

MASONIC MISSIONS.

We shall proceed to give an account of the province of the new Prov. Grand Master, Right Worshipful Bro. Gundry.

Dorsetshire is a country of average size, having an area of 987 square miles, with a population, in 1851, of 184,207. The chief occupation is agriculture, but it has the advantage in a Masonic point of view of having a long coast, with several fishing, bathing, and trading towns, none of them very considerable, but affording good points for Lodges. Seafaring towns are always friendly to the Craft.

The province has been under the Grand Registrar's care lately. In 1856 the Provincial Grand Master was Bro. Henry Ralph Willett, who was likewise Provincial Grand Superintendent. In his time the Montagu Lodge at Lyme Regis, No. 963, was founded, and likewise in 1857 the St. Mary's Lodge at Bridport, No. 1,009, established. In 1856, Bro. John Sydenham, a P.Z., was Deputy Provincial Grand Master. On September 22nd, 1857, he held a Provincial Grand Lodge at Weymouth, when Bro. R. Hare, of No. 199, was appointed Deputy Provincial Grand Master. This brother was likewise a Mason of high standing, being E. Com. of the local Encampment of Templars, and G.H. of the Provincial Royal Arch Chapter. In the same year a Provincial Grand Royal Arch Chapter was held. The professional Officers appointed then were Bro. C. Rave, of No. 963, Provincial Grand Registrar; Bro. J. Maunders, of No. 199, Provincial Grand Secretary; Bro. C. Hibb was made the Provincial Grand Superintendent of Works; Bro. J. Patch, of No. 605, Provincial Grand Organist; Bro. J. H. Boyt, of No. 160, was appointed Provincial Grand Director of Ceremonies, and Bro. J. Garland, of No. 605, Assistant Provincial Grand Director of Ceremonies. He is likewise Assistant Provincial Grand Director of Ceremonies to the Provincial Grand Chapter.

At the Provincial Grand Lodge held in 1858, Bro. the Rev. T. Pearce was appointed Deputy Provincial Grand Master.

The Lodge towns and Lodges of Dorsetshire are :—

Weymouth, No. 199, All Soul's Lodge, date 1767.

Poole, No. 160, Lodge of Amity, date 1765.

Wareham, No. 542, Lodge of Unity, date 1826.

Dorchester, No. 605, Lodge of Faith and Unanimity, date 1834.

Bridport, No. 1,009, St. Mary's Lodge, date 1857.

Lyme Regis, No. 963, Montagu Lodge, date 1856.

Bourton, No. 640, Lodge of Science, date 1836.

Shaftesbury, No. 694, Lodge of Friendship and Sincerity, date 1840.

Sherborne, No. 459, Lodge of Benevolence, date 1888.

Wimborne, No. 905, Lodge of St. Cuthburga, date 1853.

None of these Lodges are very ancient, the two oldest not having yet completed their centenary ; nor is there any ancient peculiarity to be noted.

Masonry has been subject to great fluctuations in the province, many old Lodges having, under the erroneous system now prevalent, been suffered to fall into decay, so that between the two old Lodges of 1765 and 1767 no Lodge is found till 1818; and the eight other Lodges are all of modern date, three of them being quite new, as the following dates show.

First ten years,	1818,	one	Lodge.
Second	„	1826,	one „
Third	„	1834,	two „
		1836	
Fourth	„	1840,	one „
Fifth	„	1853,	three „
		1856	
		1857.	

There are Masonic Halls at Poole, Weymouth and Dorchester, so that we hope all the Lodges meet in public buildings or private rooms except the three new Lodges, Nos. 905, 963, and 1,009, which meet in taverns, it may be on account of their recent organization, but we believe that Bridport, Lyme Regis, and Wimborne, have town halls in which the Lodges could meet. We do not know whether the Masonic Halls are attached to taverns, but the general practice in the towns is, after having performed the Masonic rites in a hall or private room, to adjourn for the banquet to some respectable hotel.

Some Lodges are put down as meeting twice a month, which we hope is the case, as it is a most desirable practice. Although some of the Lodges omit to do so, several communicate their proceedings to

the *Freemasons' Magazine*, by which we are able to record their progress. The reports in the *Magazine* have this advantage, that distant brethren can know where Lodges are, and are induced to visit a Lodge of reputation.

