecy, after alluding in an able manner to the value of that virtue in conducting the ordinary affairs of this life, in private and public business, and in ecclesiastical affairs, "A Freemason" adds:—

"Freemasonry, I admit, has its secrets. It has secrets peculiar to itself; but of what do these principally consist? They consist of signs and tokens which serve as testimonials of character and qualification, which are only conferred after a due course of instruction and examination. These are of no small value. They speak a universal language, and act as a passport to the attention and support of the initiated in all parts of the world. They cannot be lost so long as memory retains its power. Let the possessor of them be expatriated, shipwrecked, or imprisoned,—let him be stripped of everything he has in the world, still these credentials remain, and are available for use as circumstances require. The good effects which they have produced are established by the most incontestable facts of history. They have stayed the uplifted hand of the destroyer; they have softened the asperities of the tyrant; they have mitigated the horrors of captivity; they have subdued the rancour of malevolence, and broken down the barriers of political animosity and sectarian alienation. On the field of battle, in the solitudes of the uncultivated forest, or in the busy haunts of the crowded city, they have made men of the most hostile feelings, the most distant regions, and the most diversified conditions, rush to the aid of each other, and feel special joy and satisfaction that they have been able to afford relief to a brother Mason. To communicate these secrets to all and sundry, to the unworthy as well as to the worthy, to the unqualified as well as to the qualified, would destroy the institution altogether, and would be as absurd as if a religious sect were to license all the vagabonds that crowd our jails and our haunts of iniquity to preach the Gospel;—or as if the incorporations of surgeons and physicians of this city were to invite to their respective halls all the denizens of the Grassmarket and the Cowgate, and furnish them with the requisite authority to practise the healing art."

The remainder of this excellent essay (for such it is) upon Freemasonry, is of great value and interest, and we have seldom met with more terse and vigorous writing upon any subject. But enough of "Medicus." We certainly should not have bestowed so much of our limited space upon that benighted individual, save for the good he has unwittingly done to the Craft by showing how utterly untenable are the arguments in its disfavour.

The recollection of this correspondence had hardly time to fade away from the minds of the newspaper readers of Edinburgh, before the whole of the inhabitants of that fair city were aroused from the somewhat humdrum quietness usually prevailing there, by the proceedings incident upon laying the foundation of the new Masonic Hall on Midsummer-day. We need scarcely remind our readers of the excitement and delight produced in the ancient city by the proceedings of that day. Suffice it to say, that the

object was looked upon almost as a national one, and the splendid and solemn manner in which the occasion was observed, had an effect upon the general public, which would appear almost inexplicable, but for the respect in which we know the Masonic order to be held, whether willingly or otherwise, by the great bulk of those who have not the privilege of belonging to it. Upon that day, no doubt some few matters might possibly have been better managed than they were, and something here and there might have been advantageously curtailed or omitted; and in this latter category we would class a speech by the well-known historian of the day in which his stock story of "the touching incident in the American war"—the bayonet at the breast—the much talked of grip—and other family matters with which the Right Worshipful Brother has perhaps rather too often favoured the Masonic (and general) public, were given in all their details.

We have said that the population of Edinburgh were delighted with the proceedings of the day; there were, however, to be found (as always was and will be the case) some supercilious and sour-tempered people who could not let the opportunity pass of finding fault with all that had been done. The Rev. James Wright, conductor of a religious print, entitled the *Ark*, thinking this a favourable opportunity to hoist himself and his paper out of their original insignificance upon the shoulders of so important and interesting an occasion, favoured his readers with a most curious literary production in the shape of "a few remarks" upon Sir A. Alison's speech. Now had the reverend critic confined himself to pointing out anything really absurd or incorrect, he would have been entitled to our thanks, and we trust, we, as Masons, shall always be found possessed of sufficient candour to acknowledge and remedy any fault or defect (if such can be found) when honestly indicated in a friendly spirit. Mr. Wright does nothing of the kind however. His "few remarks" commence with some fulsome compliments to the "discriminating and philosophical mind" of Sir Archibald, which verge upon toadyism; and proceed to inform the general public of what no doubt is news to them as well as to us—that Masons engage in "most profane ceremonies." He continues in the following powerful and argumentative strain:—

> "Mason Lodges, by means of their secrecy, were the societies worked by the Jesuits and despotic Continental, aye, and British powers, for re-erecting the fabric of Popery on the ruins of the Reformation; they were the societies to which Charles I. and his two royal brothers resorted, as the most powerful engines of supporting Popery and absolutism; and the Lodges of Freemasons were the dens wherein was concocted the terrific plot to overthrow all the governments and religions of Europe, and which was acted out in the sanguinary revolution of France by the infidel and bloody literati of that country."

Whatever may be the reverend gentleman's talents for theological disquisition, we fear that his historical information would hardly enable him to obtain a very high number of marks in the new middle class examinations. We trust that the doctrinal and chronological points upon which the readers of the *Ark* have the benefit of his lucubrations are rather more carefully studied, as a general rule, than appears to have been the case on the present occasion; otherwise we fear the result will not be any very great increase to their store of knowledge. Quoth Mr. Wright, "Upon this historic field of Freemasonry our space forbids us to enter;" and for this small mercy we trust the readers of the *Ark* are truly thankful. It is nevertheless a novel view of English history, which makes out Charles II. and James II. to be "the royal *brothers*" of Charles I.; and we were not previously aware that the last named monarch supported Popery. A little further on we are let into the secret of the source whence our clerical

castigator has drawn his mighty weapons. He "hopes he does not offend" by calling Sir A. Alison's attention to Robison's *Proofs of a Conspiracy against all the Religious Governments of Europe carried on in the Secret Meetings of Freemasons, &c.* To this opponent, more feeble even than "Medicus," we are really surprised that any reply was made at all on the part of our brethren, unless indeed some benevolent individual in the Craft had thought proper to enclose a copy of "Pinnock's History of England" to the reverend editor. A different view of the case was taken in Edinburgh, and an answer was prepared, which we fancy was elicited more by the position of Mr. Wright as a clergyman, than by the force of his arguments and eloquence, or by the depth of his research. A long and most interesting paper was put forth under the signature of "Lapicida," which teems with learning, forcible reasoning, and fervent eloquence. It is impossible in our limited space to do even scanty justice to this valuable contribution to our literature, we must refer our readers to the original, and we are confident that those who have not already perused it, will thank us for drawing their attention to it. A few points we may notice. The author, after a curious and interesting dissertation upon the various modes of greeting with the right hand, tracing the custom from the remotest antiquity, proceeds to notice the accusation of "Freemasonry versus Christianity," which he enters upon at great length, and disposes of most completely, giving in the course of his argument extracts from the writings of Masonic authors, all of them ministers of the gospel, which go to prove that the opinions held by the Rev. James Wright are not common among the members of his profession. With regard to an absurd sneer of this person at the time-honoured badge of our order, "Lapicida" says:—

"Sir A. Alison has certainly intellect enough to enable him to understand the design of the peculiar clothing of Freemasons; and that being the case, he is most unlikely to laugh when he sees it applied to its special and legitimate use. The chief article of the Masonic dress is the apron. It was the first article of dress that was ever worn by man. It was specially worn by operative Masons, with whom speculative Masonry was early associated; and, therefore, it now forms the distinguishing badge of a speculative Mason. He is invested with it in a formal manner, in the course of initiation, and it serves the same purpose to him as the girdle, ephod, and mitre did to the Jewish priests,—as the ribbons, collars, and mantles do to the Knights of the Garter, or the Thistle,—as surplices, cloaks, and bands to ministers of the gospel,—or as gowns, cravats, and wigs to the judges of our supreme courts. If the Masonic apron is childish, so in like manner are those parts of dress which distinguish these and other orders of men."

But the greater part of Lapicida's letter is devoted to the demolition of Professor Robison's absurd theory; and into this we need not enter; as that work has been recently dissected in the pages of this *Magazine*. Our author winds up his denunciation as follows:—

"Professor Robison's book, as might be expected, is now considered to be utterly worthless and contemptible. It is never referred to as an authority. It is scouted by all men who lay any claim to common sense or discrimination. When the passions of men began to cool, and when the smoke and dust of the French Revolution gradually cleared away, and the mental eye could more distinctly note the causes which had been at work during that eventful era, it was seen that many of his statements were destitute of foundation, and, in fact, were purely visionary and absurd;—the product of a mind irritated by disease, and bewildered and perverted by the terrors inspired by the commotions and atrocities of the French Revolution."

The last attack upon Freemasonry upon which we are at present called to remark, appeared in the *Edinburgh News*, of last June, under the very

cutting head of "The Masonic Nuisance." A dearth of news, combined with severe indigestion, suggest themselves to our minds on the perusal of this remarkable document, as the motive powers which have caused it to be given to the world. Paving-board discussions, parish meetings, local literature and theology, kirk sessions, and the enormous gooseberry were all used up. An article must be had—if a grievance offer, so much the better. If there be no grievance—make one. Following up this train of thought, we presume, the editor of the *Edinburgh News* dipped his pen in gall, and astonished Auld Reekie the next morning with this stupendous production. The grand Masonic ceremonial in George Street had occupied the attention of the whole city, and the columns of his contemporaries were filled with the details. But it would not do to give these details twice over—to use that text again it was obvious that a new view of the subject must be taken. Accordingly he laments over the stoppage of business, and the congregating of tens of thousands of spectators, which, saith he, "endangered thereby the lives of properly and peaceably disposed persons," and it therefore "becomes the duty of every citizen to resist such unjustifiable and tyrannical proceedings." No doubt the Masons' hair stood on end to see their harmless proceedings depicted in these alarming colours —let us hope that the citizens, male and female, of the royal city did not participate in the sentiments of this fiery knight of the pen. Indeed, from what we have heard, the gathering of Craftsmen does not appear to have caused any very great alarm, or indeed to have had the effect of causing any less money to be expended on that day in Edinburgh shops. Our editor proposes to the tailors of the metropolis that they should also walk in procession, and having thus drawn a parallel which cannot fail to overwhelm the hapless Masons with ridicule, he proceeds to remark upon the costume of the brethren, and challenges any one of them to perambulate the streets singly in his paraphernalia. Next he falls foul of the Grand Master, and reminds him, that though he being a Mason is also a duke—that the Prince Consort is higher in rank than he and yet is not a Mason. After this last profound observation one would naturally think that there was no more to be said; not so—there remains to our author his peroration, in which he drops the Masons as such, and belabours the government and the public authorities. "By whose authority," he demands, "was the military called out on that day, and the public money squandered in firing volleys on the occasion?" We believe the commander-in-chief in Scotland has survived this terrific onslaught—indeed we do not think that he has even resigned his office. It was of course necessary to rush forward and protect the tottering fabric of Masonry, shattered as it was by the *Edinburgh News*, and "Lapicida" threw himself into the breach to defend the nearly overthrown fortress. Our Brother, we must confess, has bestowed more pains upon his reply than such a worthless attack demanded; his letter is, though long, not tedious—on the contrary, it is both wise and witty. With regard to the *News* and its editor, we are told that this abusive style of writing is no novelty in his pages:—

"Some of the numerous attacks which the editor of the *News* has made on public men and public institutions, and which have given his journal an unenviable notoriety, may have done some good; but, in this case, like the viper with the file, he has only injured himself, and benefited nobody."

We have already far exceeded our space, and must again refer our readers to the pamphlet itself for the very satisfactory dressing which the writer in the *News* has received at the hands of "Lapicida;" but we cannot refrain from quoting two passages. In reply to the charge of stopping the business of the metropolis, he says:—

"It may be asserted that the Masonic body courted no publicity by a previous flourish of trumpets. So far as we know, not a single accredited paragraph or advertisement, detailing the arrangements, was inserted in any public journal. The committee who had charge of these arrangements, invited no person to be present except members of the Order; and, certainly, they had neither the power nor the will to compel a single individual to leave his home or his employment to gaze on their proceedings. The inhabitants turned out quite spontaneously, and in numbers that greatly surpassed expectation."

The challenge to the Freemasons to produce a brother hardy enough to perambulate the streets alone in his Masonic clothing, is met by the remark:—

"To blame a Freemason because he does not break through the proper and immemorial usage of his order, and every day assume his Masonic clothing, is as silly and unreasonable as if we were to complain that the editor of the *Edinburgh News* does not every day perambulate the streets with his pen, his inkstand, his scissors, his paste, and his newspaper files, and proclaim 'Here is the Great Oracle of the Luckenbooths, the rectifier of abuses, the smiter of public men, and the antagonist of Freemasonry.'"

We have detained our readers long enough upon this subject. Masonry has always been subjected to attacks, but seldom, we think, has such an able "Vindication" sprung from so feeble an onslaught. In truth, these letters of our adversaries are only redeemed from puerility by the malice which they evince; while the amount of ignorance displayed in them leaves us in wonder at the effrontery with which the writers have exposed themselves to the laughter of the public by venturing into print.

REMARKS ON THE HISTORICAL SCRIPTURES.

The intricacy of names and dates in the Historical Scriptures, especially as connected with the Royal Arch degree in Masonry, is attended with great difficulty to general readers. We will here describe the succession of the sovereign princes referred to. On the destruction of the Assyrian and Hebrew monarchies, the great ruling powers of Asia were the Babylonians and the Medes. The former were paramount over the countries west of the Tigris, and the latter over those to the east of the same river. This was the state of affairs when Cyrus was born: his father was a Persian, and his mother, Mandane, the daughter of Astyages, king of Media (the Ahasuerus of Daniel). Cyrus was distinguished in his youth for his noble qualities and successful enterprises; he married the daughter of his uncle Cyaxares ("Darius the Mede,") and when Astyages died and Cyaxares became king, Cyrus had such ascendancy over his uncle that he became the ruler of the empire. At the head of an army of Medes and Persians he overthrew Evil-Merodach, king of Babylon, the successor of Nebuchadnezzar, who was succeeded as king of Babylon by Belshazzar, at whose death, on the night Daniel interpreted the writing on the wall, Cyaxares (Darius the Mede) succeeded presently to the throne. The prophet Daniel was high in favour with this prince, who died B.C. 551. A usurper now took possession of the throne, until Cyrus, returning from the western wars, laid siege to Babylon, which withstood his attacks for two years, but eventually was taken by stratagem. Cyrus after this reigned seven years,

and issued the edict for the return of the great body of Jews to their own land. This prince appears always to have treated the Hebrews with great kindness and consideration. He has honourable notice in the Holy Scriptures. At his death, Cambyses became king. This monarch conquered Egypt, and, offended by the superstition of the inhabitants, destroyed their god Apis, and plundered their temples. He has been termed a madman, but for what reason it is difficult to understand, since his great enterprizes were successful. In allusion to the supposed overwhelming of a part of this monarch's forces in a simoom, Darwin observes, in the true "Cambyses vein :"—

"Onward, resistless, rolls the infuriate surge,
Clouds follow clouds, and mountains mountains urge;
Wave over wave the driving desert swims,
Bursts o'er their heads, inhumes their struggling limbs;
Man mounts on man, on camels camels rush,
Hosts march o'er hosts, and nations nations crush,—
Wheeling in air the winged islands fall,
And one great earthy ocean covers all!
Then ceas'd the storm,—night bow'd his Ethiop brow
To earth, and listen'd to the groans below;
Grim horror shook,—awhile the living hell
Heaved with convulsive throes—and all was still!"

Cambyses died B.C. 521. He left no issue to succeed him, and his throne was usurped by the Magi, but after a time Darius Hystaspes, a noble Persian, became king. He was a wise and powerful monarch, and established on a firm basis the vast empire which Cyrus had conquered. He favoured the Jews, and it was in the seventh year of his reign that the second temple was finished. He was succeeded by Xerxes, the king who invaded Greece. He it is who is mentioned in Ezra iv. 6, "In the reign of Ahasuerus wrote they (the hired counsellors) unto him an accusation against the inhabitants of Jerusalem." Josephus tells us that he confirmed the Jews in all the privileges granted by his father, and even gave them the Samaritan tribute for the service of the temple.

His successor was Artaxerxes Longimanus—the Artaxerxes of Ezra and Nehemiah, and the Ahasuerus of Esther. Nehemiah was held on high favour by this monarch; he says, chap. iii. 11, "For he was the king's cupbearer," which is always mentioned by ancient writers as a highly confidential and honourable office, the bearer enjoying peculiar opportunities of access to the king. He received the appointment of governor of Judea, and had permission to rebuild the walls and towers of Jerusalem, and during the twelve years of his government, he disbursed large sums in this work. The office he had enjoyed had doubtless enabled him to accumulate wealth. He afterwards returned to Persia, his old master being still alive, and then, after a short period, had Artaxerxes's permission to return to Jerusalem. The king died, B.C. 423, and was succeeded by Darius Nothus, "Darius the Persian," of Nehemiah, xii. 22.

THERE are five eminent measures or methods, whereby the mind is improved in knowledge—and these are, observation, reading, instruction by lecture, conversation, and meditation, the last of which, in a more peculiar manner, called study. Each of these five methods has its peculiar advantages by which it materially assists the others, and its peculiar defects, which need to be supplied by the assistance of the rest.—*Burke.*

REVIEWS OF NEW MUSIC.

Smiles and Tears, Ballad, written by L. M. THORNTON, ESQ., and composed by W. T. WRIGHTON: Robert Cocks and Co., New Burlington Street—*Par nobile fratrum*, a re-union of two clever spirits, the author and composer of the "Postman's Knock," and between them they have produced a very charming song. Neat and unaffected, both in words and music, it appeals to the heart and wins its easy way to appreciation. Ballads like this lead us to anticipate a restoration of the true old English school of song composition, that makes its way without effrontery.

Il Giuramento, Fantasia by A. BILLET. London: Addison, Hollier, and Lucas, 210, Regent Street.—An easily to be executed *allegro moderato* introduction in common time, gently and sweetly tends to an *adante cantabile* in three four. They blend the three great attributes of pianoforte composition, viz., gracefulness, brilliance, and facility of performance. Crisp as icicles the notes appear to emanate from the hand of the performer, while a vein of delightful melody winds its way through the entire piece. The *allegretto scherzando*, with which this elegant production concludes, is replete with beauties. M. Billet is a clever musician, and as a writer of this class of composition, his equal is rarely to be met with.

An Englishman am I, National Song, words by EDWIN COYLE, music by GEORGE S. CORBY. London: J. H. Jewell, 104, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury.—This is a soul-stirring patriotic ballad, the sentiment of which must come home to the feelings of every Englishman imbued with a love of his native island. Philanthropy is twined with love of country; the rich are represented as fostering the poor; and our warlike prowess is lauded in that modest spirit of praise, which, while it is warm in estimating our naval and military attributes, eschews elaborate adulation. The music is highly appropriate, and is of that character that, while it tells the poetic idea, charms the ear with melody. We strongly recommend this song as likely to outlive the ephemeral popularity of the day.

A PRO GRAND MASTER OF FORMER DAYS.—Lord Hastings (afterwards Earl Moira), was a man of different mould; he had a heart open to compassion, full of generous sentiments and tender emotions; we know not which to admire most—his courage, foresight, and magnanimity as a ruler, or his gentleness and kindness as a man. We can furnish proofs of his endearing qualities, but let us first guard ourselves from any supposition that we mean to assign tohim an inferior position among statesmen. Not so—his successes may have been, as we have admitted, less showy than those achieved by some of his predecessors, but they were more substantial, and if he added less to our empire than did the most remarkable of his successors, at least his acquisitions were not closed, like the boasted annexations of Lord Dalhousie, in a war of extermination, and the implacable hatred of race.—*Athenæum.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

OUR CORRESPONDENTS AND THE "OBSERVER PARTY."

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

SIR AND BROTHER.—Your correspondent, S.G.W., in your number of the 29th September last, having told you what occurred to him on reading "A Country Mason's" letter, will excuse my replying that it occurs to me that, were he not blinded by a feeling of annoyance at the recent castigation received by those connected with the *Masonic Observer*, he would not have given me credit for that which I did not deserve, namely, unacquaintance with that unenviable publication, excepting in a single instance. I never stated such to be the fact, much as every one would doubtless wish to repudiate the acquaintance, unless actually connected with the publication.

I am, what I professed to be, a country Mason, taking considerable interest in the working of our Order, and the sayings and doings of its several members, and in my letter to you, sir, I express, as I have a right to do, my opinions upon such sayings and doings, gratified, however, in knowing that I am, at the same time, expressing the opinions of a great many of my brother Masons.

If I rightly understand the object of S.G.W.'s letter, it is to infer that, whilst I deprecate the slander of the fair fame of a brother Mason, I am myself guilty of this crime, as against Lord Carnarvon. If such be the fact, I deeply regret it; to Lord Carnarvon I would willingly apologize, if—misled by "a currently received opinion"—I wronged him in connecting his name with a print which descends to so vile a course of proceeding as has the *Masonic Observer;* at the same time, I repeat that his lordship, by not repudiating the connection, gives us fair ground to suppose it exists. Lord Carnarvon's name was prominently brought forward in the article complained of, and has been so indeed in every number of the *Masonic Observer*, and his lordship's non-appointment to office is made the groundwork and excuse for the slander. I can see nothing in my letter of the 2nd September which a sense of truth would not prompt me to repeat, though I never attempted any defence of the M.W.G.M., who certainly needs none.

S.G.W. is pleased to pity those in my locality who are unacquainted with the *Masonic Observer;* I thank him for his pity, but recommend him to let it begin at home, for I cannot but think that, whoever would attempt to vindicate the proceedings of that publication is much more to be pitied than those who are ignorant of its existence.

S.G.W. says that Lord Carnarvon and the "unquiet spirit" at his lordship's elbow need no defender, but will do their best to preserve the vital interests of the Craft." Let those who can, believe it—they may take credit for the will, but every rightly thinking Brother must see that they have sadly mistaken the way.

Before I conclude, I must, sir, say a word or two in reference to the letter in your number of the 15th September, signed "A Member of the so-called *Observer* Party." He gives me credit, not only for my own, but the letter also of "Justitia;" now, although I cordially agree with the sentiments expressed by "Justitia," I have not the remotest idea who the writer is. The sentiments are, I imagine, those of most of the Brethren who attended last Grand Lodge, excepting, of course, the "*very large portion who observed stern silence on the occasion*," namely, the *three* who did not vote on the motion of Sir L. Curtis. But as little heed can be paid to the opinions of one who styles the course adopted by the *Masonic Observer*, "an indiscretion;" and "an unfortunate expression of indiscreet zeal," I leave him to his own ideas and the opinion of the Craft in general; and repeating that, if those connected with the *Masonic Observer* really have the interests of the Craft at heart, they have a most extraordinary mode of showing it,

I am, Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,

October 8th, 1858. A COUNTRY MASON.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—On a recent occasion you were good enough to insert a letter which I had addressed to you with reference to the proceedings at the last Grand Lodge. It would appear that the few observations therein made have not been pleasing to the "*Observer* party," and one of their nnmber writes to you on the 11th September (page 507), in a very angry manner, but in no way attempts either to defend his party or to controvert the statements contained in my former letter. On the contrary, he is forced into the admission that "*the tone and style of the condemned article are alike indefensible*" (an observation which may be truly applied to many other articles which appear in the *Masonic Observer*), and as regards my statements generally, he affects to dispose of them by coolly observing that the fallacies contained in them do not merit reply nor require refutation.

Now, whatever others may have done, I for one assure you that I never either saw or heard of the *Masonic Observer* until the publication of the "condemned article," and I have neither read nor seen any copies excepting the last two numbers (10 and 11). A perusal of the last number is however sufficient to confirm the views which I expressed in my letter of the 2nd September. We are favoured with twenty-four pages of printed matter, nearly the whole of which is devoted to attacks on the Grand Master, and what is called "the executive" and "an unscrupulous clique." We are not told of whom these latter consist, but the "*Observer* party" gives us some small clue to the matter by saying that the thunders are not launched at the newly appointed executive but at some "personage" of "*overbearing influence.*" Whether that personage constitutes "the executive," or whether he alone forms the "clique," or what we are to understand by "overbearing influence," is matter upon which we get no information. And so the

reader will find throughout the bulk of the twenty-four pages—querulous complaints because the laws of the Order are not set aside to facilitate the cause of faction—efforts to bring into contempt members of Grand Lodge who for years have devoted their energies and their talents to the cause of our Order—approval of the course recently taken by the Canadas (an approval which has not been without its fruits in the recent defection)—anger at the course taken by the Grand Master on the 1st of September—and, above all, vexation at the support which his lordship then received from Grand Lodge. Of all this you will find plenty, but you look in vain for any attempt to show a real grievance, or for any practical suggestion as to the course which ought to be adopted. There is no oil poured upon the troubled waters; the only advantage taken of the existing state of affairs in Canada is to found upon it an attack upon the Grand Master, his executive and his advisers; to insinuate blame, laches and neglect, and to use every effort to impair, if possible, their power and usefulness in the present emergency. Indeed, a careful perusal of the *Masonic Observer*, assisted by the scarce concealed expression of those Brethren who are so much connected with it, leads to the conclusion that the "Observer party" are of opinion that a calm reflection upon the present state of Canadian matters, and the crisis through which these matters are passing, should lead us, not to adopt such measures as wisdom or experience might suggest, but only impress upon own minds the conviction that we ought to have a new Grand Master, a new Grand Chaplain, and a new Grand Secretary, and that we should have those offices filled by Brethren who have not hitherto ventured to announce any policy of their own, who have offered us no advice as to a future course, but who have mainly distinguished themselves by a factious opposition to the constituted authorities, and by an ill concealed sympathy with those who have chiefly contributed to the Canadian secession.

The time is come when it behoves every good Mason to speak plainly, and I for one shall not hesitate to do so. In my humble opinion we are making a great mistake. Each succeeding meeting of Grand Lodge is becoming more and more a "discussion forum." The whole time is occupied in miserable discussions upon points of form, or in attacks on the "power behind the throne," instead of its being employed, as it ought to be, in considering the best course which can be adopted to advance the true interest of Freemasonry. What would the opinion of the historian or the satirist be, who should have placed in his hands the last two numbers of the *Masonic Observer*, and be told that that was the organ of the would-be leaders of an institution which is "founded on the purest principles of piety and virtue," and on the three grand principles of brotherly love, relief and truth. If these Brethren are dissatisfied with the present condition of Masonry, let them withdraw from its public duties, and leave us the peace and harmony which we enjoyed before their inauspicious advent; if not, let them cease this factious conduct, and they will always find the great bulk of members of the Grand Lodge ready to give their most attentive consideration to every proposition which may be made—no matter by whom—with a view to advance, not private interests, but the general welfare of the Order to which we are all so much attached. The course which they are at present pursuing is out of place in Masonry. It is inconsistent with, and destructive to, brotherly love; it impedes the dissemination of relief, and it does not advance the cause of truth.

I am, &c.,

8th Oct., 1858. JUSTITIA.

P.S.—"*Observer* Party" seeks to identify me with "A Country Mason," who was, it appears, the author of a letter "on the Farnfield question in your number of June 23rd;" my reply is, that up to the present moment I have neither seen nor read the letter in question, and am totally ignorant of its contents. I have not the pleasure of knowing "A Country Mason;" but I entirely agree with the observations made in his letter of the 2nd of September, and I cannot help believing that very many members of the Craft see with equal regret the course which Lord Carnarvon has taken.

MASONIC GOVERNMENT.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER.—Much has, of late, appeared in print, both in your *Magazine* and in other Masonic publications, which is alike untrue and derogatory to the spirit of our love professing Craft, and which seems to call for some reply in vindication of the object of these unworthy attacks. If these publications were in circulation in London only, I should consider that our worthy Brother needed no such defence on our part, since, in that case, his active energy as a Freemason, and his honour and rectitude as a man, will speak with sufficient eloquence to those not deafened by the malicious envy of an aspiring rivalry.

He with many others devotes much of his valuable time to the service of our Order, and that from motives of pure and disinterested zeal for its welfare; since his high position proves his diligence to emanate from no selfish view to further advancement. It is therefore to those in the distant provinces and beyond them, that I would more particularly address myself, where the Masonic character of "the power behind the throne," might temporarily suffer by credence being given to accusations which I hold to be utterly false and groundless, and some of which are expressed in terms alike unfit to be applied to and employed by a gentleman.

I do not purpose to ignore "the power," but I deem it to be wisely conferred; and the occupier of "the throne" is surely not to be debarred from a privilege which is common to us all, viz.:—the counsel and advice of his friends; and as his choice would necessarily be guided by his own zeal for the interests of the Craft, such a step tends only to strengthen and advance the legitimate objects of Freemasonry.

Our Prov. Grand Masters, in like manner, consult with their deputies and other influential members of their Lodges on all Masonic matters. No objections have been raised to such proceedings; in fact, the prohibition of such a practice would seem to me equally injurious and absurd.

The dispute with our Canadian brethren was, I believe, the origin of this protracted contest, and may justly be looked upon as a grievance to be deplored by us all. The cause of this ill fated business was, however, discovered and removed with a frank and noble admission of the errors which had occasioned it, and although it was then too late to remedy the evil, arrangements were made to ensure us against the repetition of a similar catastrophe. Thus we have obtained all the redress which can be awarded us, and all that can now reasonably be desired, save by such persons who (faithless to the principles upon which our Order is founded) cloak party schemes under the title of public interests. I would, therefore, ask those

who are allured by such strategems to suspend their judgment for a time as, doubtless, the progress of events will give proof of the falsity of their uncharitable imputations.

I am, dear Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,

AN OLD MASON.

Buxton, Oct. 9th, 1858.

[Our correspondent is certainly very complimentary, but when he next accuses us of untruth, we shall feel obliged by his pointing out the articles in which it occurs.—ED.]

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF SUSSEX.

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

SIR AND BROTHER,—The thin attendance at the Prov. Grand Lodge, held on Friday last, has been the subject of much notice; and, in addition, the dullness that pervaded the banquet must have told our newly appointed D. Prov. G.M. that something was wrong. But what does the V.W.D. Prov. G.M. mean by saying, "In consequence of my appointment occurring so near the close of our Masonic year, I have not considered it desirable to make any alteration in the appointment of Provincial Officers this year, beyond filling up those vacancies which the events of the year have occasioned?"

The Prov. Grand Lodge was held at its usual time, and in the centre of the province. The knowledge of the arrangements caused the absence of numerous Brethren. It was known that only two new appointments would be made, and two thirds of those Brethren who would otherwise have been present to welcome their new D. Prov. G.M., absented themselves.

The blighting influence exercised upon Freemasonry in the province must be removed, or the Order will be in a more deplorable state than when we had no Grand Lodge.

But brighter prospects may be dawning for us. We rejoiced to listen to the many admirable observations of the D. Prov. G.M. during the course of the forenoon and evening proceedings. The D. Prov. G.M. proves, more and more, on every occasion of his official appearance amongst us, that he eminently possesses the qualities of judgment and firmness; let him, we would imploringly say, see with his own eyes, hear with his own ears, and rely on his own estimate of what is just, liberal, and becoming, both as regards Masons and Lodges, and he will, in a brief period, make his rule and province second to none in England in the truly Masonic attributes of brotherly love, relief, and truth.

Yours fraternally,

Brighton, September 29th, 1858. UNION.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER.—Will you permit me to correct an error in the "Architectural Chapter" of last Wednesday's *Magazine*, as to the ap-

pointment conferred upon me by my R.W. Prov. G.M., at the last Prov. Grand Lodge for Worcestershire. It should have been *Sword* Bearer, and not *Standard* bearer; indeed there is no such office as the latter in Prov. Grand Lodges.*

While I have pen in hand, will you allow me to say that I have never *written* or *dictated* a single line in any of your "Architectural Chapters" or leaders. This is necessary, because, from the spontaneous mention of my name in your last number's Architectural Chapter (the writer of which seems to know me, although I am not able, at present, to return the compliment), some of my local Brethren suspect me as being the author, albeit unused to blow my own trumpet; and as I have no wish to take honour where honour is not my due, I am sure you will willingly bear me out when I say that I was perfectly ignorant of the same until I opened the *Magazine* in due course.

While thoroughly agreeing with you as to the desirability of professional appointments for Registrars, Chaplains, &c., I can never lose sight of that which is due to the profession to which I have the honour to belong); yet holding no higher office in Craft Masonry than J.W., I feel that the Prov. G.M., even if so inclined, could scarcely have been justified in giving *me* so high an appointment; indeed that which I received was wholly unexpected, as he can testify, but not the less appreciated. It has, too, I fear, given offence in one quarter, simply because I am neither a Past Master nor Warden. If, however, I may ultimately be promoted so far, I hope I shall be able to justify the flattering mention you have made of me, and in the interim, no aid that I can give in that capacity shall be wanting.

I am, dear Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,

WM. WIGGINTON, F.I.B.A.,
No. 730 and J.W., No. 819.

Dudley, Oct. 8th, 1858.

[We are sure that we need not add, that Bro. Wiggington has nothing to do with our architectural article—which is contributed by one of the first writers of the day on engineering and architectural subjects.—ED.]

THE MASONIC SCHOOLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASON'S' MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER.—My attention has been directed to a speech of Bro. Head, delivered at the Provincial Grand Lodge of Suffolk, in which he is alleged to have stated that the report which has been circulated through the Craft by Bros. Lyall, Binckes, and Symonds, relative to the increase of the funds of the Masonic Schools, was not issued by the authority of the respective committees. I beg to say that if Bro. Head attended the meetings of the committees of the schools, as regularly as his friends and those of the charities desire, he would not have fallen (I am sure quite unintentionally on his part) into the error he has done.

I may further observe, that I was present at both committees when a formal sanction was given to the promulgation of the report; and I consider the supporters of the charities are under a deep obligation to the three Brethren before named for the time they have devoted and the energy and

* The Book of Constitutions provides for the appointment of such an officer if deemed necessary.

perseverance they have displayed in furtherance of the objects of the committees, viz.—the increase of the funds of the Girls and Boys Schools, and the consequent extension of their usefulness.

I am, dear Sir and Brother,

Yours truly and fraternally,

JOHN HERVEY,

Chairman of the Committee of the Masonic Institution for Boys.

Blackheath, 7th Oct. 1858.

THE ROYAL ARCH.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—In the *Freemasons' Magazine* for the 21st July there appeared a letter signed "A First Principal and Knight Templar," expressing a desire for some information to explain the alterations which have been made in the Royal Arch Degree of late years, and which have occasioned what he considers "an anomaly which ought to be removed." As none of your correspondents have yet volunteered to enlighten the "First Principal," I beg to offer a few remarks for his instruction.

Prior to the union in 1813, the ritual of this degree differed very much from that in use at the present time; amongst other discrepancies we are assured there was no installation of Principals. The three Principals were at that time styled Grand Chiefs, the first being the High Priest, the second the King, and the third the Scribe or Nehemiah. Ezra, the Scribe, performed the duties of Secretary, as at present. As to costume, we find that the collars of the chiefs were of crimson velvet, with triple bands of gold lace, at the extremities of which was embroidered the double triangle in gold; the jewel represented the compasses. The subordinate officers wore the same collars, with double bands of lace, and a single triangle. The robes of the Principals were similar to those now in use; but, in addition, the High Priest wore the mitre and head-piece, with breast-plate, as described in the account of the twenty-fourth degree of the Ancient and Accepted Rite, which has appeared in your pages. The jewel worn by the three Sojourners was a square.

I have never heard any reason given for the alteration in the titles of the three Principals. I would, however, suggest, that it may have been adopted with a view to establish uniformity, as the practice of the degree varied considerably; and also to correct a seeming inconsistency in the sovereign prince being made subordinate to another officer. Zerubbabel is named first in order by the prophet Haggai, in the command of the Most High to commence the great work for which he had been selected. I have seen manuscript rituals of the old ceremony, and am decidedly of opinion that our present rite is in every respect an improvement upon the old one; indeed, when carefully performed, it must be acknowledged to be a most sublime ceremonial; no part of Masonic ceremonial can equal the installations of the Principals.

The anomaly of introducing Ezra and Nehemiah in the ceremony with Zerubbabel and Haggai, is not so objectionable as some suppose. The second temple was dedicated, B.C. 511, and Ezra was sent by Artaxerxes to Jerusalem, B.C. 468, though Calmet says that there are authorities to show that he accompanied Zerubbabel on that prince's departure, B.C. 515.

Nehemiah, who was born at Babylon, and was cupbearer to Artaxerxes, was allowed by that monarch to go to Jerusalem, B.C. 450, when he repaired the walls, towers and gates of the Holy City. We have nothing to guide us as to the date of the death of either Zerubbabel or Haggai, but there is no inconsistency in the assumption that they were both alive when Ezra and Nehemiah arrived at Jerusalem; though they would by that time have probably attained the age of eighty or ninety years.

I cannot agree with the desire of the "First Principal" to return to the old ritual, the present being, as I before observed, in every way preferable. Besides, as it has been used for over half a century, we are all acquainted with it, and every one would have to unlearn what he knows, and be obliged to recommence his studies; and for what?—because our American Brethren continue the old practice. This surely would be about as consistent as to require Christianity to be abandoned, and its followers to return to Judaism. It may fairly be maintained that the alterations made in the ritual were judicious; and I am disposed to think the improvement would be more palpable had the Mark degree been left attached to the second degree; indeed I cannot but think that this is necessary to unite the Royal Arch to the Craft degrees. It may be said that, in the first and second degrees, we commemorate the first, or Solomon's temple; in the Royal Arch the second, or Zerubbabel's temple; and in the third degree we symbolize the "living temple," which in three days was raised up on the ruins of its predecessors. The soul of a righteous man is the temple of God, because it is inhabited by the Holy Spirit. The exhortation and charge have especial reference to this view; many ancient classical writers describe the virtuous mind as a temple of God, and speak of the obligation men are under to keep His temple inviolate and undefiled.

There was one portion of the Royal Arch ceremonial rejected when the ritual was altered, which we have been told by older Masons was highly interesting, and deserving of being preserved—passing the veils—to which the degree has many symbolic references. The veils of the tabernacle were of four colours, blue, purple, scarlet, and white, or fine linen. White, the emblem of innocence, is found in the gloves and apron; blue, the emblem of friendship, is appropriated to the symbolic degrees; scarlet is the emblem of zeal and fervency, and is appropriated to the Royal Arch. Some of this portion of the historical instruction has been transferred into the present ritual in other places, but not with advantage; still, judging from report, I think that the ceremony of passing the veils most appropriately filled up the unexplained hiatus between the two parts of the present ritual.

Prior to the middle of the last century, the essential element of the Royal Arch constituted a part of the third degree. Bro. Preston, in his "Illustrations," describes the assembly in the third degree as "a Chapter of Master Masons," although the Royal Arch is not named as such in the "Illustrations." Dermot, in his "Ahiman Rezon," A.D. 1772, says of it, "This I firmly believe to be the root, heart, and marrow of Masonry."

I am, yours fraternally,

H.

By looking into physical causes our minds are opened and enlarged; and in the pursuit, whether we take, or whether we lose the game, the chase is certainly of service.—*Burke.*

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

MASONIC MEMS.

THE members of the Craft in the Isle of Wight intend holding a festival at Ryde, on Friday, the 22nd instant, for the purpose of forming a local fund for the relief of decayed Masons, their widows and orphans. The W. Brother the Earl of Carnarvon will preside on the occasion. The object is creditable to the promoters, and we trust will be liberally supported by the members of the Order.

IT has been resolved to open a new Lodge of Instruction at Bro. Luce's, King's Arms Tavern, Hampton Court, and the St. Thomas's Lodge is to be applied to for its sanction to hold it under its charter.

THE Provincial Grand Lodge for Staffordshire is appointed to be held on the 26th inst., when the R.W. Prov. G.M., Colonel Vernon, will preside.

METROPOLITAN.

APPOINTMENTS.

Wednesday, October 13th.—Lodges, Fidelity (3), Freemasons' Tavern; Union of Waterloo (13), King's Arms, Woolwich; Kent (15), Three Tuns, Southwark; Royal Athelstan (19), George and Blue Boar; Royal Naval (70), Freemasons' Tavern; Vitruvian (103), College Street, Lambeth; Eastern Star (112), Wade's Hotel, Poplar; Justice (172), Royal Albert, New Cross; Pilgrim (289), Ship and Turtle; Zetland (752), Adam and Eve, Kensington. Committee Royal Benevolent Institution, at 3.

Thursday, 14th.—Lodges, Friendship (248), Ship and Turtle; Polish (778), Freemasons' Tavern; Canonbury (955), Canonbury Tavern, Islington. Quarterly Court Girls' School, at 12.

Friday, 15th.—Lodges, Prosperity (778), White Hart Tavern, Bishopsgate Street; Middlesex (167), Thatched House, St. James' Street.

Saturday, 16th.—Lodges, Honour and Generosity (194), London Tavern; Panmure (1017), Pembury Tavern, Lower Clapton.

Monday, 18th.—Lodges, Emulation (21), Albion Tavern; Felicity (66), London Tavern Tranquillity (218), Bridge House Hotel.

Tuesday, 19th.—Lodges, Mount Lebanon (87), Green Man, Tooley Street; Camden (1006), Assembly House, Kentish Town. *Chapter.*—Enoch (11), Freemasons' Tavern. Board of General Purposes, at 3.

Wednesday, 20th.—Lodges, Royal York (7), Freemasons' Tavern; United Mariner's (33), Green Man, Tooley Street; St. George's (164), Trafalgar Tavern, Greenwich; Sincerity (203), Cheshire Cheese, Crutched Friars; Oak (225), Radley's Hotel; Nelson (1002), Red Lion, Woolwich. General Committee Grand Chapter, at 3. Lodge of Benevolence, at 7.

Thursday, 21st.—Lodges, Gihon (57), Bridge House Hotel; Constitutional (63), Ship and Turtle; Temperance (198), Plough Tavern, Rotherhithe; Manchester (209), Anderton Hotel. *Chapters.*—United Pilgrim's (745), Manor House, Walworth; Yarborough (812), George, Commercial Road, East. House Committee, Girls' School, at 2½.

Friday, 22nd.—Lodge, Universal (212), Freemasons' Tavern.

Saturday, 23rd.—Unity (215), London Tavern.

[The appointments of Lodges of Instruction will appear in the last number of each month.]

ALBION LODGE (No. 9).—The first meeting of this Lodge for the season was held on Tuesday, the 5th instant, Bro. Perryman, W.M., in the chair, supported by Bro. Hughes, S.W.; Bro. Mitchell, J.W., and the following P.Ms., Bros. C. Lee, Friend, Valentine, James Burton, and Rackstraw, Sec. The Lodge being duly opened, Bro. Palmer was entrusted with the sublime degree of M.M. The Lodge having been resumed to the first degree, the W.M. gave notice that he had received a letter from Bro. Farnfield, secretary to the "Annuity Fund," &c., soliciting a steward for the festival, which takes place in January next, and Bro. Burton, P.M., with that readiness which has ever characterized his Masonic conduct, declared his willingness to represent the Lodge, adding that he was determined never to cease agitating until he saw the "Old Man's Asylum and the Widow's Fund" in as prosperous a state as the Boys' and Girls' Schools.

ROBERT BURNS LODGE (No. 25).—The Lodge met for the first time this season at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Monday, the 4th instant. Bro. Chas. Bennett, W.M., took the chair at six o'clock; Bros. Newton, Watson, Clements, and other P.Ms. assisting in the business. Bro. Redford was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason, at the conclusion of which, Bros. Fletcher, Newall, Welch, and Edmonds were introduced and passed to the second degree, and Mr. Gray was initiated into the Order. Bro. Newton, P.M., the Secretary, announced that the Lodge was in a highly flourishing condition, out of debt, and £150 invested for the Burns Fund of Benevolence, and he felt much pleasure in stating that a similar sum had been disbursed from the fund since its formation, for the benefit of indigent members. Lodge have been called off, the Brethren adjourned to refreshment, presided over by Bro. Bennett. The toast of "The visitors" was responded to by Bro. Laing, of Copenhagen, who took the opportunity of stating that the King of Sweden, as Grand Master of Sweden and Norway, regularly attended his Masonic duties, and was seldom, if ever, absent from Lodge.

EGYPTIAN LODGE (No. 29).—This Lodge held its first meeting this season on Thursday, the 7th instant, at the George and Blue Boar tavern, Holborn, Bro. Marjoram, W.M., presiding. The ceremony of exalting Bro. Findley to the sublime degree of M.M. was most beautifully executed by Bro. Shepherd. The other business being finished, the Brethren adjourned to refreshment, presided over by their much respected Sec. and P.M., Bro. Buss. The visitors were, Bro. Chamberlain, from the United States; Bro. Benjamin Banks, sen., Nos. 212, 902, &c. Bros. Cock and Driver, No. 955, and others.

ROYAL JUBILEE LODGE (No. 85).—This Lodge resumed its labours after the vacation, at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, on Monday, October 4, a large number of the Brethren being present, presided over by Bro. Lawson, W.M., assisted by Bro. Frederick Clemow, S.W., and by Past Masters Bros. Hayward, Parr, and Carfield. Mr. Evans was introduced as a candidate for the honours of Freemasonry by Bro. Hayward, P.M. Lodge was then closed, and the Brethren adjourned to banquet, after which a pleasant evening was spent. The visitors were Bros. Sowden, W.M., (No. 57); Batley, P.M., (No. 745); Franklin, (No. 745); and Mackreath, (No. 221), Bristol.

TEMPLE LODGE (No. 118).—The first meeting of the Lodge for the season was held on Tuesday, October 5, when the W.M., Bro. Hastelow, presided, assisted by Bro. Wynne, as P.M., aided by his officers. The W.M., in a most able manner, passed Bro. Dawkes. Bro. E. MacNamara, of the Royal Pavilion Hotel, Woolwich, was, on the proposition of Bro. Thos. Beard, the Secretary, unanimously elected a joining member. After the disposal of some ordinary business, the Brethren partook of refreshment, and after spending a happy evening, adjourned.

ST. JOHN'S LODGE (No. 196).—The annual festival and concluding meeting of the season was held on Tuesday, the 5th instant, at the Holly Bush tavern, Hampstead; Bro. Johnson, W.M. in the chair, supported by Bro. Cornick as S.W., and Bro. Shury, J.W. The following were also present:—Bros. Dr. Winter, R. Winter, W. Stopher, J. Caney, D. Pattle, G. Pritchard, G. Hart, Vinall, Wood, Frost, Clark, Matthews, Reppin, W. H. Rowe, J. P. Rowe, and about forty other members of the Lodge. Bro. J. Redmond was raised to the third degree. Bros.

Warren, Slagg, Higman, Davies and Tyrer were passed, and Mr. H. G. Haward initiated. Captain Thomson, No. 306, Ireland, was balloted for and admitted a joining member. Mr. W. G. Urquhard was balloted for, for initiation at the next meeting. Bros. Aldrich, Adams, Aspinall, and Dr. Winter, were unanimously elected trustees of the benevolent fund belonging to the Lodge. Bros. Clark, Fry, J. P. Rowe, and J. Ware, were unanimously elected members of the Board of General Purposes, for the year ensuing. The usual formal business having been concluded, the ceremony of installation was proceeded with; Bro. Thomas A. Adams officiating as installing Master, when Bro. Hy. Cornick was presented for installation by Bro. W. Shury, P.M. The ceremony of installation was performed in a most imposing manner, in the presence of the following board of installed Masters, viz.: the V. W. Bro. W. G. Clarke, G. Sec.; G. Gower, P.M. No. 272; Spencer, P.M. No. 329; H. Bridges, (P. Prov. G.W. for Surrey,) P.M. Nos. 1012, 680, 367, and 38; Adlard, P.M. No. 7, Asst. Prov. G.D.C., Essex; F. Crew, P.M. No. 1; A. D. Loewenstark; H. U. Thiselton, P.M. No. 2; Henry Muggeridge, 227; M. Levinson, 209; R. Hazard; Samuel Aldrich; E. Pitt; A. Hamilton; R. Collard, Nos. 168 and 209; J. Watson, No. 229, and several others. The Worshipful Master appointed his officers and invested with their respective insignia the following Brethren:—Bros. W. Johnson with the P.M. collar and jewel; J. R. Smith, S.W.; Geo. Hart, J.W.; F. Adlard, P.M., Dir. of Cers.; R. Hazard, P.M., Treas.; Samuel Aldrich, P.M., Hon. Sec.; George Pritchard, S.D.; John Douglas, J.D.; F. W. Collins, J.G.; John Bradley, Tyler. Bro. Thos. J. Leath, of St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 25, Scotland, was proposed for joining, and five gentlemen were proposed for initiation. The business having been concluded and the Lodge closed in perfect harmony, the Brothers adjourned to supper. The health of the Queen, the M.W.G.M. and the R.W.D.G.M. having been cordially responded to, the Worshipful Master proposed "The Visitors," to which Bro. F. Crew, responded. Bro. Aldrich subsequently acknowledged a similar compliment on behalf of the Past Masters, and availed himself of the opportunity to present a P.M's. jewel to Bro. Hazard, P.M., for the able and courteous manner in which he had discharged the duties of Master of the St. John's Lodge during the year 1857. The jewel, manufactured by Bro. A. D. Loewenstark, is very beautiful in design, and similar to those generally given by the Lodge. It bore the following inscription:—"Presented to Bro. R. Hazard, by the St. John's Lodge, No. 196, in testimony of its esteem for his attention to his duties, as well as to the comfort and welfare of the Lodge generally during his year of office as Worshipful Master in 1857. Hampstead, 5th October, 1858." Bro. Aldrich also presented Bro. Hazard with a massive silver Masonic tankard, which he stated several members of the Lodge had subscribed to purchase as a mark of the personal regard and high esteem which they entertained for him. The tankard, of rich and unique design, was decorated with medallions, on which were represented groups of flowers, &c. Round the base was a rich border of shell and scroll work, giving an effective support to the whole; the arms of the Lodge were uniquely engraved, as also Bro. Hazard's initials. The testimonial bore the following inscription:—"Presented to Bro. R. Hazard, by the members of the St. John's Lodge, No. 196, in testimony of their esteem for his attention to his duties, and to the comfort and welfare of the Lodge during his year of office as Worshipful Master in 1857. Hampstead, 5th October, 1858." The cup was manufactured by Bro. John Caney, jeweller, of 53, Cheapside, and reflects much credit on that brother's taste and workmanship. Bro. Hazard returned thanks, and in a feeling speech, which was warmly applauded, expressed his gratitude for the unexpected manner in which his services had been recognized. He assured the Lodge he would wear the jewel and keep the testimonial to the end of his life, and that nothing would induce him to tarnish either. In the course of the evening Bro. Aldrich proposed "Success to the Benevolent Institution," and reminded the Brethren present that the annual festival of the charity would be held on the 26th of January next. Bro. T. J. Smith, the mayor of Melbourne, was to have been present at the festival but was prevented by urgent business in Scotland.