We do not know of any library in the province, or provincial, benevolent, or educational fund ; but at the Provincial Grand Lodge meetings donations have been made to the Masonic charities.

Of the Royal Arch we have to report that Brother Willett was zealous as Provincial Grand Superintendent, and held a Provincial Grand Royal Arch Chapter, which was regularly organized. There are no less than four Royal Arch Chapters in this Superintendency, namely,

Weymouth, No. 199, All Souls' Chapter.

Poole, No. 160, Chapter of Amity.

Dorchester, No. 605, Chapter of Faith and Unanimity.

Sherborne, No. 459, Chapter of Benevolence.

Three of these meet in Masonic halls, and the last in a private room. We believe all these chapters are in activity. At Poole, Brother Row was M.E.Z. in 1858.

There is no Chapter of the high degrees, but through the exertions of the Ill. Bro. Charles John Vigne, 33°, who is the Provincial Grand Commander of Knights Templar, a Provincial Grand Conclave has been held, and there is an Encampment at Weymouth called All Souls' Encampment, whereof, in 1857, Bro. Richard Hare, Deputy Provincial Grand Master, was E. Commander.

Several Dorsetshire Brethren, who have distinguished themselves in the promotion of Masonry, have, on the recommendation of Ill. Bro. Vigne, been advanced to the higher degrees.

At Weymouth is one of the old Lodges, No. 199, All Souls' Lodge. It is in active working. To this Lodge is attached a Royal Arch Chapter, and an Encampment is established in connexion with it. Brother R. Hare, of this Lodge, has served as Deputy Provincial Grand Master, and has presided over the Chapter and Encampment. Brother C. Hibbs has served as Provincial Grand Superintendent of Works, and Brother J. Maunders is the Provincial Grand Secretary. The meetings are held in the Masonic Hall, and are put down as twice a month, which would compensate for there being only one Lodge in the town.

At Poole is the oldest Lodge now existing in the Province, No. 160, the Lodge of Amity, which meets in a private room in Thames Street. It dates from 1766, and will have its centenary in seven years ; its meetings are in the second and third weeks in each

month, and it is an active Lodge. In 1856 Brother B. Moore was Worshipful Master; in 1858, Brother G. H. Gutch, and in 1859, Brother W. M. Parr. Brother G. H. Gutch, has been Provincial Grand Senior Deacon, and Brother J. H. Boyt is Provincial Grand Director of Ceremonies. There is a Royal Arch Chapter attached, of which, as we have said, in 1858 Brother Row was M.E.Z. We are glad to receive occasional reports from this Lodge.

At Dorchester is No. 605, the Lodge of Faith and Unanimity, which meets in a private room, and the members hold the banquets in a tavern. The county town has the discredit of having allowed its Lodge to die, and it was not restored till 1834. The Lodge is now working, and a Royal Arch Chapter attached to it. In 1858 Brother Thomas Bennett was Worshipful Master. The Provincial Grand Organist, Brother J. Patch, is a member of this Lodge, but we do not know whether it makes use of music in its ceremonies. Brother J. Garland, Assistant Provincial Director of Ceremonies, is likewise a member of the Royal Arch, and an active Mason. Brother T. Coombes is Past Provincial Junior Deacon. The proceedings are reported in the *Freemasons' Magazine*.

At Wareham is No. 542, the Lodge of Unity, which meets in the town hall once a month. Masonry was only restored in 1826, but is now in an honourable position. It has a Royal Arch Chapter. In 1856, Bro. James Pantou, who has served as Provincial Junior Grand Warden, was Worshipful Master; in 1857, Bro. Claville Fillister, who has served the office of mayor of the town, and is now Secretary of the Lodge; in 1858, Bro. H. Hatherley was Worshipful Master; and in 1859, Bro. W. Phippard. There is an Organist attached to the Lodge, which speaks of some musical observance. Accounts of the proceedings appear in the *Freemasons' Magazine*, which shows the brethren are at work, and not ashamed of their work.

At Bridport is a restored Lodge, No. 1009, St. Mary's, opened only within the last two years. This meets at the Bull Inn, and we are confident the brethren might obtain a public building for their ceremonies, and hold at the Bull Inn the proper meetings for banquets. The Lodge meets on the last Thursday. We have to report that the Lodge is at work.

The Lodge at Wimborne Minster, No. 705, is named after St. Cutlberga, an ancient abbess of the minster, a fanciful name of no significance, but with this saintly name it has, since its foundation in 1853, met at the Crown Hotel.