Old Concord Lodge (No. 201).—The members of this Lodge assembled for the first time this season, on Tuesday, October 5th, at the Freemasons' Tavern, Bro. Jackson, W.M., presiding, assisted by Bros. Maney and Underwood, Senior and

Junior Wardens, and the other officers. The Lodge having been opened, and the minutes of last meeting confirmed, Bros. Wollams, Hoadley, and Wild were admitted to the degree of Fellow Craft, followed by the degree of M.M. being conferred upon Bros. Dawson, Broadribb, and Henry Wild. After this, Bro. Emmens, Secretary, stated that he had received a communication from Bro. Farnfield, on behalf of the "Annuity Fund," soliciting a steward from No. 201, to act at the festival in January next. Bro. Emmens took this opportunity of thanking the brethren for their support at the last election, which enabled the widow of their late esteemed Bro. Barnstorff, to gain admittance to the Asylum, in which she felt most comfortable. Bro. Kennedy, P.M., and Treasurer, then addressed the Lodge, having a most painful duty to perform—that of acquainting the Brethren that their much respected Brother Lewis Solomons had been suddenly deprived of his best and dearest friend—Mrs. Solomons, who was well known to the members of this Lodge as a great supporter of the "Old Concord Balls," given annually in aid of the charities. Bro. Kennedy concluded by proposing that the Secretary should be empowered to send a letter of condolence to Bro. Solomons, expressive of the sympathy of the Lodge, and their regret for his irreparable loss. Bro. Maney seconded the motion, which was put and carried unanimously. Lodge was then closed, and the Brethren adjourned to supper, Bro. Jackson in the chair, supported by P.M's. Bros. Emmens, Nicholson, Booth, Kennedy, George Gurton, and by visitors, Bros. Wilcox, P.M., No. 22; Nunn, No. 156; Pearce, No. 156; Pearce, No. 72; W. Banks, No. 1,055; Jeffs, No. 211; Youens, No. 142; and Willis, No. 955.

JOPPA LODGE (No. 223).—This Lodge re-assembled, after the summer vacation, on Monday, October 4th, at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate Street, Bro. Joel Phillips presiding as W.M. The first business was the initiation of two gentlemen into the Order, which was performed by the W.M. Bro. Robertson, of North Shields, was then passed to the degree of a Fellow Craft. Two applications of Brethren for assistance then came on for consideration, and three guineas were awarded to each. The Lodge was then closed in due form, and the Brethren to the number of sixty sat down to an excellent dinner. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts followed, and the evening passed off to the entire satisfaction of every one present.

LION AND LAMB LODGE (No. 227).—The first meeting of the season was held on Thursday, October 7th, there being present Bro. Tappolet, W.M., eight Past Masters, and several other members of the Lodge. Bro. Sotheran, jun., was passed to the second degree. Bro. Breitling, P.M., pursuant to a notice given at the previous Lodge, said, the object of his motion being such as he knew would meet with the ready consent of every member of No. 227, it was not necessary for him to say much to recommend it to their notice, it being to commemorate the fifty years' membership of Bro. Sotheran. Some years back the Lodge had presented to their esteemed friend a jewel, in reward for services performed; but what was now asked had another aim, it was to preserve the remembrance of a Brother continuing attached to his parent Lodge for so long a period, and to evince their gratitude to the G.A.O.T.U. for his preservation in health and strength. Such memorials, such acknowledgments, evinced that their principles are sound, and their teachings more sincere than the world generally give them credit for. He (Bro. Breitling) was confident that all were united in the hope that Bro. Sotheran would be spared to them for some years to come, and he concluded by proposing, "That a jewel be presented to Bro. Sotheran, to commemorate his fifty years' membership of the Lion and Lamb Lodge." Bro. Stanborough briefly seconded the proposition. The W.M., in putting the motion, said, it was pleasing to find the proposal originated with one of the oldest Past Masters, and recommended by a Junior Master; it proved the perfect unanimity of the Lodge. It was carried unanimously. The testimonial is to be presented on the 4th of November. Bro. Sotheran was initiated on the 3rd of November, 1808. Bro. Carter, W.M., No. 165, Bros. How, Hubbard, and Braithwaite, were visitors. Two new members were proposed for admission at the next Lodge.

CRYSTAL PALACE LODGE (No. 1044).—The last meeting for the present season

of this Lodge was held at the Crystal Palace on Thursday, the 7th instant, the chair, in the absence of the W.M. (Bro. R. M. Smith) being occupied by Bro. Watson, P.M. (No. 23). The Lodge being opened, the minutes (including a resolution proposed by the Secretary at the previous meeting, sanctioning the removal of the Lodge from the Longton Hotel to the Crystal Palace) were read and confirmed, and the sublime degree of M.M. was conferred on Bros. Davison, Bowen, Strange, and Bennett. The ceremony of passing was then performed, for which distinction Bros. Grimes, Middlemiss, Svendsen, Statham, and Muir, were candidates. Mr. S. Pool Acton and Mr. Henry Roberts having been ballotted for, were then introduced and initiated, the whole of the ceremonies being worked in Bro. Watson's usual impressive manner, most ably assisted by Bros. Purbrook and Handford, the Wardens of the Lodge. Bros. Sawyer (No. 343), Grant (No. 630), F. W. Erwood (No. 160), and F. F. Smith (No. 211), were also elected joining members. It was then proposed by Bro. H. T. Thompson and carried unanimously that steps be taken for holding a great Masonic demonstration at the Crystal Palace, the profits of which should be divided amongst the Masonic Charities, and that a committee be appointed to confer with the London Lodges as to the best mode of giving effect to the resolution. The members were then called off to refreshment, and did ample justice to a most excellent repast provided by Bros. Sawyer and Strange, the proprietors of the refreshment department. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts followed; Bro. Brett replying for the visitors, passed a very high eulogium on the working of the ceremonies by the officers, and congratulated the members upon the unprecedented success which the Lodge had achieved, and trusted they would maintain the proud position they had acquired. The health of the initiates was responded to by Bro. Roberts, who expressed the thanks of himself and brother initiate for their unanimous election, and their admiration of the principles upon which the Order is founded. The Lodge resumed and was closed in due form. During the evening, songs by several of the Brethren added much to the enjoyment. Bro. Amos (Organist of the Lodge), presiding at the pianoforte. Amongst the visitors were Bros. Brett, W.M., No. 228; Anslow, P.M.; Boyd, P.M.; Haydon, P.M.; Levinson, P.M., and Peck.

INSTRUCTION.

STRONG MAN LODGE (No. 53).—This Lodge resumed its meetings at Bro. Morbey's, Sun Tavern, Long Acre, on Tuesday, the 5th instant, under the presidency of the excellent Secretary, Bro. Cottebrune, assisted by various other Brethren. Bro. Morbey has, by the opening of a private door and other improvements, rendered his house one of the best adapted in London for a Lodge of Instruction, and the members of the Craft may always rely on finding a Brother present at the meetings on Tuesday evenings ready and willing to afford them help.

CONFIDENCE LODGE (No. 228).—A numerous assemblage of the Brethren of this Lodge of Instruction, took place at the Bengal Arms, Birchin Lane, on Wednesday, the 6th inst., to witness the working of the fifteen sections; Bro. Moss officiating as W.M. From the efficiency of many members who support this Lodge by their continued presence, it was expected that the lectures would be worked most satisfactorily, and the anticipators were not disappointed. The answers in the first lecture were severally given by Bros. Baker, Daly, Smith, Thompson, Drukker, Brewer, and Brett. In the second by Bros. Marks, Brett, Drukker, Anslow, and Moss. And in the last by Bros. Marks, Anslow, and Moss. In the course of the evening Bro. Newnham, the Secretary of this Lodge, addressed the W.M., and the Brethren, regretting that from continued illness in his family, and other emergencies, he had been obliged to absent himself from the Lodge, and consequently from his duties as Secretary. He therefore placed his resignation in the hands of the W.M., trusting that he and the Brethren assembled would take into consideration the heavy calamity which had befallen him, and receive that as the excuse for the apparent neglect shown towards the Brethren, and the interest of the Lodge. It was then put from the chair, whether the resignation should be ac-

cepted, and having been responded to in the affirmative, the W.M., with deep feeling, addressed the retiring Secretary, "I have to officially inform you, that the Brethren have accepted your resignation; and while expressing my own feelings on this painful occasion, I am sure I reiterate the sentiments of all the Brethren present. If you look around, you must perceive that sympathy pervades the countenance of all, and regret that such misfortunes should overtake a Brother who has ever had in mind the duties he owes to the Craft, and showed an anxiety in imparting instruction to all who have sought it of him, and which he is so well able to give. May the Great Architect of the universe soon remove your calamity, and enable you in a short time to come amongst us with a happy and cheerful countenance." The Brethren proceeded to the election of a Secretary in the room of Bro. Newnham; and Bro. Burch, who had acted as assistant, having been proposed by Bro. Newnham, and seconded by Bro. Haydon, was unanimously elected to serve as Secretary. Bro. Burch briefly returned thanks for the honour, and trusted that his services would meet with the approbation of all the Brethren. The W.M. claimed the attention of the Brethren during the performance of one of the happiest dutiest he had been called upon to go through. Bro. Foottit was then requested to come forward, and the W.M. thus addressed him as follows:—In the names of the Brethren of this Lodge of Instruction, I present you with these pleasing testimonials, consisting of a P.M. collar and jewel, accompanied with a set of Masonic gold studs. At your retirement from the office of Secretary, the Brethren experienced a great loss. During the two years you held that office, you witnessed the rise and progress of this Lodge of Instruction, yourself assisting as one of the founders, under whose sanction, as W.M. of the parent lodge, we hold it. It was mainly through your own indefatigable industry in the foundation of it, and the perseverance you displayed in the discharge of your duty as Secretary, that we may congratulate ourselves in belonging to a Lodge second to none in the Craft for instruction. The brethren wishing to show their gratitude, and prove the high esteem they have for you, subscribed amongst themselves a sum requisite for the purchase of these emblems, trusting that you may be long spared to wear them." Brother Foottit returned thanks for the handsome way in which they had showed their respect for him, hoping that it might please the Great Architect to preserve him, that he might become of more use to his fellow-Masons than he had hitherto been, and having thanked them again most heartily and wishing further prosperity to the Confidence Lodge of Instruction, resumed his seat amidst the warmest applause. After the applause had abated, the W.M. informed the brethren that he had another most pleasing duty to perform, that of handing over the sum of ten pounds towards the Masons' Widows' Fund, and desired Bro. Davies, the collector to the charity (who attended by request) to receive the same, remarking that the funds of the Lodge were wholly disposed of in charity, and that the present donation was the third ten pounds they had been enabled to give from a Lodge that had scarcely existed three years and a half. Bro. Davies thanked the brethren in the name of the Masonic Benevolent Institution, and remarked that he should always feel happy to attend the Lodge for a similar purpose. On the proposition of Bro. Chancellor, seconded by Bro. Brewer, Bro. Thos. Turner, of the Canonbury Lodge, No. 995, was elected a member. It was also proposed by Bro. Chancellor, seconded by Bro. Coombs, that Bro. Robert Hooper, of the Lodge of Perpetual Friendship, No. 157, be a member, which was carried. Bro. Burch then proposed that Bro. Rogers, jun., of the Lodge of Confidence, be a member, which being seconded by Bro. Newnham, was also carried. It was proposed by Bro. Thompson, S.W., and seconded by Bro. Haydon, that a vote of thanks to the W.M. be recorded on the minutes of the Lodge for the very efficient manner in which he had put the questions of the lectures and performed the other duties of his office—this meeting with the entire approbation of the brethren, was carried with acclamation. The W.M. returned thanks, trusting that on the next occasion of working the fifteen sections he should see a younger member filling the chair. All Masonic business being ended, the brethren departed expressing their satisfaction at the very pleasant evening they had spent.

PROVINCIAL.

BRISTOL.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodge.*—Wednesday, October 20th, Colston (886), Freemasons' Hall, at 7. Friday, 22nd, *Instruction.*—Ditto, at 7½.

CHESHIRE.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges.*—Wednesday, October 20th, Zetland (782), Mark's Ferry Hotel, at 4; Thursday, 21st, Unity (334), Macclesfield Arms, Macclesfield, at 7; Industry (465), Norfolk Arms, Hyde, at 7; Combermere (880), Seacombe Hotel, Seacombe, at 5.

CORNWALL.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges.*—Monday October 18th, Phœnix of Honour and Prudence, Masonic Rooms, Truro, at 7; Wednesday, 20th, Boscawen (1000), Britannia Hotel, Chacewater, at 7.

DERBYSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge.*—Monday, October 18th, Devonshire (908), Norfolk Arms, Glossop, at 7.

DEVONSHIRE.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges.*—Tuesday, October 19th, Charity (270), King's Arms Hotel, Plymouth, at 7. *Chapter.*—Monday, 18th, Redford (358), Private Rooms, Tavistock, at 7. *Encampment.*—Monday, 18th, Royal Sussex, Three Tuns, Tiverton, at 7.

DORSETSHIRE.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodge.*—Wednesday, October 20th, Amity (160), Masonic Hall, Poole, at 7. *Chapter.*—Wednesday, 20th, Faith and Unanimity (605), Freemasons' Hall, at 6.

DURHAM.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge.*—Monday, October 18th, Borough (614), Grey Horse Inn, Gateshead, at 7.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

On Tuesday, the 5th October, the Provincial Grand Lodge for the county of Durham, was held in the Hall at the Mechanics' Institute, Darlington, when about 150 Brethren from the various Lodges in the province, together with visiting Brethren from neighbouring provinces, attended. The business had been greatly facilitated by the committee, when the various demands on the funds for charitable purposes were examined into and prepared for the meeting, over which Bro. H. Fenwick, *M.P.*, and D. Prov. G.M., presided. The various Lodges in the province were found to be in a flourishing state, both in number and funds, and large sums had been appropriated to the charities of the brotherhood during the past year. The Lodge was opened by the Prov. G.M., in his usual effective manner, who, after other business had been disposed of, appointed his officers for the ensuing year, viz. —Bros. H. Fenwick, *M.P.*, D. Prov. G.M.; G. S. Ransom, Prov. S.G.W.; John Shelly, Prov. J.G.W.; Joseph Dodds, Prov. G.R.; J. Kenyon, Prov. G. Chaplain; J. Cundell, Prov. G. Treasurer; W. H. Crooks, Prov. G. Secretary; Benjamin Levy, Prov. S.G.D.; R. Taylor, Prov. J.G.D.; G. A. Middlemiss, Prov. G.S. of W.; E. D. Davis, Prov. G. Dir. of Cers.; J. Watts, Prov. G. Org.; G. Jones, P.G.S.B.; — Foster, Prov. G.P.; Wm. Lawes, Prov. G. Tyler. After the closing of the Lodge, upwards of 100 of the Brethren adjourned to the Sun Inn to dine, when a pleasant evening was passed, the Prov. G.M. presiding, supported by the D. Prov. G.M. The Brethren separated at an early hour.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge.*—Wednesday, October 20th, Cotteswold (862), Ram Hotel, Cirencester, at 6½.

HAMPSHIRE.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges.*—Wednesday, October 20th, Royal Sussex (428), Freemasons' Hotel, Portsea, at 7; Thursday, 21st, Southampton (555), Freemasons' Hall, Southampton, at 7. *Chapter.*—Economy (90), Black Swan, Winchester, at 7.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Berkhampstead Lodge (No. 742).—At the regular meeting held on Wednesday, October 6th, at Bro. Lane's, the King's Arms Hotel, Great Berkhampstead, Bro. James Webber, W.M.; Bros. David Stevenson, William Butcher, Charles Gordon, and Philip Hart, were passed to the second degree. The Brethren next proceeded to the choice of Master, Treasurer, and Tyler, for the ensuing year, when Bro. H. G. Warren, S.W., declining to stand, on the ground that he would not vacate the chair of No. 169 until February, Bro. Shugar, J.W., was elected W.M. Bro. Lane was re-elected Treasurer; and Bro. Thomas Tyler. The Rev. Bro. F. B. Harvey moved, and Bro. H. Isaacs seconded, a resolution, to the effect that, a testimonial be presented at the next meeting to Bro. Webber, in acknowledgment of the efficient manner in which he had discharged the duties of W.M. during his year of office. The Brethren afterwards dined together, and enlivened by the musical powers of Bro. Isaacs and other Brethren, spent a happy evening.

ISLE OF WIGHT.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge.*—Wednesday, October 20th, East Medina (204), Masonic Hall, Ryde at 7.

Ryde Lodge (No. 999).—At a meeting held on Tuesday, Sept. 28th, in the Masonic Hall, Ryde, the V.W. Bro. Hyde Pullen, W.M., presiding, supported by his Officers and Brethren, Mr. J. T. Trekell, was initiated into the Order. We are pleased to find that this new Lodge is gradually adding to its numbers. The meeting was most satisfactory.

KENT.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge.*—Wednesday, October 20th, Royal Naval (621), Royal Hotel, Ramsgate, at 7.

LANCASHIRE (EAST).

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges.*—Wednesday, October 20th, Lime Stone Rock (481), Brownlow Arms, Clithero, at 7; St. John's (268), Commercial Hotel, Bolton, at 6½; Faith (847), New Inn, Openshaw, at 7; Friendship (344), Angel Hotel, Oldham, at 7.

LANCASHIRE (WEST).

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges.*—Monday, October 18th, Unity (889), Scarisbrick Arms, Southport, at 6; Tuesday, 19th, Sefton (980), Litherland Arms, Litherland, at 6; Wednesday, 20th. Loyalty (101), Royal Hotel, Prescot, at 6; Harmony (845), Wheatsheaf, Ormskirk, at 5; St John's (407), Rose and Crown, Pendleton, at 6½; Thursday, 21st, Ancient Union (245), Roya' Hotel, Liverpool, at 6. *Chapter.*—Monday, 18th, Jerusalem (35), Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool, at 41

LIVERPOOL.—*Lodge of Harmony* (No. 267).—The members of this Lodge met at their rooms, Wellington Hotel, Garston, on the 4th of October. The Lodge was opened by the W.M., Bro. George Holme. The ballot having been taken for Mr. James P. Price and Mr. John James Wrenn, and declared to be unanimous, these gentlemen, with three others previously balloted for, were duly initiated. These ceremonies, with three passings and three raisings, made the work for the evening somewhat heavy. Bros. Heald and Banister, P.M's. therefore kindly consented to assist by performing the ceremonies of the first and second degrees, and the Worshipful Master raised Bros. Fearon and Singlehurst to the sublime degree of Master Mason. The visitors present were numerous, and amongst them we noticed the following: Bros. Malone Raymond, P. Prov. G.D.; W. Bullen, Prov. J.G.D., Cheshire; Lyon Kerows, No. 298, Doncaster; Fairfax, No. 51, Birmingham; Shadmond, Jamaica; Marshall, W.M., No. 782, and his officers; Morrison and Skafte, 368; Mottram, 845; Carson, No. 846, &c., &c. Most of the Brethren having given in their subscriptions to the West Lancashire Educational Institute, and the

other business of the evening concluded, the Lodge was closed in due form and the Brethren and visitors retired to refreshment. The evening was spent in perfect harmony, and all were sorry when the last toast was proposed, that the time had arrived for parting.

LIVERPOOL.—*Mariners' Lodge,* (No. 310).—The Brethren of this Lodge held a meeting on Thursday last, at the Masonic Temple, 22, Hope Street, and it being the first Lodge held in the Temple proper, the Brethren had a good opportunity of judging of its beauty and capacity for the purposes intended; and amply were their expectations verified. The emblems and ornaments are chaste and elegant, the ventilation perfect, and the general accommodation complete. Bro. Pepper opened the Lodge, and had the honour of initiating two gentlemen into Masonry, and passing two Brethren. Bro. H. Williams was installed by Bro. Hamer, Prov. D.G.C., assisted by Bros. Wylie, Prov. G. Sec., P.M.; Pepper; Wade, W.M., No. 1026; Wadham, W.M., No. 971; Maddox, P.M., No. 310; and Banister P.M., No. 267. After business the Brethren retired to the banque.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge.*—Thursday, October 21st, John of Gaunt (766), Three Crowns, Leicester, at 7.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

THE annual meeting of the Brethren of this province was held at the Masonic Hall, Bell Hotel, Leicester, on Tuesday, the 5th instant. The Lodge having been opened in form, the Master Masons (not members of the Provincial Grand Lodge) were admitted to seats at the west end of the room, at the back of the Senior Warden, to witness the proceedings, and were required to retire before the Lodge was closed.

The D. Prov. G.M., Bro. Kelly, announced that their noble and highly respected Prov. G.M. (Earl Howe) had fully intended presiding in person at the meeting, and had made every arrangement for so doing; but that he (Bro. Kelly), had received a letter from his lordship, conveying the intelligence, which they must all deeply regret, that owing to a sudden attack of gout in the knee having come on in the night, which confined him to his bed, he was unable to be present.

The minutes of the last Provincial Grand Lodge, held at Hinckley, in August last, having been read and confirmed, the reports from the Lodges were presented. It appeared that since the revival of the Knights of Malta Lodge, No. 58, Hinckley, on the 20th July last, under the mastership of Earl Howe (after having been dormant for four years), eight initiations and three joinings, had taken place; the number of subscribing members was now sixteen; and several other gentlemen being candidates for admission into the Order, there was every prospect of this ancient Lodge once more attaining a prosperous and stable position.

In St. John's Lodge, No. 348, Leicester, one initiation had taken place during the past year; the number of members being thirty-eight. In the John of Gaunt Lodge, No. 766, Leicester, there had been an increase during the year of ten members, viz., seven initiations, and three joinings; the present number of members being forty-three.

The auditors' report on the Treasurer's accounts was then presented, and the accounts passed; a vote of thanks being accorded to Bro. Underwood (mayor of Leicester), for his services as Treasurer, to which office he was unanimously re-elected.

The following Brethren were then appointed and invested as Prov. Grand Officers for the ensuing year:—Bros. W. B. Smith, P.M., No. 766, J.G.W.; Rev. John Owen Picton, *M.A.*, No. 766, G. Chaplain; Jos. Underwood, P.M., No. 348 (re-elected), G. Treas.; C. Morris, P.M., No. 348 (re-appointed), G. Reg.; F. Goodyear, P.M., No. 766 (re-appointed), G. Sec.; T. S. Cotterell, P.M., No. 58, and J. W. Smith, *LL.D.* (of the midland circuit), S.W., No. 58. S. and J. G. Deacons; Robt. Brewin, jun., No. 769, G. Dir. of Cers.; A. Cummings, J.W., No. 348, Assist. ditto; H. E. Emberlin, No. 348, G. Sword Bearer; W. S. Bithrey, No. 766, G. Orgt.; J. D. Paul, J.W., No. 766, G. Purt.; W. May, P.M., No. 58; M. Nedham,

Sec., No. 348; T. Sheppard, Sec., No. 766; J. Holland, jun., S.W., No. 348 C. J. Willey, S.W., No. 766; and J. Bouskell, No. 348, G. Stewards; J. Pennock, and G. Hawkins, Grand Tylers.

The report from Bros. Lyall, Binckes, and Symonds, respecting the Masonic schools, was read and discussed, and some explanations relative to the origin, design, and present condition of those excellent institutions, given by the D. Prov. G.M., and by Bro. Leveau, P.G. Sword Bearer, who was present as a visitor. The opinion of the members was, that however desirable the formation of a Committee might be in the larger Masonic provinces, it would not be expedient in so small a one as Leicestershire; but that the subject should be referred to the W. Masters of the three Lodges at present existing, with a strong recommendation that they should exert themselves, at the proper time, to promote the interest of the charities among the members of their respective Lodges The D. Prov. G.M. was requested to communicate this opinion to Bro. Symonds.

The Prov. Grand Lodge having been closed in due form, the Brethren, with some additions, adjourned to the banquet, under the presidency of the D. Prov. G.M. A profuse supply of venison and game, and some fine fruit, had been furnished by the noble Prov. G.M., whose absence was deeply regretted by all. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were drunk, interspersed with songs from several of the Brethren, and a most eloquent and admirable speech on the beauties of "Freemasonry, as the handmaid to religion," delivered by the newly appointed Prov. Grand Chaplain, who will doubtless prove himself to be a valuable acquisition to the province.

The next quarterly communication of the Prov. Grand Lodge, will be held in the Lodge room of the John of Gaunt Lodge, No. 766, in January next.

HINCKLEY.—*Knights of Malta Lodge* (No. 58).—The usual monthly meeting of this Lodge was held at the Town Hall, on Wednesday the 29th ult. There were present, Bro. Kelly, D. Prov. G.M., (who presided in the absence of Earl Howe, W.M.;) Cotterell, P.M.; Dr. Smith, S.W.; H. J. Davis, J.W.; W. May, Secretary; T. Sheppard, (Secretary No. 766) as S.D.; A. Cummings, (J.W. No. 348) as J.D.; W. Pettifer, (P.M. No. 348, and P. Prov. S.G.W.) as J.G.; E. Clephan, (W.M. No. 766, and P. Prov. S.G.W.;) M. Nedham, Sec. No. 348; H. E. Emberlin, No. 348; Nason, (W.M. of the Nuneaton Lodge, and Prov. G.P., Warwickshire,, &c. &c. The D. Prov. G.M., after examining Bros. Harrold, Worthington, Ferriman and Watson, in the second degree, raised them to the sublime degree of Master Mason. Bros. Rev. Wm. Newton, Atkins, and Preston were passed to the second degree, the ceremony being performed by Bro. Clephan, W.M. of the John of Gaunt Lodge, Leicester. A ballot was then taken for three gentlemen as candidates, who were duly elected; one of them, Mr. John Marshall Goude, of Hinckley, was initiated by the D. Prov. G.M. The revised by-laws were considered and approved. Two gentlemen were then proposed as candidates for initiation at the next meeting. The very elegant and costly "loving cup" was received from the universally respected W.M. and Prov. G.M. Earl Howe, *G.C.H.*, accompanied by the following letter, addressed to Bro. Cottrell, Past Master of the Lodge:—"Gopsall, Sept. 25th, 1858. My dear Sir and Brother,—The serious illness of my little boy has prevented my writing formally to present the little cup I ventured to offer to the Malta Lodge on the members electing me their W.M. for twelve months, but I cannot resist now requesting your acceptance of it. Age and infirmity will prevent my attending to my duties as I ought, but I trust both now and hereafter, I may be remembered as a cordial well wisher to the Hinckley community in general, and to its Masonic Lodge in particular, when this loving cup is devoted, in moments of festivity to the happiness of the Masonic body and to all mankind, without distinction of rank or sect. Believe me very faithfully and fraternally, HOWE, Prov. G.M.C., Leicester." The cup, which is extremely elegant in design and of capacious size, bears on one side the following inscription: "The Knights of Malta Lodge, No. 58, Hinckley," and on the opposite shield the arms and motto of the noble donor. It was resolved unanimously that an address of thanks to his lordship be prepared, and written upon vellum, and after being signed by the members of the Lodge, presented to his lordship at Gopsall. The Lodge was then closed, and the Brethren adjourned to refreshment.

[Your correspondent may observe, in reference to your editorial note respecting the Mark Master's degree, that it was never intended to be implied that the degree could be worked in the Lodge under the authority of its present warrant, held under the Grand Lodge of England, but simply that the degree might probably be revived in Hinckley by members of the Craft Lodge].

LINCOLNSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge.*—Thursday, October 21st, Shakspeare (617), Town Hall, Spilsby, at 6.

NORFOLK.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge.*—Monday, October 18th, Faithful (100), Exchange Rooms, Harleston, at 7.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge.*—Monday, October 18th, Fidelity (652), Talbot Inn, Towcester, at 6.

POMFRET LODGE (No. 463).—The first meeting for the season of this Lodge was held at the George Hotel, Northampton, on Thursday, the 7th instant, under the presidency of Bro. Roberts, W.M. The routine business of the Lodge having been proceeded with, the W.M. vacated the chair in favour of Bro. Boeme, P.M., who with his accustomed ability raised Bro. Joseph Coghlan Green to the degree of a M.M. The W.M. having resumed the chair, Bro. George Edwards, of the Witham Lodge (No. 374), was proposed as a subscribing member of this Lodge.

OXFORDSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge.*—Tuesday, October 19th, Alfred (425), Masonic Hall, Oxford, at 7.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges.*—Wednesday, October 20th, Brotherly Love (412), Yeovil, at 7; Friday, 22nd, Rural Philanthropic (367), Highbridge Inn, Huntspill, at 1. *Chapter.*—Tuesday, 19th, Royal Cumberland (48), Masonic Hall, Bath, at 8.

BATH—*Royal Cumberland Lodge* (No. 48).—This Lodge resumed its meetings for the season on Thursday evening, the 7th instant, when there was a large attendance of the Brethren and visitors. The Lodge was opened in the first degree, when the minutes of several Lodges of emergency were read and confirmed. The J.W., *pro. tem.*, was then called upon to resign his collar, with which the W.M. invested Bro. Wilton as J.W. (consequent on the decease of Bro. Hanham), and appointed Bro. Moutrie, Secretary. Bros. Phipps, Matcham, and Woolley, having passed a satisfactory examination as to their proficiency, were duly passed to the degree of F.C., the ceremony being most impressively performed by the W.M. The Lodge was then closed down to the first degree, when a ballot took place for Mr. W. T. Ardouin, Lieut. 11th Bombay N.I., which proving unanimous, that gentleman was duly initiated into the mysteries of the Craft. After the dispatch of some other business, the Lodge was closed in perfect harmony, shortly after 10 o'clock.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges.*—Tuesday, October 19th, Abbey (907), Private Room, Burton-on-Trent, at 6½; Wednesday, 20th, Sutherland (660), Town Hall, Burslem, at 6; Thursday, 21st, St. Martin's (115), Freemason's Arms, Burslem, at 6; Friday, 22nd, Sutherland of Unity (647), Castle Hotel, Newcastle-under-Lyne, at 7.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—*St. Peter's Lodge,* (No. 607).—At a meeting held on the 7th instant, Bro. Pigott was raised to the third degree. The W.M. asked Bro. Gough W.M. 769, if he would have the kindness to perform the ceremony, which he did in a correct and impressive manner. He also delivered the charge, and explained the tracing board of this degree. The Lodge having been lowered to the first degree, the W.M. proceeded to initiate a gentleman into the mysteries of Masonry. This being the first initiation the W.M. Bro. King had undertaken, the Brethren were agreeably surprised at the admirable manner in which he conducted it throughout. Bro. Gough then delivered the charge on initiation. A gentleman was balloted for, and unanimously elected as a candidate for initiation at the next meeting.

SUFFOLK.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges.*—Tuesday, October 19th, Apollo (383), White Lion, Beccles, at 7 Wednesday, 20th, Perfect Friendship (522), White Horse Ipswich, at 7; Thursday, 21st, Unity (84), Suffolk Hotel, Lowestoft, at 7; Virtue and Silence (417), Lion Hotel, Hadleigh, at 7.

WILTSHIRE.

APPOINTMENS.—*Lodges.*—Tuesday, October 19th, Concord (915), Court Hall, Trowbridge, at 7; Thursday, 21st, Fidelity (961), Town Hall, Devizes, at 7.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges.*—Wednesday, October 20th, Worcester (349), Bell Hotel, Worcester, at 6½; Vernon (819), Old Town Hall, Dudley, at 7. *Chapter.*—Tuesday, 19th, Dudley (313), Freemasons' Tavern, Dudley, at 3.

YORKSHIRE (NORTH AND EAST).

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges.*—Monday, October 18th, Union (287), Masonic Hall, York, at 7 Tuesday, 19th, Camolodunum (958), Freemasons' Hall, New Malton, at 7.

YORKSHIRE (WEST).

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges.*—Wednesday, Oct. 20th, Amphibious (322), Freemasons' Hall, Heckmondwike; Thursday, October 21st, Three Grand Principles (251), Masonic Hall, Dewsbury, at 6; Harmony (342), Masonic Hall, Huddersfield, at 7; Harmony (874), Freemasons' Hall, Bradford, at 7; Friday, 22nd, Zetland (877), Royal Hotel, Cleckheaton, at 7; Holme Valley (937), Victoria Hotel, Holmforth, at 7. *Instruction.*—Friday, 21st, Alfred (384), Griffin Hotel, Leeds, at 8.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

A Provincial Grand Lodge for the West Riding of the county of Yorkshire was held in the Music Hall, Sheffield, on Wednesday, the 6th instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

The Lodge was opened in the three degrees by the W. M. and brethren of the Britannia Lodge, No. 162, soon after which the D. Prov. G.M. and the Prov. G. Officers entered the Lodge. Bro. Geo. Fearnley, *M.D.*, the D. Prov. G.M., having taken his seat on the dais, was attended by the following Prov. G. officers, viz.:—W. Bro. H. Richardson, Prov. S.G.W.; W. Bro. Aston, Prov. J.G.W.; W. Bro. Woodford, *M.A.*, P. Prov. S.G.W., as Prov. G. Chaplain; W. Bro. Dixon, Prov. G. Treasurer; W. Bro. Bailes, Prov. G. Reg.; W. Bro. Gill, Prov. G. Sup. Works as Prov. G. Secretary; W. Bro. Goldthorpe, Prov. S.G.D.; W. Bro. Salmund, as Prov. J.G.D.; W. Bro. Thornton, Prov. G.D.C.; W. Bro. Gath, Prov. G.S.B.; W. Bro. James Peace, as Prov. G.O.; W. H. Barnes, Prov. G. Pur.; Bros. Cocking, Seed, Geo. Brooke, Prov. G. Stewards, &c., &c. Between sixty and seventy brethren were present.

At the right of the D. Prov. G.M., sat Bros. Hopwood, J.G.D., and Symonds, who attended as a deputation from the committee of the Boys' School, in order to bring forward more forcibly the claims of that most excellent charity. Those brethren having been saluted by the brethren present, the D. Prov. G.M. introduced the subject by a few remarks, in which he expressed the pleasure he felt at seeing two brethren from the Grand Lodge of England present at one of their meetings in West Yorkshire. He felt certain that every brother present would feel equally gratified with himself at such a visit, and he confidently anticipated that they would show to those two brethren that they were true and upright Masons, and that it was their earnest desire to carry out the principles of Masonry to their fullest extent, not only by words but by deeds; and that they would show by their votes this day that they had always at heart the desire to aid those excellent charities, for the support of which Masons were so distinguished in this country.

Bro. Hopwood addressed the brethren on the subject which had brought him and Brother Symonds so far from their usual abode. The main object was to support the schools, and to call upon the Lodges throughout the country to be more and more earnest in their endeavours to support the Masonic charities. He had had the pleasure many years ago of seeing that great and eminent Mason, the Chevalier Ruspini, the founder of the Girls' School, and he might relate it as a singular and striking fact, that two of the chevalier's granddaughters, who had

become orphans, were actually trained and educated in that very school which was founded by the exertions of their relative. Having gone into some particulars and details, Bro. Hopwood sat down amidst the applause of the brethren.

Bro. Symonds next spoke on the subject. He referred to a circular which had been signed by himself and Bros. Lyall and Binckes, relative to the two schools ; and also to a statement which had been made, that the circular had been issued without the authority of the committee of the schools, but that it was the act of the three Brothers only who had signed it. In reply to this, Bro. Symonds read an extract from the minutes of the committee, empowering himself and Bros. Lyall and Binckes to act on behalf of the institution by submitting its claims upon Provincial Lodges, and to report the result of inquiries, &c. The worthy brother then followed up the arguments which had just been advanced, and in eloquent terms advocated the cause which he had in hand. At the conclusion of his address he was warmly applauded.

The D. Prov. G.M. next proceeded to refer to some letters, apologising for absence. He had also to state that last evening he saw Lord Goderich, P.G.W., at Dewsbury, and his lordship begged him to inform the brethren that nothing but an unavoidable engagement would have prevented him from being present on this occasion. (Hear, hear). He had also the gratifying fact to announce, that at this, as at the preceding Prov. Grand Lodge, there were no petitions for relief.

Bro. Joseph Batley, P.M. No. 342, next rose to propose the motion of which he had given notice, viz., "That a grant of money from the funds of Provincial Grand Lodge be voted to the Masonic charities." He began by saying that he thought the better way would be for the Lodge to support the charity in particular at present; and when it was borne in mind that the Girls' School was in a much more flourishing condition than the Boys', and that the former had long had a building of their own, whilst that of the latter was quite new, he thought they would agree with him that they ought to make an effort to place the Boys' School on an equality with that of the Girls, in point of capacity. After some remarks on this subject, he concluded by proposing the following resolution :—"That in the opinion of this Provincial Grand Lodge, it is highly desirable that an effort should be made by the Craft on behalf of the Boys' institution, to increase its accommodation for inmates to an equality with that of the Girl's School. That with this view, this Provincial Grand Lodge requests the committee of governors of the Boys' institution to organize a canvass for subscriptions, to enlarge the present building to the requisite extent. And, feeling confident that such an appeal to the Brethren will be liberally responded to, this Provincial Grand Lodge grants the sum of £100 from its funds in aid of the proposed enlargement. The votes in respect of this grant to be secured in perpetuity to the Prov. G.M. and D. Prov. G.M. of this province in equal proportions."

Bro. the Rev. A. F. A. Woodford, P. Prov. S.G.W., seconded the resolution. He regretted that in consequence of the absence of Dr. de Willis, the Chaplain, he was under the necessity of acting for him. But he had great pleasure in coming forward and seconding the proposition just put by Bro. Batley, which proposition had his warmest support.

Bros. Hopwood and Symonds made a few remarks on the working of the schools, and denied the statements which had been put forth, that the children of London parents were generally admitted to the exclusion of those from the provinces.

The D. Prov. Grand Master corroborated this statement, and gave an instance in proof of its truth.

Bro. Dixon, Prov. G. Treas., gave a statement to show the state of the funds of the Prov. Grand Lodge, and expressed the pleasure he should have in supporting the resolution.

Bro. Bentley Shaw, P. Prov. S.G.W., also spoke in favour of the resolution; as also did Bro. Richardson, Bro. Gath, and others.

After some remarks of a general character, the motion was put to the meeting and carried unanimously, amidst loud cheers.

Bro. Symonds here expressed a desire that a motion of this nature should be published in the *Freemasons' Magazine*. He hoped some Brother would endeavour to effect that object.

Bro. Brookes, Prov. G. Steward, rose and observed that. being frequently in communication with the editor of the *Freemasons' Magazine,* he would undertake to forward the document in question, if supplied to him by the Secretary. This was agreed to, and the resolution was accordingly furnished to the Brother for publication.

In the absence of Bro. Nelson, Prov. G. Sec., who was absent from indisposition, Bro. Gill (acting as Prov. G. Sec.) undertook the task of proposing the resolution of which Bro. Nelson had given notice at the last meeting, viz., "That a Committee be appointed to canvass the Lodges and Chapters of the Province, as well as the Brethren generally, on behalf of the Masonic charities, and to take the management of all elections."

The resolution was seconded by Bro. Bentley Shaw. Some discussion took place, in which several Brethren took part; and it was at length agreed that in consequence of the absence of Bro. Nelson, the consideration of the question should be postponed.

Bro. the Rev. A. F. A. Woodford, P. Prov. S.G.W., gave notice that at the next Prov. Grand Lodge he should move, "That a charity committee be appointed, consisting of one deputy to be elected from each Lodge in the province annually, to take charge of the interests of the Masonic charities, canvass for subscriptions, and manage the elections.

It was resolved that the next quarterly meeting of the Prov. Grand Lodge be held at Dewsbury.

This concluded the business.

THE BANQUET.

In the afternoon, upwards of sixty Brethren sat down to a banquet provided by Brother Wilkinson, of the Angel Hotel. The chair was taken by Bro. Buxton, W.M., of the Britannia Lodge, 162. On his right, sat the D. Prov. G.M., and on his left Bro. Hopwood. The vice chair was occupied by Bro. Harrison, S.W. 162.

The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were proposed from the chair. Bro. Hopwood responded to the toast of the Earl of Zetland and Grand Lodge, and made some excellent remarks on the subject of the charities. In responding to the toast of the Prov. G.M. and the Prov. Grand Lodge for West Yorkshire, Bro. Dr. Fearnley spoke at some length. The health of the Prov. Grand Officer, was replied to by Bro. Gill. The D. Prov. G.M., after paying a high compliment, proposed Bro. Bailes, the Prov. G. Registrar, whom he described as one of the worthiest Masons that the West Riding ever possessed. The health of the Worshipful Master of the Britannia Lodge was next drunk and responded to. Several others followed, and the Brethren spent a very happy evening.

MARK MASONRY.

KEY STONE LODGE.—(*Under the Leigh Constitution,* No. 3).—This Lodge held a meeting of emergency on the 24th June last, the W.M. Bro. T. S. Barringer, P.J.G.D., having called the Lodge together in consequence of ten Brethren requesting to be advanced to the degree, when Bros. Sewell, Venables, Russell, Spratt, and Walls being in attendance, were advanced to the degree of Mark Master. The W.M. said he had great pleasure in informing the Lodge that the S.W. and Secretary had been selected by the Most Worshipful Grand Mark Master, Lord Leigh, to fill the office so recently occupied by himself (the W.M.) of J.G.D. in Grand Lodge, an appointment which he was sure would meet with the approbation of this Lodge, and he hoped of the whole Craft. The business being over, the Brethren adjourned to a banquet, provided by Bro. Painter. Amongst the visitors were Bro. Lazarus, P. G. Organist, and Bro. James Cooper. This Lodge also held its regular meeting on the 30th ult., Bro. T. S. Barringer P.J.G.D., W.M., in the chair, and Bros.

Goggin and Wake being in attendance, were advanced to the degree of Mark Master; the ceremony being performed in a very able and impressive manner by the W.M. This being the night of election of W.M. for the ensuing year, the Lodge unanimously elected Bro. Edward Burrell, the S.W., and J.G.D., to fill that responsible office, and Bro. Thorn was re-elected Treasurer, and Bro. W. Rice, Tyler. The other business of the Lodge being over, the Brethren adjourned to an elegant dinner, provided by Bro. Painter, the host, and one of the Stewards of the Lodge. The evening was one of the most delightful which could be spent in Masonry, and beginning as it does the season, the effect was more gratifying.

ROYAL ARCH.

METROPOLITAN CHAPTERS.

JOPPA CHAPTER (No. 223).—A convocation of this Chapter was held, on Monday, October 18th, at Seyd's Hotel, Finsbury-square. Comp. A. J. Jones, M.E.Z. Comp. How, as H.; Comp. A. M. Cohen, J.; Comp. I. Somers, P.Z.; Comp. W. Goring, P.Z., and others, were present. E. Comp. Henry Isaacs, H., elect, was installed into the second chair by Comp. Goring. A ballot was taken for Bro. Lewis Jones, of the Joppa Lodge, which being unanimous in his favour, he was duly exalted by Comp. Somers, Comp. T. E. Ladds, E., acting as P.S. At the conclusion of the exaltation, the mathematical explanation of the R.A. jewel was most ably delivered by Comp. Ladds. A new member was proposed for exaltation, and some suggestions offered for altering the day of meeting; and all business ended, the Chapter was closed. The Companions afterwards banqueted together, and retired at an early hour. The report of the audit committee announced a satisfactory state of the finances of the Chapter.

POLISH NATIONAL CHAPER (No. 778).—This Chapter held a convocation on Thursday, September 30th, for the purpose of exalting Bro. Miles to the sublime degree of Arch Masonry. The ceremony was performed by Comp. Watson, M.E.Z., in his usual style of excellence, supported by the officers and several P.Zs.

IRELAND.

CORK.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF MUNSTER.

ON Tuesday, Sept. 28th, the Provincial Grand Lodge of Munster, the oldest Masonic body in Ireland, having been established in Cork for upwards of a century and a half, assembled for the purpose of installing the newly appointed D. Prov. G.M., George Chatterton. The Prov. G.M., Major-General Sir James Chatterton, Bart., S.P.G.I.G., 33rd or dernier degree, occupied the throne. The chairs of the Senior and Junior Grand Wardens were filled by Bros. Richard Meara, P.G.R.C., and Thomas Ware, W.M. of the first Lodge of Ireland; the Prov. G. Deacons being Bros. Godfrey Brereton, No. 33, representative of the Grand Lodge of England; and James E. White, P.M., No. 8. The following Lodges were fully represented:—Nos. 1, 3, 8, 67, 71, 95, Cork; 190, Queenstown; 68, Youghal; 84, Bandon; 385, Clonakilty. There was also a very large gathering of the members of the different Lodges in the province, amounting to nearly a hundred.

The Grand Lodge was opened according to ancient form, and with prayer, by the R.W. Prov. G.M., who feelingly addressed the Brethren present. The diploma appointing Bro. George Chatterton having been read by the Prov. G. Secretary, the newly appointed Deputy was led to the East by the Senior Past Masters, Bros.

Hewitt and R. B. Tooker, and presented to the R.W. Prov. Grand Master, who, after the necessary ceremonies had been gone through, invested Bro. George Chatterton with the clothing and jewel of office. The appropriate Masonic salute having been given, Bro. Chatterton briefly addressed the Grand Lodge.

Some routine business was then transacted, and the Grand Lodge closed with prayer.

A letter of apology was read from the R.W. the Deputy Grand Master of Ireland, Bro. John Fitzhenry Townsend, *LL.D.*, regretting his unavoidable absence from the ceremony.

Sir James Chatterton, Bart., the Prov. Grand Officers, and the Prince Masons of Chapter No. 1, were entertained at dinner by the Deputy Grand Master, at his residence, Ballynamote.

SCOTLAND.

EDINBURGH.—*Celtic Lodge.*—The Mayor of Melbourne attended a meeting of this Lodge on Friday night, when he was affiliated a member of the Lodge, and was presented with their emblematic clothing. He expressed his high gratification with the presentation, and the pleasure he should have in commending the working of the lodge, as observed by him, on his return to Australia.

GLASGOW.—*St. George's Lodge* (No. 333).—On October 1st, the members of this Lodge, together with a goodly number of their friends, entertained Bro. Neil B. Dalveen, P.M. of the Lodge, to supper, in the Lodge-room, Hutcheson-street. Bro. Mitchell Allan, R.W.M., presided, in his accustomed courteous and able manner. On the removal of the cloth, the usual loyal toasts were given and responded to, after which Bro. Gillies, in an able speech, proposed the toast of the evening. This having been heartily responded to, the chairman, after a few felicitous remarks, presented Bro. Dalveen with an elegant silver tea and coffee set and salver—the latter bearing the following inscription:—"Presented to Bro. Neil B. Dalveen, with a tea and coffee service, by members of the Lodge 'St. George, 333,' as a mark of respect and esteem, for his unwearied exertions on its behalf, during the three years he held the chair as R.W.M. Glasgow, Oct. 1st, 1858." Appropriate toasts, songs, and sentiments, served to enliven and make the time fly till a seasonable hour, when the party separated, declaring themselves to have enjoyed an evening which they will long remember.

CANADA.

GRAND LODGE OF CANADA.

WE hasten to lay before our readers the gratifying intelligence, that the Grand Master and Grand Officers of the State of New York held a meeting at Rochester, on the 15th inst., and adopted a resolution recognising the Grand Lodge of Canada. We felt sure that as soon as the union in Canada was consumated, all the Grand Lodges of the United States, at least, would extend to it the hand of fraternal recognition. The union of the fraternity throughout the Union is now complete, and a perfect chain of recognition exists, with only one exception. May this link be cemented and make the chain complete.—*Philadelphia Masonic Mirror and Keystone.*

THE WEEK.