The new Lodge at Lyme Regis, No. 963, the Montagu, is another tavern Lodge, meeting at the Lion Hotel. This is a working Lodge,

and in 1857 Bro. Montagu was Worshipful Master; Bro. F. Hinton, of this Lodge, has been Provincial Senior Grand Warden; and Bro. C. Rowe is the Provincial Grand Registrar.

At Bourton is No. 640, the Lodge of Science, which meets in a private room, on the Thursday before the full moon. It is a working Lodge.

The Lodge at Shaftesbury, No. 694, the Lodge of Friendship and Sincerity meets in the, Town-hall, on the Thursday nearest the full moon, and is at work.

Of No. 459, the Lodge of Benevolence, at Sherborne, we know nothing more than what is stated in the calendar, that it has a Royal Arch Chapter attached to it, and that it meets in a private room at Sherborne, on the Tuesday on or before full moon.

The boroughs and market towns of Dorsetshire, with Lodge towns thus marked (\*) are:—

\* Weymouth and Melcombe Regis.

\* Dorchester, with a population of 6,934.

\* Bridport, with a population of 7,566.

\* Lyme Regis.

\* Poole, with a population of 6,718.

\* Wareham, with a population of 3,216.

\* Shaftesbury.

\* Blandford Forum.

Beaminster.

Cerne Abbas, with a population of 1,243.

Cranbourne, with a population of 2,737.

\* Sherborne.

Sturminster.

\* Wimborne Minster, with a population of 5,254.

Milton Abbas, with a population of 915.

Stalbridge, with a population of 1,326.

Swanage, with a population of 2,014.

Beer Regis, with a population of 1,242.

Broad Windsor, with a population of 1,661.

Buckland Newton, with a population of 990.

Charmouth, with a population of 554.

Gillingham, with a population of 2,806.

Netherbury, with a population of 2,066.

There ought to be from four to six Lodge towns more. The number of Royal Arch Chapters is sufficient, but some Masonic libraries should be founded.

The province as it is stands thus—

	Lodge Towns.	Lodges.	Royal Arch.	Halls.	Meet in Taverns.
At present	10	10	4	3	3
As it should be	14	14	4	10	0

We shall proceed to compare Dorsetshire with those provinces we have already described—

	Population.	Lodge Towns.	Lodges.	Royal Arch.	Halls.	Meet in Taverns.
Devon	567,093	18	25	12	10	12
Norfolk	442,714	5	8	2	0	7
Suffolk	337,225	10	12	2	0	10
Berks and Bucks	170,065 } 143,492 }	5	7	1	1	4
Derby	296,048	8	9	2	0	9
Notts	270,637	3	5	1	0	3
Leicester	230,308	3	4	2	1	2
DORSETSHIRE	184,207	10	10	4	3	3

It thus appears that Dorsetshire, although lowest in population, and although denuded of ancient Lodges, has by better administration of late years been raised to a high standard of Masonic efficiency, in which it is not surpassed even by Devon or Suffolk. Its weak point is the want of halls, but even here it is not so backward as most provinces, while only a small proportion of its Lodges hold tavern meetings for Masonic ceremonies. It stands well for Royal Arch.

Taking Dorset as a standard, then, the districts should have the following Lodge towns, Lodges, Royal Arch Chapters, and halls :—

	Lodge Towns.	Lodges.	Royal Arch.	Halls.
Dorset	10	10	4	3
Leicester	12	13	5	3
Notts	14	14	5	4
Derby	15	15	6	5
Berks and Bucks	17	17	6	5
Suffolk	18	18	7	6
Norfolk	23	23	9	7
Devon	30	30	12	9

It will be observed that in demanding a greater extension of Masonry in the respective provinces, we do not speak without warranty. The province of Dorset had fallen to as low a condition as Berks and Bucks, Norfolk, or Nottingham, but by good management has been brought to its present state. This is an inducement to those who, like Bro. Bond Cabbell or Bro. Dobie, happen to be appointed

to a poor province, to exert themselves for its advancement, in the assurance that their efforts will be crowned with success.