THE Queen and her family continue to enjoy the fine weather at Balmoral. Her Majesty drives out daily. The Prince Consort and Prince Alfred go out daily, shooting or deer-stalking, in which they are accompanied by the Count of Flanders, who has arrived at Balmoral on a visit to her Majesty. The Queen and the Prince Consort visited their romantic hut at Alt na Gusach on Thursday, and passed the night there. The Prince of Wales has returned to town from Balmoral. The Court will leave Balmoral for Windsor about the 20th of the present month.——The Emperor of the French arrived at the camp at Châlons, on Saturday. He was received with vociferous demonstrations of loyalty by the troops. Prince Napoleon has returned from Warsaw. Two French ships of war have left Toulon to make a hostile demonstration in the Tagus, on account of the refusal of the Portuguese government to pay an indemnity for the seizure of a Nantes merchantman, the *George Charles*, by the authorities of Mozambique, as being engaged in the slave trade; the dispute between the French and Portuguese governments there is reason to hope will be settled without serious consequences. Jung Bahadoor, the Nepaulese prince, is expected in Paris on his way to London. It is said that the Emperor and Empress are going to pay a visit to the Pope in Rome, in March next. The Empress made a vow long since to make a pilgrimage to Rome. On their return they will stay some time with the King of Sardinia, at Turin. The Duke of Malakoff's marriage was to be a court ceremony, in which the public would have no part. The invitations were to be issued in the name of the Emperor.——From Madrid, we learn that M. Turgot, the late French Ambassador, was to leave that city on the 12th. Rumours of changes in the ministry were still rife. The Queen continues to express herself very warmly as to her resolution to support constitutional government, and to keep within constitutional limits. The rumour of Queen Christina's return to Madrid is contradicted. A royal order in the *Gazeta* directs the admission, duty free, of the cotton seed which the English government has remitted for the purpose of trying the cultivation of cotton in the island of Cuba. The Spanish authorities are directed to watch the trial and report thereon.——It is stated as certain that the Emperor of Russia has been invited by Prince Napoleon to visit France, has accepted the invitation, and that both London and Paris will be honoured with his presence next spring. The Emperor Alexander on his journey to Warsaw had to pass through the governments of Tver, Kostroma, Iaroslav, Nijni-Novgorod, Vladimir, and Moscow. In these his majesty addressed the nobility, thanking them for the zeal which they had displayed in carrying into effect the reform which he had so greatly at heart—namely, the emancipation of the serfs. At Warsaw it was related that Prince Napoleon was a suitor for the hand of Maria Romanoffski, Princess of Leuchtenberg. It is said that his imperial highness declined to stay to see a review which was to have been held in his honour.——The King of the Belgians went from Brussels to Antwerp on Saturday to visit the Exhibition of Fine Arts.——There has been a festival at Munich, in commemoration of the 700th anniversary of the day on which the city was founded. There was a magnificent procession of 3000 persons and 500 horses, which contained *tableaux* of the principal events which have occurred in Bavaria during the last seven centuries, and the portraits of many of the more remarkable personages who have figured in South German history during that period.——From Berlin we learn that the health of the King of Prussia, which has been getting worse ever since his return from Tegernsee, now gives cause for serious alarm. The Prince of Prussia returned to Berlin on the 4th instant. The king has recognised the necessity of nominating the Prince of Prussia as regent. His royal highness has, therefore, full charge of the government of the country. It

is probable that the chambers will be convoked for the 20th of October.——The Emperor of Austria has pardoned forty-five prisoners detained at Capo d'Istria, and one in the prison of Gradisca. The reduction of the Austrian army, which has been talked of for some time past, has been commenced. A new law concerning the military conscription, has been issued. The term of service remains at eight years. The nobility will not be exempt. The liberal policy, by means of which the viceroy of Lombardy, the Archduke Maxmilian, has been endeavouring to conciliate the Italian subjects of Austria, has not been viewed with favour. It is reported that he has determined to resign in consequence, and to retire to Belgium. ——The *Times* says the King of Naples lives in perpetual fear of assassination. He attended a religious ceremony some time since at the church of Ischia. The musicians were not permitted to carry their instruments into the church in cases, lest they should contain an infernal machine or an incendiary ball. During the entire service the King fixed his eyes anxiously on the musicians.——More street fights have taken place between the Papal soldiers and the French garrison at Rome. It seems that the guilt lies with the French, who are described as having become addicted to drinking.——The population of the Danubian Principalities are highly excited. The Greeks declare that they expect to reign at Constantinople in place of the Turks, and at no remote period. The Bulgarians, likewise, expect that the day of their emancipation is approaching, but they will not risk an insurrection——It is asserted that an autograph letter from Queen Victoria informs her brother and ally the Sultan, that Lord Stratford, her faithful ambassador for many years at the Sultan's court, has come out to take leave of his majesty, and she requests the Sultan to receive favourably whatever so tried a friend of Turkey may have to say about the execution of the Hatti Humayoun of 1856. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe has been instructed to express the regret of the English government for the bombardment of Jeddah, and that England will indemnify the sufferers. A government commissioner and two regiments have been sent to Bagdad.——King Otho is expected at Trieste, on his return to Greece.——The Federal Council has decided to send MM. Dubs and Bischof to Geneva as commissioners for the execution of the Federal decree concerning the political refugees.——In New York it is reported that Walker will not go to Nicaragua by way of San Juan del Sur, as his disembarkation might possibly be impeded by the American or British vessels of war, he is to land about fifteen miles south of Realejo. At Panama the general was to meet a considerable number of filibusters, already on their way. Stores and ammunition had been despatched in advance. News from Utah is that Brigham Young had to hide himself from the Mormons who were incensed against him, owing to his business transactions with the saints. The Mormons were returning to Salt Lake City and resuming their usual avocations. They appear to be in a wretched condition. Letters from Greytown announce that the transit has not commenced across the Isthmus, though the New York papers say it certainly will be re-opened during October. A duel was fought at New Orleans, between Mr. Wood of the *True Delta*, and Mr. Brabazon. The weapons used were rifles, of which three rounds were fired, neither party being hurt.——Bombay letters of the 9th ult. say, that the state of affairs in India may be summed up in the word—expectation. It is felt there that the ensuing winter will see the war at an end. In no quarter does there seem to be any real fighting. The campaigning has degenerated into hunting the rebel bands by little detachments not a fourth part of their strength. The rebellion is virtually at an end; for although numerous small bodies of insurgents are scattered about the country, there are but two or three quarters in which an enemy can be said to be in the field. Lord Harris, the governor of Madras, has had a paralytic stroke, and his physicians recommend his immediate departure. Sir John Lawrence will be offered the appointment, but it is doubtful whether he will accept it.——The viceroy of Canton has received news of the conclusion of a treaty of peace, and immediately announced it to the Cantonese. The immediate effect was a cessation of hostilities. It was hoped that these first fruits of the treaty would be permanent, and that the kidnapping and similar dastardly modes of warfare practised by the Chinese would cease. In distributing British proclamations in the suburb of Nantow, a man-of-war's boat had been fired on by the Chinese, and an Englishman killed. General

Stranbenzee immediately proceeded to take summary vengeance. Mr. Chisholm Anstey has been suspended from the attorney-generalship of Hong Kong.——A death from chloroform has taken place at the London Opthalmic Institution. A little boy eight years of age went to the hospital to undergo an operation in his eyes. Chloroform was administered, but death very speedily ensued. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.——At the Surrey Theatre, a man who had got a front seat in the gallery, leaning over the rail, overbalanced himself and fell into the pit, driving in his skull; he expired in a few hours.——The inquest in connexion with the collision on the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Railway has resulted in a verdict of manslaughter against Cook, the guard, who was committed for trial. It is not impossible that the verdict of the jury may be set aside.——The case of Frances Johnston has excited the public sympathy to a great extent. 194 members of the Stock Exchange have contributed the sum of £172 11*s* 6*d*, for the benefit of her and her sister. Numerous smaller sums have also been received.——Edward Thurgood, surgeon, of Camden-town, and John Riley, an agent, have been brought up at Guildhall, for examination relative to a charge of conspiring to defraud Mr. Charles Christie, distiller, Liverpool, out of whiskey to the value of more than £300. The accused were, in default of bail, sent to prison.——At Birmingham, a Greek merchant, Antonio Calvocorressi, has been charged with having caused to be made a large quantity of Turkish piastres for circulation in Alexandria, Syria, and Turkey. The offence being considered a misdemeanour only, bail was accepted. A short time ago the Sultan issued a decree calling in a great portion of the old Turkish coins at a premium. In consequence of that decree, an extensive scheme appears to have been got up in this country for defrauding the Turkish government. At the Southwark police-court, on Tuesday, a young Frenchman named Hugon, was examined on a charge of being concerned in the manufacture of a coining press, and sixteen dies, designed for making false Turkish coin. This case is, doubtless, connected with the one at Birmingham. Close upon this case follows the arrest of three men, Richard and John Webster, brothers, and Moses Burnet, for having in their possession two plates of ten-rouble notes of the bank of the Russian empire. They were apprehended in consequence of information given by the Russian consul in London to the detectives of numerous frauds committed lately upon the Russian government. They are remanded.——The mayor of Melbourne has been beset by a succession of claimants to relationship with him. One set of these would-be kindred, who are all very poor, are very indignant at being repudiated, and have made complaint on the subject to Mr. Selfe, at the Thames police-court. Mr. Smith has written to the magistrate showing the claim to be totally unfounded——William Smith, of Birmingham, fell in love with a young widow, named Owen. One day last week she rejected his addresses, and declined any further intimacy. Smith was greatly enraged at this, and broke out into threats against her. On Monday a reconciliation seems to have taken place, and they passed the evening together. Next morning, however, the quarrel was resumed; and, following the poor woman to her bedroom, Smith cut her throat. The wounds, though very severe, are not mortal. Smith is in custody.——Mr. Skinner, a surgeon of Camden-town, has committed self-destruction by swallowing a large dose of prussic acid. The deceased had run through a large fortune left him by his father, who was formerly in practice at Brixton, and had become so immersed in pecuniary difficulties, that a bill of sale was threatened to be enforced at the period of his committing suicide.——The strike at the Oaks Colliery, near Barnsley, which has lasted upwards of eighteen weeks, was brought to a conclusion on Saturday last, the terms being such as to satisfy both masters and men, without any giving way on either side. The strike has caused an enormous expenditure by the masters, and has also cost the Miners' Association upwards of £2000.——Mr. Henley, the electric engineer, does not despair of making the Atlantic cable workable, provided it does not get into a worse state than at present.——The freedom of the City of London and a sword, value a hundred guineas, has been presented to Lord Clyde. The same honour has been paid to Sir James Outram.——The Argyll Rooms Casino, after being closed for two years on the score of immorality, has been re-licensed by the magistrates, the state of the West end thoroughfares as to prostitution having

been found to be made worse instead of better by the closing of the rooms.——The Earl of Derby has been assailed by the gout, in such a way, we believe, as to render him unfit for superintending the business of the nation.——On Saturday the new Medical Reform Act came into operation. The object of the Act is to enable "persons requiring medical aid to distinguish qualified from unqualified practitioners."——The Registrar-General's return shows the deaths for the last week to have exceeded those of the previous week, but the rate is much below the average. Scarlatina is still on the increase; the deaths from that disease last week amounted to 134. The total number of deaths was 1021, and of births 1726. Dr. Letheby reports very favourably of the health of the City for the last quarter, the number of deaths being 23 per cent. below the average.——The steam ship *Pacific*, on the Lever line, has made the shortest run from New York to Galway ever known, in six days and four hours.——A letter received by Sir John Barrow, from Captain M'Clintock, R.N., commanding Lady Franklin's yacht, conveys the intelligence that he has safely crossed the middle ice of Baffin Sea, and is in a fair way of successfully accomplishing the object of his enterprise.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

THE English translation of Flotow's "Martha," was produced at Drury-lane on Monday, and received a very enthusiastic greeting from a brilliant and crowded house. Miss Louisa Pyne, in the character of *Martha*, sang the music assigned to her, with a charm and sweetness which it is impossible to praise too highly. The part of *Lionel* was played by Mr. W. Harrison, who was loudly applauded. Mr. J. G. Patey, as *Plunkett*, made his first appearance before an English audience. His voice is pleasing, but his singing was influenced by evident diffidence. The piece is magnificently put upon the stage, and the cheers that greeted the close of each scene showed that its success is secure.——At the Haymarket, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews have been enthusiastically welcomed on their arrival from the United States. The comedy of "London Assurance" was chosen for their first appearance on Monday evening. To describe Mr. Mathews' performance would be superfluous, as all the world knows that it is a masterpiece of elegance and spirit. The lady is possessed of an agreeable face and person, and has a vivacious and pleasing style which seemed to be entirely satisfactory to the audience. Mr. Buckstone was inimitably droll as *Dolly Spanker*, and Mr. Compton, in the part of *Meddle*, convulsed the house with laughter, while Mr. Clark made a decided hit in the character of *Cool*. Mr. Mathews, after the comedy, appeared in his own farce, "He would be an Actor."——The great theatrical event of the week has been the production of Mr. Wilkie Collins's drama, "The Red Vial," written expressly for the Olympic theatre, and to display the peculiar abilities of Mr. Robson. The story is this: *Isaac Rodenberg*, a merchant, discovers that he has been robbed by some person connected with his household; he discloses the disagreeable truth to the *Widow Bergmann* (Mrs. Stirling), his housekeeper. The widow, who is the culprit, in a condition of bodily fear and mental prostration, turns the suspicion of *Isaac* upon *Hans Grimm* (Mr. F. Robson), his servant, a half-witted creature whom he has taken from a madhouse, and who is incoherent on almost every point save that of his master's kindness and consideration. She afterwards confesses her crime and then endeavours to poison *Rodenberg*. She is watched by *Hans*, who faithfully tends his master, and who defeats her machinations by extracting from her medicine-chest an antidote which he administers to the patient instead of the fluid from the red vial. *Mrs. Bergmann* persuades him that ten drops from this red vial will afford relief whenever he feels his strength failing him. *Rodenberg* is supposed to die, and his body is taken to be laid out in the dead house, a cord placed round the wrist of the right hand, connected with a dial and bell, so that if a momentary return to life should take place, aid may be instantaneously afforded. *Hans* is there at the side of the watchman, and the *Widow*, drawn by a morbid interest to the spot, lingers about until the gates are closed, and in an

agony of fear finds herself shut in the passage overlooking the doors, with the dials above them. Fainting and weak she calls for water; but *Hans*, with the cunn ng of an idiotic mind, gives her wine, and infuses into it the ten drops from the red vial which she has recommended to him, but which chance has prevented him taking. Of a sudden the hand of the dial is seen to move, the bell rings, and the supposed corpse emerges from its temporary tomb, amidst the cries of intense trepidation from the *Widow* and of joy from *Hans*. The death of *Mrs. Bergmann* and the restoration to life of *Rodenberg* are the crowning events of the drama. The piece was admirably acted by Mrs. Stirling and Mr. Robson; but the concentration of horrors in the last act was too much for the sensibility of the audience, and the play cannot be said to be successful, nothwithstanding the great ability which it displays on the part of the author. Like the fat boy in "Pickwick," Mr. Wilkie Collins "wants to make our flesh creep"; and in this he has succeeded too well to be agreeable. Possibly alterations will be made which will adapt the piece better to the taste of the public.——Mr. Byron, the successful author of "Fra Diavolo," and other extravaganzas, has produced at the Strand Theatre a burlesque entitled "The Maid and the Magpie," founded upon the opera of "La Gazza Ladra." The charming singing of Mdlles. Oliver, Marie Wilton, and Ternan, combined with their good looks and clever acting, and the drollery of Messrs. J. Clarke and Bland contribute to the success of the piece, which only wants greater ease in the performance to render it most successful. The curtain fell upon loud and continued applause.—— Astley's Theatre was re-opened by Mr. Cooke, on Monday, after having been thoroughly repaired and re-decorated. The opening piece, entitled "The Covenanters," is taken from Scott's "Old Mortality." Throughout the piece Mr. Cook's horses are displayed to great advantage. It is not to be expected in a theatre like Astley's that all the performers should be able to bear the test of fastidious criticism, nor is it fair to subject them to such an ordeal. It is quite enough to say that the characters were sustained in a way to afford satisfaction. The ever favourite scenes in the circle followed, and the farce of "the Electric Telegraph" sent the audience home in high good humour.

Obituary.

BROTHER ROBERT KING.

It is with painful feelings that we have to record the death of the above highly esteemed and deeply regretted Brother, which took place at his residence, King's Arms Hotel, Galata, Constantinople, after a painful illness, aged 44. Brother King was initiated in the Oriental Lodge, No. 988, of which Lodge at the time of his death he was a M. M. His remains were conveyed to and interred in the British Military Cemetery, Scutari, so famous in the world's history as the resting-place of so many of England's bravest sons. His sorrowing friends composed a *cortége* of about 160 to 200 persons, one half of whom were English, French, and German Brethren. The attendance of such a number was such as evinced the esteem and love in which the deceased Brother was held. His character may be summed up in a word—he was a good Mason, consequently a good and worthy man; and now that he is summoned from this sublunary abode, we, with holy confidence, believe that he is gone "to that Grand Lodge above where the world's Great Architect lives and reigns for ever."

NOTICES.

All communications for the Editor, to ensure insertion in the next week's number, should be forwarded to the office, 2, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C., not later than Saturday.

Advertisers will oblige by forwarding their favours at the latest by 12 o'clock on Monday morning.

Emblematic covers for the first volume of 1858 are now ready, price 1*s.*; or subscribers may have their volumes bound for 1*s.* 6*d.* A few volumes may also be had, price 14*s.* 6*d.* each.

We shall be happy to receive essays or lectures on Masonic subjects, returning them (should they not be accepted) if desired.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"YARBOROUGH."—It is not customary to rise to the health of any Brother not present, save the M. W. Grand Master, and, in the provinces, the R. W. the Prov. Grand Master.

"QUERY."—Lord Brougham was initiated in a Lodge at Stornoway, Isle of Lewis, and afterwards joined the Canongate Kilwinning Lodge, Edinburgh; we have no knowledge of the noble Brother having ever attended an English Lodge.

"INQUIRER."—Yes. We have seen the notice, but we are not going to enter into a controversy with our contemporary because its correspondents choose to question our consistency.

"OMEGA."—We shall probably have a few words to say relative to the Grand Lodge Club in an early number. In the meantime we can afford to pass the insinuation of Bro. Whitmore unnoticed.

"CANADIAN."—The subject will be alluded to in due time. We have always expressed ourselves strongly in favour of the Canadian brethren, and to the acknowledgment of their independence, but we have never shut our eyes to the fact that there are two sides to the question.

"F. G."—You must bear the standard of the Prov. Grand Encampment to which you belong. The banner bearing your private arms, combined with the Templar emblems, should appear in your own stall or encampment. Bro. Spencer, of Great Queen-street, will give you further information on the subject should you require it.

No. XLII.—OCTOBER 20, 1858.

THE "FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE" AND THE GRAND LODGE CLUB.

THE opinions which we have thought it our duty to express in reference to late proceedings in Grand Lodge, appear to have excited angry feelings in some of our correspondents. We have not been inattentive observers of recent matters, and were it not for the respect we owe to our Bréthren generally, we could afford to pass unnoticed the somewhat un-Masonic and uncalled for remarks of our too angry critics. We are induced to make these remarks by a letter from Bro. John Whitmore, published in our number of the 6th instant; that letter was called forth by an inquiry which in the preceding week we had made, as to what were the objects, and who were the parties assembled for the purpose of forming a new society, to be called the "Grand Lodge Club." As to the first of the objects put forward by that Club, we asked—as it appears to us very naturally—what is meant by the supremacy of Grand Lodge; and how does it require the formation of a Club to support it? We are met, not by a reply, but by an ungenerous insinuation, accompanying a history which we did not ask for. Let us dispose of the former. We are responsible only for that which has appeared in this journal during the time that it has been under our management. It was founded (no one knows why or wherefore better than Bro. John Whitmore), and carried on under far different management for more than twenty years, and was, we believe, in more senses than one, an unprofitable speculation during the whole time. We beg to assure Bro. Whitmore that we have no such dread as he suggests for us. We can boldly and honestly refer to our pages for the proof that we have endeavoured to serve the Order which we claim to represent. We do not pretend to be infallible, but, conscious of intention to do right, we would not desire to withdraw a paragraph which we have written. To us belongs the credit of having made our reports truthful records of the proceedings of Grand Lodge. We have endeavoured by every means in our power to elevate the character of our journal, and to make it worthy of the Craft to which it is devoted. Independently and fearlessly have we attacked abuses and assailed those who (in or out of office) have appeared to neglect their duty—and with equal independence and with equal fearlessness are we ready to do

so again if needs be. But when it appears to us that the cause of our complaint is removed; when, perhaps partly from our own exertions and partly from the addition of new men, we find punctuality in the despatch of business, and zeal and activity on the part of those who serve the Order; when we have reason to be satisfied with the conduct of our public business—can we, as reasonable and honourable men, permit our heretofore legitimate criticism to degenerate into querulous and morbid censure? Fair play and honourable intentions require us to acknowledge progress and to encourage exertion urged in the right direction. So long as there was neglect to be remedied, so long as there was abuse to be reformed, we were found fighting the battle side by side with some of those who now appear to be angry at our proceedings; and when neglect shall again occur, when there is again reasonable ground for opposition, then, and not till then, shall we be found equally ready to do battle for the Craft against whoever may be its assailant.

Insinuations bruited abroad or darkly hinted at, which have no foundation other than the imagination or desire of those who give them birth, we can afford to let pass by as the idle wind. We claim the free right to express our opinion, and we are not one whit less independent than those who parade their independence. We have of course no right, nor do we seek to assume the right, to dictate to a contemporary. We have helped to remedy past difficulties, but those difficulties frankly and honourably met, and what we conceive to be a liberal and progressive policy adopted—if he seeks to continue a course of reckless vituperation or undeserved censure, we can only say that our course is different; he chooses his road, we take ours, and with it our stand as earnest and practical Masons. Let the Craft decide. We are willing to abide by its judgment, and shall await confidently the expression of its opinion. Having said thus much of ourselves, we feel bound to offer some few observations on the proposed Grand Lodge Club. First and foremost, however, we do trust that our hopes of seeing a Masonic library, for the establishment of which we have so long laboured, may not depend upon a Grand Lodge Club or any other club. We are anxiously awaiting a scheme which we are informed has been for a considerable time under the consideration of the Board of General Purposes, and we hope that the Board will not try our patience much longer.

Of the Grand Lodge Club itself, we would say that past experience of such clubs would not lead us to the impression that this will be of advantage to the Order. The objects put forth are so various, and some of them are so incomprehensible, that we are at a loss how to view them; whether the "declared" be the real, or whether, as suggested by a correspondent, there are "other and ulterior objects," we are at present uninformed. Whatever may be its object, we do trust that we have arrived at an end of that class of discussion which has of late so much occupied the time of Grand Lodge. As Masons, we have higher and worthier objects to which we may much more profitably and agreeably devote ourselves.

MASONIC CONSECRATION OF A CEMETERY IN KENTUCKY.

BY ROB MORRIS, DEPUTY GRAND MASTER.

THE symbology of Masonic language, as well as figure, which addresses the accomplished Mason by the channel of the *ear* as well as the *eye*, is infinite. Every form of apologue, parable or fable, may be successfully used as a medium for Masonic instruction. Masonic lectures, properly prepared, are so many chains, the links of which are exquisite forms of verbal symbolisms. Whoever reads the holy writings with a liking, will admire the Masonic system when once they comprehend it.

Masonic writers—Anderson, Calcott, Preston—of the last century, did not illustrate the science of symbolism as they should. Hutchinson dealt more generously with the subject; but Ramsay best of all. Even the poets—if Masonry had any poets—strangely missed this feature of the Masonic system, all except Burns, and even he seems to have exhausted his muse in his exquisite little piece, "The Farewell to Tarbolton Lodge." There are not five Masonic songs from the "Adieu—a heartwarm fond adieu," clear down to the "We meet upon the level, and we part upon the square," whose spirit is Masonic symbolism. Every sentiment that morality, religion, patriotism, and sociability, can inspire, has been made a theme for Masonic poetry; but there is scarcely a vestige of Masonic symbolism in a century of songs.

In nothing do the American Masons agree better than the attention they pay to the funeral rites of their dead. Various forms of burial service are in vogue amongst them; drafted by intelligent craftsmen, and all of which display forcibly the graces of Masonic symbolism, applied to mourning purposes. Perhaps the best in use is that laid down in "Macoy's Manual," a work of great and deserved popularity. Recently an attempt has been made in Kentucky to extend the same series of symbolic expressions from the interment of a single body to the consecration of an entire cemetery. The following account exhibits the result.

It will interest the English reader to know the circumstances under which this novel attempt originated. It was in a sparsely-settled vicinage, where thirty years since the Indian roved free, where the tall forest growth had only partially yielded before the axe of the pioneer, and the breezes came free as in the wildest woods—that a band of Masons assembled one genial Sabbath morning in April, 1857, to enjoy that nameless pleasure, so attractive to the Craft, which lies in social gatherings, and to unite in consecrating a country grave yard with Masonic honours. The scene was a curious one, even to

those accustomed to backwoods life. Thousands of persons had gathered together in that forest place from every point of the compass, many of whom had ridden twenty miles that morning, attracted by the rumour that the Masons would perform some new and astounding feats! Many had brought their families, as is the custom in those parts, and with them large baskets of provisions, destined, according to the system of Kentucky hospitality, not only for themselves, but for all who would partake. Negroes in multitudes had accompanied, or preceded their masters, and were entering into the enjoyment of the occasion with a zest which none but a negro can enjoy. And moving amongst them all were the members of the fraternity, recognized by their Masonic apparel, no less than by the hearty salutation and brotherly grasp which distinguish those who handle an offered hand with the same excess of muscular zeal as the handle of the plough, or the stock of the rifle gun.

The Grand Lodge was opened in the third degree, in the upper room of a building not far from the grave yard, and a procession formed in the usual order. At the country church religious exercises were performed, Masonic songs being used in place of those in the hymn books. An address upon the "Religion of Masonry," was delivered, and the procession moved along the forest paths, flanked by multitudes of curious gazers, black and white, to the spot at which the proper exercises of the day had been appointed to begin. This was of course the north-east corner.

The site of the cemetery occupies about three acres, lying upon a hill with gently sloping sides. It had been shortly before cleared of its heavy primitive vegetation for the purpose. Graves had already been dug in a scattered way, immediately following the departure of the Indians, but now lanes and avenues were designed, and square lots apportioned off to families, that order and system might henceforth have their proper work.

Arrived at the spot, the Bible bearer laid his burden upon a rude table, which had been improvised for the occasion, and the following selections therefrom were read.

The words of the patriarch Job :—

"There the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest.

"The small and great are there: and the servant is free from his master.

"As the cloud is consumed and vanisheth away; so he that goeth down to the grave shall come up no more.

"He shall return no more to his house, neither shall his place know him any more.

"I shall sleep in the dust, and thou shalt seek me in the morning, but I shall not be found.

"Are not my days few! Cease then and let me alone, that I may take comfort a little before I go, whence I shall not return even to the land of darkness and the shadow of death; a land of darkness as darkness itself, and of the shadow of death without any order, and where the light is as darkness.

"There is hope of a tree if it be cut down that it will sprout again, and

that the tender branch thereof will not cease. Though the root thereof wax old in the earth, and the stock thereof die in the ground; yet through the scent of water it will bud and bring forth boughs like a plant.

"But man dieth and wasteth away: yea, man giveth up the ghost, and where is he? As the waters fall from the sea, and the flood decayeth and drieth up, so man lieth down and riseth not up; till the heavens be no more they shall not wake nor be raised out of their sleep."

The presiding officer now made some observations, directed chiefly to the non-Masonic portion of the audience, to the effect, that the place where Freemasons statedly assemble themselves together is styled in their technical tongue, "holy ground;" for this reason they erect their Lodges to God, and dedicate them to holy St. John. But the place where Freemasons lie, awaiting a glorious resurrection, is ground more holy; therefore, we ought to do honour to its selection, and consecrate it with fitting ceremonies to the work it has to do. The following prayer was then read by the Grand Chaplain:—

"Amidst the resting places of the departed, O Lord God, thy children have assembled this hour to acknowledge their own feebleness, to view with humble hearts these abodes of poor, crumbling mortality, and to contemplate the hour when each shall cast off his earthly clay as a garment, and be joined to the silent multitudes who have gone this way before us!

"If it be sad to think of death—sad to realize that each of us is every moment subject to mortal influences—how inexpressibly mournful, O Lord our heavenly Father, to stand by the graves of our departed, and to count the few brief days remaining to us until we shall be called to rejoin them! So teach us to number our days, that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom.

"Thy word, great God, declareth that man that is born of a woman is of few days and full of trouble. He cometh forth as a flower and is cut down; he fleeth also as a shadow and continueth not. All nature repeats this word, and proclaims that man must die! The friends who stood around us and gladdened the circle of our youth, have fallen away one by one in the pilgrimage of life, until we are well nigh alone. Death, that insatiable monster, has snatched from our hands the tender babe; has torn from our side the honoured parent; has mercilessly bereaved us of those whom we loved as our very lives. We have felt the sting of death in our inmost souls; the victory of the grave has humbled us to the very dust.

"We walk above the heads of the fond and the lovely. We cry aloud to them but they make us no reply. The hearts that once bounded to the voice of our coming are still. The tongues that once made music at our approach are silent; for the earth has concealed within its bosom our fairest and our dearest, and we mourn to-day that, although we may go to them, they cannot come to us. And there is no help in us.

"Enlighten us, O Lord, in the great lesson to be derived from all this sorrow. Impress upon our hearts the solemn moral of death as a judgment for sin. And since we are surely bound to drink the bitterness of this cup, may we not lose its sweetness. Pity us, a feeble, dying race, and manifest thy pity to our exceeding consolation. As we are so soon to join companionship in the grave, may we cherish kindness and forbearance to all who are our companions in the flesh; and so may these graves teach us to love all mankind as brethren. Amen. So mote it be."

Following this, the first three verses of the consecration ode,

written for the occasion, were sung by the assembled congregation as follow :—

"In each cold bed a mortal sleeps—
The silent Lodge is here;
Pale death an awful vigil keeps
Through all the changing year.

"What tears have wet these grassy mounds!
What sighs these winds have heard!
O God, have not the piteous sounds
Thy pitying bosom stirred?

"Shall man thus die and waste away,
And no fond hope be left—
Is there no sweet confiding ray
For bosoms all bereft?"

The presiding officer then proceeded with the Masonic ceremonies, thus—taking a handful of wheat and directing a portion of the earth to be opened, he said :—

"We have met to day to consecrate the ground here selected and prepared for the interment of the dead. In all ages, when public solemnities of any nature are proposed, the ancient and honourable order of Free and Accepted Masons have been appointed to conduct them, and by their peculiar usages, ancient and venerable, and each symbolizing some profound and important truth, to impress them upon the public memory and respect.

"'The ground beneath us is designed henceforth to be the resting place of men. Here will be brought the weary head, the tired limbs,—the over-laden heart. Here—while ages roll, while yonder luminary marks with undeviating accuracy the passage of time,—are to sleep together those who have walked and laboured together in life, and who are, if our traditions speak truly, to be reunited in another state of being. How fitting then my friends and brethren, that we should express by some public and solemn act that we have chosen this place for our last bed, and desire that it should be henceforth respected for our sake, as well as for the sake of those who have gone before us and those who shall come after us.

"Our first Masonic ceremony will be to exhibit the public grand honours of the Order. They express in the most forcible manner, first, our love for the departed, our hearts lacerated by their loss. Second, our hope that—although for a while escaped us and gone like freed eagles exultingly upwards to the better bourn—we are not ignorant as to their present abiding place. Third, the profound respect due to their remains tenderly deposited here. Unite with me, my Brothers, in this ceremony."

The public grand honours of Masonry were then given with perfect accuracy and time, forming a most imposing spectacle. After which the presiding officer said,

"These grains of wheat I here deposit in the darkness and coldness of mother earth. Lost to the sight of man, if there be any mysterious process by which they shall reappear to honour, grace and usefulness, time will develope it. To us they are no longer of value. They must perish in the earth, or they cannot bring forth their increase to the light of day. They must die, or they cannot live again. How impressively does this instruct us concerning the lot of man. No sooner do we begin to live than we also begin to die. Although he may safely pass through the vicissitudes of youth

and acquire a portion of that experience necessary to his exercising an influence in the world, no sooner does he begin to ripen and develope fruits of honour and usefulness—taking a man's part in the world—than he becomes an object for the great reaper, Death; and in spite of all struggle, all opposition, all regret, he is cut down and covered from our sight as I have now covered these grains."

They were then sprinkled upon the fresh earth and covered in.

The procession then moved down the eastern line of the area and halted at the south-east corner, where the following passages were read by the Chaplain:

"The words of the Apostle Paul: 'Some man will say how are the dead raised, and with what body do they come?

"'Thou fool; that which thou sowest is not quickened except it die.

"'And that which thou sowest, thou sowest not that body which shall be, but bare grain; it may chance of wheat or some other grain;

"'But God giveth it a body as it hath pleased him, and to every seed his own body.

"'So also is the resurrection of the dead. It is sown in corruption, it is raised in incorruption.

"'It is sown in dishonour, it is raised in glory. It is sown in weakness, it is raised in power.

"'It is sown a natural body, it is raised a spiritual body.'"

"We shall all be changed in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, at the last trump. For the trumpet shall sound and the dead shall be raised incorruptible, and we shall be changed. For this corruptible must put on incorruption and this mortal must put on immortality.

"'So when this corruption shall have put on incorruption, and this mortal shall have put on immortality, then shall be brought to pass the saying that is written—Death is swallowed up in victory.

"'O death, where is thy sting! O grave, where is thy victory!'"

Following this, three verses of the consecration ode were next sung:

"From each cold bed a form shall rise
When the great hour shall come:
The trump shall shake the upper skies
And break the lower tomb.

"No weeping then, no tear nor groan,
For these around us spread;
A shout shall reach the very throne
From the long silent dead.

"Then hush our hearts, be dry each tear,
Wake, oh, desponding faith!
And when our Saviour shall appear,
We, too, shall conquer death."

The presiding officer made this exhortation:

"It were poorly to be esteemed, the attention and respect we pay to the remains of our dead, were it not that we surely expect to meet them again. But in all ages Freemasons have thought it well to close their mystic circle around the grave of one who has gone the dark and narrow way before them, and to manifest by many forms and ceremonies, full of meaning, their faith in the immortality of the soul and the resurrection of the body. It was chiefly these that our first Most Excellent Grand Master

taught us, and the sublimity of the doctrines justifies the attention we give to the ceremony.

"As yonder wheat, sown in and covered in the senseless clod, will in due course of time spring forth a new and glorious creation, so will those whom we may from time to time deposit here. So we thankfully trust shall we, when in our turn, be it sooner or later as God wills, kind hands may prepare for us here a resting place.

"In further token of our trust we will again display the public grand honours of the Masonic Craft. They teach us first, that faith in the doctrines of the resurrection and immortality fills our hearts to overflowing, and invigorates every holy sentiment within us. Second, that we acknowledge these doctrines to be a revelation from on high. Third, that the silence and the disappearance of the dead shall not destroy or weaken that hope. Unite with me, my Brothers, in this ceremony."

The public grand honours of Masonry were then given as before. The presiding officer taking a piece of evergreen, and raising it up in his right hand, said,

"This branch of evergreen which once marked the temporary resting place of the illustrious dead, is an emblem of our faith in the immortality of the soul and the resurrection of the body. By this we are reminded that we have an immortal part within us that shall survive the grave, and that shall never, never, never die. By it we are admonished that though we shall soon be clothed in the habiliments of death and deposited in the silent tomb, yet through the merits of a divine and ascended Saviour we may confidently hope that our souls will bloom in eternal spring."

The evergreen is then laid in the earth opened for that purpose and covered in. The speaker proceeds:

"How forcibly does this instruct us of the hopes of man. When laid beyond our reach in the chamber of death, unmoved by human sighs and tears, unaffected by the outpourings of the most ardent love, despair itself is conquered and faith aroused by the view of our emblem, the evergreen sprig. Verdant amidst frost and snow, impervious to winter rains, genial amidst the worst rigour of the seasons, it is the very voice of God speaking through tongues of nature his will that man should stretch his weeping vision beyond the boundary of death, and draw comfort thence. By this the power of religion is manifested, strongest when all things are opposed to it, and full of comfort when there is nothing beside it upon earth to afford relief."

The procession then moved along the south line of the area to the south-west corner, where the following passages were read by the Chaplain:

"The words of the Evangelist John: 'And I saw a new heaven and a new earth; for the first heaven and the first earth were passed away, and there was no more sea.

"'And I saw the holy city, new Jerusalem, coming down from God out of heaven, prepared as a bride adorned for her husband.

"'And I heard a great voice out of heaven, saying, Behold the tabernacle of God is with men, and he will dwell with them and they shall be his people, and God himself shall be with them and be their God.

"'And God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes; and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain; for the former things are passed away."

Following this, three verses of the consecration ode were sung:

" On these blest graves the sunbeams pour
Their balmiest influence;
On them let each reviving shower
Its gracious pearls dispense.

" O'er these blest graves each gentle breeze
Its heavenly whispers breathe:
O'er them the foliage of the trees
A crown of verdure wreathe.

" Round these blest graves at dead of night
May angel bands combine,
And from their mansions, ever bright,
Bring something all divine.

The presiding officer ordering the ground to be removed at his feet, and taking in his hand some salt, proceeded :—

" God has given to his faithful people bread from heaven to eat. We are not left upon earth to grasp ignorantly after that which is unattainable, nor to sigh for that which is beyond our reach; but the word of God reveals to us beyond all doubt, what we shall be when the garment of flesh is cast off, and we appear a new creation in his blissful presence. It is in this hope we live. It seasons our joys, and renders our sorrows endurable. It is like this salt which imparts a preservative influence to those things to which it is applied. It preserves our souls from the corrupting influences of the earth by infusing a heavenly spirit that is incorruptible.

" In all ages Freemasons have taught that the word of God is a lamp to the feet of those who will be guided by its light. However rough and rugged may be the way of man, whatever obstacles may impede his steps, yet they who have been brought to the knowledge of this holy volume, ever opened upon our altars, can never materially err.

" As then the dead grain revives in a new and glorious form, as the evergreen inculcates lessons of faith and hope amidst the most discouraging circumstances of human life, so this emblem, the salt, carries us forward, but yet higher, towards that goal where faith is lost in sight, and hope ends in fruition.

" In further token of our trust in God, and belief in His holy word, we will again exhibit the public grand honours of Freemasonry. They teach us, first, that hope is a sure anchor to our souls; second, that we will ever abide in the light with which our Heavenly Father so freely supplies us; third, that the place on which we stand shall ever be deemed as consecrated ground. Unite with me, my Brothers, in this ceremony.

The public grand honours were given as before, and the presiding officer proceeded :—

" This salt I strew upon the earth in token of our faith in the higher and nobler promises of God. As in its ordinary use it preserves from corruption whatever it is applied to; so, we have faith to believe, God will snatch from the shame and corruption of the grave these bodies, once so tenderly cherished, still so tenderly remembered."

The element of salt was then sprinkled upon the fresh earth, and covered in.

" How impressively does this emblem instruct us of the hopes of man. Planted in the promises of God, beyond all the corrupting influences of the

world—the world, the flesh and the devil will fail to allure from God, him who is thoroughly seasoned with the salt of grace divine. He is preserved for a purpose that will assuredly be fulfilled in God's good time. Have salt in yourselves then, my Brothers, and have peace with one another. Let your speech be always with grace, seasoned with salt, that ye may know how ye ought to answer every man.

"In the Helvetian ceremonies of Masomry, salt is added to the elements of the corn, wine, and oil, because 'it was the symbol of the wisdom and learning which characterize the Lodges of Freemasons.' One of our authors makes it an emblem of hospitality and friendship, as well as fidelity. In the scriptures it is considered an emblem of perpetuity and incorruption, and employed as a covenant. The formula used by our ancient Brethren, when salt was sprinkled on the foundation stone of a new Lodge, was this:—'May this undertaking, contrived by wisdom, be executed in strength, and adorned with beanty; so that it may be a house where peace, harmony, and brotherly love shall perpetually reign.' In allusion to this ancient practice and the doctrines conveyed to our minds by the emblem, I strew this salt upon the earth around me." [Here the salt was thrown freely upon the area as far as the force of the hand could extend it]—"and in the name of my Masonic Brethren, I pray that the present undertaking, which has been contrived in wisdom, may be executed in strength, and adorned with beauty, and that it may be a home sacred to the dead until the last trump shall sound."

The procession was then led along the west line of the area to the north west corner, where the following passages of Scripture were read by the Chaplain:—

"The words of our Lord Jesus Christ. 'Come unto me all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest. Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me: for I am meek and lowly in heart; and ye shall find rest unto your souls.

"'For my yoke is easy and my burden is light.

"'Jesus said—Thy brother shall rise again.

"'I am the resurrection and the life; he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live. And whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die.

"'Let not your heart be troubled; ye believe in God, believe also in me.

"'In my father's house are many mansions; if it were not so, I would have told you. I go to prepare a place for you.

"'And if I go and prepare a place for you, I will come again and receive you unto myself; that where I am, there ye may be also.'"

The following prayer was then read by the Chaplain:—

"Merciful and gracious Lord, we thank thee that it has been vouchsafed to man to know that there is a better world than this, of which death is the entrance: that when the cares of life are ended there remaineth a rest to the people of God: that the dust of thy saints is precious in thy sight, and that in the last day the dead shall be raised incorruptible.

"Inspire us, O Lord, with these blessed, these animating hopes. May we redouble our diligence to make our calling and election sure in view of the judgment to which we are so soon to be called. May the shadows of death, sent us as a punishment for sin, disappear under the brightness of death, granted us as the portal to eternal joy. May we work thy will in all things here below, and so govern ourselves by the standard of thy

blessed word, that we may have a right to enter through the gates, and partake of the feast thou hast prepared for all those that love thee.

"O Lord our God, may this assemblage of men, who have professed to put their trust in thee, redound to thy honour and glory, and to the increase of all good and holy principles. May the mystic ceremonies by which the spot has this day been consecrated to the memory of the beloved dead bear permanent impressions of good upon the hearts of the living. Henceforth may we be able to perceive that if a man die, he shall live again. May we realize that our Redeemer liveth, that at the last day He shall appear upon the earth, and that with our own eyes we shall behold Him.

"Heavenly Father, as we are all hastening with swift feet to the grave, may we be admonished to improve the remnant of time that remains to us. From these open and truthful pages may we draw inspiration to guide, direct, encourage and alarm us. In the far off world, where thy throne is set, may a place be found—in our Father's house may a mansion be reserved even for us. Softly, at death's signal may we lay us down; gently through the intervening years may we sleep; gloriously at the angel's call may we arise; joyfully may we share in the glories and splendours of the resurrection morn.

"For all our fraternity, wheresoever dispersed, and for all classes of men, however separated, we unite to offer our ardent prayers and supplications. And, in the language of Him who shared our pilgrimage on earth, and whose glories we hope to share in heaven, we pray—Our Father, who art in heaven, hallowed be thy name; thy kingdom come; thy will be done, in earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil, for thine is the kingdom, and the power and the glory, for ever. Amen."

The concluding stanzas of the consecration ode were then sung, as follows :—

"From these blest graves may hope revive,
May Judah's lion tell,
That we shall meet these dead alive,
For, O, we loved them well.

"Then come sad hour, we'll lay us down,
And calmly wait His word:
Blest are the dead, our spirits own,
Who die within the Lord."

The presiding officer then resumed :—

The conclusion of the mystical ceremonies arranged for this occasion is designed to express by a most impressive token, our faith, and hope, and charity. In all ages the most comprehensive emblem of these has been light. Freemasonry, in its primitive and ineffable state, was an institution of pure ethereal light, and as light was heaven, the eternal seat of the divinity, and a place of absolute perfection and happiness, it follows that Freemasonry is synonymous with eternity, undefiled charity, or heaven.

"As the wheat was made to represent the resurrection of the body, the evergreen the deathless nature of the soul, and the salt the preservative influence of faith, the visible emblem we now present before you symbolizes the source from whence all our faith and hope and charity originate, the Heavenly East.

"In token of our belief in this, we once more display before you the

public grand honours of our Order. Let them show—first, it is from the altar of our hearts; second, that this offering goes upward towards heaven; third, and by its sincerity the earth beneath us is hallowed. Join me, my Brothers, in exhibiting the public grand honours of Freemasonry."

The public grand honours were then given as before. Three candles were lighted, and placed upon the temporary table, and the presiding officer proceeded :—

"In all ages the bodies of the Masonic dead have been laid in graves east and west, with their faces towards the east. This practice has been borrowed in general usage until it has become almost universal. It implies that when the great day shall come, and He, who is death's conqueror, shall give the signal, that his ineffable light shall first be seen in the east. That from the east he shall make his glorious approach, shall stand at the eastern margin of these graves, and with his mighty power, that grasp, irresistibly strong, which shall prevail, shall raise the bodies which are slumbering therein.

"We shall have been long buried, long decayed. Friends, relatives, yea, even our nearest and dearest, will cease to remember where they have laid us. The broad earth will have undergone wondrous changes; mountains levelled, valleys filled. The seasons will have chased each other in many a fruitful round. Oceans lashed into fury by the gales of to-day, will to-morrow have sunk like a spoiled infant to slumber. Broad trees with broader roots, will have interlocked them, hard and knobbed as they are, above our ashes, as if to conceal the very fact of our having lived; and then, after centuries of life, they too will have followed our example of mortality, and long struggling with decay, at last will have toppled down to join their remains with ours, thus obliterating the last poor testimony that men had ever lain there. So shall we be lost to human sight. But the eye of God will nevertheless mark the spot, green with the everlasting verdure of faith; and when the trumpet's blast shall shake the hills to their very bases, our astonished bodies will rise impelled upwards by an irresistible impulse, and we shall stand face to face with our Redeemer."

The procession was then conducted along the north side of the area to the north-east corner, where the services were concluded with the following exhortation and benediction by the presiding officer :—

"To all the glorious hopes this day reviewed and symbolized, we commend you, dearest Brethren and friends. Our work as men and Masons is sweetened by the expectation of reward and rest. Go to your pleasant homes. Renew the labours to which you are called. Do the part of men while life lasts, and have ever within you the comforting assurance that He, whose eye is upon you, and whose ear is never closed to your prayers, will faithfully mark your good deeds, and in his own good time reward and bless you.

"And now may the blessings of heaven be upon us, and all regular Masons. May peace and harmony prevail, and every moral and social virtue cement us. Amen. So mote it be."

The procession returned in good order to the room in which it had been organized, and the Lodge was closed. All united then in the homely but ample cheer which from a hundred capacious baskets was spread upon every log, stump and grass plot around, and it was easy to gather from the conversation uttered amidst the fury of attack, that a deep and powerful impression had been made that day upon

all classes of hearers. After events corroborated this. Petitions from highly respectable citizens began to multiply in the little Lodge which met statedly near the spot, and its numbers have considerably increased. The first Masonic burial which occurred in the newly consecrated cemetery was that of the Brother who had acted as Chaplain upon the occasion; and it was said by those present, that none had ever before witnessed such a depth of emotion as when the body of the pious and amiable Calvert was lowered beneath that sod consecrated by the emblems of the salt and the evergreen.

ANGLO-SAXON HISTORY ILLUSTRATED BY TOPOGRAPHICAL NOMENCLATURE.

(*Continued from* p. 682).

ON THE NAMES OF THE ENGLISH CLANS.

THE following is a list of some of the words that are to be found in the old and new names :—

BEASTS.—Mare (?), horse, colt, bull, steer, cow (?), lamb, kid, ram, boar (?), hog, brock, badger, fox, deer, hind (?), stag, hart, doe, roe, buck, roebuck, mole, hare, dog, bear, bat, otter, marten.

BIRDS.—Bird, fowl (?), cock, hen, drake, duck, swan, lark, wren, sparrow, dove, culver, heron, crane, stork, crow, rook, pie, gosling, jay, snipe, swallow, swift, gull, raven, kite, finch, goldfinch, greenfinch, bulfinch, blackbird, nightingale, reeve (?), ruff, egg.

FISHES.—Fish, herring (?), cod (?), salmon, lax, bret, chub, bleak, haddock, hake, burt, crab (?), whelk or wilk, fry.

ANIMAL PRODUCTS, &c.—Wool (?), down, horn, honey, bug, leech, dor.

PARTS OF THE BODY, &c.—Head, hair (?), beard, tongue, hand, bone, leg, foot, heel, blood.

TREES, &c.—Tree, ash, oak, birch, elm, box, vine (?), maple, bark, root, twig, wood, holt, stock, sprig, leaf, bud, knot, cob, cod, knob, hull, plum, apple, bark, peel (?), berry (?), crop, rose, cole, hop, flax, hemp, corn (?), hay, derk, burr, bent, fern, reed (?) rush.

COLOURS, &c.—Red, blue, green, brown, dun, black, white, gray, gold, silver, iron, steel, brass.

DOMESTIC OBJECTS, &c.—House, cot, door, lock, bolt, key, wall (?), hall, bowl, bell, brand (?), hook (?), bow, mill, shears, hone, cap, shovel, ring, ship, boat.

NATURAL OBJECTS.—Sun, moon, star, clay, chalk (?), hill, brook (?), rock, crag, cliff (?), water, well (?).

These take various terminations, as ing, er, ett, man. Thus of the colours—

Black, Blacker, Blackman, Blackett.

White, Whiteman, Whittet, Whiting.
Red or Reed, Redman, Redding.
Green, Greener, Greenman, Greening.
Brown, Browning.
Blue, Blewer, Blewett.

It is very desirable that the existing names of places should be compared with the Anglo-Saxon forms in Kemble and other authorities. For want of this, many of the succeeding remarks are liable to corrections.

The following is an alphabetical list of the clan names, many of which, however, are still uncertain :—

ANT (the insect).—Found in the forms Anting and Enting, as in Antingham, Norfolk.

ARK (a chest), found in the forms Arking and Arkling, and perhaps Harking.

ARM (the limb).—Found in the forms Arming and Erming, as in Armingford, Arminghall.

ARNING (perhaps from Erne).

ASH (the tree).—A very common name, found in the forms Ashing, Ashling, as in Ashington, Ashingdon, and in the form Ashman.

BADGER (the beast).—No collective or ancient form of this name is found ; but by analogy it is included in the clan names.

BAG, with the form Bagging, in Baginton, Warwickshire.

BAY, with the collective Baying, found in Bainton, Northamptonshire, Oxfordshire, and Yorkshire.

BALD, found in Balding ; but it is possibly a form of Bold.

BALL, found with the forms Balling and Balser. Ballingdon, in Essex, and Ballingham, in Hereford, are forms of that name.

BAR is found in Barring, Barling, and perhaps in Barking and Barming. [This is uncertain].

BAT (the beast) is found in Batting and Batking.

BECK is found frequently with the form of Becking ; but whether it is not a local name is open to doubt.

BEAL or Beel is found in Beeling, Bealing ; and most likely in Belling. Beelsby shows old evidence of this name.

BEAR perhaps answers to the inflected form Barring.

BEE appears to be found in various words. It is still a family name.

BELLING.—Whether this is the inflicted form of Beal or of Bell, is uncertain, as both words exist. Beal would make Belling, and so would Bell ; but it is supposed the word Bell is of comparatively modern origin ; but this appears doubtful, notwithstanding the current historical version, and is a point worthy of investigation.

BENNING appears to be the collective of Bean. It is found in Bennington, Benningborough, Benniworth, and Benningholme. It takes the form of Bensing in Bensington.

BEAVER (the beast) is a common name and is by analogy to be treated as a clan name.

BENT (the plant). This is found only in this form.

BARK is found in Barking, but it is uncertain.

BERK most likely belongs to the form Birk or Birch.

BERRY may be derived from the vegetable product, but it may be the local name Bury. The form Berryman is found.

BETT makes Betts. It is found in Betley, Bettishanger, Betshanger, Bettiscombe, Bettisfield and Belton.

BIGG is found in Bigbury, Bigby, Biglands, Bignall, and is an existing name. Its meaning is uncertain.

BILL is found in the form of Billing in the places — Billing, Northampton and Lancashire; Billingborough, Lincolnshire; Billingford, Norfolk; Billingham, Durham; Billingham, Lincoln; Billingby, West York; Billingsgate, London; Billingshurst, Sussex; Billingside, Durham; Billingsley, Salop; Billington, Bedfordshire and Stafford; Bilgsdale, North York; Bilsford, Devon; Bilsham, Sussex; Bilsthorpe, Notts; Bilston, Suffolk, Stafford and Leicester; Bilton, Northumberland, Warwick, East, West and North York. It takes the form Bilsing in Bilsington. Billing is commonly supposed to be a form of the Norse name Billing, but this is evidently an error, as it is one of the names most diffused in the period of the English settlement. The present name, Billing, is most likely derived from one of the places of that name.

BIN (a box) is now known in the name Binns. Binning is found in Binnington, and the word Bin, under the forms of Binham, Binacre, Binchester, Bincombe, Bindon, Binegar, Binfield, Binley, Binscomb, Binsey, Binstead, Binton, and Bintree, are found all over the country.

BING or Byng, found as a name, and in Bing, Bingfield, Bingham and Bingley, is most likely a contraction of Binning. There is perhaps some relation between Binning and Benning.

BIRCH (the tree) is a well known common name. The form Birchington is found in Kent. There is the name Burchett. A dialectic form of this word is Birk.

BIRD, (the tree) another well-known common name. Birdingbury in Warwickshire, preserves the name of the collective. Burder is Birder. It is commonly supposed to mean a fowler, as being a name professionally original, but it is most likely an inflection of Bird in the ending er. The like is to be said of Burdett.

BIRK (see Birch).

BLACK is a name derived from the colour. The names now taken from it are Black, Blackett, Blacker, Blackman. Blacker is likewise a local name. The words Blaxhall and Blaxton show the ancient use of the name as a man's name.

BLAKE is a distinct name and an ancient one. In Blakenham and Blakenhall we have the inflection in *ing*. The forms of this work cannot always be distinguished from Black.

BLEAK, the fish, appears to supply a name, but it cannot be now identified.

BLUE is now found in Blewett. This root has been little used.

BLOOM has now got mixed up with the names of High Dutch immigrants, but the word Bloomsbury attests its antiquity. It is found in Bloomington, Bloomer and Bloomfield.

BOB is found with the form Bobbing in Bobbing, Kent; Bobbington, Shropshire and Staffordshire; Bobbingworth, Essex, and Bobinger, Essex.

BOAR, the beast, has afforded a name, but it is hard to distinguish from Bauer and some other forms. It is possible that Borring in Borrington is an inflected form.