We will now make another note on the above figures, showing the totals of the provinces as they are and as they would be on the Dorset standard :—

	Lodge Towns.	Lodges.	Royal Arch.	Halls.
Now existing	62	80	26	15
On Dorset proportion	139	140	54	42
Deficiency	77	60	28	27

Some brethren think we have made a great deal of noise about Masonic Halls, with very little reason and very little hope of success, but we think we have by this time shown the careful observer that we have not taken the course we have without good grounds.

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## THE ILLUMINATI.—II.

*(Continued from p. 397).*

THE eighth, ninth, and tenth chapters of De Luchet's "Essay" are devoted to an attempt to show that the sect of the Illuminati must, if allowed to remain in existence, prove the ruin of any state in which it is fostered ; that it tends to overthrow the whole fabric of society ; and that it is the duty as well as the interest of sovereigns to suppress it with the strong hand whenever it is detected in endeavouring to extend its ramifications. These three chapters are full of sound and fury, but literally signify nothing ; since there is not in their whole contents a shadow of argument or even of common sense. Our readers, therefore, will hardly blame us for passing over them without further notice.

In chapter eleven the author indicates the best method, in his opinion, of suppressing this iniquitous body. His plan is, to form a league of philosophers, who are to expose the folly and wickedness of the order, and to cause by their writings the unveiled atrocities of the Illuminati to be as widely known as they have succeeded in extending their erroneous principles. In a very prosy style he shows that as the abuses of the order of Jesuits and of monkery, the persecution of Protestants and the inhumanity displayed to negro slaves, had each in turn succumbed to the voice of public opinion expressed by the pens of the wise and learned, so this vile coalition can be broken up by the use of the same means. "It needs," says he, "neither armies,

bloodshed, nor persecution; it will suffice to display to the world that which has hitherto been kept under the thick veil of secrecy."

In the following chapter he describes a variety of impostors and enthusiasts, from the fourth century downwards, all of whom succeeded in attracting large numbers of the ignorant to follow in their steps, and to take their deceptions and madneses for veritable inspiration. Each sect, he says, invariably considered that the whole world was its legitimate domain, and that all rivals were usurpers; of course, they felt it their duty to effect a revolution in society, and this they always attempted. Each has had a certain success, and after a time has sunk into oblivion; but while the paroxysm lasted much bloodshed and crime took place, and society received many severe shocks. This has been the history of all sects; and thus will finish that of the *Illuminati*, unless, indeed, it is strangled in its cradle.

In the thirteenth chapter is described the position which the society of *Illuminati* holds in general opinion. De Luchet says that this body is an object of scorn and detestation, and that to be accused of belonging to their abominable confraternity is equivalent to the most infamous charge that can be brought against a man.

The fourteenth chapter describes the state of the countries which are reputed to protect the sect. The author does not indicate where these nations are situated, though he is so good as to inform us that within their precincts exist total confusion of good and bad principles, disorder in every department of government, extinction of every patriotic sentiment, and stagnation of science, arts, and all which tend to enlighten society. He might have, at least, given some more direct guide to enable his readers to avoid taking up their residence in those undesirable localities.

In the next chapter he returns to the charge with a fresh battery of infallible means to weaken the credit which he says the order unfortunately possesses; forgetting that two chapters before he described it as stinking in the nostrils of public opinion. This is, however, one of the characteristic peculiarities of our author; throughout the book we find, constantly recurring, the direct reverse stated in one chapter to those which precede and follow it. In the first place, he advises the writings and efforts of men of letters to be devoted rather for the benefit of the rising generation, and by inducing a love and respect for religion, truth, and wisdom, a just mode of argument and reasoning, and by studying to make of them in short, men, instead of pseudo-philosophers, to enable them to avoid the errors of the present time. A taste for reading must be fostered, he adds, since hardly ten people in a thousand endeavour to improve their minds and scarcely one succeeds in his efforts at improvement; an improved system of education will be found an efficacious remedy.