BODE is not now known as an English name, but Bodding attests its former existence, as in Boddington, Northampton, Gloucester, and Bodenham, Hereford and Wilts. Boading is found in the *Post Office Directory*, and Boding.

BOLLING is found in Bolingbroke and Bollington, but its root is uncertain. It is perhaps Bole.

BOLT is a probable name, as it is found in Boltbury, Deern and Boltby, North Yorkshire.

BOND is a known name. Bonding is found in Bondington, Somerset, and Bondleigh, Durn.

BONE becomes short in its inflections, for I consider this to be the law regulating the old form of the collective, and that Bonning has for its root, Bone, a probable emblem. Bonning is found in Bonnington, Nottinghamshire and Kent; Bonninghall, Salop, and possibly in Bonnengate, Westmoreland. Bonner is a form of Bone.

BOSS is represented by Bossing in Bossington, Somerset, and Hants, and Bossingham, Kent.

BOLT.—An existing name is found in Bottesford, (two), Botteslow, and Bottisham.

BOWL is new represented by Bowles. Bowling is a place in West Yorkshire. This word has perhaps some relation to Bolling. Boulston and Boulsden are names of places.

BRASS is found as a name now, and the form Brassing in Brassington, Derbyshire; Bressing in Bressingham, Norfolk, may be only a dialectic form.

BRET, possibly from the fish, affords a common name now. It is found in Brett, Bretby, Bretford, Breton, and Bretton, which latter is sometimes mistaken for Briton. Bretting is found in Brettenham, Norfolk, and Suffolk.

BRIGHT is a common name now. The word is an early one in the names of places. Brightman is a form of this name.

BROAD is a common name now. It is to be recognized as a man's name in Brodsworth, West York, and possibly in Broadstone, Salop.

BROCK (a badger) is a name now. It is found in Broxton, and Brochtess. Brockman is a form of this word.

BROWN, a common name enough now, is recognizable in Brownsover, and Brownsea and Brownshall. Though we have the form Browning, Brunning is another dialectic form, represented in Brunton,

Brunsley, Brunslow, Brundon, Brundish, and Brunstock. Brunton does not mean Browntown, but Brown's farm.

BUBB is an existing name. Bubbing is represented in Bubbenhall, Warwick.

BUCK, the beast, is liable to be confounded with Bucla, Buck and its relations cannot be traced.

BUD, besides the name Budd, is found with the form Budding in Buddington, Sussex, besides those of Budby and Budworth.

BUG (a fly or chafer) is found in Bugsworth and Bugthorpe. The form Buggin is preserved in the names of Buggin and Buggins.

BULL is a well known name. We have Bulling in Bullingdon, Oxford; Bullingham, Hereford; Bullington, Hants and Leicester. Buller, Bulmer, Bullett, Bulman, are forms of this root. The name must have been as common at the Anglo-Saxon invasion as now, for it is distributed all over the country. Some of the names may be referable to the beast, but by analogy we know that the bulk represent men's names.

BUN exists as a name, and in the form Bunning. Bunbing is in Cheshire; Bunwell in Norfolk.

BUNTING is found as a name, and in Buntingford.

BURL, found in the form Burls, likewise makes Burling and Birling.

BURR is found as a name, and in the form Burring in Burringham, Lincolnshire; and in Burrington, Devon, Hereford, and Somerset. Other names of places in Burr are chiefly from Bower, a camp or fortress, as Burton, Burley.

BURT or BIRT is found as an existing name, and in the words Birtley.

BUSH appears to be a clan name.

BUSK is a form apparently of Bush. Busking is found in the *Post-office Directory.*

VOTING IN THE LODGE.—In the Constitutions of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana it is distinctly specified that no Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft shall be allowed to vote. And to prevent the possibility of evading the law, it is further provided that no business shall be transacted in a Lodge open in the first and second degrees but what specially and exclusively appertains to them. General business both of the Lodge and of Masonry is accordingly transacted in the third degree only.—*Oliver.*

WOOING "DONE UP IN QUICK TIME." The most expeditious case in which I was especially interested, was that of a young miss of fifteen. One evening as she left the school-room, I noticed a tall six-footer standing at the corner of a vacant lot, who joined her as she passed along. The following day she was not in her accustomed seat, and on the third day she entered for her books, saying, with a happy countenance, that she should "not be at school any more."—"Why not?" I inquired. "Oh, I was married yesterday!" she replied. "Why did you not acquaint me with your intentions, my dear? This is altogether too great a surprise!"—"I should have done so had I known it myself, but *he* never asked me until yesterday, and we were married last evening."—"You have known him well, I presume?" "I never saw him until the day before. He asked me, and I didn't like to say No, so I am a married woman."—*Floral Home; by Harriet E. Bishop.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

THE GRAND LODGE CLUB.

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

SIR AND BROTHER,—My attention has been directed to a letter in your last week's number (p. 651), of which I cannot help taking some notice. The amusing self-sufficiency of the writer, and the *post hoc propter hoc* style of his narrative would hardly fail to produce a smile, were it not for the melancholy recollection associated with some of the circumstances therein detailed. Bro. Whitmore is asked—What is to be understood by the supremacy of Grand Lodge, which is to be obtained through the medium of the Grand Lodge Club—a question which has been asked not only by yourself, but by many other members of the Order. In reply, Bro. Whitmore tells us that "it is the wish of its promoters to give the utmost publicity to their proceedings, and to invite the unsparing criticisms of their most inveterate opponents, both as to their motives in forming the Club, as well as to its declared objects;" he then proceeds with an intimation that you know more than you choose to tell; and glibly fencing the question, instead of an answer, gives us a narrative of two former meetings of a similar nature, held respectively twenty-five and twenty-four years ago. Now, Sir, in my opinion, and I will venture to say in that of most others who may have happened to read it, that narrative, or as Bro. Whitmore calls it, that "little explanatory statement," contains more bold and presumptuous assertion, and affords evidence of greater prejudice than one could easily have conceived any Brother should still be afflicted with, after the lapse of years has allowed him time for calm reflection. Yes, sir; twenty-five years ago such a meeting was doubtless held, and the *Masonic Quarterly* had its birth. Forgetful of the "declared objects" for which it was founded, scandal, slander, and scurrility disgraced its pages; the grossest perversions of the proceedings of Grand Lodge found their place in it; good men avoided it; Grand Lodge solemnly denounced it, and its founder escaped an ignominious expulsion from the Order by a very narrow majority.

The second occasion is said to have witnessed the foundation of the Asylum, and true hearted men must reflect with a feeling of melancholy humiliation on the heartburnings, the quarrellings and estrangement, which ensued on that subject. A large proportion of the Craft disliked the idea of an asylum, and gave their preference to an annuity scheme, propounded by the late Bro. Walton. The violence exhibited by the supporters of the Asylum towards those who differed from them is something memorable. Opposition served to make them, if not more argumentative, at least more

abusive; hot blood was engendered, friends were estranged, the Craft was disturbed, and both charities languished whilst their patrons fought.

Thank God, there is an end of that! There, at Croydon, is the Asylum; here, is the annuity fund. I wish I could look upon the former as "a great and glorious" fact. I look upon it as neither; it is a bare fact, nay, more, it is a mistake—serving but to confirm the opinion of those who were never in its favour, that an Asylum would never be considered a popular or acceptable charity by our aged and decayed members. Our Girls' School is a great and glorious fact. Our Boys' School, under good management, will rapidly become so. Our annuity fund requires much help; but of our Asylum, the less we say, the better.

Though neither an "unsparing critic," nor an "inveterate opponent," I accept Bro. Whitmore's invitation, and having carefully read through "the declared objects" of the Grand Lodge Club, I at once say that I feel no faith in them. There is an old adage, "Tell me what company you keep, and I will tell you your character." In close companionship with the advertisement of this Club, I find the following lines in the *Masonic Observer* recommending it to the notice of the Brethren, "to enable the independent section of Grand Lodge to mature their policy and present a united front to their official opponents." I believe that the talk about the supremacy of Grand Lodge is mere bosh. I believe that the "declared objects" in reference to the colonies and our provincial brethren is claptrap, and that the whole gist of the matter is found in the sentence I have quoted, which, with his usual blundering, a certain "indiscreet Brother" has already allowed to slip out. If, sir, this be the meaning of this redoubtable Club—if it be intended that Brethren shall here meet and devise how and by what means they can most harass and annoy, in the hope of eventually displacing, the Executive—if quiet, easy going Brethren, who are too indifferent or too careless to form an opinion for themselves, are here to be decoyed into pledging themselves beforehand to support particular views—if this is to be the moral hot water generating apparatus of Grand Lodge—I for one say—away with it! We are sick and tired of these perpetual bickerings, which, whether to gratify the ambition or the love of display of individuals, tend not only to destroy our peace, but to lower the character and impair the ability of our Order.

For myself, I give you credit for the Masonic and straightforward course you have adopted. Let your maxim be—Do right and fear not; and depend upon it you will have the support of all those of your Brethren whose support is worth having.

Yours fraternally,

Oct. 13, 1858. AN OLD MASON.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS AND THE "OBSERVER PARTY."

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Referring to the letters of your correspondents "A Country Mason" and "Justitia," I feel how worse than useless it would be to attempt to reply argumentatively to those who panoplied in self-complacency are obstinately determined to recognize nothing but evil in the conduct of Brethren whose only crime is that they have had the courage to protest against and endeavour to amend a policy which they believe to be fraught with danger to the best interests of

Freemasonry. I shall therefore content myself with requesting the readers of your publication to arm themselves with the Ithuriel spear of common sense, by the aid of which the tangled web of sophistry and misrepresentation so ingeniously woven, will be easily destroyed, and a clearer perception gained of the respective merits of the parties now at issue. Some few points however there are which demand particular notice. "A Country Mason" defines the very large portion of the members of Grand Lodge of 1st Sept., who observed stern silence on the occasion, as "the three who did not vote on the motion of Sir L. Curtis." I hesitate in stigmatising this as a wilful perversion of fact, but surely it must have been apparent to any unprejudiced person that at least one third—I think I may say nearly one half—of those present abstained from any participation in that most irregular proceeding. So much for the accuracy of those who are just now industriously employed in branding their opponents as men not remarkable for veracity. Again—the members of the so-called *Observer* party are charged with making unscrupulous and libellous attacks on the executive Grand officers. Giving this accusation a simple denial—always excepting the one regretted error which has been severely condemned and handsomely acknowledged—but assuming for argument's sake that there is some foundation for so foul a charge,—ought not the self-constituted plaintiffs in this suit to come into court with clean hands? Do they so? We will see. The independent members of Grand Lodge are charged with seeking the advancement of their private interests, not the good of Masonry; they are distinguished by a factious opposition to constituted authorities; they use every effort to impair the power and usefulness of the Grand Master and his executive; and they are denounced as "scandalous," "impertinent," "wicked." In fact our language, rich as it is, has been industriously ransacked, and the choicest expletives culled therefrom for the purpose of describing the conduct, actions, and motives of this body of simple-minded, honest, earnest Brethren, whose labours have resulted in imparting something like efficiency to the executive, in providing provincial Masons with increased facilities for a consideration of the questions to be submitted to Grand Lodge; in the introduction of the printed agenda paper; in the establishment of the Colonial Board; and whose influence is generally felt, acknowledged, and—I have a right to conclude from the efforts made to crush them—feared!

Sir, I admit that the time has come when it behoves every good Mason to speak plainly, and I will add that I for one shall not hesitate to do so. Much improvement has been effected—there is room for more. In continuing their efforts, the members of Grand Lodge who are so constantly and so unsparingly held up to odium have counted the cost, and are quite content to submit to any amount of censure from those who either do not or will not understand their intentions, or from those who, conscious of their power and flushed with temporary success, are heedless of the future, unmindful of the past, and find the best occupation for the present in vilifying Brethren who, equally at least with themselves, have manifested their attachment to the Order by supporting its charities and advocating its excellencies, and whose sole end and aim is to render it in every respect thoroughly adapted for carrying out the great and important objects it is so well calculated, under proper management, to effect.

I feel myself compelled to allude, for a moment, to the sickly sycophancy which so pre-eminently distinguished the Ipswich meeting, and to question the consistency of such laboured orations in defence of an estimable and illustrious nobleman, for whom we were told the other day no defence is needed. In the warmth of his zeal, I observe that the *Magnus Apollo* of the dais in denouncing the party before alluded to "piled Pelion on Ossa,"

until the climax of invective was reached in the description of an *admitted* mistake as a re-furbished lie. *Proh pudor! O tempora, O mores!*

In acknowledging myself as the author of the letter signed "*Observer* Party," in your number of 15th September—the only anonymous communication of which I was ever guilty—I have to ask "A Country Mason" and "Justitia" to throw off their incognito and reveal themselves in *propriis personis.* I do not like tilting at windmills. Before I conclude, let me assure the latter that he very greatly errs when he says that I wrote in a very angry manner. The feeling with which I am animated, as a member of the "*Observer* Party," towards those with whom I find it impossible to agree is anything but one of anger—

> "I do not bid the Thunder-bearer shoot,
> Nor tell tales of them to high-judging Jove:
> I can be patient—"

until they have better learnt the lessons they profess to teach; until they show themselves to be more influenced by brotherly love; prove themselves more active in the dissemination of relief; and more clearly manifest their admiration of the cause of truth.

There are many other subjects to which I would gladly devote a few lines, but time forbids, and further opportunity will doubtless be afforded. Conscious of the integrity of their motives, the members of the "*Observer* Party" will never shrink from discussion, and there are Brethren with whom it is my privilege and pleasure to act, who, with myself, will be always prepared to reply to your correspondents, even though their effusions be liberally garnished with such courteous amenities as those to which we have lately been accustomed.

I am, Sir and Brother,
Yours faithfully and fraternally,
London, 16*th October*, 1858. FREDERICK BINCKES.

LECTURES AND LIBRARIES.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Would it not be a benefit to the Brethren of various Lodges if a few plain lectures on the origin, the benefits, &c., of the Order, were published with the sanction of Grand Lodge? They might be read when there is no business to be performed, and supply the lack of information on the subject which I fear is general throughout the Craft.

Would you also allow me to suggest that our meetings might be made very useful, apart from Masonic matters, if those Lodges that are slack of work would employ part of their funds in obtaining lecturers on matters of science and general interest. Surely lecturers are plentiful, and I cannot help thinking it would be an assistance to many who are told to direct their attention to the liberal arts and sciences. Many have not time to read, and would gladly avail themselves of such instruction; others would be gainers who are not inclined to read, and yet do not refuse instruction so conveyed to them.

How far would it be advisable for Grand Lodge to permit some few Brethren to travel into various districts and give lectures at the Lodge rooms, when requested by the members of Lodges? Grand Lodge might

give a certain sum to each lecturer, on the condition that when appointed the Lodges in the district should meet it with a similar sum.

I would also suggest to the various Lodges, formation of libraries: they need not be confined to Masonic books entirely, but magazines and other works might be taken. If a part of the sums now spent in banquets was thus employed, more good would be done, and many persons would see some tangible benefit at once in joining the society.

May I also suggest one more point: we have a good Boys' School, and from that school we naturally expect to find some boys of superior ability, who might be pushed on in the world by having a superior education. It is a pity we have no scholarships at either university to assist such an one; I fancy the requisite sum for an endowment might be raised by subscription and the aid of a grant. From my own experience I feel sure 100*l.* a year is sufficient for a young man to live upon at college, and supposing a boy's friends to be able to give some slight assistance, a scholarship of 20*l.* a year would go some way towards it; and such a scholar as would be judged worthy of that assistance would be pretty sure of gaining other scholarships in his college, or from the university. This need not be confined to the Freemasons' School, but all sons of deceased Masons who are actually in want of such help might be eligible, reserving preference to those educated by the society.

I hope you will excuse my trespassing so far on your space, and permit me to remain,

Yours fraternally,
LL.B.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE APPOINTMENTS.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Your energetic strictures on the recent doings and appointments in Provincial Grand Lodges, in your last week's number, cannot fail to convey the impression to the Masonic public, that we have a press vigilant and observing, ever ready to uphold the dignity of the Craft but impulsively jealous for the most rigid adherence to the Book of Constitutions and the consistency of the Order. As the province of Worcestershire has however on this occasion so far tripped as to fall under your remarks in a manner somewhat peculiar, and which must be anything but agreeable to the feelings of the innocent object of your strictures (P.M. Bro. Morris, Prov. Grand Superintendent of Works for Worcestershire), I trust that I may not be deemed "out of order" in offering a few observations upon your comments.

It is assuredly much to be regretted (for the sake of Masonic consistency) that such an oversight should have been made by the Prov. G.M. of Worcestershire in appointing Bro. Morris to the office of Prov. G. Superintendent because we believe that his Masonic career merits a better provincial standing; but it so happens that Worcestershire is not singular in this particular; besides the office of Prov. G. Superintendent being in most cases a complete sinecure, it very rarely occurs that such officers are called upon to perform any duty otherwise than that which might not be judiciously and efficiently performed "even by a tailor."

Had your remarks been confined simply to pointing out inaccuracies, and showing up inconsistencies in provincial affairs, without parading barefaced vanity and supercilious egotism before the Masonic world, I should

not have deemed it necessary to have noticed your animadversions; but when we, the Masons of Dudley, know under what *animus* your informant has endeavoured to wound (through your medium) the feelings of a very worthy Brother, and transparently bespattered himself with praise and merits which never belonged to him, it becomes necessary to put the province of Worcestershire right on this head, by noticing the un-Masonic indignity evidently directed against P.M. Morris with the unenviable spirit of petty jealousy and disappointed ambition.

Your columns have unfortunately been made the medium of recommending the propriety of appointing Bro. Wigginton to that office for the future, because "he happens to be a respectable architect and a Mason of some literary attainments." Really, Mr. Editor, it is very kind of you to enlighten the Masonic world with that important fact, whilst we poor benighted Dudley Masons have not been able to discover those attainments. But if the commercial management of a defunct dubious local newspaper, and the attendance at a few uproarious parish meetings are the visible evidences of Bro. Wigginton's "literary attainments," then we are quite satisfied with the nature of the *status* he holds in Dudley in general, and amongst the members of the Craft in particular. As there can be no mistake about your informant intending his views to be embodied in your editorial remarks, it is seriously to be regretted that there should be found members of the Craft so far forgetting themselves as to wilfully pervert and practically ignore their solemn obligation taken in the third degree, to such an extent as not only to draw down upon them the well merited ignominy of the Craft, but also place themselves without the pale of honourable society. When Bro. Wigginton has spent twenty years of Masonic life in endeavouring to sustain the harmony and wellbeing of a Lodge, in a district where Masonry was but very indifferently acknowledged, and has passed the chairs with the same judgment and proficiency as P.M. Morris did some twelve years ago, then he may be allowed to have some claims to the office of censor; but until that period has arrived, his most consistent motto should be, "Audi, Vide, Tace."

Yours fraternally,

Dudley, Oct, 13, 1858. P.M., 313.

[In the remarks which have appeared in the *Freemasons' Magazine*, there was no intention to disparage the Masonic abilities of Bro. Morris; and had he been appointed Prov. G. Warden we should never have said one word relative to him. Our Brother is too severe upon Bro. Wigginton, who, we again repeat, had no hand whatever in the preparation of the articles which have appeared, and who could not have known anything about them until they were published in the *Magazine*. Our information was not derived from Bro. Wigginton, nor even from Dudley; neither do we recommend Bro. Wigginton for any office.—Ed.].

STAFFORDSHIRE MASONRY.

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

Dear Sir and Brother,—You will be pleased to hear that Colonel Vernon, the Prov. G.M. for this province, intends admitting to the Prov. Grand Lodge (to be held at Stafford on the 26th instant) all Master Masons,

and even Entered Apprentices, after the minutes, &c., have been read. They will be in a distinct part of the hall, so that no one can be mistaken as to any votes that may be taken. You are rather severe upon his brother in reference to the appointment of Superintendent of Works, though very likely not too much so; but in Staffordshire we do things differently, for the Superintendent of Works has hitherto been an architect, and from the well known discrimination of the respected colonel we have no fear that this rule will be departed from. It is a well known fact that with him merit gains the purple, and merit only. By constant visiting he knows well the Brethren who work and those who do not; and that makes all the difference. The Prov. G.M. for Worcestershire cannot possibly have known the calling of the Prov. G. Superintendent of Works, or possibly did not give it a thought. The writer in your *Magazine* is evidently up to these things, but he must bear in mind that every one is not so thoroughly *au fait* as himself. I think you should acquit the colonel's brother of any intention of making the appointment in the way he did. The Staffordshire Brethren, however, speak well of the opinion you give, as to sundry offices, in your leader of last week; and no one can gainsay it. Fancy a thick fisted small china manufacturer for Organist—a bootmaker for Chaplain (at all events he is a mender of soles)—an ignoramus of any kind for Registrar—wound up most masterly with a "knight of the shears" for Superintendent of Works! When there is a principle do not forsake it—and here there seems to many to be a very great one involved.

I am, dear Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,

The Potteries, Oct. 9, 1858. T. H.

[We are not pleased to hear that Entered Apprentices are to be admitted in Provincial Grand Lodge on any terms, though we have expressed an opinion in favour of admitting Master Masons.—Ed.]

THE CALENDAR FOR 1859.

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

Dear Sir and Brother,—I wish to suggest to the Committee appointed to revise the Calendar the necessity of procuring a list of the Lodges hailing from the Grand Lodge of Ireland. A great many of our Brethren are frequently visiting the sister isle, but are ignorant of the towns where Lodges are held, and of the days appointed for their meeting. If this addition could be made, the Pocket Book would sell well in Ireland, and be more valuable to those who purchased it here. And why it should not be done "deponent knoweth not."

I am, dear Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,

Oct. 9th, 1858. One who would value the Addition.

[As regards the sale in Ireland we are doubtful of it, our Irish brethren having an excellent Calendar of their own.—Ed.]

Initiation in Emergency.—In cases of emergency the proposition and initiation may occur at a less interval than a month if the Worshipful Master be of opinion that the circumstances are sufficiently urgent to justify his interference. He is empowered to convene a Lodge of emergency at an interval of seven days, at which the candidate may be balloted for, and if accepted may also receive the first degree of Masonry there and then.—*Oliver.*

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

MASONIC MEMS.

Two new Charters for Lodges have recently been granted by the M.W.G.M., No. 1058, to be held at Dacca, and called the Good Hope Lodge, and No. 1059, to be held at Bombay, and called the Concord.

THE BOYS' SCHOOL.

THE Quarterly General Court of the Governors and Subscribers to this School, was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Monday, Bro. John Hervey, P.G.D., V.P., in the chair, supported by Bros. Symonds, Barrett, Bisgood, E. Roberts, Binckes Hopwood, Paas, Hewlett, Barnes, Young, Davis, Leveau, Kennedy, Dean, &c., &c., the attendance of subscribers being more numerous than usual.

The minutes of the last Quarterly Court having been read and confirmed,

The following Report of the House Committee, recommending the admission of an increased number of pupils into the School, was read:—

"The House Committee, at an adjourned meeting, held at the School House, on Friday the 3rd September, unanimously resolved, that it is desirable that all the Boys now on the Institution, whose parents may desire it, should be received into the establishment at Hornsey.

"The House Committee beg now to submit for the consideration of the Genera Committee the following statements:—

Analysis of receipts and expenditure, together with a statement of the actual expenses for six months of this year of the present limited establishment.

"The receipts and expenditure for six years only are given, viz., from March, 1851 to March, 1857, as at the former date, the education and clothing were considerably extended and improved, rendering reference to any pre vious year unnecessary.

"STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure and Amount invested in each Year from March 1851, to March 1857, showing the Cost of the Institution under the Old System:—

Gross Receipts.	Education.	Clothing.	Rent of Offices Advertising & Printing, Secretary's Salary, Collectors' Commission, Prem. and petty disbursements.	Gross Expenditure.	Investments
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1852...1215 6 5	287 11 2	344 15 4	399 2 0	1031 8 6	,, ,, ,,
1853...1812 6 2	298 1 6	294 17 8	269 14 4	862 13 6	400 0 0
1854...1746 5 4	259 2 9	310 10 0	244 12 11	814 5 8	400 0 0
1855...1428 15 3	253 12 5	336 19 6	273 5 2	863 17 1	300 0 0
1856...1451 18 3	277 12 1	294 5 6	282 14 6	854 12 1	300 0 0
1857...1527 13 3	275 18 5	338 7 4	297 4 7	911 10 4	550 0 0

"In addition to the receipts as above shown, an amount of £1,171 has been contributed in subscriptions and donations towards the Building Fund, which amount with the sum of £1,624 transferred from the surplus of the General Fund, as per resolution of the quarterly court of the 5th Jauuary, 1852, has been devoted, together with donations from Grand Lodge of £1,350, to the purchase of the freehold property at Hornsey, which may he taken to represent a bona fide value of upwards of £4,000. The total amount invested in the 3 per cent. Consols up to the present date being £13,500.

"An alteration in the period of keeping the accounts, viz., to the 31st December in each year, prevents any definite statement being rendered for 1857, the receipts, however, for the last ten months of that year amounted to upwards of £2,000, the receipts of the current year being estimated at £2,130.

"COST of Maintenance at School House, Hornsey, for Six Months, ending 30th June, 1858.

To Lady-day	£160	5	2
To Midsummer	162	8	6
For Six Months	£322	13	8
Per Annum	£645	7	4
Add 10 per cent. for Incidental Expenses ...	64	10	8
	£709	18	0
Proportion of Clothing of said charges ...	219	7	6
Total cost at Hornsey	£929	5	6
Cost of Education, Clothing, and proportion of fixed expenses of Forty-five Boys not in the School House	572	1	3
Total Expenditure under present system ...	£1,501	6	9

"The disproportion in expenditure is amply compensated for by the great boon afforded to widowed mothers and parents, by taking the children completely off their hands and maintaining them.

"ESTIMATED COST of School for the total number of Boys to be received, Educated, Clothed, and Maintained therein.

Salaries of masters and matron, and wages of servants	£363	4	0
Coals	30	0	0
Medical attendance	30	0	0
Water rate and insurance	8	10	0
Add for contingencies 10 per cent.	43	2	9
Books	26	0	0
Board of seventy-eight persons, including allowance of 10 per cent.	1,014	0	0
Clothing on the average of the last six years ...	319	19	3
Fixed expenses on the average of the last six years ...	294	8	9
	£2,129	4	9

"By a reference to the accounts of past years, and by analysis of the results as shown from them, the House Committee have thus endeavoured to afford the means of comparing the past and present condition of the School, and have also submitted an estimate of the expenses to be incurred with the view of materially increasing the efficiency of the establishment.

"When the disadvantages under which those Boys labour who are removed from that constant control and supervision, which can only be bestowed in the case of

an united establishment, are taken into consideration, it is believed that but one opinion can prevail as to the policy advocated by those who have for a long period devoted their energies to extend in every possible manner the benefits afforded by the Institution, than which none is more deserving of the support of the Craft, or more calculated to produce results the importance of which cannot be over estimated.

"The outlay necessary to provide accommodation for seventy Boys, according to plans and elevations prepared by Mr. Edward Roberts, the architect, will not, it is calculated, exceed £5,100, in raising which sum the House Committee do not apprehend there will be any difficulty; they are also of opinion that a more seasonable time than the present could not have been selected for submitting the proposal, when the Craft at large appear to be actuated by a determination to increase their efforts in support of the Schools and other Charities connected with the Order; and so to place them on such a satisfactory basis, as to enable them to challenge comparison with any similar institutions."

After a short discussion, in which Bro. Symonds eloquently advocated the proposed alteration, the Report was approved, adopted, and recommitted to the General Committee to be carried into effect—two Brothers only dissenting.

Consequent upon this resolution certain alteration in the by-laws were agreed to, with the view of increasing the number of Boys to be admitted.

A question then rose upon the remuneration to the Collector, which was referred to the General Committee for consideration, with directions to report to the next Quarterly Court.

Bros. Hopwood, Robinson, Hewlett, Robins, Barnett, and Purdy, having been appointed scrutineers, the election of eight Boys on the funds of the Institution, out of a list of sixteen, was proceeded with; and, shortly after three, the election was declared to have fallen on the following:—Storey, Stroud, 3968; Bradley, London, 1904; Bick, Harrogate, 1778; Bayly, Southampton, 1672; Stean, London, 1611; Crocker, Fareham, 1279; Firminger, Sheerness, 1129; Martin, Truro, 1073. The unsuccessful candidates polled as follows:—Davis, 441; Johnson, 231; Stark, 209; Webber, 143; Clotworthy, 121; Adams, 109; Rogers, 72; Paul, 31.

Votes of thanks having been given to the chairman and the scrutineers, the proceedings were brought to a close.

THE GIRLS' SCHOOL.

A QUARTERLY Court of the subscribers to this School was held on Thursday, the 14th inst., Bro. Udall, P.G.D., presiding.

On the minutes being read, a short conversation took place, in which Bro. B. Head acknowledged he was in error, when he stated at Ipswich, that the circular of Bros. Symonds, Binckes, and Lyall, regarding the Masonic Schools, had been issued without the authority of the committees.

The minutes of the various Committee meetings were then approved, thus sanctioning the appointment of Mdlle. Mesnard as French teacher, with a salary of £25 per annum for not exceeding twenty-five pupils, and £40 not exceeding fifty. The gratuitous services of Bro. Matthew Cooke, as teacher of music, were accepted, £10 per annum been allowed in lieu of travelling expenses.

The report of the Audit Committee was then read, showing a balance in hand of £1,143 6s. 4*d.*; and the Treasurer was requested to sign cheques for £494 3s. 1*d.*, the charges of the previous quarter, and to purchase £500 three per cent. consols.

The following children were then admitted into the school without election—Emily Martha Reynolds, Hythe; Mary Castle, Margate; Kate Amelia Abbott, Colchester; Emily Sarah Wild, Woolwich; Eliza Hart, Mary Johnson, London; Nora Primrose Stewart, Colchester; and Mary Blanche Robinson, Hull; leaving three vacancies still existing in the school.

Bro. Udall then brought forward a motion for altering the law, declaring that no child can be admitted a candidate above 10½ years of years, or elected after 11,

contending that it would be often a benefit not only to the child, but to the school, to admit a child above the stated ages, who might probably have been fairly educated in the lifetime of her parents.

Bro. Binckes seconded the motion, and instanced the case of two children as a great hardship, one having been excluded by a day, the other by a week or two only.

The resolution was unanimously adopted; and after some formal business, the meeting adjourned.

METROPOLITAN.

APPOINTMENTS.

Wednesday, October 20th.—Lodges, Royal York (7), Freemasons' Tavern; United Mariner's (33), Green Man, Tooley Street; St. George's (164), Trafalgar Tavern, Greenwich; Sincerity (203), Cheshire Cheese, Crutched Friars; Oak (225), Radley's Hotel; Nelson (1002), Red Lion, Woolwich. General Committee Grand Chapter, at 3. Lodge of Benevolence, at 7.

Thursday, 21st.—Lodges, Gihon (57), Bridge House Hotel; Constitutional (63), Ship and Turtle; Temperance (198), Plough Tavern, Rotherhithe; Manchester (209), Anderton's Hotel. *Chapters.*—United Pilgrim's (745), Manor House, Walworth; Yarborough (812), George, Commercial Road East. House Committee, Girls' School, at 2½.

Friday, 22nd.—Lodge, Universal (212), Freemasons' Tavern.

Saturday, 23rd.—Lodge, Unity (215), London Tavern.

Monday, 25th.—Lodges, King's Arms (30), Freemasons' Tavern; Pythagorean (98), Globe Tavern, Greenwich; Salisbury (630), Dean Street, Soho. *Chapters.*—Robert Burns (25), Freemasons' Tavern; Mount Sion (169), Radley's Hotel.

Tuesday, 26th.—Lodges, Tuscan (14), Freemasons' Tavern; Moira (169), London Tavern; Faith (165), Freemasons' Tavern; Industry (219), Dick's Coffee House. *Chapter.*—Royal York (7), Freemasons' Tavern; St. Alban's (32), London Coffee House, Ludgate Hill.

Wednesday, 27th.—Lodges, Antiquity (2), Freemasons' Tavern; United Pilgrims (745), Manor House, Walworth. *Chapter.*—Union of Waterloo (13), Woolwich.

Thursday, 28th.—Lodges, Neptune (22), Radley's Hotel; Peace and Harmony (72), London Tavern; Grenadiers (79), Freemasons' Tavern. *Chapters.*—Domatic (206), Falcon Tavern; Hope (248), Globe Hotel, Greenwich; Polish (778), Freemasons' Tavern. General Committee Girls' School.

Friday, 29th.—House Committee Boys' School, at 3.

[The appointments of Lodges of Instruction will appear in the last number of each month.]

LODGE OF FIDELITY (No. 3).—This Lodge resumed its labours for the season at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Wednesday, October 13th, nearly fifty Brethren assembling on the occasion. Bro. Henry Dearsley, P.M., officiated for the W.M., Bro. Dr. Watson, who was prevented attending on account of a serious accident to his brother in Devonshire, having on that evening to attend a medical consultation upon the unfortunate circumstance. Bro. Maybank was raised to the degree of M.M., and expressed his pleasure at receiving so beautiful a degree in connection with the Order. At his initiation he was astonished at the beauty of the ritual, but was scarcely prepared for the sublime tenets in this advanced stage. The Rev. Mr. Pierpoint was then proposed for initiation at the next meeting. Business ended, the Lodge was closed in proper form, the Brethren sitting down to an excellent banquet, Bro. Williams, P.M. and treasurer, presiding. The usual toasts followed. The presiding Master, in proposing the health of the P.Ms., made some pertinent allusions to the efficient services of Bro. Dearsley, who was always ready to become the *locum tenens* of any officer absent. Bro. Williams could not refrain from adverting to the excellent and impressive way in which their esteemed Bro. Dearsley had performed the ceremony of raising; it was highly

creditable to the Lodge, and he hoped would be a lesson to the younger members. Bro. Dearsley briefly acknowledged the compliment. After which, "The Visitors" were proposed, there being present Bros. Humphries, No. 311; Hardy, No. 1,020; Brett, W.M., 206; Haydon, No. 206; Forge, jun., No. 206; and Thos. Beard, P.M. and secretary of 118. The P.Ms. were—Bros. Williams, Squires, Recknell, Heath, Grant, Low, Gillespie, &c.

STRONG MAN LODGE (No. 53).—A meeting of this Lodge took place on Thursday, Oct. 14th, at the Masonic Hall, Fetter Lane. Bro. Codner, W.M., presided; Bro. Ireland assisted as S.W. *pro. tem.*, and Bro. Lundy as J.W. There being no business to be transacted, the W.M. worked the third section of the first lecture. The Brethren then adjourned to the banquet, where the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given, and the evening spent in an agreeable manner.

VITRUVIAN LODGE (No. 103).—The members of this Lodge met at the White Hart Tavern, College street, Lambeth, on Wednesday, October 13th, when two Brethren were raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason. All business being ended, the Lodge was closed, and the Brethren proceeded to banquet. After the usual loyal and Masonic toasts, Bro. Maudsley, P.M., proposed the health of the W.M. Bro. Harnor, thanking him on behalf of the Lodge, for the very able manner in which he discharged the duties of his office, more especially for his care in dispensing the Lodge funds. The W.M., in return, expressed his great desire to discharge his duties to the best of his ability, and thereby to promote the prosperity of the Lodge and in proposing the health of the Past Masters, thanked them severally for their constant attendance and valuable assistance. Bro. Thomas Morris, in returning thanks for the Past Masters, expressed the great pleasure he felt in finding this his mother Lodge, of which he had now been upwards of twenty years a member, was still in such a flourishing state, celebrated throughout the Craft for the excellence of its working and the true Masonic feeling displayed by its members. He had, whilst filling the several offices of the Lodge, performed his duties to the best of his ability, and the best evidence of his estimation of the Lodge was his having introduced his son into it; and as he was now in office, he trusted he would follow the path his father had taken. He felt very great pleasure in seeing present Bros. Fisher, Davidson, and Crawley, whose eminent services in rendering instruction to the younger Brethren were well known, and who, together with the other Past Masters, had always felt the greatest pleasure in giving every assistance and support to the Lodge, that laid in their power. The Worshipful Master then proposed the health of the officers, and thanked them for the able manner in which they discharged their duties and supported him in his office. After spending a most pleasant evening, which was enlivened by some excellent singing, the Brethren separated at rather a late hour—the only discomfort of this Lodge, we believe, and which might be easily amended by arranging the business so that the Brethren may sit down to supper as much before ten o'clock as possible.

DOMATIC LODGE (No. 206).—A meeting of this large and rapidly-increasing Lodge was held on Monday, Oct. 18, at Bro. Ireland's, Masonic Hall, Fetter Lane, and was most numerously attended. Bro. J. Brett presided as W.M., supported by Bro. Baker, S.W.; Bro. Haydon, J.W.; Bro. Snow, S.D.; Bro. Rosser, J.D.; and Bro. Owen, I.G. Messrs. M'Nally, Richard Wynn Keene, James Silvester, William Ade, and Augustus Walker, were duly initiated into the first degree of Freemasonry by the Worshipful Master, the ceremony being rendered more than usually impressive by a performance on the harmonium by Bro. Mackney. After which, Bros. Wilcox, Weston, and Edwards were entrusted with the second degree. Bros. Steel and Seaton were then introduced, and raised to the sublime degree of Master Masons, the ceremony being performed by the Worshipful Master in his usual impressive manner. Bro. William Jones, of the Lodge of Prudent Brethren, No. 169, and Bro. Samuel Laurence Mann were admitted as joining members. The Worshipful Master proposed for the next meeting that Bro. Silvester, of the Manchester and Panmure Lodges, and Bro. Platt, of the St. Luke's Lodge, No. 168, should be elected joining members of this Lodge. In consequence of the large amount of business to be transacted, the proceedings did not terminate until half-

past nine o'clock, when the Brethren, about forty in number, adjourned to the banquet-room, where excellent fare awaited them. This having been disposed of, the Worshipful Master gave the usual loyal and Masonic toasts, which were heartily responded to. Bro. Smith, P.M., in very appropriate terms proposed the health of the Worshipful Master, alluding, in graceful terms, to the great care he always paid to the performance of his duties, and his willingness at all times to impart the results of his own labour to the benefit and instruction of his younger Brethren The Worshipful Master on returning thanks, said it should ever be his study to promote the interests of the Brethren of that Lodge, and to represent them in a proper manner in Grand Lodge. He felt deeply indebted to them for the way in which they had supported him during his year of office, which was rapidly drawing to a close, and sincerely thanked them for the honour they had conferred upon him. In returning thanks on behalf of the Past Masters of the Lodge, Bro. Smith said that, for himself, and he thought he might say as much for his Brethren on that occasion, he felt himself almost like a fish out of water, inasmuch as they had lost their champion, in the absence of their highly esteemed Bro. Carpenter, who usually responded to that toast in a manner pleasing and entertaining. The next matter they had to consider was, how to make up that deficiency, and a fine opportunity presented itself to those who were not in the habit of addressing them, of saying something handsome, but as they had that night so much to do, he should content himself with returning thanks for the honour conferred upon them. The Worshipful Master having given the toast of the "Masonic Charitable Institutions," Bro. Smith impressed upon them the necessity of supporting the institutions, and hoped that at the next festival of the benevolent fund, in January, the liberality of this Lodge would be fully maintained.

St. James's Union Lodge (No. 211).—This Lodge held a meeting at the Freemasons' Tavern, on the 12th Oct., there being present, Bro. P. Crofton, W.M.; Bro. Gurton, P.M.; Bro. Stacey, S.W.; Bro. Simpson, J.W.; and a large number of other Brethren. Bros. T. J. Pearse, J. R. Pearse, J. T. Daintree, and J. Clarke were raised to the third degree, after which, Bro. Benningfield was admitted to the degree of Fellow Craft. Messrs. Joseph Stuart, W. Kretzchmar, F. Enders, and C. Graddon were balloted for, and initiated into the mysteries of the Order. The petition for a member of the Lodge to the Board of Benevolence was signed by the W.M., Wardens, and Brethren generally, and a collection was also made for the same Brother, which amounted to £9 9s., and it was proposed by Bro. Gurton, and seconded by Bro. Hart, that £5 5s. be added from the funds of the Lodge, which was carried unanimously, several observations being made upon the services that the Brother, whom it had pleased the Great Architect to sorely afflict, had given to the Lodge, and who was entitled to the sympathy of the Brethren. Bro. Stacey, Secretary, *pro. tem.*, then read a letter from Bro. Farnfield, asking the Lodge to send a steward to the festival of the Aged Freemasons. Bro. Gurton, P.M., kindly volunteered, stating that he had served as steward to all the other festivals, and he would with pleasure represent the Lodge at the Aged Freemasons', hoping that the members of the Lodge would rally round him, and give him their support upon the occasion, for he felt sure that none of the numerous charities deserved, or needed support, so much as the Aged Freemasons. The petition of another brother, formerly a member of this Lodge, was then signed, previously to its being presented to the board for relief. Lodge having been closed, forty-seven Brethren sat down to banquet, after which the usual toasts were proposed and drank, the whole of the initiates, Bros. Stuart, Kretzchmar, Enders, and Graddon, severaly returning thanks, expressing their regret that they had not joined the Craft earlier. The visitors were Bros. J. Greenwood, 183; and J. M'Claren, 745; for whom the latter returned thanks. The evening was enlivened by the vocal exertions of Bros. Gurton and E. and C. Hart, the latter presiding at the pianoforte.

Lodge of Confidence (No. 228).—This Lodge held a meeting at Anderton's Hotel, on Monday, Oct. 11. The Lodge was opened in due form, and the minutes of the last meeting confirmed. Messrs. Woodman, Brothers, were balloted for, accepted, and initiated into Freemasonry. Three Brothers were then passed to the degree of Fellow Craft, after which an adjournment took place to banquet.

PERCY LODGE (No. 234).—This Lodge held its first meeting for the season on Tuesday, the 12th instant, at Bro. Painter's, Ship and Turtle Tavern, Leadenhall street. The W.M., Bro. Edward Burrell, P.M., with his unerring punctuality sounded his gavel as the clock struck five, the time named in the summons, when the Lodge was opened in form in the three degrees, and the business was proceeded with. There were but few Brethren in attendance, it being understood that many of the members had not yet returned to town. In the absence of Bro. Key, P.M., Bro. Norris, P.M., acted as Sec. The minutes of the last Lodge in April were read and confirmed. A letter from Bro. Henry King, tendering his resignation on the ground of ill-health was read, and received with great regret. Bro. Davies, S.D., proposed a new member for initiation, to be balloted for at the next meeting in November. The Worshipful Master stated that the Secretary had informed him, that a letter which appeared to have been mislaid had been received from Bro. W. Cross, stating that in consequence of his having arranged to go to New Zealand, China, &c., he requested to be placed on the list of country members. A ballot was taken, when Bro. Cross was declared to have been elected a country member. Bro. Norris then read a letter from Bro. Key to the Worshipful Master, stating that in consequence of his having arranged to reside at Birmingham he was obliged to resign his office of Secretary, which he had held for seventeen years, and the great regret he felt in so doing and in having to leave so many good friends—the members of the Lodge. In reading the letter, Bro. Norris was several times so much affected as not to be able to proceed, and the Brethren all appeared to be much grieved to lose so good and valuable a member. Bro. Thorn, in rising to move that the resignation be accepted, spoke for some time with great eloquence and warmth of feeling with regard to the Secretary who had been so long among them, upwards of twenty-five years, and had served the office of Worshipful Master for three years, five years Treasurer, and seventeen years Secretary: Bro. Norris seconded the motion, and the Worshipful Master said he wished also to express the deep regret he felt in losing the valuable services of a Brother so much respected and esteemed in the Lodge and in the Craft. The motion was then carried. The Worshipful Master then suggested that Bro. Key be made an honorary member of the Lodge, of the first class. This was proposed, seconded, and carried unanimously. Bro. Treas. Thorn, the father of the Lodge, then said he had great pleasure in moving that some further testimony be afforded of the manner in which Bro. Key was esteemed among them, and as a beginning, moved that the accustomed sum of £5 : 5s. out of the Lodge Funds be voted to Bro. Key, which was unanimously acceded to by the Lodge, when Bro. Ayre suggested that a purse should be presented, which was agreed to, and the Brethren then expressed their wish that a purse of £20 should be presented to Bro. Key as a small memento of the affection of the Brethren of the Lodge, and to testify their appreciation of the valuable services done for them for a great number of years. This it was understood would be carried into effect at the next meeting. The Worshipful Master then said it devolved upon him to appoint a new Secretary, and in doing so he observed he had the power under the by-laws to appoint one free of subscription. Before making the appointment he wished to state his views upon that subject. He considered the office of Secretary one of the most important in the Lodge. The Secretary ought to be well acquainted with the Book of Constitutions; he ought to be constantly attending to Masonry; present at the meetings of the Grand Lodge; well skilled in a knowledge of the Craft; he ought to know of everything which was taking place and to be able to see its bearing not only upon the Craft in general, but upon his own Lodge in particular; to be able to advise the Master and the Lodge upon every subject arising in Masonry; in fact the Secretary might be considered, for many purposes, the Lodge. As the Master's chair was a running stream, a new Master coming in each year and leaving it at the end, it was not possible that the Master could support and ensure the safety and position of the Lodge without an able Secretary. That being the case he thought it was his duty to look out for the most efficient Brother in the Lodge to take that office. It was true that Bro. Key had held that office without subscription for many years, and in this respect he thought the Lodge had had the best of the bargain, as Brother Key's services were much more valuable than his subscription. In making a new arrangement he would

endeavour that the Lodge should again have the best of the bargain. He trusted the Brethren would not be offended when he said he felt it impossible to find another such a Secretary; and that being the case, it was his intention to make the Secretaryship an honorary appointment, and not to call in aid the provisions of the by-laws. They certainly had a very efficient Brother in Bro. Norris, and as he was the senior P.M. of the Lodge he offered him the appointment. Bro. Norris said he would take it with pleasure if the Worshipful Master desired, but as he was very much from home, and understood Bro. Lambert was also willing and anxious to take the office, he would be happy to waive the offer in favour of Bro. Lambert. The Worshipful Master said Bro. Lambert certainly was willing to take the office, and if Bro. Norris waived the offer in favour of Bro. Lambert, he should proceed at once to invest as Honorary Secretary, and not subject to the provision of the by-law, Bro. Norris as Bro. Lambert's *locum tenens*, which was accordingly done, the Worshipful Master paying a very high compliment to both the Brothers, which was appropriately acknowledged by Bro. Norris. Bro. Warren, J.W., P.M., and Secretary of thePercy Lodge of Instruction, then called the attention of the Percy Lodge to the fact, that the Instruction Lodge had not met for several evenings, and complained of the non-attendance of members, when he himself had remained in town at some inconvenience; and requested a day might be named for them to hold the next meeting. The Worshipful Master said he thought the members of the Instruction Lodge might fix their own day, but while he could not help observing that they were greatly indebted to the exertions of Brothers Warren and Charnock in having resuscitated this excellent Lodge of Instruction, and the able manner in which the work had been done, he was rather glad than otherwise to hear of the complaint. According to the old regulations, the Lodge had always had a cessation from labour of six months in the summer season, and the fact of the members not being there was because they were breathing sea air, which was, in his opinion, the best thing they could do. He thought it was unreasonable to suppose members could meet in hot rooms the whole of the summer, and he had always thought Bro. Warren had, though with a praiseworthy zeal, attempted too much in endeavouring to continue the meetings the whole year round. Bro. Tyerman concurred in these views, and Saturday, the 23rd instant, was named for the next meeting. The votes for the election of candidates for the Boys' School was agreed to. The Lodge was closed in the three degrees, and the Brethren, eighteen in number, adjourned at six o'clock to an excellent dinner, prepared for them by Bro. Painter, and a very pleasant evening followed, enlivened by songs from Bros. Dr. Bainbridge, Painter, Ker, Hides, and others. Bro. Lambert, P.M. was understood to be visiting some Lodges in the provinces. The only visitor present was Bro. Warren, the W.M. of the Panmure Lodge; his health was drunk with the usual honours, and in returning thanks for the entertainment afforded him, he said that he was on this, as he had been on other occasions, very much gratified by the admirable manner in which the work of the Percy Lodge was performed. Bro. Rice gave the Tylers' Toast, and the meeting separated, as usual, at an early hour.

BELGRAVE LODGE (No. 1,055).—The duties of this Lodge were commenced on Wednesday, Oct. 13th, at the Gun Tavern, Lupus Street, Belgravia South. The W.M., Bro. Woodstock, presided, this being the first meeting since his installation, and performed the arduous duties appertaining to the office in a most impressive and perfect manner. Mr. Lucas and Mr. Riley having been balloted for, were introduced, and initiated into Freemasonry; two Brothers were passed to the degree of F.C.; and Bro. A. Froud was duly raised to the sublime degree of M.M. Among the visitors were—Bro. Collard, P.M. No. 168; Bro. T. Carpenter, P.M., No. 219; Bros. Cobham, Daintree, Sedgwick, and Sharp, No. 211; Bros. Thoms, and Platt, No. 219. The ceremonies ended, several communications were read and disposed of; after which, the Brethren, twenty-five in number, adjourned to the banquet, presided over by the W.M. Afterwards, Bro. Woodstock, W.M., proposed the health of the visiting Brethren, and particularly alluded to the eminent abilities and talent of Bro. Collard, P.M., No. 168, to whom the thanks of every member of the Lodge were due, for his readiness at all times to assist with his Masonic

knowledge. The toast was acknowledged by Bro. Collard, who made many complimentary allusions to the admirable working of the W.M., and concluded by observing, that every member of the Belgrave Lodge owed a debt of gratitude to Bro. Woodstock for his indefatigable exertions in obtaining the warrant for its constitution. The W.M. briefly replied, and took the opportunity of proposing the P.Ms. present, to which Bro. Suter ably responded. The Brethren soon afterwards separated, in perfect harmony.

PROVINCIAL.

BRISTOL.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges.*—Wednesday, October 27th, Royal Sussex (221), Freemasons' Hall, at 7. *Instruction.*—Friday, 29th, ditto, at 7½. *Chapter.*—Tuesday, 26th, Clarence (81), Freemasons' Hall, at 7.

CHESHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Encampment*—Wednesday, October 27th, Royal Edward, Astley Arms, Duckinfield, at 5.

CORNWALL.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges.*—Monday, October 25th, Boscawen (1000), Britannia Hotel, Chacewater, at 7; Wednesday, 27th, Peace and Harmony (728), Dunn's Hotel, St. Austell, at 6.

DEVONSHIRE.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodge.*—Thursday, October 28th, Friendship (238), Lord Hood Hotel, Devonport, at 7.

DORSETSHIRE.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges.*—Thursday, October 28th, St. Mary's (1009), Bull Inn, Bridport, at 7; Science (640), Private Room, Bourton, at 7.

DURHAM.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges.*—Monday, October 25th, Industry (56), Grey Horse, Gateshead, at 7; Thursday, 28th, Restoration (128), Town Hall, Darlington, at 7.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge.*—Wednesday, October 27th, Foundation (97), Freemasons' Hall, Cheltenham, at 5.