The author next recommends a reform in the Order of Freemasons, which he describes as being spread over the whole earth, and having for its object, charity, equality, and perfect harmony. England, he says, was its cradle, although this has been doubted. Its system has



been by turns corrupted, purified, reformed, and finally perfected. The natural constancy of the English Masons has made them obey the same laws for many centuries. The Frenchman, always seeking pleasure, must mix some trivial gaiety with the most holy matters. The German, more solid, has endeavoured to carry the institution to a more sublime height. But Freemasonry has sometimes been abused by outrageous dissipation, as an asylum for fanaticism, and has often lent its system, its temples and its orators, to the sect of the Illuminati. It is desirable to preserve this benevolent institution, and to prevent the abuse of it; to imitate rather the Emperor Joseph, who fostered it with modifications, than the King of Naples who suppressed it. Would it not even be possible to direct the energies of the Freemasons (he asks) against the Illuminati, by demonstrating that, whereas they labour to preserve harmony in society, the Illuminati are everywhere sowing the elements of discord, and even preparing the destruction of Masonry? Frederic the Second, had he but known what evil days were in store would have laid the axe to the root of the tree itself, instead of lopping off the parasites which infested it. Masons, he considered, would remedy some great errors if they would abolish the mysterious chapters and assemblies of the high grades; if they would suppress all unnecessary contributions and expenses; if they would obtain from the governments of their various countries the suppression of the Eclectic, Zinzendorf, and Reformed Rites; lastly, if they would choose for their orators men known to possess a little philosophy combined with sound knowledge, who could unmask when necessary the the hypocritical practices of the Illuminati. If Freemasonry cannot exist with such modifications, it ought not to be preserved; the good the Masons do, is otherwise overpowered by the evil which they occasion.

A fifth means of combating the Illuminati is, by the drama and satire, to throw an air of ridicule over the proceedings. A Bourdaloue would be less effective than a Molière. All these means, he confesses, are feeble and uncertain, but may be augmented and assisted by good citizens who do not despair of their country. The great body of the human race (he gravely declares, and we can quite agree with him), are not aware of the existence of this scourge which they suffer. As soon as they shall be convinced of it the death blow will be given to the sect.

A bombastical rhapsody concludes the "Essay," in which the goddess of Fame is invoked and requested to do a vast number of things which must very much astonish her, since they clearly do not belong to her department of the management of this world's affairs. This address fizzles, sparkles, and bangs, like a display of fireworks at the conclusion of a *fête* at St. Cloud or our more plebeian Vauxhall. It ends with an entreaty to Fame, that "she will spread a thick veil over the odious intrigues woven by men who have conspired to achieve the disgrace of sovereigns, and to effect manœuvres which will leave honest services without reward, virtue without honour,

talent without protection, truth without *hommage*, their country without glory (horrible reflection for a Frenchman!) the throne without support, genius without employment, society without harmony, hearts without friendship, intellect without an aim, reason without scope for exercise, the wretched without an asylum, the wise without hope, and kings themselves without safety."

To this long list of "withouts," we may add that this absurd volume appears to have been very much without readers until it was disinterred by Robison and others from its well deserved obscurity. However, as an interest has been expressed on the subject of the society of the Illuminati, we thought there might be some among our readers who would find amusement, and perhaps some little instruction, even from the crudities of a Luchet. In an appendix to the book there are some curious notes, among which we find worthy of notice a critical disquisition upon the origin and antiquity of the Order of Freemasons, by a certain Abbé Grandidier, which is given in the form of a letter to a lady. It runs in this fashion:—

*“Strasbourg, Nov. 24th, 1778.*

“You, madam, have doubtless heard of that celebrated society transmitted to us from England, which bears the name of Freemasonry. Its members are spread throughout Europe, and are much more numerous than perhaps either the honour or the interest of the association require. I shall not here, however, speak of this body in terms either of eulogy or of satire. I shall not even inquire into the motive for the inviolable secrecy which it demands, or the peculiar oath which belongs to it. I am not initiated into its secrets, and I find myself unworthy to ‘see the light.’ I know not whether all is tranquil, ‘as in the valley of Josaphat, where no woman ever tattled.’ The fair sex may indeed complain of the vigorous laws which exclude them from beholding the ‘sun, the moon, and the Grand Master of the Lodge;’ it is a new injury that man has done them in believing them incapable of preserving a secret. But they have lost more than the women, they have deprived themselves of those innocent pleasures which constitute the happiness of society, by the charms and talents of the fair sex, of which you, madam, may be quoted as the model.

“I may further confess that the founder of Freemasonry was not a Frenchman, such an institution being repugnant to the heart and character of our countrymen. I shall no longer seek its origin in the construction of the ark of Noah, who they say was ‘a most venerable Mason;’ or in that of the temple of Salomon who passes with them as ‘the most excellent Mason.’ I should take care not to search for it in the history of the Crusades, there to discover the first Masons in those crusading barons who some suppose to have been engaged in the ‘divine or royal art’ of rebuilding the temple; nor should I look for it in those ancient soldiers of Palestine who were called Knights of the East and of Palestine. These ridiculous opinions which the Freemasons themselves do not dare to present except under the veil of

allegory, do not deserve to be revealed by one of the profane. I dare flatter myself, madam, that I can present to you a more probable origin for the association. It is not to be found either 'in the east or the west;' 'the Lodge is well tiled'—it is not that which will furnish me the proofs of my statement. I have not had the happiness to work from 'Monday morning to Saturday night;' but I hold in my 'profane' hands authentic documents and real records, dating more than three centuries back, which enable us to see that this much boasted society of Freemasons is but a servile imitation of an ancient and useful fraternity of actual masons whose head quarters were formerly at Strasbourg. The greater number of the inhabitants of that city are ignorant of this, but 'our' Strasbourg Lodges will not be sorry to know it.

"The Cathedral Church of Strasbourg, and above all its tower, begun in 1277 by the architect, Ervin de Steinbach, is a masterpiece of gothic architecture. This edifice as a whole and in its details is a perfect work, and worthy of admiration, it has not its equal in the world. Its foundation has been so solidly placed that, notwithstanding the fragile appearance of its openwork, it has resisted even to the present day storms and earthquakes. This prodigious work spread far and wide the reputation of the Masons of Strasbourg. The Duke of Milan in 1479 wrote a letter to the magistrates of the former town, in which he asked of him a person capable of directing the construction of a superb church which he wished to build in his own capital. Vienna, Cologne, Zurich and Fribourg constructed towers in imitation of that at Strasbourg, which was not finished till 1437, but they neither equalled it in height, beauty, or delicacy. The masons of those different fabrics and their pupils—spread over the whole of Germany—to distinguish themselves from the common workmen, formed themselves into the fraternity of masons, to which they gave the German name of *Hutten*, which signifies Lodges, but they all agreed to recognize the authority of the original one at Strasbourg, which was named *Haupt-Hulle* or Grand Lodge. In the course of time the project was conceived of forming a single society for all Germany, but this plan was not fully developed till twenty years after the construction of the tower of Strasbourg. The different masters of the individual Lodges assembled at Ratisbon when they drew up, on the 25th of April, 1459, the Act of Fraternity, which established the chief of the cathedral of Strasbourg, and his successors, as sole and perpetual Grand Masters of the fraternity of Freemasons of Germany. The Emperor Maximilian confirmed this proceeding by a diploma given to Strasbourg in 1498; Charles V., Ferdinand, and their successors renewed it from time to time. This society, composed of masters, companions, and apprentices, formed a particular jurisdiction; and the body at Strasbourg embraced all those of Germany. It held its tribunal in the Lodge, and judged without appeal all causes brought before it, according to the rules and statutes of the fraternity; these statutes were renewed and printed in 1563. The Lodges of the masons of Suabia, Hesse, and Bavaria,

Franconia, Saxe, Thuringia, and the provinces on the banks of the Moselle, acknowledged the authority of the Grand Lodge of Strasbourg. Even in the present age the masters of the establishment of Strasbourg condemned to the penalty of a fine the Lodges of Dresden and Nuremberg, which was paid. The Grand Lodge of Vienna, which founded Lodges in Hungary and Syria, and the Grand Lodge of Zurich which governed all those in Switzerland, referred to the mother Lodge of Strasbourg in grave and difficult cases.

"The members of this society had no communication with other masons who merely knew the use of the trowel and mortar. They adopted for characteristic marks all that belonged to the profession, which they regarded as an art far superior to that of the simple labouring mason. The square, level, and compasses became their attributes. Resolved to form a body distinct from the common herd of workmen, they invented for use among themselves rallying words and tokens of recognition, and other distinguishing signs. This they called the sign of words, *das wortzeichen, ie salut, der gruss*. The apprentices, companions, and masters were received with ceremonies conducted in secret. They took for their motto "liberty," and it is said they sometimes refused to acknowledge the legitimate authority of the magistrates.