HAMPSHIRE.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges.*—Wednesday, October 27th, Economy (90), Black Swan, Winchester, at 7: Phœnix (319), Private Rooms, Portsmouth, at 7; Thursday, 28th, Royal Gloucester (152), Freemasons' Hall, Southampton, at 7.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge.*—Tuesday, October 26th, Hertford (578), Shire Hall, Hertford, at 4.

ISLE OF WIGHT.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge.*—Tuesday, October 26th, Ryde (999), Freemasons' Hall, Ryde, at 7.

KENT.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodge.*—Tuesday, October 26th, Emulation (376), Bull Inn, Dartford, at 7. *Chapter.*—Wednesday, 27th, Belvidere (741), Star Hotel, Maidstone, at 3.

LANCASHIRE (EAST).

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges.*—Monday, October 25th, Tudor (688), Red Lion, Oldham, at 6½; Wednesday, 27th, St. John's (434), Three Tuns, Clitheroe, at 6½; Integrity (189), Cross Street Chambers, Manchester, at 6.

LANCASHIRE (WEST).

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges.*—Wednesday, October 27th, St. George's (35), Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool, at 4; Derby (1026), Derby Arms, Bootle, at 5; Thursday, 28th, Downshire (864), Crown Hotel, Lime Street, at 6. *Mark.*—Thursday, 28th, Keystone Lodge, Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool, at 5. *Chapter.*—Monday, 25th, Liverpool (368), Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool, at 6; Wednesday, 27th, Lebanon (101), Royal Hotel, Prescot, at 6; Unity (845), Wheatsheaf, Ormskirk, at 4.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

ON Tuesday last, the 12th instant, the annual meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of the western division of the county of Lancaster was held in the Masonic Temple, Hope-street, Liverpool, when upwards of 150 of the Brethren were present, among whom were several visiting Brethren from the adjoining counties. Since the notice of the large room given in our last *Magazine,* the place has been beautifully decorated. In the east, a prettily designed canopy, in the Doric style of architecture, richly decorated with pink and gold, has been placed for the reception of the Prov. Grand Master's chair. In the west, immediately over the Senior Warden's chair, a valuable and greatly admired clock, the face of which is ornamented with Masonic emblems, adorns that portion of the room. The three pedestals are of the most chaste and costly description. With the exception of two, the whole of the Lodges in Liverpool have removed their furniture and taken possession of the Temple.

Among the Brethren present were, Bro. Sir Thos. G. Hesketh, R.W.D. Prov. G.M.; Bro. Thos. Littledale, Prov. S.G.W.; Bro. Hy. W. Collins, Prov. J.G.W.; Bro. Horatio Gambell, Prov. G.P.; Bro. Eskersley, Prov. G.S.B.; Bro. Hugh R. Edwards, Prov. S.G.D.; Bro. James Billinge, Prov. G.S.B.; Bro. Thos. Wylie, Prov. G. Sec.; Bro. Joshua Walmsley, Prov. G. Treas.; Bro. Jas. Hamer, Prov. G. Dir. of Cers.; Bro. J. Pepper, Prov. G. Sec.; Bro. S. G. Hess, Prov. G.D.; Bro. Horace S. Alpass, Prov. G. Sec.; Bro. William Allender, Prov. G. Sec.; Bro. William Mason, Prov. G. Sec.; Bro. William Davies, Prov. G.D.

The Lodge was opened shortly before eleven o'clock, in solemn and ancient form, after which Bro. Thos. Wylie, Prov. G. Sec., read the report of the proceedings of the last Provincial Grand Lodge, held on the 20th of October, 1857, at the Adelphi Hotel, in which document, reference was made to the death of the late R.W.D. Prov. G.M., the Rev. Gilmore Robinson, and Bros. Joseph Perrin and Arthur Henderson, Prov. G. Reg. The proceedings of Grand Lodge during the year called for no particular comment. The Brethren throughout the province had exhibited the greatest unity and cordiality. During the year, two warrants had been granted, one to the Derby Lodge, 1026, held at Bootle, and the other to Lodge 1032, at Chorley. There were now 27 Lodges connected with the province The report concluded with a reference to the advantages arising from the establishment of the Prov. Grand Lodge in that building, as well as the good likely to accrue from the various Lodges holding their meetings there instead of at hotels and public houses which had long been the subject of remark by those unacquainted with the intentions and purposes of this noble Order.

Bro. Wm. Allender, treasurer of the fund for the building of the intended hall, read a statement of the accounts, from which we gather the following particulars:

Donation from the Prov. Grand Lodge, £52 10*s.*; from the members of Lodge No. 35, £152 2*s.*; No. 173, £12; No. 181, Warrington, £10; No. 711, £5; No. 245, £366 12*s.*; No. 263, £38 5*s.*; No. 294, £104 18*s.*; No. 310, £269 10*s.* 6*d.*; Lodge of Instruction, No. 310, £18 11*s.* 6*d.*; No. 368, £325 18*s.* 6*d.*; No. 864, £6 1*s.*; No. 880, £2 2*s.*; contributions by ladies and the Masonic amateur performances, £126 7*s.*; interest in the bank, £41; which amount the Treasurer said would cover all the incidental expenses in the purchase of the land and premises in Hope-street. Total amount collected, £1,546 12*s.* 6*d.* The land and premises cost £1,600, and they had been compelled to borrow £100 from the educational fund to complete the purchase; but he had no doubt the result of the amateur performance, on Wednesday evening, at the Theatre Royal, together with further contributions, would fully cover the cost of the premises.

Bro. Thomas Wylie read a communication from the committee and governors of the educational institution in London, soliciting the aid of the Prov. Grand

Lodge in Liverpool. It was urged respectfully by one of the Brethren, that as they had an educational institution of their own in this province, a suitable reply should be made to that effect; but afterwards the sum of £10 10s. was voted to the Boys' School, and a similar sum to the Girls' School, to be paid out of the Grand Lodge funds.

During the proceedings, Bro. Wylíe suggested the propriety of establishing a library for the use of the Brethren in the new hall.

Bro. Joshua Walmsley, Prov. G. Treas., was re-elected Treasurer. Fifty guineas were afterwards voted to the intended new hall fund, and a further sum of £25 towards the alterations which had been made in the present building.

The Lodge afterwards resolved itself into a court of governors of the West Lancashire Educational Institution for the Education and Advancement in Life of Children of Distressed Masons, when the report of the institution was read by Bro. H. Gambell, the Secretary. The report embodied the proceedings of the various courts which have been held during the year, wherein a number of children had been recommended to the funds of the institution. Upwards of £150 had been received that day in subscriptions, and seven children had been recommended and placed on the funds. A committee was afterwards appointed for the ensuing year. Bro. J. Brabner was again appointed treasurer; and Bro. Gambell, secretary. Bro. Henry W. Collins was elected solicitor to the trust; Bro. Alex. C. Jeffrey, surgeon; and Messrs. Moss and Co., the bankers. The fund now amounts to upwards of £2,580.

The proceedings of Grand Lodge closed shortly before three o'clock, when the Brethren adjourned to the Adelphi Hotel to dine.

At the banquet in the evening, Bro. Sir Thos. G. Hesketh, Bart., occupied the chair, and Bros. Thomas Littledale and Henry W. Collins the vice chairs. After the usual loyal and patriotic toasts were given and heartily received, the chairman said, it afforded him pleasure in giving the first Masonic toast of the evening, the health of "The Earl of Zetland, the M.W.G.M.," who was ready at all times to attend to his Masonic duties, and preside, with dignity, over the proceedings of Grand Lodge and Masonry all over the kingdom.

The Chairman—"The next toast I have the pleasure in giving demands the highest consideration of every Mason, for his lordship always took the greatest interest in Masonry.—"The Right Hon. Lord Panmure, *K.T.*, R.W.D.G.M." (Cheers).

The Chairman said he had great pleasure in giving them the health of the Right W. Prov. G. Master, Bro. le Gendre N. Starkie, who had always the interest of the province at heart. He very much regretted he was not among them; but, though absent, he was sure to be thinking of them, and was with them in heart. (Drunk with great applause).

Bro. Littledale said the first toast he had the pleasure of proposing was the health of the D. Prov. G. Master, Bro. Sir Thos. G. Hesketh, Bart., who so ably filled the chair in the absence of the R.W. Prov. G.M. The Brethren of Lodge No. 35 might well feel proud of him, as he had been initiated in their Lodge, and had ably worked his way to the position of Master of that Lodge.

The chairman, in returning thanks, regretted the absence of the R.W. Prov. G.M., whose position he so imperfectly filled. He felt great pleasure in being surrounded by so able a body of Prov. G. officers, who at all times rendered his office easy. He concluded by giving "The West Lancashire Institution for the Education and Advancement in Life of Children of Distressed Masons," coupled with the name of Bro. Joshua Walmsley, Prov. G. Treas., who was the originator of the institution.

Bro. Walmsley said, when he first mentioned the idea of the institution to an influential brother some years ago, his reply was, that they would not get £50 in fifty years towards such an undertaking; but he had the pleasure of informing them they were now in the receipt of upwards of £150 in twelve months. He considered, after all, they were placed in a better position than the institution in London, because the children of every Brother, to whatever religious faith they belonged, could be sent to the school best suited to his wishes. At present some were sent to the Collegiate Institution, and some to the Mechanics' Institution;

and who can tell whether, from their scholarships, we may not have a Lord Chancellor or an Archbishop from among us? (Cheers).

The chairman next gave "Bro. Stephen Blair, and Bro. Lord Combermere, R.W. Prov. Grand Masters of East Lancashire and Cheshire;" to which Bro. Lambert responded, and, in a long and fervent speech, spoke of the superiority displayed by the Brethren in connexion with West Lancashire, over the Brethren in the adjoining province, by the establishment of such an institution as the one they had the pleasure of just toasting. As to the working of the various Lodges of West Lancashire, they could not be surpassed by any province in England; and the devotion of the Brethren to the Order was further exemplified by the purchase of the premises in Hope-street, and their beautiful Lodge room.

The R.W. Bro. Thos. Littledale responded to the toast, "The V.W. Prov. G. Wardens, Prov. G. Chaplain, and the other Grand Officers."

Bro. Atherton to that of "The Ladies," in a humorous speech, which was loudly applauded throughout. Bro. W. Allenden, to "The Grand Stewards of the Province."

After which the Brethren separated shortly after eight o'clock.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge.*—Wednesday, October 27th, Lindsay (1014), Public Buildings, Louth, at 6.

NORFOLK.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge.*—Thursday, October 28th, Perseverance (258), Lamb Inn, Norwich, at 8.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

APPOINTMENT.—*Chapter.*—Thursday, October 28th, The Ogle (624), North Shields, at 6.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

THE annual meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Northumberland and Berwick-on-Tweed was held in the Masonic hall, Blacket-street, Newcastle, on the 8th October, in the Lodge room of Lodges No. 24 and No. 173. The number of Past and Present Grand Officers, Worshipful Masters and Past Masters, as well as Brethren generally, present, was very large.

For the first time, to our recollection, a better separation of real members of Grand Lodge, from non-voting Brethren who are allowed by courtesy to attend Past Grand Lodges, was attempted, and we think successfully. We, therefore, had the satisfaction of seeing that the good working Masons of Northumberland have not been backward in taking a hint from the *Freemasons' Magazine*, and endeavouring to bring into their Provincial Grand Lodge as good working as they generally have in their private Lodges.

The Grand Lodge, on entering the hall, was received with due honours. The Prov. G.M., the Rev. E. C. Ogle, then proceeded to open his Lodge in due form, assisted by the following officers:—Bros. Richard Medcalf, Deputy Prov. G.M; E. D. Davis, Prov, S.G.W.; John Hopper, Prov. J.G.W.; John Barker, Prov. G. Treas.; Thomas Fenworth, Prov. G. Reg.; William Berkley, Prov. G.S.; J. T. M. Harrison, Prov. G. D.; William Dalziel, Prov. G.D.C.; T. Haswell, Prov. G.O.; J. D. Brown, Prov. G. Standard Bearer; Dunne, Prov. G. Sword Bearer; D. W. Spencer, Prov. G. Asst. G.D.C.; T. Alexander, Grand Steward; J. G. Clarkson, Grand Steward; H. G. Ludwig, Grand Steward; Bro. Richardson, P.G. Pursuivant; and Bro. Dickson, Grand Tyler; and on the dais—Bros. Mark L. Jobling, P. Prov. S.G.W.; Benjamin J. Thompson, P. Prov. J.G.W.; William Johnston, P. Prov. S.G.W.; William Punsheon, P. Prov. J.G.W., &c., &c.

After the Lodge was opened and roll of Lodges called, to which all answered, but Lodge No. 161, Wooler, which was not represented:

The report of the Fund of Benevolence was read, showing it to be in a very satisfactory state, there being funds in hand to the amount of upwards of £350, of which the committee recommended £300 to be invested on mortgage. The report

was unanimously agreed to, and many congratulatory remarks made on the prosperous condition of the province, which since 1849, has been able to raise the fund to this amount.

A discussion then took place on a circular read by the Provincial Grand Secretary, as to organizing a committee to support the Masonic schools. The general feeling was, that in lieu of the suggestion of the London Brethren of appointing a Secretary, who was to be paid a commission for his exertions, that the Grand Lodge of England should award to country Secretaries who, by their exertions raised a given sum for each charity, the wearing of the charity medal, with clasps for each additional sum, &c.; in fact, that some honorary distinction be awarded in lieu of money, as it was thought that, in this province at least, more Brethren would work harder in such a cause for honour than for money. The Grand Lodge, as a commencement, and to put in a practical form their sympathies with the Masonic schools, at once decided upon becoming Life Governors of the Boys' and Girls' Schools, and voted for this year £10 to the Boys' and £10 to the Girls', reservin themselves to make up, in fourteen years, the sum requisite to constitute this Provincial Grand Lodge Life Governors for the Girls' School. This proposal was carried *nem con.*

The active business before Provincial Grand Lodge being thus brought to a close, the Provincial Grand Master announced that he would proceed to invest the Grand Officers for the ensuing year, requesting the Lodge, however, to proceed to the election of their Treasurer.

The V.W. Bro. William Berkley, proposed, and the Prov. J.G.W. Bro. Hopper, seconded: that Bro. John Barker, the present Grand Treasurer, be re-elected. This proposal having been put from the chair, was unanimously agreed to.

The Provincial Grand Master then invested the following as the Officers for the ensuing year:—V.W. Bros. Richard Medcalf, as Deputy Prov. G.M.; Bro. J. J. Challoner, as Prov. S.G.W.; Henry Hotham, as Prov. J.G.W.; Rev. John F. Bigge, as Grand Chaplain; John Barker, Pro. G. Treas.; B. J. Thompson. G. Sec.; Frederick Welford, Prov. S.G.D.;—Twizel, as Prov. J.G.D.;—Johnstone, (architect) as Prov. G. Sec. of Works: William Dalziel, Prov. G.D.C.; Thomas Alexander, Assist. Prov. G.D.C.; T. Haswell, Prov. G. Org.; T. Clarkson, Prov. G. Sword Bearer; Dixon, Popplewell, and others four whose names we could not catch, as Grand Stewards; William Richardson, Grand Pursuivant; and Alexander Dickson, as Grand Tyler.

The Prov. Grand Lodge was then closed, and the Brothers, to the number of over seventy, adjourned to the White Hart Hotel, Bro. Joels, where they were served with a very excellent banquet. The chair being taken by the Prov. Grand Master, and the vice chairs by the Prov. G. Wardens.

The loyal and Masonic toasts were given, and the healths of the Provincial Grand Master and Deputy Provincial Grand Master were severally proposed, by Bros. E. D. Davis, P. Prov. S.G.W.; and William Berkley, P. Prov. S.G.W., and duly responded to; that by the Provincial Grand Master, by a very eloquent and Masonic speech, full of that kindness and gentlemanly feeling that so distinguishes our Provincial Grand Master and endears him to all the Brethren in his province. The Officers and Lodges duly followed, and were responded to; and the Brethren retired, after spending a pleasant evening, at the early hour of ten o'clock.

OXFORDSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge.*—Monday, October 25th, Cherwell (873), Red Lion, Banbury, at 7.

SHROPSHIRE.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodge.*—Wednes lay, October, 27th, Salopian of Charity (135), Lion Hotel, Shrewsbury, at 7.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge.*—Wednesday, October 27th, Sincerity (327), Clarke's Hotel, Taunton, at 7.

HUNTSPILL.—*Rural Philanthropic Lodge* (No. 367).—An emergency was held at the Lodge room, at Bro. Bishop's, on Saturday last, the 9th inst., for the purpose

of receiving a reply from Bro. Butson, in answer to a letter addressed to him, with reference to the building of a new Lodge room. However, as no definitive communication had been received by the W.M., Bro. Saunders, S.W., after adverting to the dilatory conduct of Bro. Butson, and reminding the Brethren that nearly eighteen months had elapsed since the subject of increased accommodation had been first mooted by himself and other members of the Lodge, moved, "That the Lodge be removed to Burnham." Bro. Chas. Lowell expressed himself much in favour of Bro. Saunders's proposition, and said, it afforded him great pleasure to second it. Bro. H. J. Smith moved as an amendment, "That Bro. Read (who has offered to provide suitable accommodation in the Pier Hotel, now in course of erection at Burnham), and Bro. Butson, be written to, asking upon terms they would severally provide the necessary accommodation required by the Brethren;" seconded by Bro. Barum. Much desultory conversation here ensued, in which several Brethren strongly censured Bro. Butson, for his want of courtesy; and on the show of hands being taken for the motion and amendment, the W.M. declared that of Bro. Saunders to have been carried. Advantage was taken of the extra meeting to initiate a gentleman named Cartrop, and raise two Brethren, Bros. Down and West, to the sublime degree of Master Mason. The initiation was efficiently performed by the W.M., Bro. C. Halliday; and the excellent manner in which the raisings were performed by P.M. Bro. Henry Bridges, elicited the praise and admiration of all present. The day concluded by about twenty Brethren partaking of an excellent dinner, with that harmony and temperate conviviality which should ever characterize our society.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—*Lodge of Honour* (No. 769.)—The monthly meeting of this Lodge was holden at the Star and Garter, on Friday, Sept. 8th. Forty Brethren were present, amongst whom were several Prov. Grand Officers. The W.M., Bro. Gough, presided. The following is a summary of the proceedings. Eight gentlemen were balloted for as candidates for initiation, and five Brethren to join; all were unanimously elected. Bros. Ward and Sollom were raised to the third degree; Bro. Manton was passed to the second. Of the candidates, three being present, viz., Rev. W. L. Rosenthall, Captain Henry Seagrave, and Wm. Parkes, Esq., were initiated into the mysteries of Masonry. The ceremonies were performed by the W.M., Bro. Gough, and occupied about four hours and a half, rather heavy work for one sitting. The full sonorous voice of Bro. Gough, combined with his finely intoned and correct delivery, adds greatly to the solemnity of ceremonies, which even with the most commonplace speaker, are ever most impressive and instructive. Time would not permit of any other business. The W.M. said that he had received a letter from the R.W. Prov. G.M., Colonel Vernon, stating that an engagement to be present at an installation that day, would prevent his being present, but that he would endeavour to hold himself at liberty to visit the Lodge at the next meeting, on Nov. 12th. Bro. the Rev. E. H. A. Gwynne, Prov. G. Chaplain, acted as Chaplain *pro. tem.*; and Bro. H. Hayward as Organist *pro. tem.* The duties of both were most impressively and efficiently performed. The W.M. said that arrangements had been made to enlarge and improve the room, the better to accommodate visitors at the next meeting, when the R.W. Prov. G.M. would be present. Amongst the visitors we noticed, V.W. Bro. Trubshaw, P. Prov. S.G.W.; Rev. J. H. Iles, P. Prov. G. Supt. of Works, Oxfordshire; Rev. E. H. A. Gwynne, Prov. G. Chap.; J. W. Harris, P. Prov. G. Reg.; W. Howells, P. Prov. G. Supt. of Works, and P. Prov. G. Sec., Worcester, P.M., Nos. 730, 435; Collis, Drake, No. 1028; Pigott, Wallace, No. 607; Stanway, S.W., No. 607; H. Hayward, late No. 607; Waterhouse, J.W., No. 435; E. Peters; W. H. Land, late No. 50; of whom the five latter requested to be proposed as joining members. At the conclusion of the business, the Brethren adjourned to banquet, and the usual Masonic toasts were given and duly honoured. "The visitors" was replied to by V.W. Bro. Trubshaw, P. Prov. S.G.W.; he thanked the Brethren for the cordial manner in which they had been received, and expressed the pleasure he had experienced in hearing the working of the talented Brother (Gough) who presided over the Lodge.

SUFFOLK.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges.*—Monday, October 25th, Providence (544), King's Arms, Halesworth, at 7; Tuesday, 26th, Apollo (383), White Lion, Beccles, at 7.

SUSSEX.

BRIGHTON.—*Royal Brunswick Lodge* (No. 1034).—The regular monthly meeting of the above Lodge was held at the Old Ship Hotel, on Thursday evening, Oct. 14. Bros. C. J. Corder and W. H. Chittenden, of No. 338, were admitted as joining members. A ballot was taken for Mr. E. L. Foakes, who was unanimously elected, and being in attendance, was initiated into the mysteries of the Order by the W.M., Bro. John Bacon, Prov. S.G.W. Bro. Schmitnagel proposed a gentleman as a candidate, and the Lodge was closed in due form. The Brethren then adjourned to banquet, at which they were honoured by the presence of Bro. John Machin, P.M., 51, P. Prov. S.G.W. for Warwickshire; Bro. A. King, P.M., 196, and Bro. John Scott, S.W., 338, who contributed materially to the harmony of the evening.

WARWICKSHIRE.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges.*—Monday, October 25th, St. Paul's (51), Union Hotel, Birmingham, at 4; Tuesday, 26th, Light (689), Dew Hotel, Birmingham, at 6; Wednesday, 27th, Abbey (625), Newdegate Arms, Nuneaton, at 7.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

THE Prov. G.M. for Warwickshire, the Right Hon. Lord Leigh, appointed Wednesday, Oct. 13th, for the annual meeting of the Lodges of his district, which received a hearty response from the members, who met at the Masonic rooms, recently fitted up by the Howe Lodge, not only for its own use, but for such other bodies of the fraternity as may desire to avail themselves of its admirable appointments. Not only is the hall well suited for its more immediate object by the provision of everything necessary for carrying out the rituals in the best manner, but being exclusively devoted to Freemasonry, adds to the importance of the ceremonies. The erection of the buildings, their proper adornment, and furnishing them with all requisite apparatus, have been the work of several years. On this occasion the finishing stroke was given by providing such further conveniences and elegancies as added grace to the reception of Prov. Grand Lodge and its illustrious Prov. G.M.

The Brethren assembled at noon, and the Howe Lodge having been opened in due form by its esteemed W.M., Bro. Weiss, the officers of Prov. Grand Lodge formed in procession, and on entering the room were received with the usual Masonic greetings. All having respectively assumed their proper stations, his lordship opened the proceedings, by calling on the Prov. G. Chap. to invoke the blessing of the Great Architect of the universe on the labours of the day. This being done, the business of the province was at once transacted, and the accounts were read and approved. The funds were announced as being in a most satisfactory state, there being a balance in hand of nearly £150, a good example for some other provinces.

His lordship then commenced the selection of officers for the ensuing year, by appointing Bro. C. W. Hoskyns, D. Prov. G.M., in place of Bro. Boughton Leigh, who had tendered his resignation, after having held this honourable position for ten years. The Rev. Bros. Smithers and Bedford were invested as Grand Chaplains; Bro. Dr. Hopkins was installed as S.G.W., and having been duly invested, addressed the Prov. G.M., gratefully acknowledging the honour, and respectfully requesting permission to resign his new position, in consequence of unavoidable removal from the district. This favour having been kindly accorded, his lordship, after some flattering and congratulatory comments, presented him with a jewel, bearing the following inscription;—"Presented to Bro. Dr. Henry Hopkins, P. Prov. S.G.W., No. 51, on his retiring from the province of Warwickshire, by a few Masonic friends, as a token of esteem."

Bro. Hopkins again addressed the Prov. G.M. and Prov. G. Lodge, expressing his gratitude for the kindness shown to him, and for the good and truly Masonic feeling shown by so handsome a present.

After this his lordship appointed Bro. Blenkinsop to the chair of the S.W., just vacated. Suitable appointments having been made to the other offices, a committee was chosen to prepare an address for presentation to Bro. Boughton Leigh, on his retirement from the office he has so long held, and also to devise means of acknowledging the services of Bro. Lloyd, who had most efficiently performed the duties of Treasurer for many years.

The Prov. Grand Lodge was then closed in due form, and with solemn prayer.

The Brethren were then invited to the banqueting room, where, by the kindness and with the accustomed hospitality of the Howe Lodge, a cold collation had been prepared; and after a few minutes devoted to refreshment, formed in procession to accompany the Prov. G.M. to St. Philip's church. Prayers were read by the Rev. — Aston, one of the curates of the parish, in the unavoidable absence of the rector, the Hon. and Rev. Bro. Grantham Yorke; and the sermon was preached by one of the Chaplains, the Rev. Bro. Bedford, which was so admirable and so completely in comformity with, and explanatory of Masonic principle; that on the proposition of the R.W. Lord Leigh, the Chaplain kindly consented to allow its publication at the expense of the fraternity, for distribution among its members.

Dinner was afterwards served at the Royal Hotel, to which nearly a hundred Brethren sat down. This was succeeded by the usual Masonic and other toasts, when interesting addresses were delivered by their proposers, and by those with whose names they were respectively connected. Quite in consonance with propriety, and with Masonic principles, the party broke up at an early hour, eight o'clock, after a delightful reunion, spent in harmony and brotherly love.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges.*—Monday, October 25th, Hope and Charity (523), Black Horse, Kidderminster, at 7½; Tuesday, 26th, Stability (824), Talbot Hotel, Stourbridge, at 6½; Wednesday, 27th, Vernon (819), Old Town Hall, Dudley, at 6½.

DUDLEY.—*Harmonic Lodge* (No. 313).—The usual monthly meeting of this Lodge took place on Tuesday evening, the W.M., Bro. Clark, being in the chair. We noticed Bros. Morris, P.M., Masefield, P.M., Dennison, P.M., Rudd, P.M., Bristow, and about twenty Brethren of the Craft. Bro. Thompson being in attendance for the purpose of being passed to the second degree, the W.M., in his usual distinct and impressive mode, performed the ceremony. After which Bro. Masefield delivered the explanation of the tracing board. Lodge business being over, the Brethren repaired to the evening banquet, when that harmony and good feeling, which so peculiarly belongs to Lodge No. 313, reigned supreme. Bro. Masefield gave his report of the proceeds of the last Masonic ball, amounting to £20, which sum was judiciously distributed amongst the local charities. The health of the Prov. G.M. Bro. Vernon having been proposed by the W.M., he took occasion to refer to the small attendance of the Craft at the last Prov. Grand meeting, and explained the erroneous impression that had been received by the Craft that none but Prov. G. Officers could attend, it being fully explained by the Prov. G.M., that "he always wished to see as many as possible of the Brethren at the Prov. Grand Meetings, but only members of the Prov. Grand Lodge would be allowed to take part in the proceedings."

YORKSHIRE (NORTH AND EAST).

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*—Wednesday, October 27th, Minerva (311), Masonic Hall, Hull, at 7; Friday, 29th, North York (876), Station Hotel, Middlesbro, at 7. *Chapters.*—Wednesday, 27th, Zetland (287), Masonic Hall, York, at 7; Friday, 29th, Humber (65), Freemasons' Hall, Hull, at 8; Minerva (311), Masonic Hall, Hull, at 8.

YORKSHIRE (WEST).

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges.*—Thursday, October 28th, Fidelity (364), Freemasons' Hall, Leeds, at 7; Friday, 29th, St. George (298), Town Hall, Doncaster, at 7. *Instruction.*—Friday, October 29th, Alfred (284) Leeds, at 7.

ROYAL ARCH.

METROPOLITAN CHAPTER.

JERUSALEM CHAPTER (No. 218).—This Chapter held its first meeting of the season at Dick's Coffee House, Fleet Street, on Tuesday, the 12th instant, Comps. Sheen, M.E.Z.; Comp. Breitling, P.Z., as H.; and Comp. Manico, P.Z., as J. A ballot was taken for Bro. John Harris, Union Lodge, Nassau, Bahamas, No. 231, Grand Lodge of Scotland, which being unanimous in his favour, he was duly exalted to the degree of a Royal Arch Mason. The Companions then retired to an excellent banquet, supplied in Comp. Quelch's usual liberal style, and the evening was spent most pleasantly. In proposing the toast of "Prosperity to the Masonic Charities," and associating with it the name of Comp. Farnfield, the M.E.Z. called attention to a letter received from that Companion as Secretary to the Benevolent Institution for the Relief of Decayed Freemasons and their Widows, soliciting the name of a steward for the festival in January. The M.E.Z. made an earnest appeal on behalf of this charity, and dwelt at some length on the paramount claims it has on the support of every member of the Craft, and how, by a little exertion, with ready hands and willing hearts, it might easily be placed, as it assuredly ought to be, in as flourishing a state as the other charities. The Companions responded by contributing a considerable sum, and Comp. Robinson kindly volunteering to represent the Chapter by serving as steward at the ensuing festival, the subscriptions thus collected will form a goodly heading to his list on that occasion. The visitors present were, Comps. Farnfield, P.Z., No. 5; Buss, P.Z., No. 206; Genese, P.Z., No. 223; and Dominy, No. 199.

PROVINCIAL CHAPTER.

POOLE.—*Chapter of Amity* (No. 160).—The Companions of this Chapter held their annual convocation on Friday, the 15th instant, at the Masonic Hall, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, when the following were unanimously elected:—Companions John Sydenham, Z.; George Hancock Gutch, H.; John Osment, J.; William Parr, E.; Richard Hoskins, N.; James Boyt, P.S. Several candidates were proposed, who are to be exalted at the next convocation.

ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED RITE.

NEW CHAPTERS OF ROSE CROIX.

THE Supreme Council having granted warrants for the constituting two new Rose Croix Chapters in the immediate neighbourhood of each other—Portsmouth and Ryde, Isle of Wight—it decided on consecrating them in ample form almost simultaneously. Accordingly seven of the members, Bros. Dr. H. B. Leeson, M.P. Sov.; Colonel George A. Vernon, G. T. Vigne, J. A. D. Cox, Sir John De la Pole, Matthew Dawes, and George B. Cole, assembled in the Masonic Hall, Ryde, on Thursday, October 14th, and after opening and consecrating the VECTIS CHAPTER, installed Bro. Wm. Hyde Pullen, as M.W. Sovereign. Bro. Pullen being duly saluted and proclaimed, proceeded with the installation of the following ten Brethren into this sublime degree:—Thomas Willis Fleming, Prov. G.M. of the island, J. Henry Hearn, P. Prov. D.G.M.; Donald MacLachlan, William Price, G. H. Harrington, Fletcher Moor, John T. Briant, J. F. Ollard, and Robert Read. Bro. Pullen was assisted by Bro. F. Newman, who acted as G. Marshal, and Bro. G. B. Cole as Raphael. The ceremonial was conducted by Bro. Pullen, in that efficient and impressive manner which characterizes all his proceedings in Masonry, and which has during the time he has held the office of D. Prov. G.M., raised the

status of Masonry in the Isle of Wight to the high position it holds. The arrangement of the chambers was excellent; in fact, nothing was deficient, and Bros. Pullen and Newman deserve great praise for their exertions. The business being closed, Dr. Leeson, the M.P. Sov., addressed the newly installed Brethren on the degree they had received, explaining the constitution of the Ancient and Accepted Rite, showing that so far from being antagonistic to the constitution and authority of the Grand Lodge of England, it enforced the necessity of the applicants for these degrees being duly certified members of the three symbolic degrees of Ancient Masonry. He also entered somewhat fully into the history of the degree, showing its antiquity, to prove which he constantly referred to documents and books of some centuries back. Bro. Leeson's address was listened to with marked attention, and the M.P. Sovereign's example is deserving commendation. The M.W. Sov. then gave notice that he proposed calling a special meeting of the Chapter at an early date, for the purpose of appointing officers, and framing a code of laws for its government. The Chapter was then closed, and the Brethren adjourned to Bro. Oldfield's the York Hotel, where an elegant banquet was prepared, at which Bro. Pullen presided, Bro. Hearn acting as First General, there being present the whole of the Council, and the newly admitted members. The dinner having concluded, and the loyal toasts to the Queen and royal family been duly honoured, Bro. Pullen said he never could have conceived, on his entrance into Masonry, that he should have arrived at the distinguished position in which he was that day placed. He had steadily passed through the other degrees, and was now presiding over a Rose Croix Chapter in the Island in which resided the Sovereign of the Order. That eminent Brother was in possession of a perfect knowledge of every thing connected with these degrees, and he (Bro. Pullen) had ever found him ready to communicate information to others. He had himself applied to him on every occasion when he required information or instruction, and it was at all times readily granted. The Brethren present had themselves seen how desirous Dr. Leeson was of enlightening them on the subject of these beautiful rites, and he (Bro. Pullen) considered it was only required to name the toast —"To the health of Bro. Dr. Leeson, the M.P. Sovereign of the Order," to ensure its cordial reception. (Cheers). Bro. Dr. Leeson said it was to him a great pleasure to see this branch of Freemasonry planted in the Isle of Wight, and that pleasure was enhanced by its being placed under the presidency of so excellent and able a Brother as their first M.W. Sov. and his gratification was increased by seeing so many gentlemen of position received into the degree. Personally he was much gratified by the kindness he had received; and he hoped the members of the Supreme Council, who had paid their first visit to the Isle of Wight Brethren, would be induced to repeat it on some future occasion. Bro. Pullen then said he had to propose "The Supreme Council," the members of whom had come from distant places, for the purpose of consecrating, in ample form, the Vectis Chapter. He, therefore, asked them to tender a hearty welcome to Colonel Vernon, and the rest of the Supreme Council. (Applause). Bro. Colonel Vernon heartily thanked the M. W. Sov. and Brethren for the way in which the toast had been proposed and received. The Supreme Council had come from their head quarters in the East, to welcome and install the first M. W. Sov. of the Chapter; and he begged they would feel assured that, if the presence of the Supreme Council was at any time required, they would most gladly again visit the beautiful island in order to afford it. (Applause). On the part of the Supreme Council he wished success to the Vectis Chapter. (Cheers). The gallant Brother then proposed the health of the M. W. Sovereign. It was unnecessary in the Isle of Wight to refer to Bro. Pullen's services in Masonry, as they must be better known to the majority of those present than to himself. They had all seen how admirably he had performed and conducted the ceremony that day, and which could not fail to have conveyed a most favourable impression of the degree to the Brethren who had been newly installed. Bro. Pullen, in reply, said that as far as his humble efforts would enable him to perform it, nothing should be found deficient in working the degree. He believed it to be the most beautiful rite in Masonry that had ever been promulgated, and he desired to communicate the knowledge he possessed to others. He sincerely hoped that the illustrious and

the good would be added to the degree; and, by increased numbers, they would share the strength of Masonry in their little island. The M.W. Sov. next proposed "the newly installed Brethren," connecting with the toast the name of his most excellent friend, Bro. Fleming. Bro. Fleming, in replying, said he had received great pleasure in being admitted into the degree; a pleasure which was considerably increased in seeing Bro. Pullen in the chair. Bro. Fleming referred to the meeting to be held next week, for the purpose of promoting the cause of one of the great Masonic virtues illustrated in the degree, and trusted that it would be supported by all those by whom he was surrounded. Bro. Dr. Leeson said he could not consent to separate without proposing success to the Vectis Chapter. He had had especial pleasure in installing Bro. Pullen into the chair, feeling that a better man or a better Mason did not exist. He also recognized another worthy brother, whose Masonic career was deserving of great regard, present amongst them, and would, therefore, connect with the toast the name of Bro. Hearne. Bro Hearne, in reply, said he gave to Masonry every moment he could spare from his professional avocations, and his services had been amply rewarded. Of all the ceremonials of Freemasonry none had charmed him so much as the beautiful rite he had been just admitted into. He should not feel satisfied with what he had that day witnessed, but would steadily persevere until he could reach the envied position of presiding over a Rose Croix Chapter.

The ROYAL NAVAL CHAPTER, held at the rooms of the Phœnix Lodge (No. 319), Portsmouth, was opened and consecrated in like manner by the Supreme Council, on Friday, October 15th. The warrant was granted to Bros. Richard William Bradley and Alfred Heather, members of the Order under the old constitution, and Bro. Bradley was installed into the chair by the M. P. Sov. Beside the Council, there were also present Bros. Pullen, Newman, How, W. Minchin, Dr. Clarke, J. Ogburn, G. Woolven, and J. L. Rastrick. At the solicitation of Bro. Bradley, the ceremony of installing the following Brethren into the Order was performed by Bro. Pullen:—viz., Henry Hollingsworth, Henry Wood, A. Nugent, F. Long, J. Steening, W. D. King, Joseph Galt, R. Hockings, W. White, J. D. Brookes, and M. E. Frost. The arrangement of the chambers was equally excellent with those at Ryde, and all engaged in the ceremony were alike deserving of commendation, Bros. Cole and Newman filling the same offices as on the previous day. The banquet, which followed, was attended by all present at the ceremony; and Bro. Bradley, being unfortunately afflicted by deafness, requested Bro. Minchin to preside, Bro. Heather filling the post of First General. The business was not over till late, and hence the banquet was not prolonged, and the toasts were but a repetition of the previous day. Bro. Dr. Leeson briefly explained to the newly admitted members the nature of the constitution of the Ancient and Accepted Rite and its history, hoping that what they had that day seen would be an inducement for them to persevere in the future for the attainment of further honours.

SCOTLAND.

EDINBURGH.

LODGE ST. CLAIR (No. 349).—A meeting of this Lodge was held on Monday evening, the 11th instant, in St. John's Chapel, St. John's-street, the ancient meeting place of the Canongate Kilwinning Lodge, within whose walls Robert Burns, the poet, was affiliated and elected poet laureate to that ancient and venerable Lodge. The Right Worshipful Master Crighton presided, opening the Lodge in the Apprentice degree, and there was a full muster of members of St. Clair. Several Right Worshipful Masters and Brethren of other Edinburgh Lodges were also present. The great event of the evening was a visit from Brother John Thomas Smith, mayor of Melbourne, and member of the legislative assembly of Victoria, who is now in Great Britain to present an addres to Her Majesty, from the corporation of Melbourne, on the occasion of the marriage of the Princess Royal. His worship, who is Provincial Grand Master of Victoria (Irish constitu-

tion), at the vote of the Lodge, was affiliated a member of St. Clair, and invested with their clothing, apron, and sash. In returning thanks for the honour conferred upon him, he gave an interesting account of Masonry in the province of Victoria, where he was the first of the outer world initiated into the mysteries of the Craft. He also stated that the Freemasons of Victoria had had the gratification of being instrumental in relieving and succouring, perhaps to a greater extent than in any other place, worthy Brethren who had ventured to that distant province during its early and troublous times. He encouraged young Brethren to persevere in their endeavours to do their duty, however humble their position in Masonry might be. He had been Inner Guard himself for two years, and had gradually wrought himself up to the high position which he now holds in the Craft. At the request of the Right Worshipful Master, he then presided at the initiation of a young candidate, who happened to be a distant relative of his own. A Brother Apprentice being desirous of further insight into the mysteries, and having testified as to his knowledge, so far as imparted, was then passed as Fellowcraft, after which three Fellowcraftsmen were raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason, the Lodge being progressively raised, and the Brethren instructed by Bro. Smith, whose manner of working the Lodge was universally admired. The Lodge was then gradually lowered and closed, after a vote of thanks to Brother Smith for his kindness in showing his Edinburgh Brethren how Masonry was conducted in his native land. Refreshments were then served, when, after the usual loyal and Masonic toasts, the Right Worshipful Master proposed the health of Bro. Smith, and passed a high eulogium on his character, both as a man and as a Mason, which had raised him to eminence in the Masonic and political world. His worship returned thanks in an eloquent speech, which we are sorry our limits will not allow us to do justice to. After some other toasts and songs, the meeting separated, highly gratified with the proceedings of the evening, which was quite an era in the history of Masonry in Edinburgh.

THE WEEK.

HER Majesty continues in excellent health, and has been enjoying her rides around Balmoral. The Prince Consort and Prince Alfred shoot daily. On the 12th, the Queen gave a dance at the Castle to a small party. Her Majesty has also given a ball to the servants and gillies. The mayor of Gravesend has received a letter from the Princess Royal, thanking him for a drawing which had been sent to her commemorating the presence of the young ladies who were the fair flower-strewers on the occasion of her Royal Highness's departure, and intended as a souvenir of the event. Her Royal Highness appreciates in feeling terms the sympathy and affection shown towards her on leaving her native country. The court left Balmoral yesterday for Windsor. A more important establishment has been formed for the Prince of Wales, whose seventeenth birthday is the 9th proximo. Colonel the Hon. Robert Bruce will be his governor, and the Rev. C. Tarver director of his studies and chaplain.——A grand field day at the Chalons camp brought the manœuvres to a close on Saturday. On Sunday the Emperor and Empress attended mass at the camp, performed by the Bishop of Nancy. The ceremony was most imposing. There was afterwards a distribution of decorations by the Emperor. Their majesties visited the ancient town of Rheims on Monday. The mayor issued a proclamation; the old cathedral was ornamented; there was much speechifying and acclamation, and illuminations in the evening. Marshal Pelissier's marriage with Madlle. Paniega has taken place at St. Cloud. The emperor and empress with a numerous assemblage of dignitaries were present. The duke is in his sixty-seventh year, his bride in her thirty-third.

The happy couple arrived in England on Friday, and proceeded to the house of the French embassy at Albert gate. The mediation of a friendly power has been conditionally accepted in the dispute between France and Portugal.——The Spanish expedition to punish the Riff pirates has been postponed till the affair with Mexico is settled ; but some light armed vessels are ordered to cruise off the Riff coast, to protect shipping from attack by the pirates. Advices from Barcelona state that a powder magazine in that town had blown up by an accident; there have been several persons killed and wounded. The Carlist party appears to be taking advantage of the preparations for the elections to endeavour to excite an interest in favour of the Conde Montemolino, but the government is fully on its guard.——It is reported from Warsaw that the older generation of Polish nobles, who knew the first Napoleon by sight, gave an exceedingly cordial reception to Prince Napoleon, whose likeness to his illustrious uncle is very striking. He is said to have strong sympathies for the Poles. The manner in which Poland is now governed differs essentially from the régime established in the reign of Nicholas, and many reforms have been effected, by which the happiness and prosperity of the people will be greatly promoted.——The new liberal ministry in Holland has thought fit to propose to increase the representation of the larger towns, particularly in Amsterdam and Rotterdam, by including in their electoral districts the villages outside the gates, and giving an additional representative to each.——The various religious sects at Copenhagen have been very active of late. There are American, English, and Swedish preachers belonging to the Baptist, Mormon, and Methodist congregations, who are endeavouring to propagate their doctrines. ——It is affirmed that the Austrian government contemplates not only to impose a stamp duty on all journals which are not exclusively scientific, but to reduce the stamp duty on all to one kreutzer (about a sou) of the new coinage.——The regency of the Prince of Prussia has been officially proclaimed. The first act of the Prince was to dismiss Von Westphalen, minister of the interior, who is succeeded temporarily by Von Flottwell. A deep and joyful impression has been made by the settlement of the regency question. The general satisfaction seems increased by the dismissal of Von Westphalen. There will be a complete change in the cabinet. MM. Auersward, Count Schwerin, MM. Bonin, Pato, de Bethmann, and other leaders of the constitutional party, are spoken of as likely to be the new ministers. The king's departure for the Tyrol is thus described:—"An immense crowd had assembled and greeted the king with enthusiatic shouts of 'May you speedily return in good health!' 'God bless the king!' The king, much moved, placed his hand on his heart and bowed repeatedly. 'I thank you, my children,' he said. Dense crowds everywhere greeted the royal party with shouts of 'Long live the king?' At Anhault station the same sympathy was evinced by the multitude. The king covered his face with his hands, and with tears rolling down his cheeks, exclaimed, addressing the Prince of Prussia, 'Do you hear those shouts, William? *Aufbaldiges Wiederschen!* Good-bye! *au revoir!*' It is impossible to describe the emotion of the Prince of Prussia. The queen sobbed aloud, and every man present wept."——It is said that the Duke of Chartres, second son of the late Duke of Orleans, is about to enter the Piedmontese army.——From Constantinople we learn that numerous public employments had been suppressed, and a reduction of the staff had been resolved on. The troops were generally without pay. Two other battalions had been sent as a reinforcement to Candia, where fresh disturbances had broken out. Accounts from Syria state that the cholera has carried off 30,000 persons at Mecca.——The deaths from yellow fever at New Orleans on the 28th ult. were 68. A large and enthusiastic meeting of the republicans of New York was held on the 27th, to adopt measures to secure the election of F. D. Morgan for governor. Sixteen houses in Portland-street, St. John's, New Brunswick, were destroyed by fire on the 26th ult. The accounts from the gold fields on Frazer's River are very encouraging. The miners are busily employed, and gathering from five to fifty dollars worth of dust per day. A schooner from the West Indies had run ashore in Rip Shore Inlet, and all hands, except the captain and cook, had died of fever. The British Admiralty have contracted in Quebec for 45,000,000 feet of ship timber, to be delivered within two years, at Sherness, Woolwich, and Plymouth. The Norwegian ship

Catarina, had arrived at Quebec with twenty-two additional persons saved from the *Austria*. The Crystal Palace at New York, with all its contents, was entirely destroyed by fire on the 5th inst. The trial of Dr. Webster, dentist, charged with committing a criminal assault on a patient under the influence of chloroform, took place on Sept. 29. Verdict of not guilty on the capital charge, but guilty of an attempt. ——Steam-ships are about to run from Valparaiso to Monte Video and Buenos Ayres, and from Valdivia to Ancud. The population of Chili has increased by 119,199 souls in the four years since 1854. Peru has suffered in her material interests from the late election agitation. A war against Ecuador is talked of. The Bolivian army has been reduced to one-half its usual strength. Senor Carrion has been elected Vice-President of Ecuador.——A letter received from the Society Islands reports the dethronement of the king. Tamatore (a son of Queen Pomare) has been installed in the vacant throne. The dethroned monarch had gone to Tahiti. A proposition had been made to the United States' Consul for the annexation of the island to the United States.——Telegraphic news has this week been received from India, which must be considered favourable. The disarmed sepoys of the 62nd and 69th native infantry and the native artillerymen at Mooltan had mutinied and attempted to seize the guns, but were driven back. When the cold season sets in, the troops collected under Lord Clyde will have no difficulty in crushing any force that can be brought into the field in Oude. It is alleged that the Begum of Lucknow is seeking to make conditions for her own safety by promising the surrender of Nana Sahib.—— The Gwalior fugitives, under the command of Tantia Topee, succeeded, during the last week of August, in taking possession of the town of Julra Patan. After this success, they moved upon Bhopal, but were encountered by the Mhow field force, under General Michel, on the 13th of September, and dispersed in all directions, with the loss of thirty guns on their side, and very trifling casualties on ours.——Chinese news is to the 24th August. Lord Elgin had not returned from Japan. Admiral Sir Michael Seymour arrived at Hong Kong on the 20th August, in H.M.S. Calcutta. Lord Elgin had proceeded to Jeddo with the steam yacht which he would present to the emperor, Sir Michael has been ill with fever. The emperor has recalled Hwang from the governorship of Canton, replacing him, it is said, by an officer more disposed to live at peace with the foreigner. The signs of a better disposition on the part of the people are also becoming apparent. At Canton confidence is gradually reviving, and shops are opened.——At Sydney the Electoral Bill may be said to have passed through a committee of the whole House. The outlines of the new representative system are now determined, at least so far as the Legislative Assembly is concerned. The number of members has been fixed at 78, an addition of ten to the number originally proposed in the bill. The new members have all been given to country constituencies, and Sidney is to enjoy only eight members. Three nuggets, of the aggregate value of £14,000, were being exhibited in Melbourne, previous to being shipped. These were taken out in the Ballarat district, and were about to be shipped to London. One specimen of pure gold, weighing over 2100 ounces, The telegraph between Sydney and Albury was to be completed by the early part of the present month, when the three colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia will be brought into immediate communication with each other.——A railway collision, by which one guard was killed on the spot, and another so seriously injured that his life is despaired of, took place at the Six-mile Bottom station of the Newmarket branch of the Eastern Counties line, on Saturday night.——John Linsley was engaged to accompany the removal of a boiler, weighing upwards of twenty-five tons, from the makers' in Southwark to Ealing. The ponderous mass, drawn by twenty horses, arrived at Ealing, when Linsley suddenly fell to the ground, and the wheels of the carriage passed over him. He remains without the slightest hope of recovery.——Another dreadful colliery accident occurred on Wednesday at the Primrose Colliery, Pontardawe, nine miles from Swansea. Two hundred men were in the pit when an explosion of firedamp occurred. The men went to work at six o'clock in the morning, and about half-past eight one of the men came running up from the pit, stating that "the whole place was full of sulphur, and that all the men were killed." Within

a short time there were found some colliers heroic enough to risk their lives in their endeavours to save those of their fellow-workmen. When the foul air had sufficiently cleared of for a descent, several colliers volunteered, and the bodies of fourteen workmen were brought up. There are also seven dead horses in the pit.——Mr. J. P. Brown, Secretary to the National Brazilian Mining Association, was summoned before Alderman Salomans to answer a charge of indecent assault upon an Irish servant girl out of place, named Catherine Pursell. She represented that the defendant had enticed her into his office, in Throgmorton Street, under pretence of finding her a situation; but her story was a tissue of contradictions, and appears to have been got up by her "friend," a lawyer's clerk, for the purpose of extorting money. Mr. Brown was therefore discharged with an unblemished character.——Thurgood and Riley, who have undergone several examinations, on a charge of conspiring to defraud Mr. Christie, a distiller, of Liverpool of whiskey, value £300, have been committed for trial, and bail refused.——At Ilford, James List and William Saville, grave-diggers, were charged with breaking into a vault, under Christ's Church, Stratford, and stealing a copper coffin. List was admitted as approver, when he stated that they had first taken the copper coffin, and afterwards a leaden one, both of which were broken up and sold. A marine store dealer, named John Brett, has been apprehended as receiver. He was remanded for a week, reserving his defence.——Hugon and Beverdy were brought up on remand on Monday, charged with conspiracy for coining Turkish money. They were again remanded. Thomas Moss, clerk of Birmingham, has been brought before the magistrates, charged with being concerned with Antonio Calvoecressi, aready committed, in the Turkish coining affair. Calvocorressi and Moss were convicted on Wednesday before the Recorder of Birmingham. A respite was prayed: judgment was postponed till next session, and the convicts were liberated on bail.——Another man has been apprehended as being concerned in the fabrication of forged notes of the Bank of Russia, on which three men were last week examined at Lambeth police-court. He is a brassfounder, named William Morley, employed at Woolwich Arsenal, and acknowledges his complicity. All the four prisoners have been remanded, bail for John Webbser, being accepted.——The Lord Mayor persists in his persecution of street fruitsellers. On Wednesday, a poor girl, the daughter of a mechanic, was fined a shilling, or two days' imprisonment, for selling fruit.——At the Court of Bankruptcy, on Saturday, Benjamin Francis Hallowell Carew applied for his certificate. The bankrupt is step-son to Colonel Waugh, of London and Eastern Banking Company notoriety, against whom the usual proclamation of outlawry has been made, he not having surrendered to his bankruptcy. The sitting was adjourned until the first Wednesday in October, 1859, with liberty to the bankrupt to apply in the meantime if he have paid 20*s.* in the pound.——The National Association for the Promotion of Social Science has met at Liverpool. The most eminent men of the day in science and philanthropy have assisted. The advance in intelligence among the working classes was put beyond doubt by the statistics of Lord Brougham on the subject of popular literature. The Association is doing good service by making the public the arbiters and workers in their own course of social and political improvement.——On the subject of reform, nothing has come out as to ministerial intentions, although from Lord John Manners we get the bare fact that ministers are earnestly working at the construction of a Reform Bill.——The distressed condition of the Deal boatmen has lately attracted much sympathy; several gentlemen have been among them, and, struck by their destitution, are putting their case before the public.——The Earl of Derby has completely recovered from his late severe attack of gout.——Sir James Outram, G.C.B., has been created a baronet.——The great Prussian historian, Varnhagen von Enso, died last week at Berlin.——At the College of Dentists of England, on Tuesday, a meeting was held for the purpose of discussing the value of electricity as an anæsthetic, with the view of testing its merits in dental operations. Bro. P. Matthews, president of the college, read an interesting paper on the subject.——On Monday, took place a demonstration against the practice of confession in the Church of England. The resolutions were strong in condemnation of that practice, and of Puseyistic ideas generally. The meeting was held in St. James's Hall, with Mr. Alderman Hale in the chair.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

THE theatres have not been productive in novelties this week. At Drury Lane, "Martha" continues to draw crowded houses, which must be attributed to the admirable singing of Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. Harrison, combined with the splendid way in which the opera has been produced; though both the artists and the decorations are thrown away upon such a mass of triviality. The energetic managers have taken Covent Garden for three months, and commence operations there at Christmas.——Mr. Charles Mathews, at the Haymarket, continues to delight numerous and fashionable audiences by his performance in the same characters as last week.——Mr. Robson continues "The Red Vial" at the Olympic, notwithstanding the universal condemnation it has received. It is but just, however, to say that the repulsive features of the closing scenes have been modified so as not to offend so highly against the public taste; while the superb acting of Mrs. Sterling in the character of the *Widow*, surpasses the most finished conceptions with which that brilliant actress has hitherto delighted the metropolis. Mr. Robson's genius has not scope in the ill-constructed part which has been written for him, and his great powers are consequently not displayed to such advantage as it was hoped and expected would have been the case.——At the Princess's theatre, "King John" was again produced on Monday night; it is needless to say with most complete success. The perfection of details and the splendour by which Mr. Kean's revivals are characterized, are universally known, and need no comment from us. The characters of *King John* and *Constance* are perhaps two of the most perfectly sustained in the whole repertory of Mr. and Mrs. Kean, and their interpretation of them is enthusiastically applauded. Mr. Ryder as *Hubert* is, as usual, most natural and effective. The alterations in the cast since this play was last performed are, *Falconbridge*, Mr. W. Lacy, and *Prince Arthur*, Miss Ellen Terry. "Macbeth" will be the next revival and will be played for a short time alternately with "King John."——Mr. Phelps has brought out the "Hypocrite" at Sadler's Wells, and in so doing has given the public an entirely new reading of the part of *Dr. Cantwell*. Avoiding as is his wont, all conventionalities, this great actor throws a new light upon the character of the arch-impostor by the view which he adopts of the peculiar shades of his wickedness. The audience of Sadler's Wells theatre, in whom genuine taste has been fostered and preserved by Mr. Phelps's unceasing exertions, were, as usual, perfectly convinced that nothing could surpass the performance of their favourite manager; and, indeed, it would have been difficult to find an opening for adverse criticism. Mr. Phelps was well supported by Mesdames Charles Young and Marston, also by Mr. Marston and Mr. Charles Young.——At the Strand theatre judicious alterations have left nothing to be desired in the new burlesque. The number of good voices which this company can boast of render the performance quite a musical treat.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

OUR Architectural Chapter is unavoidably postponed.