"You will doubtless recognize, Madam, in these particulars, the Freemasons of modern times. In fact the analogy is plain—the same name, 'Lodges,' signifies the place of assembly; the same order in their distribution; the same division into masters, companions, and apprentices; both are presided over by a Grand Master. They have both particular signs, secret laws, statutes against the profane; in fine, they can say one to the other 'My brethren and my companions know me for a Mason.' But our Masons of Strasbourg, in spite of the obscurity of their labours, prove by their ancient and authenticated titles their rank and their origin; while our French, English, German, and Italian Freemasons, even in spite of 'Hiram and the Temple of Salomon,' cannot prove so great antiquity. I believe that the tower of Strasbourg is a more tangible monument than the famous brass columns of 'Jakim and Booz.' However, it is very possible that I may be mistaken, 'I am in the dark, but I go to seek the light in the north.'

"I must add, madam, that this tribunal of the Masons' Lodges exists to this day in Strasbourg; and although its jurisdiction is diminished it is still looked upon as the Grand Lodge of Germany. The inhabitants of our town resort thither in all cases of litigation relative to buildings. The magistrates, in 1461, entrusted to this body the entire cognizance of such cases, prescribing in the same year the forms and the laws which were to be observed; and this privilege was confirmed in 1490. The judgments they gave bore the name of *Hatten-brief*; or lodge letters. The archives of the town are full of such documents, and there are few old families of Strasbourg which have not some preserved among their papers. But in 1620, the

magistrates took away from the Lodge of Strasbourg the jurisdiction upon buildings which had been so long confided to them. The bad use which they made of their authority necessitated their suppression."

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## MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

### MOST WORSHIPFUL MARTIN FOLKES, GRAND MASTER.

It may be as well to give a short note of a man so eminent in his day as Martin Folkes, of whom biographies will be found in Chalmer's Biographical Dictionary, vol. xiv., pp. 428, 431; Nichol's Anecdotes, ii., 588; Nichol's Bowyer Anecdotes, pp. 562, 566; Weld's History of the Royal Society, vol. i., p. 480; National Cyclopædia, Biography, vol. ii., 939.

Folkes was the eldest son of Martin Folkes, Esq., and was born in Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, Oct. 29, 1690, near that Masonic locality of the temple in which he should be worthily commemorated. In 1707 he was entered at Clare Hall, Cambridge, and for his distinguished attainments was in 1713 elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1715 a member of the council. His first communication to the society was on the Aurora Borealis of March 30th, 1717. In 1723, Sir Isaac Newton appointed him Vice President; and on Newton's death, so high was Folkes's standing, that he was a competitor with Sir Hans Sloane for the Presidency in 1727. In 1733 he was appointed Vice President by Sir Hans, and in that year he set out, with his whole family, on a tour in Italy, returning in September, 1735. This led to his "Dissertations on the Weights and Values of Ancient Coins." In 1736, was read before the Antiquarian Society, "Observations on the Trajan and Antonine Columns." Other papers are to be found in the *Archæologia*. These led to his considerable work, still in estimation, "*A Table of English Silver Coins*." In 1742 he was chosen to succeed Halley as a member of the Royal Academy of Sciences, at Paris: and in 1746 he received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Oxford, and afterwards from that of Cambridge.

Being a Fellow of the Royal Society, he was thrown into great intimacy with Desaguliers; and from acquaintance with Wren, took an active part in Masonry, and particularly in the re-organization of the administration in the early part of the last century.

Folkes was seized with palsy, depriving him of the use of his left side, on September 26th, 1752; and by a second stroke was deprived of life on the 28th June, 1754, not long surviving Desaguliers.

### GRAND MASTERS AND PRESIDENTS OF THE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

The same Martin Folkes, who was a man of extensive attainments, was likewise President of the Antiquarian Society, elected in February, 1750, having been a Vice President; and he was the first President under the charter of incorporation, November 2nd, 1757.

### ROYAL SOCIETY PORTRAITS.

The Portraits of the Royal Society include the following of Masonic personages:—

Sir Christopher Wren, by Sir Godfrey Kneller.

Martin Folkes, by Hogarth.

Duke of Sussex.

## NO. 373, SHEFFIELD.

The Royal Brunswick Lodge, Sheffield, now No. 373, dates from 1793, and has a Royal Arch Chapter attached to it. It was consecrated on the 28th July, 1794, with great ceremony. It is still a distinguished Lodge; and, together with No. 162, meets in the Music Hall, Sheffield.