TASMANIA.—We have received a letter from Bro. Ewing, Prov. G.M. of Tasmania, which shall appear next week.

A PAST MASTER of English Lodges has favoured us with a letter on an attempt to form an independent Grand Lodge in Victoria, Australia, but it arrived too late for this week.

"M.M."—A Past Grand Officer wears his jewel attached to his collar.

"H.H."—The proper method of proceeding on the occasion of the election of W.M. is for the names of those qualified to be read over by the Secretary, and the ballot at once proceeded with, without any proposition or speeches to influence the Brethren. The issue of numbered proxy papers, by which the votes of each Brother could be ascertained, was a most reprehensible proceeding.

THE PROVINCIAL GRAND MASTER OF TASMANIA.

In another page we publish an exceedingly temperate letter, from Bro. Ewing, the Prov. Grand Master for Tasmania, in reply to some remarks of ours reflecting on the suspension of Lodge No. 781, in the *Freemasons' Magazine* of the 10th of March last. We lay this letter before our readers with great pleasure, though we regret that we cannot do all that our Right Worshipful Brother requires—publish the whole of the correspondence which took place between himself and Bro. Toby, together with his dispatches to the Grand Secretary—for were we to do so, it would occupy some dozen numbers of the *Freemasons' Magazine*, whilst it could not now serve any good purpose, the whole question having been heard and decided by Grand Lodge; and though that decision was against our opinion, we, as Masons, are bound to acquiesce in it.

Bro. Ewing complains that our opinion was founded on *ex parte* statements, and not from a perusal of the whole correspondence. To this we have only to reply, that it was founded on the correspondence as published; and we had no reason for believing, nor do we now know, that any portion of it had been suppressed. Our complaint of the decision arrived at by Grand Lodge was, that no time had been given to the Brethren to examine the despatches of Bro. Ewing, upon which the statement of the R.W. Deputy Grand Master was based. We cannot agree that Masons other than those belonging to No. 781, resident in Hobart Town, had no right to express an opinion upon the proceedings of Bro. Ewing; though perhaps, as being unconnected with any Lodge, it might have been better had they abstained from doing so.

If we have erred in any of our observations, it originated in the whole case not having been laid before us, and we may say, before the complaining Brethren of Hobart Town—who of course could not know the contents of despatches forwarded by Bro. Ewing to the Grand Secretary in England (unless indeed he furnished them with copies, which he does not say he did), and to have made use of which would indeed have been having recourse to *ex parte* evidence, though on the opposite side of the question to that which we supported.

With respect to one part of our article, we are bound to express our regret that we should have published it, inasmuch as it pointed to rumours relative to the moral character of Bro. Ewing which prevailed in the colony, for which it appears there was no foundation, and of which Bro. Ewing now justly complains.

In our article of the 10th March, we said, "As regards the character or attainments of the Prov. Grand Master, we at this distance from the scene of his labours can personally know nothing, though we have received communications from the colony, which would lead us to believe that Bro. Ewing was not the most eligible of Prov. Grand Masters." That rumours not creditable to Bro. Ewing were rife in the colony at the time—and which ought to have been fully answered before he was appointed Prov. Grand Master—is shown by the circumstance that a presbytery has been sitting even so late as the 28th of July, to inquire into grave charges against the moral character of Bro. Ewing, he being summoned "to show cause by witness or otherwise, why he should not be deposed from the office of the holy ministry." We need not go into the charges at length; suffice it to say that they resolved themselves into an alleged boasting of too great a familiarity with his lady friends—to his being upon one occasion, whilst staying at an hotel at Melbourne, out all night—and to his visiting the theatre in disguise. We should not have deemed it necessary even to go so far into the matter, excepting as an introduction to the judgment of the members of the presbytery, which, in justice to Bro. Ewing, we give in full:—

"Dr. Turnbull.—His opinion was that the purpose for which the libel was served on the Rev. R. K. Ewing had been satisfied. It must have been evident after the former case that the presbytery had before it no evidence on which the case could be determined. The proceeding by libel then was the only plan by which a minister could be finally cleared. The presbytery might four weeks ago have brought in a verdict of "not proven," but what would have been its effect? Why, to restore Mr. Ewing to his church with a character damaged by a calumny which had not been cleared up either way—a position worse than that in which he stood at the commencement of the proceedings. He (Dr. Turnbull) found in the newspapers (and extraordinary care had been taken to supply him with the local papers since the last meeting) that the general idea was the *alibi* as to the alleged transactions in Melbourne was proved. The *alibi* was the most material portion of the case. The defendant himself had based a great part of his defence upon it. He (Dr. Turnbull) considered at the time the defendant had shown the *alibi*, but that he had done so by adding to the evidence in his address. Where in that evidence, for instance, was there anything about the Sunday evening? Indeed at the time he (Dr. Turnbull) felt he ought to stop the rev. speaker, and draw his attention to the evidence, and he conferred with some of his brethren as to whether he should do so; but it was held to be better not to embarrass by interrupting him; when, however, they came to examine the evidence, they found that in fact no *alibi* had been shown in evidence. Some persons would doubtless be startled to hear him say that. But so it was. For example, there were five doors to the church in which they were met; suppose the point were to show that a person could not have left the church, and for that purpose

evidence were adduced to show that four doors were closed. But the youngest person present would see that that really proved nothing, so long as the fifth door were left open. So in this case. Mr. Ewing accounted for certain times during his stay in Melbourne; he shut, as it were, nine doors by which he might have gone out and left the tenth open. Here the strength of an *alibi* was to be tested at its weakest point. The evidence as then before the presbytery contained nothing about the Sunday evening, though a great advance towards clearing up the point was made; and it would only have been necessary to have called Mr. Robertson to give evidence on the point as to where Mr. Ewing was that evening. Mr. Cohen's evidence now given was interesting on that point. It went further. To his (Dr. Turnbull's) mind, therefore, the *alibi* was most complete; no opening was left for any one to bring the charge with reference to Melbourne against Mr. Ewing, or to say—"The presbytery have taken care to shield their brother by putting the best view on the whole evidence; but now we have that evidence; we have eyes, and we see the *alibi* was not proved." In the supplement to the *Examiner* the substitution of the words Ewing for Cohen and Cohen for Ewing, had rendered one part of the evidence unintelligible; and without Mr. Cohen's evidence to-day it might have been said the presbytery had not gone fully into the matter. There was now, however, conclusive evidence that no such crime as that imputed was committed in Melbourne (there was some applause here which was promptly checked). There was another matter—and although it might be said the presbytery had no right to refer to other matters—still it was so intimately blended with the one before them, that he would refer to it—namely, whether Mr. Ewing could have made the statement to Mr. Armour—made it for his own destruction. He confessed that such a presumption was so violent that he believed the whole sense of the community must be that no man could have spread a statement like that which was sworn to, to lead not only to his being passed out of the church, but out of society itself. (Applause). There was one point which he would touch on in order that his view of the case might be understood fully, with reference to the evidence of Mr. Armour. He did not certainly intend to vindicate him; but his impression after hearing Mr. Crosby's evidence was that Mr. Armour had not maliciously invented the calumny; but that, having joined, as he admitted, in loose conversation, and so become the victim of that degrading practice, when Mr. Ewing told him certain particulars respecting a room in Melbourne, his prurient imagination induced him to say—'He was there himself—he was in that room.' (Applause). He (Dr. Turnbull) considered the Rev. Mr. Ewing was entitled to a full acquittal. (Renewed applause).

"The Rev. J. Robertson said he thoroughly concurred in every word which had fallen from Dr. Turnbull. He felt the utmost confidence that Mr. Ewing had been calumniated. He was not inclined to make the same allowance for Mr. Armour that Dr. Turnbull had made. His own impression was that Mr. Armour had invented the calumny—had maliciously invented the calumny against the reverend gentleman. He could not trust himself to speak scarcely, and with the single exception mentioned, he concurred with Dr. Turnbull. (Applause).

"The Rev. T. Dove expressed his entire acquiescence in the opinions already expressed. The only dark shadow that remained on his mind had been removed by the evidence of Mr. Robertson. At first he was startled at the aspect of the statement; its monstrous improbability, and only one witness to it. He had asked himself was it possible? Now, however, all doubt was cleared away. He considered that Mr. Ewing's innocence was

established by the course he had pursued—his coming forward as he had done, and which he would not have dared to do, as he observed himself, had he known the power of Mr. Armour, whom he had refused to hold intercourse with. He considered he stood entirely and honourably acquitted.

"The Rev. J. Garrett said the principal points had been referred to sufficiently, especially by Dr. Turnbull, and he need not refer to them again. They had that day had additional evidence which had removed all doubt as to the innocence of the defendant. He concurred fully in the observations of his reverend brethren, and would go further—he would assoilzie—absolve Mr. Ewing from the smallest scintilla of suspicion with reference to the matter imputed to him.

"Mr. Maclanachan said so much had been said by the reverend members of the court that he would merely express his concurrence in the general opinion.

"The Reverend Moderator then addressed Mr. Ewing and said he had heard the opinions of his reverend brethren with great pleasure, for after the evidence they had heard, there could not be the slightest doubt as to Mr. Ewing's innocence. He could not but think with him indeed that the hand of Providence was to be seen in his exculpation. He was sure Mr. Ewing would agree that the presbytery did well to delay the proceedings until then. It must have been obvious that Mr. Cohen's previous evidence was incomplete, but Mr. Robertson's evidence had supplied the deficiency; there was a little period of time unaccounted for, and Mr. Robertson had supplied the defect. With respect to the making of the statement to Mr. Armour, there was a difference of opinion to the extent that one member of presbytery considered Mr. Armour might have misunderstood Mr. Ewing, whilst the others thought he had invented the story. He (the Moderator) had thought from the first there might be some difficulty in deciding on that point. He need not now, however, further advert to it, since Mr. Ewing had heard the opinions of the Presbytery. He trusted Mr. Ewing would recognize the hand of Providence in this trial. Providence often ordered these things for its servants, that they might become more devoted—more zealous in the cause of their Master."

We most cordially congratulate Bro. Ewing on the result of the inquiry; but surely whilst such grave rumours were rife, and left unanswered, we at the distance of some thousand miles, and the Brethren even of Hobart Town, at a distance of 120 miles "from the scene of his labours," were not so much to blame if we (until the charges were properly answered, as we admit they have now been) were led "to believe that Bro. Ewing was not the most eligible of Prov. Grand Masters."

Trusting that the result of the inquiry will lead to a reconciliation between Bro. Ewing and the Hobart Town Brethren, we can only again express our regret that we should have published anything tending to inflict pain on our Right Worshipful Brother, in vindication of whose character we have felt bound in justice to publish the above decision of the Presbytery of the church of which he is a minister.

OUR ARCHITECTURAL CHAPTER.

In the Provincial Grand Lodge of Durham, we notice that the Prov. Grand Master has appointed Bro. G. A. Middlemiss Prov. Grand Superintendent of Works.

We are puzzled a little as to West Yorkshire. We presume that Bro. Gill has been appointed Prov. Grand Superintendent of Works; but we are not sure of it.

Bro. Wigginton is kind enough to defend himself from the charge of writing or dictating a single line in the Architectural Chapter. This was quite needless, even to satisfy the local Brethren, for they have no right to assume that Bro. Wigginton, although enjoying local notoriety, must necessarily write everything on architecture in London. Bro. Wigginton finding himself while still a Junior Warden, an officer of Prov. Grand Lodge, in a very ambiguous capacity, seems to think we have not given sufficient weight to the matter, as we did not discriminate whether he had been appointed Grand Sword Bearer or Grand Standard Bearer. We are glad he has set us right. We do not agree with him in the apology he has put forward for the Prov. Grand Master of Worcestershire. It is quite true, that it was a flattering promotion for the Prov. Grand Master to create a Junior Warden Grand Sword Bearer, but it would have been much better for the Prov. Grand Master to have appointed a Junior Warden Grand Superintendent of Works, than to have appointed a tailor to that office, albeit a Past Master. Bro. Wigginton feels "that the Prov. Grand Master, even if so inclined, could scarcely have been justified in giving so high an appointment as Prov. Grand Superintendent of Works." We feel that as there is very little distance in the provincial hierarchy between Prov. Grand Superintendent of Works and Prov. Grand Sword Bearer, that the tailor might have had the latter, and that Bro. Wigginton might, without any "offence" having been given, have been appointed to the other office. Why Bro. Wigginton, a Junior Warden, has been brought into Grand Lodge, we should like to know, and we can conceive that "it has given offence in one quarter," simply because he is neither a Past Master nor Past Warden. It is likely to give offence in many quarters without some explanation, for it seems an injudicious appointment as it stands unexplained. The appointment, as Prov. Grand Superintendent of Works, would have been quite justifiable if there were no other architect of equal eminence available. As the matter stood, it was indeed for the honour and dignity of the Order, that an architect should be appointed instead of a tailor. Bro. Wigginton too as a Fellow of the Institute of British Architects, as an exhibitor, and as a known architect, is a man who takes a higher

rank than one who is only nominally a member of the profession, even had he been Senior Warden or Past Master.

We may observe this, that we shall be very glad to find Brother Wigginton contributing to the architectural literature of Masonry, and affording the benefit of his professional knowledge in the Lodges of Worcestershire, without waiting for the appointment of Prov. Grand Superintendent of Works for the province. He says in his letter to us, that even without such promotion, no aid that he can give in that capacity shall be wanting. If he means that the tailor incumbent shall have the benefit of his aid, that will not accomplish the ends of justice. Bro. Henry Charles Vernon has thoughtlessly compromised the Craft and the architectural profession, and although he has paid a personal compliment to Bro. Wigginton, Bro. Wigginton—instead of making a wrong defence for him—has to set him right. In fact, the sooner Bro. Vernon redresses the grievance the better, for, as it stands, it is a suitable matter for the discussion and inquiry of the Grand Lodge of England, albeit it involves the privileges of the Prov. Grand Masters in appointing any one they like, fit or unfit, to any office. Brethren at home need hardly wonder at the dissatisfaction of the colonies with the Prov. Grand Masters nominated from home, when such things happen as are obvious to us in our home provinces. For the character of the administration and for the sake of the integrity of the Grand Lodge we urge a zealous supervision of the doings of the Prov. Grand Masters and Prov. Grand Lodges.

"P.M., 313," appears to represent Worcestershire views on Grand Lodge matters, and therefore we may say a few words in reference to his extraordinary epistle, which begins "Brother" and ends "yours fraternally," but is of a most unbrotherly and unmasonic character. Wanting in charity, it accuses Bro. Wigginton of proceedings in connexion with the conductors of this *Magazine* which are utterly untrue, of which we have given evidence—and then makes a personal attack on Bro. Wigginton in the shape of a lampoon. It matters very little whether we know Bro. Wigginton, or Bro. Wigginton knows us, but any one in London connected with the profession knows that Brother to be an active and zealous architect, an exhibitor at the yearly exhibition, a supporter of it, and a correspondent of the professional societies. Had we known as much of the other Brother, or of any Brother, we should have stated it. Should there be a man in Worcestershire with better professional qualifications than Bro. Wigginton, we say name him, but we repeat—name Bro. Wigginton as Prov. Grand Superintendent, in preference to a stranger.

With regard to Bro. Morris, we have yet to learn, with every respect for him and every good working Mason, that the fact of passing the chairs twelve years ago and contributing to the charities, constitutes a qualification for the office of Grand Superintendent, though it does for other offices. We should never have referred to the trade of the worthy Brother, or of any man, had it not been that through his own carelessness he had undertaken an office for which

office he was in all respects unfit. Well may "P.M." represent the office as being in most cases a complete sinecure, when men utterly incompetent are found in it, and Grand Lodges are found so neglectful of the duties of the office as to countenance such nominations. The office ought not to be a sinecure, and the sooner that "P.M." sets to work to remedy the present state of affairs, the better.

We are sorry to see that Masonry in Worcestershire is no better conducted than to be unable to restrain a P.M. of No. 313 from giving way to provincial jealousies and peevish politics, and from publishing an attack on a fellow townsman who happens to have earned for himself a little more than parish or provincial distinction in his profession. We cannot but conclude that "P.M. 313," is so constantly in the habit of abusing Bro. Wigginton, that he has become oblivious of the fact that all men and all Masons are not Dudley men and under the mist of Dudley parish politics. Some men think it is a great deal to be a Past Master; let the worthy Brother bethink himself there is something far above him—he has yet much to learn. We trust such proceedings are not countenanced by the Prov. Grand Master and Prov. Grand Lodge of Worcestershire.

We do not see from our report who has been appointed Prov. Grand Superintendent of West Lancashire. We congratulate the Prov. Grand Lodge and the Brethren in having met in their own temple.

In Northumberland we find it is specially announced that Bro. Johnstone, architect, is appointed Prov. Grand Superintendent of Works.

From Staffordshire, we are assured the appointment of Grand Superintendent is also maintained in the hands of an architect.

Who is the Prov. Grand Superintendent of Works of Warwickshire, is not reported to us.

In the province of Worcestershire we find enumerated two Lodges in the city of Worcester, four in Dudley, one in Kidderminster and one in Stourbridge. Dudley is the real Masonic metropolis of the province, and makes a good show, but Masonry is far from being in a satisfactory condition in the province. Among the towns without a Lodge are Droitwich, Evesham, Bromsgrove and Pershore. One Lodge is a miserable show for Kidderminster and Stourbridge, and altogether the state of affairs is such that it is needful for the officers and members of the Prov. Grand Lodge to bestir themselves.

In Worcestershire, architectural matters appear more flourishing, for we find in the *Building News* of the 8th several pages in close type of the proceedings of the annual meeting of the Worcester Diocesan Architectural Society, though we do not perceive that Bro. Wigginton took any part.

This society takes part with five other societies in publishing a volume of transactions so as to produce an annual volume; a very judicious measure—for thus, each small society contributes only one sixth of the setting up of the type of a volume, and receives a whole

volume at the further expense of the printing and paper for the number of copies required for its members.

The architectural excursions have been very successful, and we dare say Bro. Wigginton might organize something of the kind. Thus he might go, with as many Brethren of the Dudley Lodges as chose, to Worcester, meet the Brethren there, and proceed to the cathedral and explain that fine building to them, concluding by a lecture or paper in the Worcester Lodge rooms. A good excursion might be made to Evesham, and the fact of Bro. Wigginton coming with a body of Masons to Evesham might waken attention to the claims of the Order and the necessity for supplying the want of a Lodge there. Thus, by inducing some inactive Brethren in Evesham to come forward, rousing up some of the neighbouring Brethren who can ride into the borough, and with a few new members, who would be readily found by the Brethren of the county, a Lodge would be got up as a specimen of what may be done at Worcester. We shall publish in an early number the paper read by one of the Secretaries of the Worcester Diocesan Architectural Society, Mr. J. Severn Walker, on the churches of that city.

TIDINGS FROM THE CRAFT IN THE UNITED STATES.

[Prepared for the *Freemasons' Magazine*, by the R.W. Bro. ROB MORRIS, of Louisville Kentucky.]

Louisville, Kentucky, Sept. 20, 1858.

THERE are three works upon my table to-day, each of which claims more than a passing notice.

The Masonic Harp, a collection of Masonic odes, hymns, songs, &c., for the public and private ceremonies, and festivals of the fraternity, by George W. Chase, K. T., editor of *Masonic Journal*, &c., Boston, Massachusetts. Published by Oliver, Ditson & Co. 1858. 4to., pp. 160. Your correspondent has had particular occasion to observe the Masonic course of Bro. Chase for some time past, and has not hesitated to pronounce him the most promising of all the younger members of the corps editorial with which the Order is favoured. This work will give force to that expression of opinion. It has brought the Brother out, both as a professional songster, a capacity r which he has long shone, and a poet—for the best gems of the collection are his own composition;—likewise as a shrewd book-maker, who has filled a hiatus in Masonry long lamented by intelligent Brethren. The *Harp* has several hundreds of Masonic songs, &c., original and otherwise, set to melodies, old and new, and printed in such a compact form as to allow the whole to go for sixty cents per copy.

The Freemasons' Monitor, by Thomas Smith Webb, Past Grand Master, &c., &c.; to which is added a Monitor of the Ancient and Accepted Rite, thirty-three degrees, including those generally known as the "Ineffable Degrees," by E. T. Carson, Sov. Grand Com., Ohio Grand Consistory of P.R.S., 32 degrees. New and illustrated edition. Cincinnati, Ohio: Applegate & Co. 1858. 12mo., pp. 298 and 120. No ritual has ever attained, in the American Lodges, at least, to the celebrity of Webb's.

First published in 1797, it ran through edition after edition in rapid succession, up to 1821, two years after its lamented author's decease. It then afforded a model for twelve or fifteen other manuals published by Hardie, Cole, Cross, Taunehill, Moore, and others, with sufficient changes in the verbiage and embellishments to entitle them to names respectively; and, now, after lying in silence for thirty-seven years, it is reproduced in the handsome form displayed in the copy before us. I shall venture to predict that its ancient popularity will return to it.

Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Iowa of the Most Ancient and Right Honourable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, at its several Grand Annual Communications, from A.L. 5844, to A.L. 5853 inclusive.—Muscatine, Iowa: Reprinted by order of the Grand Lodge. 1858. 2 vols. 8vo. 513.—Your correspondent has already notified you, that five of our Grand Lodges, viz., Ohio, Texas, California, Florida, and Iowa, are engaged upon reprints of their records from the periods of their origin respectively. The volume before me is one of these. With a second volume nearly completed, it presents, with the portraits of ten Past Grand Masters, a thorough record of the establishment and progress of the Masonic Craft, in that now populous State. I visited Iowa in 1837 (scarcely twenty-one years since) and there was not a Lodge, and but few civilized persons in the whole territory; now it boasts of a population exceeding a million souls, and exhibits a roll of 130 Masonic Lodges.

A monument to Bro. the late General Nathaniel Greene, a hero of the American Revolution, is projected to be erected at Guildford Court House, North Carolina, the site of one of his greatest battles.

The celebrated Williams, of whom so much was said a few years since in relation to the Bourbon question, and who was by many supposed to be the unfortunate child of Louis XVII., died recently in Western New York, and being a Mason, was buried with the funeral rites of the Order.

Bro. Rob Morris, late of Lodgeton, now of Louisville, Kentucky, having announced to his Brethren of the "Rob Morris Encampment" of Knights Templar at Hickman, Kentucky, his speedy removal—at a convocation of the Sir Knights, held at their Asylum, on the evening of August 21st, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted, with a request to the editors of Masonic journals to insert them:—

"Resolved that Sir Knight Rob Morris be declared an honorary member of this encampment for life."

"Resolved that the thanks of this encampment be tendered to Sir Knight Rob Morris for the very efficient services rendered by him in organizing and sustaining the same, and for the very able, dignified, and courteous manner in which he has presided over the deliberations and workings of this encampment from its organization in April, 1855, to the present time."

"Resolved, that as a slight testimonial of our high appreciation of the long and faithful services rendered by him in the cause of universal Masonry, that he be requested to designate a time convenient to him to meet the members of this encampment at their banqueting chamber, that an opportunity may be afforded us of participating in a farewell libation to the future prosperity and happiness of our illustrious Sir Knight."

By the time you receive this, the season for our Grand Lodge sessions will have commenced. Illinois leads off in the race, wherein thirty-six Grand Lodges are entered; Kentucky is second, opening Oct. 11th, at Lexington; Ohio, third, opening at Columbus, the residence of the illustrious Templar Chief, Hon. W. B. Hubbard, Oct. 19th. Much interesting matter will be added to the literary collections of the institutions through the labours of so many.

I wish your intelligent and able correspondents would give us more of the

antiquities of the Craft. In the archives of all your Lodges are documents of interest and value in an historic point of view to the American Craft, whose publication would add immensely to the value of the *Magazine*. To show you what a price we set upon such here—in my office I have, framed for public inspection, as a gavel, the following diploma :—

"We, the High Priest, &c., of a Royal Arch super-excellent encampment, No. 419, on the registry of Ireland, do hereby certify that our worthy and well beloved Brother, James Johnston, P.M., was by us duly and regularly initiated into that most noble and sublime degree of a Royal Arch super-excellent Mason, he having with due honour and justice to the Craft, truly supported the amazing trials of skill and valour attending his admission; and as such we recommend him to all Royal Arch super-excellent Masons around the globe. Given under our hand and seal of our Grand Chapter in Ballibay, this 20th day of May, 1799, and of Royal Arch super-excellent Masonry, 3292."

The titles of the officers whose signatures are appended, are H.P, C.G, R.G.M., S.G.M., and J.G.M.

FREEMASONRY AND ARCHITECTURE.

[From the *Building News.*]

ALL our readers are aware that there has been at times a very close connection between Freemasonry and architecture, though at other times the sympathy has been small. Among the members of the mystic Craft there is commonly a large body of architects, builders, and masons, and in Scotland many working masons. It is the pride of Freemasonry, and an event in the history of architecture, that Wren was Grand Master of England, and that he held a Lodge in regular working throughout the building of St. Paul's. Many architects of eminence have officiated in connection with the Order, and their co-operation is recognized and welcomed. Of late years less zeal has been displayed, the architects have been less active, and many new buildings have been founded without the ancient Masonic celebration. It may be that the ecclesiologists have had something to do with this ; for though very many clergymen are connected with the Order, and the dignity of Grand Chaplain has become their monopoly besides the share they have in other offices, provincial and local, yet the regular Puseyitical parson is little disposed to countenance an order which has been distinguished by the inculcation of the highest moral teachings, which enforces toleration, which has in this country many Lodges of Jews and even a Hebrew ritual, and which receives Turks and Parsees and men of all religious persuasions, or of no religious persuasions, without inquiring into their opinions, provided evidence is afforded of their being moral and religious men. The proceedings of the Freemasons, because they are eminently religious, are by bigots of all communions treated as irreligious, and the attendance of Freemasons at church with the insignia of their organization has been resented and refused by some parsons ; permission has been denied to the Chaplains of their Lodges to preach in the parish pulpits, and funerals which have been performed with Masonic rites have been treated with neglect and contempt. From laying the foundation stones of churches, Freemasons have been generally excluded, and their ritual has been superseded by practices more congenial to St. Barnabas and St. Margaret.

The apathy of the Masons, within the Order and outside, has, however,

been seen with concern by some zealous brethren, and by means of the *Freemasons' Magazine* they have bestirred themselves to put matters on a better footing. The *Freemasons' Magazine* has succeeded the old *Quarterly;* and besides articles in relation to Masonic and other subjects, showing great learning and research, and evincing a high order of talent, it contains a valuable record of Masonic proceedings. Advantage has been taken of the influence of the *Freemasons' Magazine* to initiate a regular agitation on the architectural relations of the Order ; and this is now beginning to show its fruits, for a strong commotion has been made in the Masonic world which is likely to spread to architectural circles.

We must mention that one of the officers of the Grand Lodge of England is the Grand Superintendent of Works, which office has always been held by an architect of some eminence in his day, and among the incumbents we may mention Soane and Hardwicke—the former a liberal contributor to the charities of the Order, and who in 1832 gave 500*l.* to the Fund for General Purposes. The Superintendent has especial charge of the works of the Freemasons' Hall, of the tavern, hotel, and other property attached, and by these functionaries the Hall has been constructed and improved. In 1774, Nos. 60 and 61, Great Queen Street, were bought by the Order ; in 1815, Nos. 62 and 63 ; in 1848, Nos. 64 and 65 ; and in 1856, No. 59 and five small houses in the rear. Upon these extensive freeholds the central temple and offices of the Order in England are built, the first stone having been laid in 1775, in which year 5,000*l.* were raised by tontine towards the expenses ; but large sums have since been disbursed, and now a still grander hall is in preparation; In 1776 the hall was dedicated. Besides these buildings in connexion with the Grand Lodge of England, there are the Asylum for Aged Masons, the Boys School, and the Girls School. Thus the architectural duties of the Grand Superintendent are not unworthy of the attention of a man of good standing ; and in the Order the office he holds is further rewarded with a very high rank.

In each of the forty-one provinces among which the Lodges of England are distributed, there is a Provincial Grand Superintendent of Works attached to the Provincial Grand Lodge, with rank corresponding to that of the Grand Superintendent of England. Many of the provinces have provincial or Lodge buildings, under the charge of the Grand Superintendent; but with the great progress of Masonry of late years the number of buildings is increasing, new Masonic halls and temples are being erected, and the construction of these is frequently confided to the Grand Superintendent. In the usual course an architect is entrusted with the functions of Grand Superintendent; but in many of the provinces the Grand Superintendent has nothing to do, or manages to do nothing, and the office becomes a sinecure, but endowed with high provincial rank and ensigns of dignity, which are coveted ; and the consequence is, that in some provinces men of inferior professional standing have been appointed to the office, and in others men having no knowledge of architecture and no connexion with it have been appointed; for the dignity has been a great temptation to zealous provincials for whom no other office was to be found, and whose services in Lodges or in connexion with the general or provincial charities it was desired to reward.

While the Masonic provinces were few in number, it was easy to find architects of good standing to place in the office, but when the provinces were subdivided, it occasionally happened that the new province had not within it an architect of adequate professional standing and possessing the requisite Masonic qualifications, and the office was temporarily filled with a non-professional incumbent. This state of affairs the *Freemasons' Magazine*,

as representing the more zealous and influential brethren, has borne very unwelcomely; and for some months past it has been directing attention to the office and duties of Grand Superintendent, and closely watching the Provincial Grand Lodges, which have lately been holding their annual sittings. Their proceedings have been duly recorded, and each week some appointment of a Grand Superintendent has been gazetted, and his name duly set before the brethren. This went on very quietly for some time; but at length it has resulted in a commotion, for on the 22d September the *Freemasons' Magazine* recorded the appointment by the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the province of Worcestershire, of a Brother as Provincial Grand Superintendent of Works, in the details of the Grand Lodge proceedings. On the 29th the *Freemasons' Magazine*, in its architectural chapter, called attention to the fact, and significantly hinted "we hope he will be found zealous in the discharge of his duties, and that the Worcestershire Brethren will find work for him."

This heralded the announcement in the next week that the worthy brother was not an architect, but a *tailor!* The apathy in filling these appointments had been long unshaken, but when it was found that a tailor had been appointed Grand Superintendent of Works in one of the provinces, attention was awakened. Just as it happens in such cases, accidents never come alone, and the accident that gave the tailor the dignity gave to a well-known architect, Mr. William Wigginton, an inferior office in the Grand Lodge, affording a contrast by no means pleasing. The sensation has spread to Worcestershire; and it has been represented, in the consternation excited, that Mr. Wigginton wrote the articles in the *Freemasons' Magazine*, which makes a little more scandal, but for which there is not the least foundation. Now that the facts are known, it was not unnaturally considered that Mr. Wigginton was just the man for the office, and that a man of his energy and ability would be usefully employed in improving the decorations of the Lodges of his province, giving architectural lectures in the Lodges, assisting in architectural celebrations, and designing illuminations of diplomas and other provincial documents.

The *Freemasons' Magazine* has likewise found out that in the important province of Bengal, where are engineers and architects who have designed noble bridges, palaces, churches, and other public works—a homœopathist has been appointed to the office of Provincial Grand Superintendent in India. With political changes, and the ravages of fever and death, there may be some excuse for a like nomination; but little disposition is shown to countenance its imitation in Worcestershire.

The *Freemasons' Magazine* does not take up this case in simple reference to Mr. Wigginton, or even to Worcestershire, but as a part of a course of policy for rendering the influence of architecture more vital in the Masonic Craft at a period when Freemasonry is in a flourishing condition, and when this first part of its attributions, it is considered, merits serious attention. One of the first steps is to fill the Grand Superintendency with architects of zeal, genius, and professional knowledge; or, in default, with amateurs possessing like qualifications—the determination not to allow the dignity in any province, however small, to be a sinecure, but to assign such duties as shall give occupation to the incumbent and be of advantage to the Order. There can be little doubt, under these circumstances, that many of the present Superintendents will be removed, and that men of distinction will be put in their places, offering an additional inducement to architects to take part in an institution on which they have special claims, and which makes special claims on them.

The office is likely henceforth to be treated as a professional reward and

distinction, and as matters go, it is not likely to be without advantage as well as honour. There is a greater energy in the Provincial Grand Lodges, and an officer holding this dignity will thereby come more immediately under the notice of political and other persons of considerable influence. The emoluments in some of the provinces are now nothing, but there is a disposition to provide for the Provincial Grand Lodges, and in the large towns, Masonic halls and temples for the various Lodges and Chapters, as likewise buildings for single Lodges. These buildings are likely to be placed under the direction of the Grand Superintendents; and the new law of limited liability, the exertions of the *Freemasons' Magazine*, and the desire of the members to avoid the use of buildings not belonging to them, and particularly of taverns and public-houses, and the earnest zeal of Masons of the present day, all conduce to a better provision of this kind being made.

The design of a Masonic hall or Lodge and its dependencies is attractive to the architect. Where means allow, he has to provide a grand hall, suitable not only for the mysteries of the Order, but which may be let out for public meetings. In the details of decoration he has available a great variety of ornaments and symbols, which give a novelty of character, as in the hall in Great Queen Street. There is likewise much scope for the provincial officer in improving the arrangements and decorations of existing Lodges.

With the greater zeal and strictness of Masons there is a greater demand for the performance of the Masonic ceremonial on laying the foundation of a new building, or on its consecration, and in the arrangements the Grand Superintendent has an office of responsibility and position of dignity. Many great public buildings have this year been marked by such ceremonial, and many private buildings have been begun with like solemnity. The Masonic Hall in Edinburgh, St. Mary's Church, Taunton, and the Greenock Theatre, assembled for such occasions large bodies of Freemasons, whereby dignity of a more impressive character was given to the celebration. There is evidently a growing desire on the part of architects, builders, and employers, as well those who are Freemasons as those who are not, to avail themselves of these time-honoured solemnities; and it is part of the duty of the Grand Superintendent of Works to promote such a desire.

A strong appeal is being made to the architects to resume the practice of giving lectures on architecture in the Lodges, and with the nomination of more able Superintendents this is likely to be carried into effect. There have been in various countries very able lectures on architecture delivered in the Lodges, and many Freemasons have thereby been lead to obtain further instruction in the art. When we consider the large number of men of intellect, good standing, and influence enrolled in the Order, it may well be conceived that the result will be greatly to the benefit of architecture, by promoting its study among those able to appreciate its merits and give employment to deserving professors. It has been by some architects erroneously considered that in the Lodges an exclusive preference is shown for illustrations of the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders; and hence those who practice in the mediæval styles have considered they might be obliged to sacrifice their predilections to classic prescriptions. So far from this being the case, Freemasonry claims a distinctive share in mediæval architecture, and the architecture of Palestine, of Egypt, and of other countries has met with the attention of many most learned Masons. Thus a new field of usefulness and distinction is opened to the architect, which is not likely to be without its influence on his pursuits. Much of this result will depend upon architects themselves; for if they are apathetic it is hardly likely that the general body of members will pursue the subject with the same devotion—while there can be no doubt that zeal and exertion will meet with honour

and reward, under better prospects of success than can under most circumstances be found.

What effect this movement will have upon architecture it is impossible to foretell. At a former period in the last and present centuries, the classic predilections of architects of the time have been fostered by the Lodges, and to some extent the bias manifested at one time for the Egyptian style was promoted by the like influence; but in this day classic and Italian are in no position to claim supremacy, and the great advance of the mediæval styles in public favour will secure for their advocates a welcome reception among those whose constant traditions point with pride to an active participation in mediæval triumphs, and a specific share in the design and construction of the noblest monuments of those ages. Were the mediævalists zealous as propagandists to take advantage of this opening it would largely increase the number of their partisans, giving them the help of a powerful organization, and the prestige of an institution of positive influence in the world, which at this time in Europe and America, and it may be said in Asia, Africa, and Australia, having surmounted persecution and indifference, is again rising to importance, and erecting new temples, enlisting new neophytes, confirming its veterans in their allegiance; and which, possessing an energy that cannot be directed in these days to political purposes, may be made to produce the greatest moral results. Thus more weight may some day be unexpectedly brought to bear on behalf of a cause which cannot but be looked upon as the winning one, and which has for its champions men ardent and ambitious, having other ends in view than the mere propagation of a style in art.

ANGRY WORDS.

Angry words! oh, let them never
From the tongue unbridled slip;
May the heart's best impulse ever
Check them 'ere they soil the lip.
Love is much too pure and holy,
Friendship is too sacred far,
For a moment's reckless folly
Thus to desolate and mar.

LINES.

FROM THE GERMAN OF UHLAND.

Thine eyes are not of heavenly blue,
Thou hast not lips of roseate hue,
Nor arms and bosom lily-pale:
Man of a spring-time never knew
When thus the rose and lily grew,
Adorning hill and dale,
And over all there hung a sky
To match the colour of thine eye.—Ein Yôm Li.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

THE PROVINCIAL GRAND MASTER OF TASMANIA.

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

SIR AND BROTHER,—I am induced to write you, in consequence of an article which appeared in the *Magazine* of the 10th of March, concerning the suspension by me of Lodge No. 781, at Hobart Town—all the particulars of which, including the whole of the correspondence between Brother Toby, W.M., No. 781, and myself, have been duly laid before the Grand Secretary, for the consideration of the Grand Lodge. My present purpose is to correct certain grave mistakes about the main facts of the case into which you have evidently been led; I therefore take the liberty of asking a place for this letter in your *Magazine*. The R.W.D.G.M., Lord Panmure, stated the case with great force and lucidness to Grand Lodge. He appears to have perused the despatches on both sides with exceeding care and at considerable labour. For his manly and Masonic defence—I do not say of me, for personally I can form no feature in the case—but of the constitutions of the Craft, I owe his lordship, in my position as a Mason invested with authority, and as an ardent lover of Masonic law and order, my best thanks.

It would appear that both sides of the case are not known to all members of Grand Lodge. That may be, and for it I am not responsible, as I communicated in full with the proper authority. Yet I think, on the face of it, the following sentence, from p. 434 of the *Magazine*, an unfortunate admission, and, to my mind, an extreme statement; for it is evidently based on *ex parte* evidence, and, from your own showing, not drawn from a perusal of the whole correspondence. "As regards the character or attainments of the Prov. G.M., we, at this distance from the scene of his labours, can personally know nothing; and though we have received communications from the colony which would lead us to believe that Brother Ewing was not the most eligible of Prov. Grand Masters, &c." Now, after the admission contained in that sentence, and the insinuation which it makes, I would respectfully submit that—in all fairness to Brother Toby and myself, as well as to Lord Panmure and the other Brethren who have taken the case up so earnestly in Grand Lodge—the whole of the correspondence on both sides should be published in full. Then you would be enabled to judge accurately of the case on its merits, to estimate my interpretation and application of Masonic law, to place my views and acts side by side with those of Brother Toby, and be in a position, of course, to compare our "character and attainments." Indeed, after the sentence I have quoted, I

would submit whether strict justice to me among your readers, as well as strict justice to "the Brethren from whom you have received your communication from the colony," does not demand a publication of the whole case on both sides—when of course Brother Toby and I would be judged on the evidence we respectively furnish. I am sure from your character, as impressed on the *Magazine*, you are totally incapable of doing either an unkindness or an injustice; I am just as sure that you would not be found in the ranks of opposition to the voice of an authority unless you firmly believed you were called from duty to be there, and therefore I urge my request for the publication of Brother Toby's despatches and my own with deference and confidence. I am the more earnest that it should be done with all speed, inasmuch as the very difficulties you see, the very points to which you refer, and all the mistakes into which you have been led, by the "communications from the colony," are all taken up in my despatches to the Grand Secretary, and gone into at some length.

In the mean time permit me to state, that Lodge "Peace and Friendship," as far as I know, never worked. Brother Kane, in his letter (p. 435), does not say so; the reference to the Lodge, by Brother Coram, at p. 436, as having worked for five years, is an assumption. Brother Kane says only, that the "Peace and Friendship," five years ago, applied to Sydney, &c." The conclusion at which you arrive against my Masonic knowledge, based on Brother Kane's letter, is clearly a *non sequitur*. Surely it does not follow that because his letter to Brother Coram evinces a wrong view of constitutional practice, that my views are also defective. That my Masonic views were correct, and swayed the Lodge, is clear from the fact, that no dispensation was ever attempted to be issued by the Lodge of Hope, No. 901. Brother Kane's letter was not written by direction of the Lodge, nor did I ever know of it till a comparatively recent date; I contend, therefore, that on the part of Brother Toby it is unfair to use the personal letter of any Brother in asking advice, as proof of my Masonic ignorance. Had the letter borne my signature the case would have been altered; and at most, as the letter stands, it is not an official one, nor on behalf, or in the name of the Lodge; it is a personal communication from one W.M. to another W.M, asking counsel (on a point which needed no clearing up) for his personal guidance before a meeting of his Lodge took place. Pray do not estimate my knowledge of Masonry from this letter, for it is not mine. At p. 436 reference is made to the memorial from Lodge No. 781. I affirm that the 110 who signed it are not all members of No. 781, and some do not belong to any Lodge whatever.

In suspending No. 781, I dealt with a working Lodge. I have no jurisdiction over Masons not belonging to any Lodge, and I would ask, therefore, where does their right lie to step into my territory, and aid and abet a Lodge in its contumacy, of which they are not members? Is it right—is it fair—is it constitutional on the part of Brother Toby—to make use of such an instrumentality in order before Grand Lodge to make a numerical show of strength at the tail of a memorial? Every name among the 110 representing a Mason not a member of Lodge No. 781, is a fiction, nay, more, an imposition on Grand Lodge. I am sure that, with your clear judgment, you have only to consider the matter for one moment impartially to see that the voice of any, not members of No. 781, cannot be considered in the case, and any attempts to make use of them is only a proof of weakness, and of wrong. It is somewhat curious that though No. 781 existed at Hobart Town for some twelve or thirteen years, no need was felt for any other Lodge, until a Prov. Grand Lodge was formed at Launceston! I affirm, therefore, that the attempt there to establish two more Lodges was for the express

purpose of setting up a Prov. Grand Lodge at the south, and not from any impetus which Masonry had received. Not so at Launceston, in the north. After the establishment of the Lodge of Hope, No. 902, and from the progress of Masonry alone, the Lodge of Faith, No. 992, was called into existence, and had been working successfully long before a Prov. Grand Lodge was dreamed of.*

From the continued progress of Masonry, which can easily be attested by a reference to the returns, the need of a third Lodge was soon felt, to meet a particular class of applicants for initiation, and to be a regular Lodge of Instruction, thereby in a systematic way meeting a great necessity; and this Lodge, Charity, No. 989, was working by dispensation from Sydney before any patent as Prov. Grand Master reached me. Since the Prov. Grand Lodge was established, another Lodge has been added to those in my province, that of Peace, at Longford, the warrant for which has not yet arrived. It is fourteen miles from Launceston, and arose *solely* out of the wants of the district. You will perceive, therefore, there is a vast difference between the manner in which the Lodges at Launceston have successively sprung up, and the principle on which I have too good a reason for concluding the increase of Lodges was to have been made at Hobarton. Lord Panmure does not say that I was for five consecutive years Worshipful Master of the same Lodge; nor does he say that I was so more than two years at once. He simply states that, as a proof of my fitness for "dignity in the Craft," I ruled "with credit to myself and advantage to the Brethren for five years, during which time the Lodge at Launceston increased, while at Hobart Town, during some twelve or thirteen years, the one continued stationary." One fact is worth a thousand arguments, and the above is not to be overlooked. The following were the years of my Worshipful Mastership:—1854, 1856, 1857. His lordship therefore is safe in what he said, though mistaken as to the number of years;† and had I been ten years a Worshipful Master I know enough of the Constitutions to occupy the chair only according to law.

I proceed now to page 438. You are altogether in error as to the grounds of suspension by me of Lodge No. 781, and the nature of the contumacy. Hence another reason for the publication of all despatches in the case, and all letters between Brother Toby and me embodied in those despatches.

The refusals of the returns I asked from No. 781 was not grounded on the fact that when asked I had not been installed; that view of the case was an after thought of Brother Toby's, and subsequent to the suspension. When the arrival of my patent was made known to Brother Toby, and the returns sought for, he at once denied the validity of my appointment; refused on this ground to furnish the returns; in the name of the Lodge refused to accept office or offices; and asserted that the Lodge would continue to work as before, independently of me and the Prov. Grand Lodge—and all this in terms offensive and insulting.

A copy of his letter to the above effect is in the hands of the Grand Secre-

* Dispensation for "Hope," dated at Sydney, 2nd February,, 1852.
Warrant ,, "Hope, No. 901," ,, London, 5th August, 1853.
Dispensation ,, "Faith, ,, Sydney, 31st December, 1855.
Warrant ,, "Faith, No. 992," ,, London, 3rd December, 1856.
Dispensation ,, "Charity," ,, Sydney, 1st November, 1856.
Warrant ,, "Charity, No. 989," ,, London, 25th November, 1856.

† [The original document upon which the R.W.D.G.M. founded his statement—and which we have seen at the G. Sec.'s office—says five years.—Ed.]

tary, which I have no doubt you can see at any time. After that there was no need to invite Brother Toby and the representatives of No. 781 to attend at the installation. The contumacy was already committed. Instead, therefore, of acting at once on my authority, and in the arbitrary way you speak of, I sent the polite request dated the 11th April, 1857, (page 438) to attend the installation.

Now since the intimation was given some weeks before that returns were needed to prepare for the installation, it is a mere stalking-horse excuse to say that fifty hours' notice of the meeting was not enough. Had the Lodge No. 781 taken the proper step in time to authorize its representatives to attend, the fifty hours' notice was enough. It was long enough, however, to bring from Brother Toby a letter repeating the formerly expressed contumacy, and that in terms more offensive than those of his first letter, a copy of which is also contained in my despatch (marked No. 1) to Grand Secretary. In all justice, from the spirit and declarations of the first letter, I might have acted at once and proceeded to suspend the Lodge; but I did not do so until again my authority was repudiated and the independence of No. 781 of the Prov. Grand Lodge declared, as well as the refusal to accept office, announced once more in terms arrogant and defiant. I was not "offended by one brother" as you stated in page 439, and so wreaked my vengeance on the Lodge, which would appear to be your conclusion, though I cannot really believe you meant it. I never spoke to Brother Toby but once in my life, till after No. 781 was suspended.

He wrote to me defying my authority in the name of the whole Lodge; and it was, therefore, with the Lodge as such, that I dealt, on Masonic grounds, and without any personal feeling whatever. It could not be otherwise, for nearly all were personally unknown to me. The report of the Board of Past Masters of No. 781 is fully answered in one of my despatches; and as you have published it, here, in justice, is another reason for publishing my reply. The memorial printed in the *Mirror*, p. 281, February number, 1858, was also answered in full in my despatches; and seeing you have published the memorial, it is but fair to all parties concerned you should also publish my strictures on it. You clearly admit, in your prefatory remarks to the memorial, that your opinion is based on *ex parte* evidence—that you have only heard one side. Now, whether it be truly Masonic, on such ground as hearsay or evidence from one side, to use concerning the other party interested (myself) such strong language as you do, does not admit of debate. I do say that, before saying of me that I appear "to have inaugurated my entrance upon office, in a very arbitrary and unmasonic manner," you were called on to take the trouble to make yourself properly acquainted with both sides of the case. I write from an ardent love of Masonry, and a desire to defend at all times constitutional authority and subordination. I write also in the best feeling, to redeem myself from evident misrepresentation of my official conduct; and to put before your readers a few facts to justify the steps I took concerning No. 781. I do hope you will be able to supply them soon with the whole case, by publishing it in its entirety.

I am, Sir and Brother, fraternally yours,

R. K. Ewing, Prov. G.M. Tasmania.

Masonic Hall, Launceston, Tasmania, 9th Aug,, 1858.

THE GRAND MASTER AND THE "MASONIC OBSERVER."

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

SIR AND BROTHER,—No one can be more averse than I am to a paper warfare; and without the least intention of permitting myself to be led into one on the present occasion, I cannot allow to pass unchallenged a letter in your impression of this week, bearing the signature of Bro. F. Binckes—not so much that it contains a charge which is personally offensive to myself, as that it lays before the Craft a disingenuous statement, which is calculated, if uncontradicted, to impose upon some of my Brethren. I do not propose to follow Bro. Binckes through the whole of his letter, though were I so minded, I might take exception to many of his statements, and give probably a very different complexion to some of his history. I will not throw dust in the eyes of those whom I address; I will use no big words, and call no hard names; but will endeavour to expose in plain and practical language that which I think deserves exposure.

The facts—that in a publication called the *Masonic Observer* a charge has been made against the M.W. Grand Master, of prostituting the appointments in Grand Lodge to political purposes—that the Grand Master has indignantly refuted such charge—and that Grand Lodge has repudiated it—are so fresh in the recollection of the Brethren as scarcely to need recapitulation. Bro. Binckes, in his letter of to-day, in reference to that charge, speaks of it as an "admitted mistake," and says that it has been "handsomely acknowledged." Although the Craft may be somewhat startled at the application of the term "mistake," to the deliberate slander of any man's good name, yet if any credit whatever is to be given to statements from Bro. Binckes, some Brethren, at least, will be inclined to believe that there has been (as alleged) a handsome acknowledgment, and that the offence has therefore been in some degree atoned for. Now, sir, when a man has committed a grave offence,the first, indeed the only thing left for him is, to acknowledge it; and the more handsomely he does so, the more effectually he relieves himself and disarms resentment; I should be the last man to refuse acceptance of such acknowledgment, or to expect to carry with me the opinions of my Brethren if I did so. It is because the same disingenuous distortion of facts which characterizes the writings of Bro. Binckes and his patrons of the *Masonic Observer* is even more apparent than usual here, that I feel it my duty to expose and lay bare the worthlessness of his statements; and in doing so to deny explicitly and distinctly that there has been any such acknowledgment as he describes. To your readers I submit myself; they shall be the judges whether I am justified or not in this denial.

As far as I can learn (and if I am wrong I am quite ready to be corrected) the only notices in the way of admission or acknowledgment which have appeared upon the subject are to be found in two letters which have appeared in the *Freemasons' Magazine* and in a leading article in the *Masonic Observer*. In the former is, I presume, to be found the "admission," in the latter the "handsome acknowledgment." In an anonymous letter, dated 15th September, the authorship of which Bro. Binckes now acknowledges, he describes the condemned article as "alike indefensible in tone and style," he says not one word of its truth or falsehood, and he speaks of the slander as "an expression of indiscreet zeal;" in his letter of to-day he calls it an "*admitted* mistake" (the italics are his, not mine). Leaving to) the judgment of others whether common sense, to say nothing of Masonic

candour, will permit the industriously circulated slander of any man's good name to be glozed over as a "mistake;" reminding Bro. Binckes that custom, in this country at least, expects that admission and retractation shall come from him who gives the offence, and not by the hands of any vicarious apologist—I inquire why, and on whose behalf, does Bro. Binckes admit it? Does he admit it for himself; or for whom else? If he be an agent—then of whom? And in either case, does he think that the Craft will accept as a sufficient atonement for the publication of a most offensive slander that *he* (Binckes), either in his own or an assumed name, either as principal or agent, admits it to be a "mistake" or an "expression of indiscreet zeal?" I know of no other, and I submit that there is nothing here deserving the name of admission, either in the person admitting or the thing admitted.

I proceed to the next matter, and beg your attention to the words of the "handsome acknowledgement;" they are to be found in the leading article of the *Masonic Observer*, of September 20th, and are as follows:—

"The M.W.G.M. has denied in no measured terms the imputation conveyed in our last number—that politics, rather than the welfare of the Craft, influenced him in the appointment of the principal officers of the Grand Lodge. We humbly accept that denial, and deeply suspicious as are the circumstances attending those appointments, we can no longer doubt but that both we and public opinion have been mistaken upon the point, and that this is but another instance of the weakness of circumstantial evidence."

Is this a handsome acknowledgement? Is this such an *amende* as one man would offer to another in the expectation that it would be accepted? Let each man put the question to himself—if he himself had been the subject of the slander, is this such an apology as he would expect should be either offered or accepted? I will not stay to characterize the terms of this so called acknowledgement as it deserves—I will not trouble myself to unmask its artifice—I will not waste my time in pointing out the covert ill concealed sneer with which the original charge is attempted to be repeated I submit to my Brethren, that to call this an acknowledgement is a miserable mockery of truth—an insult not only to their understandings but to the feelings of him whose honour has been attacked.

I am charged by Bro. Binckes with having, in a speech at Ipswich, reached the climax of invective when denouncing his party. I have searched your report in vain to find ground for such a charge. I described the imputation on the Grand Master as "an unfounded, unwarrantable, and wicked attack;" and subsequent reflection does not lead me to think that the terms are too strong. I also said that it was but "the refurbishing up of an old lie"—It is twenty years, or more, since it was first coined. The term, I acknowledge, is a strong one; and I can only express my regret that it is applicable to the case.

Descending from the general to the particular, Bro. Binckes, identifying me by a phrase, accuses me of a "sickly sycophancy." Sir, I can only say, that if my character and actions will not disprove this charge, I can have no hope that any words of mine will effect that object. The Grand Master has not, to my knowledge, within his possession anything which he conld give or I would receive. I spoke of our Grand Master as I felt; and, observing the especial care which is taken in the *Masonic Observer* in general, as well as in the last number, to "damn with faint praise" his public utility, and at the risk of again offending, I will say even more, because I think that it is a subject upon which the Craft should be informed.

Of the personal character of Lord Zetland there are not two opinions. Even Bro. Binckes describes him as "an estimable and illustrious noble-

man;" but there are few who know how much demand Masonry makes upon his time, and how he responds to that demand. It is no slight credit to a nobleman in his position, that—no matter what the number or length of the documents sent to him may be—there have not been, as I am informed, two instances during the period of office of the present Grand Secretary in which a reply has failed to be returned within twenty-four hours, nor one in which the reply has been delayed beyond the second day. Of my own personal knowledge I will add, that I do not know any Mason amongst us who possesses in a more marked degree the enviable power of rapidly analysing long and frequently intricate documents, and of committing to paper clear and comprehensive opinions upon their contents. In capacity for business, punctuality and despatch, I believe him to have few equals. I have seen him left almost alone and unsupported under circumstances of no ordinary difficulty—I have heard heavy charges of neglect and mal-administration cast at him, from which a breath from himself would have relieved him—I have seen him patient and silent, because to relieve himself would, without removing difficulty, have been to involve others; and though I might grieve at the course which his sense of honour induced him to take, I could not but admire his courageous and chivalrous feeling—lastly, I have seen him, for the last two or three years, made the object of a petty and systematic persecution, by men calling themselves Masons, in the pages of the *Masonic Observer*.

It is not in the nature of an Englishman to stand by and see any one systematically ill used. If to have consistently supported the Grand Master be a fault—I plead guilty. I have ever held it as a principle, that it is not only the duty of all Masons to support their elected chief, but that it is imperatively essential to the welfare of the Order itself that they should do so; and holding to that principle, neither taunt, misinterpretation, nor calumny shall deter me from doing that which I conceive to be right and just. With others I responded to the call made upon me; I claim to have done my duty, not well perhaps, but to the best of my ability.

There are certain hints, and much self-laudation in Bro. Binckes' letters; as regards the former, I have to say, for the information of those whom it may interest, that although I agree in the sentiments expressed, I am not the author of the letters signed "Justitia," or "A Country Mason"—by the latter I am reminded of the reply of Mirabeau to one who made a somewhat similar claim to that put forward by Bro. Binckes—to be clothed in the garment of righteousness; the witty Frenchman shrugged his shoulders and observed, "Voici un homme légèrement vêtu."

In conclusion, I may observe, that I have reason to believe that some of the hard language applied to me is due to the remarks I have thought proper to make upon the honourable course adopted by the *Freemasons' Magazine*—let it be so; you likewise if you do your duty must expect hard names. With this reply, unless the facts I have alleged can be disproved, I have done with paper controversy on the subject. To my Brethren I submit the whole circumstances for such careful consideration as they desire; and can only crave their indulgence for having, in taking up a public question upon public grounds, incidentally, but unavoidably, introduced so much that is personal to myself.

I am, Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,

October 20, 1858. JOHN HAVERS.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER.—Bro. Binckes must, I presume, be supposed to admit the accuracy of my statements, inasmuch as in his letter of the 16th instant he states that, "it would be worse than useless to attempt to reply argumentatively." I would be content there to leave him, but he ventures upon one or two observations which I cannot pass by, and although I must not aspire to his classical elegance, nor hope to repay him with any of his numerous polysyllables—I trust you will grant me a brief space for these remarks :

Bro. Binckes distinctly charges the powers that be, with having pursued "a policy fraught with danger to the best interests of Freemasonry." Now, these are the sort of general charges uniformly brought by Bro. Binckes and the Brethren with whom it is his privilege to act. Will Bro. Binckes favour us by distinctly and clearly stating what was this policy against which he and his friends protested; we can then test the truth of his proud boast. As it stands at present it may sound very heroic—but it is not very intelligible.

The next point is question of fact. Bro. Binckes while "guilty," on the 15th of September stated in his letter that "a stern silence was observed by a very large portion of the members of Grand Lodge," on the memorable 1st of September.

It would appear that this was denied by one of your correspondents, and I for one, venture not to stigmatise Bro. Binckes's assertion, as he did not hesitate to do that of your correspondent, but to declare that Bro. Binckes must have been under some hallucination. I gave particular attention to this matter, and could only discover two hands not held up in favour of Sir L. Curtis's motion, and those two Brethren have figured in the correspondence which has raised the anger—I beg his pardon, the poetry—of Bro. Binckes. The "Magnus Apollo" of the *Observer* party voted for the motion, which was carried by acclamation, amid the cheers of Grand Lodge.

As regards the charge of bad language, I am sure that many will agree with me in the pleasure with which I find that Bro. Binckes has arrived at the conclusion that it is to be condemned. I don't think that he can mean to include me in that condemnation. He will not, I think, find in any of my letters any objectionable adjective, adverb or noun (or as he calls them, "expletives"). My charges against him and his party are distinct and clear, and do not need the aid of such adornment. But while he objects to the invective of your correspondents, I must also object to his claiming for his party the title of "simple-minded, honest, and earnest Brethren," and I must take the liberty of asserting that the result of their labours, instead of imparting something like efficiency to the executive, has, on the contrary tended—and been purposely made to tend—to harass and impede its efficiency.

As regards the Colonial Board, the less Bro. Binckes says about that the better. His friends on that board had better do something to prove their utility before he chants pœans in their praise.

Bro. Binckes next concludes that, "the influence of the party with whom it is his privilege to act, is feared." So far as I am concerned, he is right; but I do not fear them in the sense meant by him. I do fear that, in carrying out their factious schemes, they will, while not advancing their own views, do great mischief to the cause of Freemasonry; and hence I believe it to be the duty of every true Mason to crush them, and I hope and believe that they will either see the error of their ways—or submit to the otherwise inevitable result.

We must all feel obliged to Bro. Binckes for the knowledge conveyed to us, as to the meaning of the "climax of the invective," and many will be gratified at being able to assume from the Latin which follows, that Bro. Binckes has learned to blush at the use of the naughty word.

Now, although very desirous of remaining on friendly terms with Bro. Binckes, I must really decline to reveal myself to him—for the present, at least. His temperament is too warm, and I wish our contest to conclude as it has begun—in words. He will, however, see that I am not to be deterred from speaking my opinion plainly, although he forewarns me that the Brethren with whom it is his "privilege to act" are, with himself, on the watch for any one who dares to question their motives or unmask their proceedings, and are prepared to reply to one and all. I am glad to hear it, because, up to the present moment no reply has been attempted, for Bro. Binckes both on the 16th instant and in his "guilty" moment quietly shirks any reply by a worn out platitude—forgetting that invective is not argument, and assertion is not fact.

Undiscouraged therefore by the threats of Bro. Binckes—undisturbed by his Latin—and unmystified by his polysyllables, I shall, with your permission, not shrink from expressing my opinions on the proceedings of the *Observer* party, whether in the public duties of the Craft or when in a sly corner of the *Masonic Observer* they insert a proclamation, bearing signatures which call to remembrance Bro. Binckes's "guilty" allusion to the "three tailors of Tooley street," and which contain language calculated to recal to memory the pretentious and revolutionary proclamations of 1793. But the truth has been indiscreetly allowed to ooze out, and we now know that the object of the Grand Lodge Club is, "to enable the independent section of Grand Lodge to mature their policy and present a united front to their official opponents." A pretty book is to be concocted in this precious club. Well, so be it; forewarned is forearmed; and I trust that the official opponents will accept the challenge—and I am sure that they will have the hearty support of all whose support is worth having. But in the meantime let me tell Bro. Binckes, in reply to his manifesto, that I am quite as independent as he is either in or out of Grand Lodge. I will go further—I claim to be more independent—but I will not stand idly by and see the best interests of our Order—and by incidence those of our noble charities — damaged, because Bro. Binckes and "the Brethren with whom it is his privilege to act," have been excluded from office until they can mend their ways. We are working, and ought to work, for great ends, and not for the idle gratification of some two or three Brethren. I declined to be "crushed," because I will not support the *Observer* and Grand Lodge Club faction. I claim for myself the right to criticise their words and their conduct—a right which they most freely exercise in the press, the Grand Lodge, and the provincial Lodges which they visit in their tours; and I sincerely trust that these discussions, much as they are to be deplored, will at least have the useful result of opening the eyes of the Brethren at large, who will be thereby led to inform themselves of the facts—a result which will, I doubt not, lead them to a very correct appreciation of these would be leaders, and teach them the value of the "privilege" which Bro. Binckes so much prizes. In the meantime, this "Club" may rest assured that their movements are not neglected. I trust and believe that many watchful eyes are turned upon them, and (as Brother Binckes must have it in Latin) many are disposed to address their "leader" as in the days of old, "Quousque tandem abutere Catilina patientia nostra: patere tua consilia non sentis?"

Recommending this and the remainder of Cicero's oration to the attentive consideration of Bro. Binckes and "the *Observer party*,"

I am, &c.,

25*th Oct.*, 1858. JUSTITIA.

PROV. GRAND LODGE APPOINTMENTS.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I do not pretend to say what effect a perusal of the letter of "P.M. 313" may have upon the uninitiated world in regard to their opinion of Freemasonry (and I know that your *Magazine* is and has been read by some such in order to discover what Masonry professes to be), but a more uncalled for, uncharitable, and unmasonic attack upon the character of a man and Mason I do not recollect to have read. With the points in dispute, out of which this unfortunate controversy has arisen, I pretend not to interfere. Every good Mason here is disposed to look upon the appointment of Bro. Morris to the office of Prov. Grand Supt. of Works—if there be anything out of order in it on the part of our Prov. Grand Master—rather as an error of the head than the heart; and to recognize and respect the services rendered to Masonry by that Brother when it was in a more languid state in this part of our province than is the case at present. Whilst at the same time I doubt not but that they would have been equally pleased to have seen bestowed upon him some other or superior appointment, and the one he at present holds given to some other Brother whose calling and profession might have been more in accordance with the office itself. Whether Bro. Wigginton's aspirations were for this particular appointment I cannot pretend to say; but after your previous avowal (which P.M. must have seen) that Bro. Wigginton had nothing to do with furnishing the information from which the articles in the *Magazine* had arisen, as well as from his own private and public denial of it also, "P.M." must have forgotten the respect due to his own character as a gentleman, and those charitable feelings which should characterize him as a Mason, not only thus virtually to have expressed his disbelief of such statements but to charge a brother Mason in addition with "barefaced vanity," "supercilious egotism," and "disappointed ambition." Surely, Mr. Editor, this cannot be th e spirit of Masonry which, rather teaches us that if we cannot speak of a Brother with honour and propriety, we should observe those excellent gifts of the Craft, charity and silence. But "P.M's." letter goes further than this, for it not only unwarrantably sneers at the talents which God may have bestowed upon a Brother, but actually proceeds, most unjustly, to insinuate as to his respectability as an individual and his competency in his profession; all calculated alike to injure him in that particular walk of life which he is following. Is it not painful, too, Mr. Editor, to witness the bandying about in a public print of charges of wilful perversion and practical disregard of the solemn obligations entered into by members of the Craft? I cannot but think that you would have done well in the exercise of your own wisdom and judgment, as editor, to have withheld the publication of such a libel upon the character of any man, more especially a Mason.

I am glad to think, sir and brother, that the spirit of "P.M's." letter is not the spirit of Masonry in general, or in Dudley in particular, and that even should stern necessity demand it, as we are taught, we can judge with candour, admonish with friendship, and reprehend with mercy.

I am, dear Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,

Dudley, Oct. 23rd, 1858. A MASON.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I was surprised, indeed, to find in your last, one of the most disgraceful outpourings of envenomed spleen that it has been my lot to see—an eternal disgrace to the hand that penned it, and the head that dictated it. It was doubtless written before my note of the 8th appeared; but even that can be no excuse for so gross a libel and so vile an outrage upon good taste. The animus evinced is certainly not the property of one who is within the "pale of honourable society," and should indeed draw down upon him the "ignominy of the Craft."

Your foot note so completely exonerates me from the "motives" so freely imputed, and the charge so disgracefully made, that I am not called upon to add one word. My Masonic Brethren throughout the length and breadth of the country, will deem one course only open to the writer of that attack, and their own proper inferences will be drawn if that course is not honourably pursued—the more especially as they well know that my name has never been paraded in the pages of the *Magazine*, and that duty alone—duty to myself as well as to the purity of that press which "P.M. No. 313," so praises (but which P.Ms. of No. 313 have before now so energetically contemned)—compelled me to forward you my note of the 8th inst.

Two things, however, demand notice. In reference to a local newspaper* I most indignantly deny that I was ever mixed up with it as "commercial manager," or indeed with commerce of any kind, at any period of my life. That I lost both time and money in endeavouring (with seven or eight other Brethren—two of undoubted literary talent and rejoicing in classical distinctions), to procure for this neighbourhood a good paper—is true; and I have yet to learn (when none of us thought for one moment of profit) that there is anything dishonourable, or which calls for reproof, in such an endeavour. You, Sir and Brother, connected as you are so intimately with one of the leviathans of the press, can well answer this. And as to the paper itself, the best judges and at the same time its bitterest enemies (parties pecuniarily interested in its downfall), allowed it be a good one.

As to uproarious parish meetings—I never attended a parochial meeting until elected churchwarden of the parish in 1857 (re-elected in 1858), and then I found the meetings noisy, but did not make them so. Indeed, so annoyed was I with one in particular, at which I was only a spectator, that, in conjunction with my co-warden, I promoted as far as possible the adoption of the Act 13 and 14 Vic., c. 57, which removes all such meetings from vestrys and the precincts of churches.

The barefaced allusion to the "Masons of Dudley" forcibly reminds one of the "Three Tailors of Tooley street," and also of the fable of the "Frog and the Bull." I shall however, exercise the first point by remaining silent upon much that is rather tempting, especially as I have not yet forgotten there is a fifth point peculiar to the third degree.

As to "literary attainments," it is a sign that "P.M., No. 313," reads but little else than his own "dubious local newspaper," as he has so eloquently termed it.

I am, dear Sir and Brother,
Yours most fraternally,
WM. WIGGINTON, *F.I.B.A.*,
J.W., No. 819; and P.G.S.B. for Worcestershire.

Dudley, Oct. 23, 1858.

* This is not *defunct*—having been amalgamated with another, and retaining its own name.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—"See how these Christians love one another!" was once applied in bitter sarcasm to the conduct of some professed Christians. "See how these Masons carry out their principles!" may, I very much fear, be sometimes applied to us. In your last number a correspondent "P.M. 313," holds up a brother to contempt, decries his talents and his character, calls down upon him the "ignominy of the Craft," and places him "without the pale of honourable society," because in a former number he has been referred to in an article, which he has himself in private, and you yourself have twice publicly, declared he never saw till it appeared in print. The Masons of Dudley may very well be "benighted" in literary matters; most persons, except those specially employed about literature, are so in provincial towns; but Bro. Wigginton's literary position does not depend upon the knowledge or ignorance of Dudley Masons, any more than his *status* in Dudley in general and among the Craft in particular depends on his literary or scientific attainments. If your correspondent "P.M." were as well acquainted with the *Builder* and the *Building News* as he seems to be with "uproarious parish meetings," he would have found in the pages of those periodicals proofs enough that Bro. Wigginton is at any rate elsewhere recognized as possessing some qualifications to be called a literary man. Bro. Wigginton was not commercial manager of a "defunct dubious local newspaper"—it is not defunct, and never was dubious. It was a paper which had a distinct object, and which carried out that object boldly and uncompromisingly, whilst under its former management.

But really, Mr. Editor, we ought not to have such letters as "P.M.'s" written by members of the Craft. Has "P.M." himself then no obligations as a Mason? Does his letter exemplify "brotherly love?" or the fifth of the five points? I hope and trust that such a style of writing as his letter gives us, based as it is upon such very doubtful facts, will be no more seen for the future. Certainly three of the letters in your last number savour too much of it, and such a style must be as far from tending to the edification of the outer world, as of

Yours fraternally,

Oct. 22*nd*, 1858. A YOUNG MASON.

THE MIDSHIPMAN'S THREE DINNERS.—Admiral (afterwards Sir Francis) Beaufort, talking of a midshipman's appetite, as a thing which bears a high character for energy and punctuality, said once, that it had never been fully tried how many dinners a single midshipman could eat in one day. "I," said he, "got as far as three." I begged to know the particulars, and he gave them as follows:—"I had eaten my dinner at the midshipmen's table, and a very good one, as I always did. After it, the captain's steward came up, and said, 'The captain's compliments, and desires the favour of your company to dinner.' 'But I've dined,' said I. 'For mercy's sake, don't say that, sir,' said he, 'for I shall be in a scrape if you do; I ought to have asked you this morning, but I forgot.' So I thought I must go; and two hours afterwards I did go, and I dined, and I think I made my usual good dinner. Just as we rose from table, a signal was made by the admiral to send an officer on board, and as it was my turn, I had to go off in the boat. When I got on board the admiral's ship, the admiral said to me: 'Ah! Mr. Beaufort, I believe?' 'Yes, sir,' said I. 'Well, Mr. Beaufort,' said he, 'the papers you are to take back will not be ready this half hour; but I am just sitting down to dinner, and shall be glad of your company.' Now, you know, as to a midshipman refusing to dine with the admiral, there are not the words for it in the naval dictionary. So I sat down to my third dinner, and I am sure I did very well; and I got back to my own ship just in time for tea."—*Notes and Queries.*

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

MASONIC MEMS.

WE remind the Brethren, that the Prestonian lecture is to be delivered at the Lodge of Antiquity, this evening. The Lodge meets at four o'clock.

WE understand that the Provincial Grand Lodge of Essex is fixed to be held at Romford, on Thursday, the 4th November.

AT the Board of Benevolence, on the 20th October £92 were granted amongst eight petitioners; and one petitioner, a widow, recommended by Lodge No. 630, was recommended to Grand Lodge for £50.

A PROV. Grand Chapter for West Yorkshire is summoned to be held at Dewsbury, on the 3rd November, at four o'clock. Tea is to be provided at six o'clock, for such Brethren as wish to partake of it.

A PROV. Grand Lodge is to be held at Oxford to-day, to take into consideration the following proposition of the R.W. Prov. G.M. Bro. Henry Atkins Bowyer:—

"This Provincial Grand Lodge desires to express its sympathy with the M.W. Grand Master, the Earl of Zetland, under the groundless personal attack recently made upon him in the *Masonic Observer;* and to declare its unabated confidence in his lordship's just and impartial administration, as well as its determination to support his lordship in his rightful authority."

A COMMITTEE has been formed, originating with the members of the Crystal Palace Lodge, for the purpose of making arrangements for a Grand Masonic gathering, at the Crystal Palace, in the course of the coming season, for the benefit of the Masonic charities. With good management, we have no doubt such a gathering will produce goodly results, though care must be taken not to injure the regular festivals.

THE arrangements have been completed for opening a Lodge of Instruction at Bro. Luce's, King's Arms Tavern, Hampton Court.

METROPOLITAN.

APPOINTMENTS.

Wednesday, October 27th.—Lodges, Antiquity (2), Freemasons' Tavern; United Pilgrims (745), Manor House, Walworth. *Chapter.*—Union of Waterloo (13), Woolwich.

Thursday, 28th.—Lodges, Neptune (22), Radley's Hotel; Peace and Harmony (72), London Tavern; Grenadiers (79), Freemasons' Tavern. *Chapters.*—Domatic (206), Falcon Tavern; Hope (248), Globe Hotel, Greenwich; Polish (778), Freemasons' Tavern. General Committee Girls' School.

Friday, 29th.—House Committee Boys' School, at 3.

Monday, November 1*st.*—Lodges, Robert Burns (25), Freemasons' Tavern; Royal Jubilee (85), Anderton's Hotel; St. John's (107), Radley's Hotel; St. Luke's (168), Commercial Hall, Chelsea; Joppa (223), Albion Tavern; Union (318), Freemasons' Tavern.

Tuesday, 2nd.—Lodges, Albion (9), Freemasons' Tavern; Old Dundee (18), London Tavern; United Prudence (98), Albion Tavern; Temple (118), Ship and Turtle; Old Concord (201), Freemasons' Tavern; Euphrates (257), White Hart, Bishopsgate Street; Stability (264), Green Dragon, ditto; La Tolerance (784), Freemasons' Tavern. Colonial Board, at 3.

Wednesday, 3rd.—Grand Chapter, at 8. Lodges, Jerusalem (233), Freemasons' Tavern; Florence Nightingale (1008), Freemasons' Tavern, Woolwich.

Thursday, 4th.—Lodges, Strong Man (53), Falcon Tavern, Fetter Lane; Good Report (158), Radley's Hotel; Lion and Lamb (227), Bridge House Hotel; Ionic (275), Ship and Turtle; St. Andrew's (281), Freemasons' Tavern: Yarborough (812), George, Commercial Road East.

Friday, 5th.—Chapter, Fidelity (3), London Tavern.

Saturday, 6th.—Lodges, London (135), Freemasons' Tavern; St. Thomas's (166), Freemasons' Tavern. Committee of Boys' School, at 4.

[The appointments of Lodges of Instruction will appear in the last number of each month.]

UNITED MARINERS' LODGE (No. 33).—The first meeting of this Lodge, for the season, was held on Wednesday, October 20th, at the Three Tuns, Borough. Bro. T. Diplock, *M.D.*, presided as W.M.; supported by Bro. Harrison, S.W.; Bro. T. Pickering as J.W.; Bro. Jagels, S.D.; Bro. Johns, J.D.; and Bro. J. W. Dyer, I.G. There were present Bros. Gibbs, P.M., and Harris, P.M. Bro. Burridge was entrusted with the sublime degree of M.M., the impressive ceremony being worked in a very able manner by the W.M. Some other business of minor importance having been transacted, the Brethren adjourned to the banquet, and the evening was passed most Masonically.

EASTERN STAR LODGE (No. 112).—This Lodge commenced its season on Wednesday, the 13th instant, at the Wades Arms, Poplar, a large number of the Brethren being present. Bro. G. Allison, W.M., took the chair at an early hour, and was supported by Bros. Vousley, S.W.; Cuff, J.W.; and other officers, also by P.Ms., Bros. W. Davis, D. S. Potts, Gardner and Marrott. The minutes of the last meeting being read and confirmed, Bro. Sharp was questioned upon the apprentice degree, which being satisfactory, he was advanced to that of Fellow Craft. It was resolved that the Lodge be removed from its present place of meeting, to the New Globe Tavern, Mile-end road; the increasing number to the Lodge rendering further accommodation necessary. The testimonial voted at last meeting to Bro. G. F. Grimes, for his excellent services to the Lodge generally, and more particularly during his two years (1855 and 1857) presidency as W.M., was then exhibited in the Lodge, and much admired for its Masonic appearance and beauty of design. The testimonial, so complimentary to the deserving and worthy Brother, consisted of a silver salver, elaborately chased, and weighed twenty-eight ounces. The Worshipful Master made some feeling remarks on the subject, expressing his regret that their highly esteemed Brother, to whom, upon this occasion they had intended presenting this tribute of their regard, was prevented being amongst them on account of illness. He (the W.M.) trusted that Bro. Grimes's indisposition would be of but short duration, and that the G.A.O.T.U. would enable him to be with them at their next meeting, so that the presentation could take place in due form. After this, the second tracing-board was explained to the Brethren, by Bros. Potts and Muggeridge, W.M., Panmure Lodge, one of the visitors, which, beside the Brother alluded to—comprised Bros. Dr. Freeman, Austin, Le Suer, &c.

ST. LUKE'S LODGE (No. 168).—The installation meeting of this Lodge was held on the 4th of October, when the ceremony was ably performed by Bro. Collard, P.M., who installed Bro. John Todd as W.M. The new W.M. appointed Bro. W. Birch as S.W.; Platt, J.W.; Osborne, Secretary; William Todd, S.D.; F. Birch, J.D.; Simmons, I.G.; and Nowell, Tyler. Bro. Waite was reinvested as Treasurer, he having been unanimously re-elected by the Brethren. The visitors were

Bros. Cank, P.M., 9; Snow, 206; P. Prov. G.S.B.. Sussex; F. Fierand, S.W., 234; Tombleson, P.M., 25; Levinson, P.M., 209; Fox, P.M., 19; Jno. Gurton, P.M., 211; Harrison, P.M., 202; Hutchinson Bateman, 168; Charles Lane, 219; John Lane, 219; Cooper, P.M., 752, 276, 343. At the banquet, Bro. Snow, P. Prov. G.S.B., returned thanks on the part of the visitors, and said, that in his experience of nearly forty years, he had never seen the installation worked in a more satisfactory manner. The evening was spent in the utmost harmony.

LODGE OF SINCERITY (No. 203).—This Lodge commenced its regular meeting for the season, on the 20th instant, at Bro. Wright's, Cheshire Cheese Tavern, Crutched Friars, Bro. Fentiman, W.M., presiding, and opening Lodge at the hour named in the summons; the Officers were all present, including Bro. Knibbs, S.W.; Bro. Thompson, J.W.; Bro. G. Spencer, &c. The Worshipful Master was also supported by P.Ms., Bros. Potts, Rawley, Terry, Hicks, Oman, and Brewer. The minutes of the last meeting being confirmed, a ballot was taken for the admission of Captains Brown and Lakey, who had been well and worthily recommended. The result of the ballot being satisfactory for the initiation of the gentlemen alluded to, they were admitted in proper form, and received the first regular step in Freemasonry. Bros. Earl were then interrogated, and being found proficient, duly received the second degree. The Worshipful Master here resigned his seat, requesting Bro. Potts to perform the ceremony of raising Bro. Justice to the sublime degree M.M., who, with that urbanity for which he is famous, immediately undertook the duty, and conferred that beautiful degree in a manner to make a lasting impression on the recipient. The traditional history was also given by Bro. Potts—an interesting portion in this degree too often omitted. An excellent banquet succeeded the Lodge business, which gave great satisfaction. Bros. Lazarus, P. Prov. S.W., Wiltshire; Footner, No. 156; Brennan, No. 156; Morton, No. 156; Boronia, No. 377; Spicer and Baker, No. 87, were present as visitors.

POLISH NATIONAL LODGE (No. 778).—The W.M., Bro. Viscount Raynham, being from town, Bro. E. Johnstone, P.M., officiated for him at the meeting of the Lodge on Thursday, 14th Oct., when three gentlemen were balloted for, and unanimously elected. Capt. Menzies and Herr Derffel being in attendance, were introduced in due form, and initiated into the mysteries of the Order.

FITZROY LODGE (No. 830).—This military Lodge of Freemasons met for the first time this season at the head quarters of the Royal Artillery Company, Finsbury, on Friday, Oct. 22nd. Bro. W. Foster Newton, W.M., was in the chair, supported by Bros. Woolterton, and Eglise, P.Ms.; Capt. Rough, S.W.; Long, J.W., &c., &c. Bro. Nicole was raised to the sublime degree of M.M., the ceremony being very ably performed. At the conclusion of the business the Brethren adjourned to banquet. Bro. Newton, W.M., by his apt and good humoured remarks, caused happiness and coutentment to reign throughout the company. The visitors were Bros. Mobles, W.M., No. 215; Wellington Vallance, P.M., No. 14.; Shrewsbury, P.M., Nos. 108, 463, &c.; Count de Montemerli, No. 4; Stanborough, No. 229; and George Tedder, No. 11. Bro. W. Vallance, in returning thanks for the visitors, caused the greatest amusement, and concluded amidst shouts of laughter. Bro. Count de Montemerli followed and returned thanks for the hospitable and friendly manner in which he had been received by Englishmen in general, and amongst Freemasons in particular; and concluded by expressing his high estimation of the English climate, which, with its extremes of heat and cold, was duly appreciated by the majority of his countrymen. Bro. Tedder also delighted the company by singing some of his best songs.

INSTRUCTION.

DOMATIC LODGE (No. 206.)—The season of this Lodge was commenced on Tuesday, Oct. 19, at Bro. Ireland's, Queen Elizabeth, King's Row, Walworth. Bro. Anslow

presided as W.M., and, in a most effective manner, worked the fifteen sections of the three degrees. The answers were given by Bros. Brett, Ireland, Hart, Webb, Farmer, Braham, Jackson, Thomas, H. T. Thomson, &c. A vote of thanks was accorded to the W.M. for the able manner in which he had worked these lectures. The Brethren then sat down to an excellent banquet, provided in Bro. Ireland's usual style, which was followed by the usual loyal toasts. The W.M. then proposed "Prosperity to the Domatic Lodge of Instruction, and also the Parent Lodge," coupling the toast with, "The Health of Bro. Brett, W.M." Bro. Brett acknowledged the toast, and said he should always feel proud in having his name associated with that of the Domatic Lodge. The next toast was, "The Masonic Charities," which was responded to by Pro. Thomas, who took great pains in explaining the nature and objects of those institutions, and especially advocated the claims to support of the Benevolent Fund for Aged Freemasons and their Widows. Several other toasts having been given, the proceedings terminated.

PROVINCIAL.

BRISTOL.

Appointments.—*Lodges.*—Tnesday, November 2nd, Beaufort (120), Freemasons' Hall, at 7; Wednesday, 3rd, Moira (408), ditto, at 7; Friday, 5th. *Instruction.*—Ditto, at 7½. *Chapter.*—Thursday, 4th, Hospitality (221), ditto, at 7.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Buckingham Lodge, (No. 861.)—The members of this Lodge assembled on Monday, October 18th, at the Royal White Hart Hotel, Aylesbury, there being present Bro. Rev. S. Farmborough, W.M.; Bro. How, as S.W.; Bro. Rev. J. C. Wharton, J.W.; Bro. Rev. O. J. Grace, S.D.; Bro. Horwood, &c. Bro. J. Williams was passed to the second degree, and a ballot was taken for the admission of Mr. Herbert Astley Paston Cooper, which being unanimous, he was admitted and initiated into the Order. Two new members were proposed for the next Lodge. Bro. Baker, P.M., was a visitor on the occasion.

CHESHIRE.

Appointment.—*Chapter.*—Wednesday, November 3rd, Fidelity (701), Angel Inn, Birkenhead, at 6.

DEVONSHIRE.

Appointments.—*Lodges.*—Monday, November 1st, Harmony (182), Swan Inn, Plymouth, at 7; Fidelity (280), Three Tuns, Tiverton, at 7; Bedford (351), Private Rooms, Tavistock, at 7; Tuesday, 2nd, St. John's (83), Masonic Hall, Plymouth, at 7; Wednesday, 3rd, Brunswick (185), Masonic Hall, Plymouth, at 7; Perseverance (190), London Hotel, Sidmouth, at 7.

Totnes.—*Pleiades Lodge* (No. 1012.)—The Brethren of this Lodge assembled in the Masonic room on the 21st Oct., when a report on the finances, furniture, &c., of the Lodge was received. Bro. Haydon was then raised to the sublime degree of M.M. The W.M. elect, Rev. W. Y. Daykin, was then installed by Bro. H. Bridge, the late Master, who performed the ceremony with his usual ability. The following officers were invested:—Bros. T. H. Edmonds, S.W.; J. Slatter, J.W.; Rev. James Powning, Sec.; F. Sharp, Treas.; Rev. Sloane S. Evans, Chaplain; T. Lidstone, S.D.; H. R. Watson, J.D.; T. Heath, J.G.; J. Bowden, Stew. The Rev. Sec. then rose to propose that a committee be appointed to consider the means of purchasing and presenting to the late W.M., Bro. Henry Bridges, some testimonial as a proof of regard and affectionate gratitude to him, for his untiring devotion to the cause of Freemasonry and this Lodge in particular: this was seconded by the S.W. The officers of the Lodge were appointed to form that committee with power to add to their number. Bro. Captain Ridgeway, East

Devon Militia, was proposed as a joining member, to be balloted for at the next Lodge. The Lodge was closed in due and ancient form and with solemn prayer. An elegant banquet was served up at Bro. Heath's, Seven Stars Hotel, at which upwards of thirty Brethren attended; amongst the visitors were Bros. Evens, P. Prov S.D.; Dr. Shaw, of Torquay, P.M.; Bastin, P.M.; Thwaits, P.M. The usual loyal toasts were given and most heartily received. "The M.W.G.M, of England;" "The D.G.M., Lord Panmure"; "The Right Hon. Prov. G.M. of Devon"; "The Rev. D. Prov. G.M. and grand officers of Devon," which was acknowledged by Bro. Evens, P.Prov. G.D.; "The Grand Lodge of Ireland and Scotland," acknowledged by Bro. Rev. Sloane S. Evans, P.G. Chaplain for Ireland. Bro. H. Bridges, P.M., proposed the W.M. for the present year. The W.M. proposed the health of the first P.M. of the Pleiades Lodge, to whom it was indebted not only for its present prosperity but for its existence; the Brethren responding with an unanimity and heartiness which we hope will show the feelings with which he is regarded by all the Brethren. Bro. Bridges replied in a most suitable and affectionate manner. Other toasts were given and replied to, amongst them "The officers of the Lodge, coupled with the name of Bro. Edmonds, S.W." About eight o'clock the Brethren separated having spent, as was acknowledged by all, a most pleasant day.

DORSETSHIRE.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges.*—Wednesday, November 3rd, Amity (160), Masonic Hall, Poole, at 7; Faith and Unanimity (605), Freemasons' Hall, Dorchester, at 6; Thursday, 4th, Unity (542), Town Hall, Wareham, at 7.

DURHAM.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges.*—Tuesday, November 2nd, Marquis of Granby (146), Freemasons' Hall, Durham, at 7; Thursday, 4th, Tees (749), Black Lion, Stockton-on-Tees, at 7.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges.*—Tuesday, November 2nd, Sherborne (1004), George Hotel, Stroud, at 5½; Wednesday, 3rd, Royal Union (307), Freemasons' Hall, Cheltenham, at 6.

HAMPSHIRE.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges.*—Monday, November 1st, Oakley (995), Black Boy, Basingstoke, at 6; Thursday, 4th, Panmure (1025), Royal Hotel, Aldershott, at 6. *Chapters.*—Wednesday, 3rd, Southampton (555), Freemasons' Hall, Southampton, at 7; Thursday, 4th, Royal Gloucester (152), Freemasons' Hall, Southampton, at 7.

ISLE OF WIGHT.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge.*—Wednesday, October 3rd, Yarborough (809), Lodge Room, Ventnor, at 7.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

THE Grand Lodge of the province was summoned to meet as a quarterly communication, on Friday, October 22nd, in the Masonic Hall, Ryde, when there were present, the R.W. Bro. Thomas Willis Flemming, Prov. G.M.; the V.W. Bros. Hyde Pullen, Deputy Prov. G.M.; and J. H. Hearn, P.D. Prov. G.M.; Bros. George Wyatt, Prov. S.G.W.; G. F. Harrington, Prov. J.G.W., and many Brethren of the province, as also visitors. The great object of the meeting was to promote and establish a Relief Fund for the province, and the better to aid it, to hold a festival for its inauguration.

After the transaction of routine business, the Brethren adjourned to the Pier Hotel, where a banquet was prepared, to which fifty Brethren sat down. The Earl of Carnarvon, who had been specially invited by the Provincial Grand Master, presided on the occasion, supported by the Provincial Grand Master, the Deputy Provincial Grand Master, and all the Officers. There were also present Bro. B. Humphreys, of Bursledon; Bros. Duff, Mc.Lachlan, Galt, Wood, Rastrick, Heather, Sherry, Hollingsworth, White, Abrahams, Rake, Perkins, and others from the province of Hampshire.

The cloth being removed, the noble earl in calling the attention of the Brethren to the first toast, said he could not conceive any two words to come so connectedly together as the "Queen and the Craft," in the island Her Majesty delighted to

honour as her favourite residence, and in which the excellent Prov. Grand Master kept Masonry in such good order.

The noble earl next, in proposing "The Most Worshipful the Earl of Zetland," said that, although in Grand Lodge he might have occasion to differ upon some points with the Grand Master, he was ready to acknowledge his great and high qualities, and fitness for the high position he occupied. The noble earl then read the following communications from the Most Worshipful Grand Master and the Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master to the Provincial Grand Master :—

"*Aske, Oct. 9th*, 1858.

"DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I have had the honour to receive your letter of the 7th instant. I have not yet received from your Deputy a printed copy of the Rules of the Society you have established in your province for the purpose of affording relief to the widows and orphans of Brethren, but I am sure such a fund cannot fail to be of the greatest service, and will reflect credit on the province of the Isle of Wight. I am convinced also, that you and the Brethren who have forwarded so laudable an undertaking will not be unmindful of the old established Masonic charities which are open to the whole kingdom; and on behalf, and for the extension of which exertions are now being made in most of the Masonic provinces.

"I rejoice to hear that Lord Carnarvon is to preside at the opening dinner, at Ryde, on the 22nd instant; for from his known kindness and urbanity, as well as from his powerful eloquence, I anticipate the best results from his advocacy of beneficent undertaking. I beg you, Right Worshipful Sir, to express to the Brethren, on the 22nd instant, my entire approval and my most sincere wishes for the success of their benevolent intentions.

"I remain, dear Sir and Brother,

"Your faithful servant and Brother.

"Thomas Willis Fleming, Esq." "ZETLAND, G.M."

"SIR AND BROTHER,—I am greatly pleased to learn through you, the most Masonic and charitable resolution of the Brethren in the province of the Isle of Wight, and it must be gratifying to you to see your suggestions so well carried out. I heartily trust that the scheme may succeed, and the example of the Brethren in the Isle of Wight be followed by other provinces.

"I am yours fraternally,

"*Invermark, Brechin, Oct. 11th*, 1858." "PANMURE.

In answer to the M.W.G.M.'s hope that the establishment of the fund would not lead to a neglect of the old-established and universal charities of the Order, it was necessary to say this was for local cases, which were not all or insufficiently relieved by the other charities.

The health of "The Grand Master" having been drunk,

"The Deputy Grand Master and the rest of the Grand Officers" was the next toast, in connection with which the noble earl named Bro. W. R. Wood, Grand Steward. That worthy brother was entitled to notice not only as an officer of Grand Lodge, but as an active member of a Brighton Lodge, and more especially as being the instrument of affording to the children of the Freemasons' Girls' School a day's holiday and festival in that delightful town, a few weeks since; he was particularly deserving the esteemed regard of his brother Masons.

Bro. Wood, said, that the mention of the *fete* to the children of the school, took the toast out of the category of routine toasts, and enabled him the better to address them. The effect of that day's exhibition would be of vast service to Masonry, and he could have wished the world at large to have witnessed the happy and gratifying sight. With reference to the prospects of Masonry in Brighton, Bro. Wood said that, in addition to the two long established Lodges, the new one recently formed was most promising, and an application had been made for the formation of a fourth for which Lord Yarborough had signed a recommendation.

Lord Carnarvon then rose and said that, at every meeting there was some ostensible cause to bring the Brethren together, and the meeting of that day was to consolidate and firmly establish a charity promoted by his excellent friend the

Prov. Grand Master, and his able Deputy. The idea of founding this fund, originated in the case of a widow of a deceased Brother, whose income, insufficient for support, just exceeded the limits allowed to candidates for the Benevolent Institution; it was too much to entitle her to seek relief from that fund, but too little to provide for her necessities. The case was put before the Brethren of the province, and the R.W. Prov. G.M., desiring to give wider scope to the efforts then made, and to enable the Brethren to meet similar cases of need, determined on making an attempt to form a local relief fund. The rules were so framed as to meet any case that might present itself in the province. It was desirable not to leave such cases to individual efforts, but commit them to universal action. After some observations on the apathy exhibited by the Provincial Brethren in the business of the Grand Lodge, and urging their attendance in London, the noble earl, previously calling on Bro. Pullen to read the list of contributors gave, "The newly-established Charity and the Prov. Grand Master."

The subscriptions announced were—Bros. Fleming, Prov. G.M., 21*l.*; the Earl of Carnarvon, 10*l.* 10*s.*; the Earl of Yarborough, 10*l.* 10*s.*; Hyde Pullen, D. Prov. G.M., 10*l.* 10*s.*; J. H. Hearn, P.D. Prov. G.M., 5*l.* 5*s.*; Helby, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Harrington, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Wood, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Duff, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Humphreys, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Easty, 5*l.* 5*s.*; McLachlan, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Le Marchant Thomas, 5*l.* 5*s.*; White Popham, 5*l.* 5*s.*; the Ryde Lodge, No. 999, 5*l.* 5*s.*

The R.W. Prov. G.M. then said no one could rise with more gratified feelings than he did on this occasion. He was pleased to find the plan of this new charity met with universal approval; he tendered his thanks to the kind friends around him for their generous support—they aided every effort he made in the cause of charity. He was proud to say that Masonry was making great and steady progress in the island. Gentlemen of high social position, long connected with the island, seeing their care of the distressed, the widow and the orphan, had joined the Order, but there were still, however, others in the island who he desired and hoped to greet with the name of Brother. He should not have countenanced the present movement if it could be considered as opposed to the charities already established—but it was well known that cases like the one mentioned, occasionally arose which imperatively called for assistance, and to such cases their attention would be confined. The Prov. G.M. then proposed the health of the noble lord who had not only honoured them with his presence and support, but had kindly undertaken the duties of presiding over the meeting.

Lord Carnarvon, in acknowledgment said, the duties of chairman were generally so easy, that he was often inclined to believe that chairmen, like ladies in their youth, were not saluted by the words of truth; but the hearty good will with which he had been received, dispelled any doubt of the sincerity with which the toast had been drunk. It was most gratifying to find that on every occasion the provinces of the Isle of Wight and of Hampshire united in giving mutual support and countenance to each other's meetings. Their Grand Master—active as he was—would be of little use but for his Deputy. They had in Bro. Pullen an officer who possessed all the requirements for his position—great prescience, regularity, and knowledge of the institution. During the period he had held the office of Deputy, their accounts and meetings had been well managed, and the establishment of the new Lodge in Ryde, which was the means of bringing many gentlemen into Masonry, was the work of Bro. Pullen.

Bro. Pullen said, the working of Masonry was to him a great delight—the pleasure, great at all times, was much enhanced on that occasion by seeing the support thus given to the cause of charity in the Isle of Wight. With regard to the charities generally, he could say, that the more frequently they were brought before the Brethren, the more they would be benefited; he confidently believed their newly organized charity would, so far from injuring, rather aid the others. He had undertaken the stewardship of the Boys' School festival; and acknowledging the support he had received on a previous occasion from the Hampshire Brethren, and knowing their great services, he tendered his thanks to them for the support given to this local effort.

This was acknowledged by Bro. Abrahams.

Bro. Fleming, in recognition of old services, proposed the health of Bro. Hearn,

who in return said, he was gratified to find his services of past times thus acknowledged. He on every occasion, whether in the province or in the Grand Lodge of England, gave support to the great principles on which the Order was founded. The time had now arrived when the provinces need more regular attendance of their representatives in Grand Lodge, a duty that had been much neglected, and hence the interests of the Provincial Lodges had not been attended to.

The health of "The visitors," and "The officers of the province," followed. The Chairman, Prov. G.M., and several other Brethren, departed at nine o'clock; some few, however, under the presidency of Bro. Wyatt, prolonged their enjoyment for another hour or so.

The entire subscriptions reached £150.

KENT.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges.*—Monday, November 1st, Peace and Harmony (235), Royal Oak, Dover, at 7½; Tuesday, 2nd, Adam's (184), Masonic Hall, Sheerness, at 6; Wednesday, 3rd, Royal Naval (621), Royal Hotel, Ramsgate, at 7; Invicta (1011), George Hotel, Ashford, at 8; Thursday, 4th, United Industrious (34), Freemasons' Tavern, Canterbury, at 8; Friday, 5th, Union (149), King's Head, Margate, at 7.

LANCASHIRE (EAST).

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges.*—Monday, November 1st, Cheetham and Crumpsall (921), Crumpsall Hotel, Manchester, at 6; Thursday, 4th, Affability (399), Cross Street, Manchester, at 6½; Friday, 5th, Anchor and Hope (44), Swan Hotel, Bolton, at 6.

ROYAL MASONIC BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION FOR AGED FREEMASONS AND THEIR WIDOWS.

THE following Regulations are proposed to be adopted by the Prov. G. Lodge of East Lancashire, for concentrating the votes of Lodges, Chapters, and Subscribers in the Province of East Lancashire, submitted with a view to secure the more speedy election of candidates from the province.

1. At the quarterly meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge, to be held in March in each year, the candidate to be supported by the province at the ensuing election shall be determined; and notice shall be given to each Lodge in the summons convening such meeting, that the selection of a candidate will be made at such quarterly meeting.

2. The candidates so elected shall receive the united support of *all* the Lodges in the province.

3. The Prov. Grand Master, or his Deputy, may from time to time appoint one or more members of the Prov. Grand Lodge, to assist the Prov. Grand Secretary in superintending the collection of the voting papers, to manage the election, and to see that the Lodges and Chapters are not in arrear with their returns and payments, to Grand Lodge, or Grand Chapter; and such committee may, with the approbation of the Prov. Grand Master or his Deputy, adopt such measures generally, as may promote the election of the candidate.

4. The Prov. Grand Master or his Deputy, may appoint some member of the Prov. Grand Lodge to attend each election for the purpose of recording the votes, and promoting the election of the candidate. The member so appointed shall have a discretionary power to expend a sum not exceeding £20, from the Benevolent Fund of this province, in obtaining votes in support of the candidate at each election. The reasonable expenses of the member so deputed, shall be paid out of the funds of the Prov. Grand Lodge.

5. Each Lodge shall, as soon after the receipt of the voting paper from the Grand Lodge as possible, forward the same, properly signed and marked for the selected Candidate, to the Prov. Grand Secretary, in order that the same may be examined and recorded. The W.M. of each Lodge must make the requisite returns and payments to Grand Lodge, prior to the day of election.

6. A written report of the result of each election shall be made at the annual meeting of the Prov. Grand Lodge, held in June in each year, and the substance of such report shall be entered upon the minutes, and a copy thereof sent to each Lodge in the province.

Bro. Pollitt, the Prov. Grand Registrar for East Lancashire, who proposes the

regulations, and which already have received the assent of Prov. Grand Lodge, has made an earnest appeal to the Brethren for increased support to the charity—stating that out of 1562 subscribing members to Lodges in the province, there are not more than six individual subscribers to the charity.

BLACKBURN.—*Lodge of Perseverance* (No. 432).—This Lodge held its usual monthly meeting on the evening of Thursday, 21st Oct.; the W.M., Bro. William Harrison, presiding, assisted by his Wardens, Bro. Bell, S.W.; and Bro. Radcliffe, (W.M. and P.M., No. 434) J.W. There was an average attendance of the Brethren. The ordinary business of the Lodge having been transacted, the W.M. called the attention of the members to the scheme of Bro. Pollitt, Prov. G. Reg., for concentrating the votes of Lodges, &c., at the elections of candidates to the Royal Benevolent Institution, and it met with the hearty and unanimous approval of the Lodge. The W.M. entered his name for £5 as a donation to the above excellent institution (which constitutes him a life governor, entitled to two votes for life), when his example was followed by several other Brethren entering their names as donors and subscribers; and a proposal was made, that the Lodge should subscribe annually, as well as the members individually, to emulate the examples mentioned above. Bro. Bandell, a member of the Lodge, but residing at Maidstone, Kent, having written, presenting the Lodge with the portrait of an eminent Brother, framed in Masonic style, his handsome gift was heartily and thankfully accepted, and ordered to be acknowledged in the Lodge minutes. Several other matters of interest were gone into, and two Brethren having been proposed as joining members, and a gentleman for initiation, the Lodge adjourned after spending a profitable and pleasant evening.

LANCASHIRE (WEST).

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges.*—Monday, November 1st, Harmony (267), Wellington Hotel, Garston, at 3½; Wednesday, 3rd, St. John's (971), Caledonian Hotel, Liverpool, at 6½; Ellesmere, (1032), Red Lion, Chorley, at 6; Thursday, 4th, Mariner's (310). Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 6; Friday, 5th. *Instruction.*—Ditto, at 7. *Chapters.*—Tuesday, 2nd, St. John (245), Royal Hotel, Liverpool, at 6.

LIVERPOOL. THIRD AMATEUR PERFORMANCE.—On Wednesday, the 13th inst., a number of the Liverpool Brethren gave an amateur performance, at the Theatre Royal, Williamson-square, in aid of the funds for the erection of the intended new Masonic hall, Hope-street. The performance was under the patronage of Bros. Le Gendre Nicholas Starkie, Prov. G.M.; Sir Thomas G. Hesketh, Bart., Deputy Prov. G.M., and the other Provincial Grand Officers. The house was tolerably well filled by a highly respectable auditory. The pieces produced were "London Assurance" and "Little Toddlekins," the acting of which created considerable amusement, and the efforts of the various Brethren were warmly applauded throughout. Too much praise cannot be given to the acting of Bros. Clark, Meyrick, Coulter, and Hammond, who, on the conclusion of the performance, were vociferously called for by the audience, and on their appearance, were received with repeated rounds of applause. The Brethren were well supported in their efforts by Miss Page, Miss Edwards, and Mrs. Power, whose services had been granted by Mr. Copeland, lessee of the amphitheatre. By this performance, and the gift of Grand Lodge, on Tuesday, the 12th instant, the requisite funds for the alteration of the premises in Hope-street, in its present temporary state, will have been realized.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge.*—Wednesday, November 3rd, St. John's (348), Bell Hotel, Leicester at 7.

LEICESTER.—*John of Gaunt Lodge* (No. 766).—The monthly meeting of the Brethren of this Lodge was held on Thursday evening, the 21st instant, when there were present Bros. Kelly, Deputy Prov. G.M.; Clephan, W.M.; Willey, S.W.; Paul, J.W.; Shephard, Sec.; Brewin, J.D.; Spencer, I.G., &c., &c. Bros. Pettifor and Nedham of St. Johns, No. 348. Bros. Forster, Garnar, and Manning, were passed to the degree of Fellow Craft. The Lodge took into consideration the recent appeal on behalf of the Masonic Schools; and after some discussion,

decided to allow the subject to stand over until further intelligence is received from the school committee. The Brethren, however, unanimously agreed that something should be done towards the support of those excellent charities.

NORFOLK.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge.*—Monday, November 1st, Friendship (117), Duke's Head Great Yarmouth, at 7.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges.*—Monday, November 1st, Newcastle (24), Freemasons' Hall, Newcastle-on-Tyne, at 7; St. George's (624), Commercial Hotel, North Shields, at 8; Tuesday, 2nd, Northumberland (985), Central Exchange, Newcastle, at 7; St. David's (554), Salmon Inn, Berwick, at 7; Thursday, 4th, Newcastle (24), Freemasons' Hall, Newcastle, at 7.

SHROPSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge.*—Friday, November 5th, St. John's (875), Bull's Head, Wellington, at 4.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges.*—Monday, November 1st, Royal Sussex (61), Amery's Hotel, Bath, at 7½; Thursday, 4th, Royal Cumberland (48), Masonic Hall, Bath, at 8; Benevolent (653), Town Hall, Wells, at 7.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges.*—Monday, November 1st, St. James (707), New Inn, Handsworth, at 7; Thursday, 4th, St. Peter's (No. 607), Star and Garter, Wolverhampton, at 7; Portland (920), Town Hall, Stoke-upon-Trent, at 7.

TIPTON.—*Noah's Ark Lodge* (No. 354).—The regular monthly meeting of the Brethren of this Lodge, was held on Friday, Oct. 15. The W.M., Bro. Wareing, presided; with the proper officers in attendance. Bro. Hopkins, the candidate to be raised to the third degree, being present, the W.M. examined him in the previous degree, and he retired. The Lodge was then opened in the third degree; the candidate re-admitted; and the ceremony of raising him to the degree of a Master Mason correctly and efficiently performed by the W.M. The officers present were Bros. Underhill, S.W.; Waterhouse, J.W.; Davison, S.D. The summons to attend a Prov. Grand Lodge on the 26th was read, and the W.M. expressed a hope that all Brethren who could make it convenient would attend. This Lodge still keeps up its name for efficient working, and while there are officers so well qualified as those above named, it will not be without an able Brother to fill the chair for some time to come.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—*Lodge of Honour* (No. 769).—A meeting of emergency was holden at the Star and Garter, on Friday, 22nd Oct. Three gentlemen were initiated into Freemasonry; and four Brethren proposed as joining members. The W.M., Bro. Gough, occupied the chair throughout the evening, and delivered a lecture, in which he treated with good judgment and ability, "The admission of members, and how far without undue solicitation the members of the Craft may be recruited by a word in season to a worthy friend or relative."

WEST BROMWICH.—*Dartmouth Lodge* (No. 960).—The annual festival and installation of the W.M. for the ensuing year, took place on the 8th inst. The W.M., Bro. Jeavon, having opened the Lodge in the first degree, the Prov. G.M., Col. Vernon, was announced, and entered the Lodge, accompanied by his Prov. G. officers, and was saluted by the Brethren with the usual honours. The Prov. G.M. having taken the chair, called upon the Secretary to read the summons for this and the minutes of the last meeting, and put the latter for confirmation. The Prov. G.M. congratulated the Brethren on the prosperity of their Lodge, the efficiency of their officers in the discharge of the duties of their several offices, and the regularity of their attendance. The chair was then taken by the W. Bro. Thos. James, P.M., who proceeded to install the W.M. elect, Bro. W. B. Hayley, which he did with his usual ability. The W.M. was proclaimed and saluted in due form; and having invested his officers, closed the Lodge, and adjourned to banquet.

SUFFOLK.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge.*—Wednesday, November 3rd, Doric (96), Private Rooms, Woodbridge, at 7.

SUSSEX.

CHICHESTER.—*Lodge of Union* (No. 45).—At the usual monthly meeting of this Lodge, held on Thursday evening, Oct. 14th, the W.M., Bro. George Smith presiding, a communication from Bro. Gavin E. Pocock, Prov. G. Sec. for Sussex, was read, announcing the purchase, by vote of the Prov. G. Lodge of Sussex, of two governorships for fifteen years, of the Royal Benevolent Fund for Aged Freemasons, and the Widows' Fund, the privileges of the governorships to be vested in the W.M. for the time being of Lodge of Union, No. 45, Chichester, and Derwent Lodge, No. 47, Hastings. Bro. Pocock's letter was ordered to be entered on the minutes. The Secretary next read a letter from Bro. Farnfield, requesting a list of subscribers, members of No. 45, to the Benevolent Fund, also additional subscriptions. Several brethren gave their names as subscribers to the Widows' Fund, and we have reasons to believe that when the list is forwarded to Bro. Farnfield, it will be seen that No. 45 has done its duty.

WALES.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge.*—Tuesday, November 2nd, Prince of Wales (969), Thomas' Arms, Llanelly, at 7.

WARWICKSHIRE.

ACCIDENT TO THE R.W. PROV. G.M.—As Lord Leigh was driving over his estate, on Thursday last, in a dog-cart, the horse took fright, and his lordship was thrown from the vehicle with such force that his collar bone was dislocated. Medical aid was promptly obtained, and the bone was set. His lordship, we are glad to learn, has received no permanent injury.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges.*—Monday, November 1st, Semper Fidelis, Crown Hotel, Worcester, at 6½; Tuesday, 2nd, Harmonic (313), Freemasons' Tavern, Dudley, at 6½; Wednesday, 3rd, Worcester (349), Bell Hotel, Worcester, at 6½.

YORKSHIRE (NORTH AND EAST).

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges.*—Monday, November 1st, Union (287), Masonic Hall, York, at 7; Tuesday, 2nd, Camolodunum (958), Freemasons' Hall, New Malton, at 7; Thursday, 4th, Constitutional (371), Assembly Rooms, Beverly, at 8; Friday, 5th, St. Germain's (827), The Crescent, Selby, at 7.

YORKSHIRE (WEST).

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges.*—Friday, November 5th, Alfred (384), Griffin Hotel, Leeds, at 7. *Instruction.*—Ditto, at 8. *Chapters.*—Monday, 1st, Paradise (162), Music Hall, Sheffield, at 7; Thursday, 4th, Sincerity (874), Freemasons' Hall, Bradford, at 8.

MARK MASONRY.

CHESHIRE.

BIRKENHEAD.—*Joppa Lodge* (No. 5).—This Lodge of Mark Masons held its regular meeting in according with the warrant, at the Park Hotel, on Tuesday, the 5th of October; Bro. Bulley, R.W.M., in the chair, supported by a large attendance of the Brethren. The Lodge having been duly opened, the following Brethren were advanced to the degree of Mark Masters, viz., Bros. Dobell, S.D., No. 267; Stevenson, I.G., No. 782; Hall, J.D., No. 880; and Bros. Abelin,

Mossberg, and Andersson. The ceremony was performed throughout by the R.W.M. in his usual impressive manner, and he was ably and efficiently assisted by his officers. This being the day for the election of the R.W.M. and officers for the ensuing year, the Lodge unanimously elected Bro. J. P. Platt to fill the chair; Bro. Moss was re-elected Treasurer; and Bro. Smith, Tyler. Bro. Platt was then presented, and having taken the chair, proceeded to appoint and invest his officers, which are as follows:—Bros. C. N. Marshall, S.W.; H. Bulley, J.W.; Wilson, M.O.; T. Platt, S.O.; Morison, J.O.; Hayward, Sec.; Clark, Conductor; and Anderson, Reg. Upon the conclusion of Masonic business, the Brethren sat down to refreshment, and after spending a pleasant evening, separated at an early hour. The prosperity of this Lodge is apparent from the fact, that, though little more than twelve months have elapsed since they received their warrant, they have advanced thirty-six Brethren to this beautiful degree.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

OPENING OF A NEW LODGE.

CHELTENHAM.—*Keystone Lodge* (No. 13, under the Grand Chapter of Scotland).—The warrant of constitution for this Lodge having arrived, and suitable preparations effected, it was determined by the Brethren to whom the charter had been granted, to hold their first meeting on Monday, the 4th inst.; and accordingly on the day mentioned, at 5 P.M., the Brethren assembled in the Masonic Hall, for the purpose referred to.

The proceedings commenced by reading the warrant from the Supreme Grand Chapter of Scotland, appointing Bro. J. Brooke Smith, P.M., No. 307, and member of the Thistle Mark Lodge, No. 3, R.W. Master, and associating the names of Bros. Alexander Shirer, No. 3; and Wallace, No. 7, respectively Senior and Junior Wardens for the ensuing year.

The R.W.M. then claimed the assistance of the Brethren in the first duty devolving on him, viz., the dedication and consecration of that building to the service of T.G.A.O.T.U., and the ceremonies of Mark Masonry; whereupon, amid the solemn peals of the organ, the Brethren encircled the hall three times, during which the R.W.M. used in succession corn, wine, and oil, as illustrative of those gracious bounties dispensed by Him unto whom be the glory everlasting! The R.W.M. having offered up the invocation prayer, assumed for the first time the chair of the Lodge, which he declared to be opened in due form.

The following Brethren were then inducted to their several offices:—Bros. Wait, as M.O.; Power, as S.O.; Bain, as J.O. Visitors present, Bros. W. Harris, R.W.M.; No. 7; G. C. Harris, J.W., No. 7; J. J. Evans, Treas., No. 7; W. H. Bowden, Sec., No. 7; Gardner, Ware, Scott, Martin, Brettell, Drewe, of No. 7, &c., &c.

The first business announced was the affiliation of Bro. Colonel Brandon, a Bon Accord Mark Mason, who being then introduced, and the usual forms complied with, was received with much satisfaction as a member of the new Lodge.

The by-laws of the Lodge were then read and unanimously approved; after which ballot was taken for a large number of Brethren, who were declared duly accepted, and ten of them being in attendance, were afterwards advanced to the degree of a Mark Master Mason, viz., Bros. Williams, W.M., No. 307; Jessop, W.M., No. 97; Hale, J.W., No. 307; Tovey, S.D., No. 307; Ingram, Jack, Trimmer, Tasker, Vaughan, Hodge (all of No. 307.)

The ceremony being concluded, the R.W.M. congratulated the Brethren on the accomplishment of their hopes, by the establishment of Mark Masonry in their vicinity, and took occasion in complimentary terms to refer to the assistance which he said they had experienced in the formation of the Lodge, from Bro. Harris, R.W.M. of the Canynges Lodge, No. 7, whom, with many of his officers and brethren, he was happy to see amongst them that evening. It was, therefore, with much pleasure that he proposed Bro. Harris as an honorary member of the Keystone Lodge. This motion having been duly seconded by Bro. Shirer, S.W., was carried unanimously.

Bro. Harris thanked the R.W.M. and Brethren of the Keystone Lodge for the

honour so unexpectedly conferred on him, and said, he accepted it with gratitude —not as a mark of distinction due to himself, but as evincing their kindly sympathies for the Lodge over which he presided. Alluding to the ceremony he had just witnessed, the R.W. Brother expressed his admiration at the marvellous exactitude exhibited in that, the first trial of their strength as a Lodge, though, he said, it was only just that so beautiful a degree should have called forth all their best working; and he felt bound to remark that, acquainted as he fancied he was with the ceremony of advancement, he had drawn a philosophy from what he had seen and heard that night from the chair, which would be useful and instructive to him on future occasions.

The Lodge was shortly after closed in regular form, about 7 P.M.; but the Brethren immediately adjourned to a spacious apartment underneath the Lodge room, where a banquet had been prepared to which the visiting Brethren were courteously invited.

At the banquet the chair was taken by the R.W.M., Bro. J. Brooke Smith, P.M., No. 307, at a quarter past seven P.M.; and after the usual toasts had been given, the R.W.M., in proposing the "Grand Principals of the Supreme Grand Chapter of Scotland," under whose authority they were enrolled, and to whom they owed allegiance, said, he was quite sure they would receive the toast with that respect and attention which were due to their rulers in the Mark degree.

The next toast was the R.W.M. and Brethren of the Canynges Lodge, No. 7, Bristol; to which the chairman alluded in a most cordial spirit, trusting that the two Lodges would ever remain united as then by the fraternal bonds of brotherhood and community of interests. A short time ago it had given him great gratification to visit the Canynges Lodge, when several of his Brethren were advanced to Mark Masonry, and not forgetting the kind welcome they had then received, he felt it a duty as well as a pleasure to request that an early opportunty would be found of admitting him a joining member of that Lodge. The R.W.M. resumed his seat amidst much applause.

Bro. Harris, in returning thanks on behalf of himself and the Brethren from Bristol, said he felt a difficulty in sufficiently expressing his sense of the obligations they were under, for the generous hospitality extended to them that evening. They had little expected, or indeed desired such high demonstrations as those with which they had been greeted, for he considered they had been amply recompensed already in being permitted to partake in the interesting proceedings consequent upon the opening of the Keystone Lodge. But the day they had passed would be cherished in their memories as one to be "marked with a white stone!" For that Lodge he argured a career of usefulness and extended influence; and if he might be allowed to express an opinion on the course which would best tend to secure so desirable a result, he would strongly advise them to adhere to their determination of acknowledging no dubious authority, but to remain firm in their allegiance to the supreme body under which they now worked—nor to part with their present independence until the Grand Lodge of England should call upon them to do so, when the resignation of their rights would be a benefit to the Craft.

The R.W.M.'s health having been given, and warmly received, the R.W. Brother disclaimed the merit attributed to him in previous speeches, of being the sole founder of the Keystone Lodge. If he had originated the idea, it was his friend the S.W., Bro. Shirer, who had perfected the plan, and elaborated the details. To him, therefore, was the praise most due? To him also and his fellow officers he felt deeply indebted for the manner in which he had been supported in the ceremony that day.

The R.W.M. then proposed the officers of the Keystone Lodge, which was responded to by Bro. Shirer, S.W., who, referring to the R.W.M.'s abnegation of self, in the good work which had been accomplished, remarked, that it was only another proof of that noble diffidence which ever actuated the R.W.M. in ascribing to another that merit which was solely his own. For himself and brother officers he felt grateful for the manner in which their names had been received, and would own that the best reward they could possess for their past or future services, was and would be the kind approval of their R.W. Master.

At this period of the banquet the visitors from Bristol were warned by the time that the "inexorable train" should be at hand; a hurried farewell was therefore taken of their hospitable hosts. But, alas! a full hour was spent waiting at the station, which it would have been a boon to pass elsewhere. The visiting Brethren were unanimous in their estimate of the reception they had experienced, and gratified with everything connected with the event. Nor should we close this record of their visit, without some special note in commendation of the excellent furniture of the new Lodge, which is in every respect worthy of the Lodge, and bears witness to the taste and good judgment of the Brethren who selected it.

WARWICKSHIRE.

BIRMINGHAM.—*Howe Mark Masters Lodge.*—The Brethren of this Lodge assembled at the Masonic rooms, on Monday, Oct. 18th. Four Brethren were advanced to this degree. The W.M., Bro. A. McCracken, presided, and his officers were all well up to their duties. These rooms are admirably adapted for Lodge meetings. If Masonic meetings could generally be held in buildings such as this, the Order would be advanced, and the comfort of the Brethren greatly enhanced.

ROYAL ARCH.

METROPOLITAN CHAPTERS.

ENOCH CHAPTER (No. 11).—This Chapter met at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Tuesday, October 19th. Comps. Richard Temple was installed as Z.; Kennedey H.; and George Gurton, J.; the ceremonies being most ably performed by Comp. George Biggs, P. G.D.C., visitor. The following officers being present were invested and inducted; Comps. Robert Williams, Treasurer; Matthews, E.; Sewell, P.S.; Wm. Williams and Watson, Stewards.

MOUNT SINAI CHAPTER (No. 49).—A convcoation of this Chapter was held at Bro. Clemow's, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, on Tuesday, October 19th, Comp. Jos. Smith officiating as Z.; Andrews, H. and Copus J. There were also present the following P.Z's, Comp. Collard, who acted as P.Z. in the absence of Comp. Norman; and Comps. Kant, Potter, Rackstraw, and Andrew. Comp. Barnshaw, of the Robert Burns Chapter (No. 25), was proposed and received as a joining member. It was then resolved to establish a Chapter of Instrction, to be held at Comp. Gurton's, Old Bond-street. At the conclusion of the business the Comps. adjourned to refreshment, the toast of the visitors being acknowledged by Comps. Suter (206), and Woodstock (25). The M.E.Z. most ably advocated the claims of the Masonic Charities, and more especially the Royal Benevolent Institution for Aged Masons and their Widows, to support; and it was resolved that the Chapter should be represented by a Steward at the festival of that institution to be held in January.

HOPE CHAPTER (No. 248).—A convocation of this Chapter took place at the Globe Tavern, Greenwich, on the 19th instant, Comp. Pates presiding as Z., in the absence of Comp. Hutchinson, M.E.Z.; Comps. Archer and Broughton were H. and J. Amongst the others present we observed Comps, Nutt, Bowen, Noble, Leigh, Cole, Moore. Rev. J. Knott, Jones, &c.; and visitors Comps. Eastwood (Prince of Wales Chapter); Archer (Polish); and Wilson. Bro. Johan Blichfeldt, of Lodge No. 203, was introduced, having been successfully balloted for, and most impressively exalted to the sublime degree—the highest in Freemasonry. The newly made Companion, who holds an important office in the Lodge of Sincerity, expressed his gratitude for the honour vouchsafed him, and regretted that being a foreigner he was unable to express himself so well as he desired, but could not help saying that he was deeply impressed with the beautiful ritual in this advanced stage of Freemasonry, trusting that the Great Geometrician would give him health and mental power to make himself sufficiently acquainted with its ceremonies to be

serviceable to others. An adjournment to banquet then took place, followed by the usual toasts, "the Visitors" being responded to by Comp. Eastwood, who made some pertinent remarks upon the excellence of the working in this Chapter, more particularly to Comp. Pates, who as M.E.Z. might be equalled, but certainly not excelled. The other toasts being given, and a pleasant evening passed, the Companions separated at an early hour, returning to town soon after ten o'clock.

YARBOROUGH CHAPTER (No. 812).—A convocation was held on Wednesday, October 20, at the George Hotel, Commercial Road East, which was well attended, Comp. George Biggs, M.E.Z. presiding, supported by Comps. Bettger, H., and J. Kindred, J. Bros. T. Adams and C. T. Speight were exalted, and the working was as usual most excellent. In addition to Comps. T. E. Davis and J. Purdy, P.Zs., there were present Comps. Dominy, Turner, and Freeman as visitors. At the conclusion of the business the Companions adjourned to an excellent supper, and separated at an early hour.

INSTRUCTION.

DOMATIC CHAPTER (No. 206).—A meeting of this Chapter of Instruction was held on Thursday, October 14th, at Comp. Ireland's, Queen Elizabeth, King's Row, Walworth. A very excellent meeting took place. Comp. Ladd presided as Z.; — Younge, J.; J. Thomas, H.; Comp. Greenwood, Principal Soj.; Garrod, Scribe. The ceremonies were beautifully worked. Afterwards Comp. Ladd described the banners, the jewel, and the five solids most ably, for which he received the unanimous praise of the Chapter. Comps. Archer, 25, D.M., and Nott were elected members.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

PROVINCIAL GRAND CONCLAVE.

A MEETING was holden at Dudley, on the 6th inst., to install the Prov. Grand Officers for the ensuing year. The very eminent Prov. Grand Commander, Sir Knt. H. C. Vernon, presided. The following officers were invested;—A. H. Royds, D. Prov. G.C.; W. Masefield, 1st Captain; T. James, 2nd Captain; J. Ashton, Equerry; Davies, Chaplain; H. Lewis, Captain of Lines; W. Howells, Chancellor; M. Dennison, Treasurer; F. Gough, 1st Standard Bearer; Jeffs, Equerry.

SCOTLAND.

AYR.

ON Saturday, October 16th, there was a grand Masonic demonstration here on occasion of laying the foundation stone of the Kyle union poor house. There was a good turn-out of the members of the three Ayr Lodges: the Royal Arch, the Ayr Kilwinning, and Ayr St. Paul's; while there were large deputations from Troon Navigation, Irvine St. Andrew's, Kilmarnock St. John's, and from other Lodges in the county. Lieut.-Col. Sir James Fergusson, of Kilkerren, Bart., officiated as Depute Grand Master, and opened a Lodge in the first degree, in the large hall of the King's Arms Hotel. After the places of the various Lodges in the procession

had been arranged according to seniority, the brethren marched off, preceded by the Ayrshire Rifle band, playing the "Merry Masons," the Ayr instrumental band bringing up the rear. The procession marched up High-street and Alloway-street, the streets being crowded with spectators, while the windows were likewise full of sight-seers, to the cattle market, where the numbers were augmented by new arrivals, including a deputation from the parent Lodge of Kilwinning. The Brethren again got into marching order, and set out for the site of the poor house, adjoining the Townhead railway station. On arriving there the Rev. Mr. Shaw, one of the ministers of the parish, offered up an impressive prayer, when the D.G. Master, after the usual ceremonies, and the pouring out of wine, oil, and corn, laid the foundation stone amid the cheers of the Masons and the other spectators, of whom there were some hundreds. Sir James then briefly addressed the assemblage on the important work that had been so auspiciously begun; and as they were told that the poor would be always with them, it was proper that such a building should be erected for their comfort and accommodation. After a few remarks by the chairman of the union, in acknowledgment of the services that had been rendered by the Craft, the procession re-formed, and marched down High-street, up Sandgate-street, round Wellington-square, down Sandgate-street, and across the new bridge to the new cemetery at the head of Wallacetown, where a full-length statue of the late Brother Dr. John Taylor has been erected, and was to be inaugurated. The statue is cut out of a dark coloured freestone, appears to be a good piece of sculpture, and a very fair likeness of the original: it stands on a pedestal about thirty feet high, and is a prominent object in the otherwise humble neighbourhood. Brother Finlayson, from Glasgow, after the drapery had been taken from the statue, briefly addressed the meeting regarding the leading traits in the character of the late Doctor, whom he characterized as "every inch a man and a gentleman." The Masonic body then marched back to the King's Arms, where the Lodge was duly closed; and each Lodge proceeded to their several Lodge rooms, where they spent a few hours in social harmony.

COLONIAL.

JAMAICA.

At the last Ordinary Meeting of the Sussex Lodge (No. 447) a neat silver salver, which had been imported by a previous vote of the Lodge, was presented to the Worshipful Bro. J. W. Whitbourne, the retiring and immediate Past Master, for the zeal, ability, and attention devoted by him to the interests of the Lodge, during the period of his administration. The salver, which bore the following inscription,—"Presented to Brother James Wm. Whitbourne, by the Brethren of the Sussex Lodge (No. 447), in testimony of their esteem, and for his valuable services to the Lodge, 1857,"—was presented by the presiding Master, the Worshipful Joseph Francis, with a suitable address, and was acknowledged by the Worshipful Bro. Whitbourne in his usual mild and unassuming style.—*Jamaica Standard, August 2nd.*

INDIA.

DISTRICT GRAND CHAPTER OF BENGAL.

A convocation was held at the Freemasons' Hall, Calcutta, on August 19th, when here were present, M. E. Comp. J. J. L. Hoff, Dist. Prov. Grand Supt. and Z.;

M. E. Comp. F. Jennings, as Prov. G.H.; M. E. Comp. J. B. Roberts as Prov. G.J.; E. Comp. J. Gray as Prov. G.S.E.; J. W. Brown as Prov. G.S.N.; H. Fraser as Prov. G.P.S.; W. Clark, Prov. G. Treas.; C. F. Tonnerre, Prov. G.S.B.; G. O. Wray, Prov. G.D.C.; J. E. Clinger, Prov. G.O.; D. J. Daniel, Prov. G.J.; and representatives of Chapters "Hope," No. 126, "Holy Zion," No. 551. The District Grand Chapter was opened in due form and with solemn prayer. The Deputy Prov. G. Supt. apologised for the absence of M. E. Comp. J. Ramsay, Prov. G. Supt. and Z., and M. E. Comp. W. J. Judge, P. G. Prov. H., on account of indisposition; and a letter of apology was read from M. E. Comp. E. Knollys, P. Prov. Z., of the Border Chapter, No. 852, Peshawur. The minutes of the convocation held on the 25th of September, 1856, having been printed and circulated, were confirmed. The Dep. Prov. G. Supt. announced the following appointments of Office-bearers made by the Prov. G. Supt.:—Comps. F. Jennings to be Prov. G.H.; J. B. Roberts, Prov. G.J.; G. T. Price, Prov. G. Scribe N.; T. Jones, Prov. G. Prin. Soj.; H. Fraser, Prov. G. 1st Asst. Soj.; C. F. Tonnerre, Prov. G. 2nd Asst. Soj.; R. F. Ross, Prov. G. Sword Bearer; G. O. Wray, Prov. G. Standard Bearer; J. W. Brown, Prov. G. Dir. of Cers.; J. E. Clinger, Prov. G. Org.; D. J. Daniel, Prov. G. Janitor. These Companions, (with the exception of Comp. Ross) being present, were severally invested with the collar and jewel of office. The following Companions hold offices in the District Grand Chapter, in virtue of corresponding offices held by them in the District Grand Lodge, viz.:—M. E. Comps. J. J. L. Hoff, Z., D. Prov. G. Supt.; W. H. Hoff, Prov. G. S. E. (absent); J. Gray, Prov. G.R., and to officiate as Prov. G.S.E. E. Comp. W. Clark, Prov. G. Treas., having performed the duties of Treasurer to the District Grand Chapter since the demise of E. Comp. Chaunce in January, 1855, a vote of thanks was passed to that Companion, and he was re-elected to the office of Grand Treas. Read the report of a committee, appointed under by-law 12, as follows:—At a meeting of the committee, appointed agreeably to by-law 12 of the District Grand Chapter, held at the Fremasons' Hall, on Wednesday, the 18th of August, 1858, for the purpose of auditing the Prov. Grand Treasurer's Accounts of the District Grand Chapter; present, E. Comp. J. Gray, Prov. G. P. S.; E. Comp. J. B. Roberts, Prov. G. 1st Asst. Soj.; M. E. Comp. G. T. Price, H., No. 551. The Committee having audited the account, find it correct. The following is an abstract:—Balance of account, closed 24th September, 1856, £1,339 5*s.* 4*d.*; Contributions from the various Chapters, 1857-58, £226; Disbursements from 27th September, 1856, to present date, £127 12*s.* 3*d.*; Balance on the 18th August, 1858, Company's Rupees, 1,437 : 9 : 1. The auditors beg to bring to the notice of the Prov. G. Supt., that Chapter "Holy Zion," attached to Lodge No. 551, is in default of its dues, Company's Rupees 192, for the years 1855, 1856 and 1857, to the District Grand Chapter. It appears that no fees have been paid since the constitution of the Chapter; the only amount received from that Chapter being a dispensation fee of Rupees 25 paid in advance on the 8th of November, 1855. The Prov. Grand Treas. brought to the notice of the auditors, that, owing to an oversight on his part, which he much regretted, the 1000 Rupees voted at the last convocation of the District Grand Chapter to be reserved for the "Building Fund" were not deposited in the Agra Bank, as a fixed deposit, in accordance with the Prov. Grand Scribe E.'s letter, dated 9th March, 1857; and as an actual pecuniary loss of Rupees 80 has been the consequence, the Treasurer begged to tender that amount to the District Grand Chapter, in order that the funds of the chapter should not suffer through his neglect. On a motion made by M. E. Comp. Price, seconded by E. Comp. Fraser, the accounts of the Treasurer, as audited by the committee, were passed. With reference to the default of Chapter "Holy Zion," noticed in the committee's report, two of the Principals of that Chapter, Companions Price and Jones, being present, the Deputy Prov. Grand Supt. called upon them to explain the reason of the fees not having been paid, though the returns were furnished to the Prov. Grand Scribe E., so far back as December last. M. E. Comp. Jones explained that there were no funds in the Chapter to meet the demand; the Chapter being new, had many expenses to incur in providing regalia, which and the expenses of the convocations held, had absorbed its receipts. The Deputy Prov. Grand Supt. remarked, that no sufficient grounds had been shown for not paying the fees to the District Grand Chapter. M. E. Companions Jones and Price

having, however, promised to look to the adjustment of this matter, further discussion was postponed. As regarded the tender made by E. Comp. Clark, of Rupees 80, loss of interest owing to his neglect in not having deposited the sum of Rupees, 1000 in the Agra Bank, as directed in a letter from the Prov. Grand Scribe E., dated 9th March, 1857, the Deputy Prov. Grand Supt. observed that, though the Treasurer had honourably made the offer, it should not be accepted--which was assented to, unanimously. The Deputy Prov. Grand Supt. stated that, owing to the disturbances in the North Western Provinces, the Chapters in those provinces, as well as Lodges, had suffered. They were not working at present, but he was in hope that some of them would be resuscitated. The Deputy Prov. Grand Supt. intimated that, since the last convocation, a letter had been received by him from the Grand Scribe E., London, dated 11th May, 1857, communicating the confirmation of the resolution passed in the Supreme Grand Chapter, shortening the period at which, in a case of emergency, a Master Mason in the colonies may be exalted to the Royal Arch. Copies of this letter had been sent to the Chapters in Calcutta in July last, but it had not been practicable then to communicate with the Chapters in the North Western Provinces. He would, therefore, now direct the Grand Scribe's letter to be recorded on the proceedings of this convocation, general information.

"*Freemasons' Hall, London, 11th May,* 1857.

"DEAR SIR AND E. COMPANION,—I avail myself of the earliest opportunity to acquaint you, that at the meeting of the Supreme Grand Chapter last Wednesday, the resolution of the preceding quarterly convocation, shortening the period at which, in a case of emergency, a Master Mason in the colonies or foreign parts may be exalted to the Royal Arch, was confirmed. On the other side, I hand you a copy of the new law by which you will see that it is intended to apply to cases of emergency only.

"I am, dear Sir and E. Companion,

"Yours very truly and fraternally,

"To E. Comp. J. J. L. Hoff." (Signed) "WILLIAM H. WHITE, Grand Scribe E.

"That Grand Superintendents of Districts and Provinces abroad, be authorized to grant a Dispensation, in case of necessity, for the exaltation of a Brother to the Royal Arch, at the expiration of four weeks from the period of his having received the degree of Master Mason."

M. E. Companion Jones then brought to the notice of the District Grand Chapter, the injury sustained by the Chapters in Calcutta, by the observance of the rule laid down in the regulations of the Supreme Grand Chapter, directing that "no Mason shall be exalted to this sublime degree, unless he has been a Master Mason for twelve calendar months;"—for, though a discretionary power had been lately given to the Provincial Grand Superintendent to grant a Dispensation for the exaltation of a Brother to the Royal Arch "at the expiration of four weeks from the period of his having received the degree of Master Mason," yet, it could be granted only "in case of necessity." The consequence has been, that, where no such necessity could be shown, and Brethren made in English Lodges were not willing to wait twelve months, they have applied for and received exaltation in the Scottish Chapter, in which no rule as to the time of probation exists. Companion Jones remarked, that, if a remedy be not applied speedily, both Chapters Hope and Holy Zion would have to be closed. He therefore moved the following resolution, which having been seconded by E. Companion Wray, was, after a discussion in which the Deputy Provincial Grand Superintendent and other Companions joined, carried unanimously.

"That it is the opinion of this District Grand Chapter, that, under the peculiar circumstances which attract the members of English Lodges to the Scotch Royal Arch Chapter, the case of each candidate should be deemed one of emergency; and that should the Provincial Grand Superintendent be of a contrary opinion, he be solicited to represent our position to the Supreme Grand Chapter in England, with a view to remove the qualification of emergency, and make the term of probation four weeks in all cases."

The Deputy Provincial Grand Superintendent promised to lay the above resolution before the Provincial Grand Superintendent, for his consideration. The District Grand Chapter was then closed with prayer, and in due form.

THE WEEK.

The fine weather having broken up in the Highlands, her Majesty left Balmoral on Tuesday last, and arrived safely at Windsor on Wednesday night, accompanied by the Prince Consort, Prince Alfred, and the juvenile members of her family. The Court will remain at the Castle until the latter end of November, when her Majesty will visit Osborne for three weeks, after which the Queen will return to Windsor for the Christmas holidays, and reside at the Castle until February. The Duke of Cambridge is again laid up with the gout.——A difference has arisen between France and Brazil. A French merchant having died at Pernambuco leaving children under age, the French minister caused seals to be put on his premsies. The local authorities maintain that he had no right to do so. There is no truth in the report of the Tetuan massacre of the French and Spanish (or English) vice-consuls. The visit of the Emperor Napoleon to Compiègne has been postponed. There is further talk about an intended journey of the Emperor to Italy. It is not probable it will be extended beyond Nice, and no great political weight ought to be attached to it.——Madrid letters inform us that several vessels with troops have sailed for Cuba. The electoral excitement continues to increase. A circular, addressed by the minister Formento to his subordinate functionaries, recommends them to abstain from influencing the elections. The elections are favourable to government. General Prim is appointed to command the expedition against the Riff pirates. General Cordova has resigned his post as member of the consulting junta of war. The Progressist electors of Madrid have begun to choose their candidates. Ologaza is one of them, and some intention was entertained of making Marshal Espartero another. The *Espana* has been again seized; several other journals have also been fined and confiscated.——The disturbances in the Eastern provinces of Russia are more serious than they were stated to be. Several peasants have been transported to Siberia. The Emperor Alexander shows himself every day more determined to carry out his plans of reform; some of the nobility are raising difficulties in his way. An attempt to defraud the government has come to light. The imperial authorities declared the distance from St. Petersburg to Moscow to be 607 versts, but it has been found 88 versts less. The American company which is to construct the railroad would have pocked about twelve million dollars had it not been for this discovery; all the distances were stated erroneously. There was a great fire at Orel, the capital of the Russian government of the same name, on the 1st of Oct., and another on the 26th of Sept. at Livny in the same government. At Orel 500 buildings were destroyed, and about 200 at Livny.——The Austrian government has just granted indemnities to the landholders around Mantua for the losses which they sustained in 1848-9. Austrian Servia is quiet; the German language is becoming more popular, and an amalgamation of the races is said to be steadily progressing.——King Otho has arrived at Athens. The minister of the interior has tendered his resignation on account of ill health——The Prussian Landtag was opened on Wednesday for the purpose of giving its sanction to the establishment of the regency. The Prince Regent, in his address, says he has accepted the office in obedience to the royal wish, and in accordance with the statutes of the country. He promises to do what the constitution and the laws of the country require. M. von Bunsen, formerly envoy at the court of St. James, at the direct invitation of the Prince Regent, is to repair immediately to take his seat as member of the upper house. The change in the ministry has not improved the position of the press. Several journals have been seized.——From Switzerland we learn that the government of the Canton Berne has announced that it has called together the Grand Council to decide upon the execution of the federal order with regard to the compulsory residence in the interior of the refugees. ——A difference between Piedmont and Naples, relative to the capture of a Neapolitan vessel in the Sardinian waters, has been satisfactorily arranged, thanks to the French govern-

ment.——The Sultan's vast dominions continue to be much agitated. An insurrection has broken out in several points of Bosnia. The insurgents are Christians; several Mussulmans were put to death. An explosion is also imminent in Candia; the Albanian troops are exasperating the Christians. The Turkish loan having been completed in England, the exchange has fallen at Constantinople. The Mussulman pilgrims who visited Mecca this year brought back with them a disease called purulent leprosy, which had not been seen since the middle ages; the Egyptian authorities adopted very strict measures to prevent the contagion from spreading. It was said that Lord Stratford de Redcliffe would leave Constantinople on the 19th.——From Portugal the news is that the dispute with France has been accommodated. A French envoy, M. de Piennes, charged with despatches for the French minister at Lisbon, has arrived in that city. The Portuguese minister for foreign affairs, M. de Paiva, was to arrive on Thursday at Lisbon. We understand that the British channel fleet has been ordered to Lisbon.——The Jew Mortara's little boy still remains in the hands of the inquisition at Rome. The French ambassador has tried to intercede, and obtain from the Pope the restitution of this child; but Pio Nono answered that he could not, in conscience, replace in the path of perdition a soul which had, as though by miracle, been won for paradise.——At the burning of the New York crystal palace, no lives were lost. The loss is estimated at over a million of dollars. The property had recently become the possession of the corporation of the city. Among the works of art destroyed was Kiss's famous statue of the amazon and Marochetti's mammoth statue of Washington. The deaths from yellow fever at New Orleans on the 3rd were 68; the epidemic has nearly died out at Savannah. Matters are all quiet at Utah; Brigham Young is still in the city, but confines himself indoors. Trouble is anticipated with the Indians. General Cass has notified to the New Granadian minister of the American government not to permit any obstruction of the isthmus route to the Pacific. Two vessels of war have been ordered to the isthmus to give weight to these instructions.——The Bombay mail received this week, brings particulars of the defeat of Tantia Topee by General Michel. Tantia's army is completely broken up and disorganized. A successful attack on a body of rebels in Oude, numbering about 3000, posted on an island of the Gogra, took place on the 19th September. Two companies of Europeans, the Kupperthela contingent, and some of Hodson's horse, attacked and drove them out of their entrenched position, killing 1000. The artillery did great execution among the fugitives. Two rebel leaders are reported to be slain; the British loss not severe. The Gwalior rebels are still at Seronge, but it is thought they will make an attempt to cross the Nerbudda, between Saugor and Bilsa.——West Indian news is unimportant, with the exception that a powder magazine has exploded at Havannah with the most disastrous results. Twenty-eight persons were known to have been killed, one hundred wounded, and a large number were under the ruins when the despatch left Havaunah. No less than ninety sugar houses were destroyed by the violence of the shock.——A horrible accident occurred to two poachers on the London and North-western railway, near Winsford, who attempted to cross the railway while a night train was passing. One man was knocked down, one leg cut off, and one arm put out of the socket; he died next morning. Another was run over apparently by the whole train.——A man and his three children have been suffocated by an escape of gas, which took place in their cottage, in a wretched row of buildings at Pillgwenlly, near Newport.——An appalling accident happened at St. Vincent's Rocks, near Bristol, on Saturday. A granddaughter of the famous Leigh Richmond approached too near the edge, and was precipitated down the rocks a distance of some hundred feet. She was dashed to pieces.——Woolley, the two Websters, and Barnard, in custody on a charge of engraving and having in possession plates purporting to be for the issue of Russian bank-notes, intended to defraud the Russian government, have been again examined at Lambeth police-court, and were again remanded.——The three men, charged with being concerned in stealing the copper coffin from the vaults of the church of St. John, Stratford, have been again remanded.——The *Daily Express* penny paper at Newcastle, having made some offensive remarks upon the French consul there, the Count de Marincourt, with regard to the count's

alleged interference in the municipal elections, the consul's son, an ex-officer of the French army, accompanied by his brother, called upon the editor, and holding a loaded pistol to his head, compelled him to go to the count's residence and make a humble apology. The young Frenchman has been taken up on the charge of assault, and fined five pounds. It is said, though we hope without foundation, that the inhabitants of Newcastle are preparing an address of sympathy with the *consul!*——A cause was brought before the Court of Aldermen, which involved a charge of misconduct in the despatch of their business by Messrs. Price, Gifford, and Hickman, the accuser being Mr. E. B. Hewitt. Both the petitioner and respondents were brokers. A petition was presented in the case, setting forth the charge at great length, and an equally lengthy answer was put in. After the lapse of a quarter of an hour, the court decided on dismissing the petition.——Lewis Zucker, a bankrupt jeweller, of Oxford Street, whose examination took place on the 4th of October, and was adjourned *sine die,* was charged before Alderman Phillips with falsifying his trade account book, on purpose to defraud his creditors. The evidence went to show that the book referred to contained a record of transactions dated a considerable time anterior to the period at which the paper composing the book was manufactured. This was proved by the fact of the paper being machine-made, whereas no paper of that description was sold by the stationer whose mark it bore until some years later than the date of several entries in the book. The prisoner was committed for trial, and will probably be also indicted for perjury.——At the Middlesex sessions, Ann Williams, a gipsy, was found guilty upon two indictments charging her with obtaining property from two servant girls by pretending to tell their fortunes. The jury hoped that the judge would severely reprimand these silly girls for admitting such persons into their masters' houses. The learned judge accordingly called them up, and commented on their folly. He then sentenced the prisoner to twelve months' hard labour.——The most experienced burglars of the metropolis have concentrated their forces on Chelsea and Brompton, and we may expect to hear of depredations in that quarter similar to those which took place in Notting-hill about a year ago, unless the police manifest more vigilance than they at present appear disposed to do.——The education question continues to furnish a topic for speeches all over the country. Mr. Gladstone, Lord Carlisle, Lord Belper, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and others, have been advocating judicious progress in the instruction of the people, during the past week.——Another subject of public interest is that of the national defences. The Earl of Hardwicke takes a desponding view of the efficiency of the navy, and advocates liberal expenditure for its improvement. On the other hand, speeches have been made at various provincial meetings by Mr. Barrow, M.P., Sir A. Ramsay, M.P., and Mr. Baxter, M.P., deprecating increased outlay, as unnecessary, and combating the cry of the alarmists.——The Bishop of Victoria writes that the governor, Sir John Bowring, looks very ill; the bishop thinks he cannot last much longer with his many harassing cares in that trying climate.——A letter to the various journals from Mr. Saward raises a hope that the cable of the Atlantic Telegraph Company will answer the purposes intended. Nevertheless, the secretary of the company speaks cautiously as to the future; he seems afraid of raising expectations that may be disappointed.——The great Westminster bell has been raised to its position in the tower, but is not yet permanently fixed.——Captain Hanbury, a supporter of Lord Derby, was returned for Leominster on Friday.——The excitement continues to be very general upon the subject of the forthcoming Reform Bill. The opinion gains ground that the Conservative party are preparing to enunciate political views of the most liberal character.——With the usual formalities Parliament has been prorogued to the 19th of November, on which day it will, no doubt, be proregued for another six weeks.——The London General Omnibus Company have held their general meeting in Paris. The affairs of the company do not appear to be flourishing, their attempted monopoly being very unpopular in this metropolis. It has been determined to dissolve the French concern *en commandite,* and start the speculation afresh, as an English limited liability company.——On Thursday, a special general meeting of the proprietors of the Bank of London and National and Provincial Fire and Life Assurance Society was held, for the purpose of sanctioning the sale of the life

assurance branch of their business to the Albert Life Assurance Company, of Waterloo-place, Pall-mall. After some further discussion, a motion to that effect was put from the chair, and carried unanimously.——On Thursday, the Phœnix Life Assurance Company gave a dinner to Lieut-col. Addison, who for several years has filled the post of managing director, and from which he retired last week. Kind speeches were the order of the evening, the late manager having gained the good wishes and approval of his brother directors.——Mr. Onslow, the Liberal candidate, was returned for Guildford on Monday.——Sir John Potter, M.P. for Manchester, died yesterday at Beech House, Pendleton. For several days, he had been gradually sinking. Sir John was in his forty-fourth year.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

THERE is no present probability that Her Majesty's theatre will be opened this winter for operatic or dramatic purposes. A very large sum is demanded, we hear, by the outgoing tenant, for improvements, and speculators look upon it as a questionable investment.——Mr. Harrison and Miss Pyne will produce Balfe's new opera, we believe, at Covent Garden. Report speaks most highly of this production as the masterpiece of the composer. A pantomime will be one of the Christmas attractions, supported by Mr. Flexmore and other favorites of the public.——At the Haymarket a new piece is announced for Mr. C. Mathews. but will probably not be brought out as long as "London Assurance" continues to attract in the manner it does at present.——"King John," at the Princess's, continues to delight overflowing houses. We believe nothing is settled as to the future lesseeship of this theatre; Mr. Phelps is now spoken of as likely to become the successor to Mr. C. Kean; Mr. Harris, and Mr. A. Wigan also, have each been named.——The Olympic bills still nightly announce the "Red Vial," but we fear the public do not consider that drama an inducement to crowd the theatre. The critics have been universally severe in their judgment of Mr. W. Collins, which in these days, when everybody reads some journal or other, is a very serious matter for author and manager.——The works at the Adelphi theatre are not advancing so fast as Bro. Webster led us to believe when the old house was closed. Great exertions must be made to open the theatre at Christmas.——The New Grecian theatre is taking a very different position among the London amusements to that which was filled by the "Grecian Saloon." Mr. Conquest having built a first-class theatre, seems determined that the dramas produced shall correspond in their character. We would especially notice "A Life's Revenge," which is most ably represented, the principal characters being sustained by Mr. Sinclair and Mr. T. Mead; a comic part is well filled by Mr. John Manning. The *mise en scène*, dresses, and appointments, are very superior; while the decoration of the theatre itself would astonish many who think that elegance and luxury are confined to the West end.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE PROVINCE OF VICTORIA.—An important communication has arrived from this colony, which will appear in our next.

THE BOYS SCHOOL—"A Resident M.A." is thanked for his valuable letter which we shall endeavour to insert next week.

BRO. JOHN PEPPER'S letter arrived too late for insertion.

MARK MASONRY.—"D.R.A.T.N." will see that press of matter prevents his paper appearing to-day.

THE letters of "A Country Warden" and of Bro. Sloman next week.

"Z."—There is no absolute law on the subject; but we consider that a candidate for initiation should be balloted for in the first degree; every member of the Lodge, however young, having a right to vote on the admission of a member.