## DR. DESAGULIERS, G.M.

In the City Notes and Queries of the *City Press* it is said that the first London lecturer was Dr. John Theophilus Desaguliers, who died 29th of February, 1749, at the Bedford Coffee-house, Covent Garden. He was one of the French protestants, son of a French clergyman, and was educated at Christ Church, Oxford. He was the first who lectured on experimental philosophy in the metropolis, and his lectures were published in two volumes quarto. In the *City Press* it is wrongly stated he died in 1774. We may add that he was one of the first experimentalists of the Royal Society, for which he received fees, and he was the first to receive the honour of the Copley medal.

To this we add further that he was Grand Master.

## GRAND MASTERS AND PRESIDENTS OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

It is interesting to notice that of the short lists of Presidents of the Royal Society, no less than three have been Grand Masters of England.

M.W. Sir Christopher Wren, G.M., was President of the Royal Society from 1680 to 1682.

M.W. Martin Folkes, G.M., was President of the Royal Society from 1741 to 1752.

M.W. the Duke of Sussex, G.M., was President of the Royal Society from 1830 to 1838.

There have been various D.G.Ms. and other officers, who have kept up the connexion with the leading scientific academy.

## MASONRY IN 1682.

Who were Sir William Wilson, Knt., Mr. Richard Boothwick, Mr. William William Woodman, Mr. William Grey, Mr. Samuel Tylour, and Mr. William Wide, initiated in 1682?

## MASONRY IN PHILADELPHIA.

"Scriba," No. 857, responds to our invitation by sending a very interesting description of Masonry in Philadelphia, from a work rare in this country, entitled, "The Picture of Philadelphia, by James Meare, M.D., Philadelphia, 1811." The book is rare, "Scriba" states, even in the United States.

According to the local Gazettes, a Grand Lodge was held in Philadelphia in 1732, at the Tum Tavern, then the fashionable hotel, in Water Street, between Walnut Street and Chesnut Street. William Allen, Recorder of Philadelphia, and afterwards Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, was the first Prov. Grand Master.

## E. A. SONG, BY BRO. BIRKHEAD.

This song is found popularly quoted and parodied as early as Oct. 21st, 1731, in the Grub Street Journal, No. 94, and in the Gentleman's Magazine for the same month.

JEWISH GRAND WARDEN.

On the 4th April, 1785, Bro. M. J. Levy was appointed Junior Grand Warden of England.

LELAND'S DIALOGUE.

The sham Masonic antiquity of the time of Henry VII. is laid to the account of Leland, the topographer, and John Locke appears to have been put forward at Frankfort, in 1748.

LADIES AT GRAND FESTIVAL.

On the 4th May, 1772, at the festival on the occasion of the installation of Lord Petre, held in the Merchant Taylors' Hall, "a great number of ladies were present in the gallery at the feast."

OFFICE OF ORATOR.

The French deficiency in readiness of public speaking being constitutional already, in 1738, the French Orateur, or Bro. Orator, was a regular and important member of the French Lodge; a post he continues to hold in most continental Lodges, and those derived from them, in the English empire, at the Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, &c.

NO. 111 PHOENIX LODGE, SUNDERLAND.

The Phoenix Lodge, No. 111, at Sunderland, although dating from 1755, and having celebrated its centenary, is not the oldest Lodge in that town, distinguished as a seat of Masonry, but only the second.

In 1793 its Senior Warden was Bro. J. F. Stanfield, author of the song "Sing not the Fictions of Greece," of "Grave business being closed,"—and "A call from the South," and of a Royal Arch song.

Qy.—If these songs are still sung in the Phoenix Lodge, or its Royal Arch Chapter, the Chapter de Lambton.

There is a statement that the Phoenix Lodge was dedicated only in 1785, but this is a mistake for the Phoenix Hall, in which it holds its meetings.

PROVINCIAL GRAND ARCHITECT.

An early appointment we have met with is that of Bro. G. Nicholson, Prov. G.A. of Durham, in 1794. He was an architect, and not an ignoramus. The title being Prov. G.A., and not Prov. G. Supt. of Works, it did not occur to the Prov. Grand Master then to pervert the office, any more than to appoint a Grand Secretary who could not write.

FUND OF BENEVOLENCE.

In 1763 the stock of the Fund of Benevolence was £1,200 in bank stock. Matters have improved since then, but still the accumulated stock is not what it should be for the importance of the Order. £100 a year left to accumulate would in a century make a good aggregate fund.

ROYAL LODGE.

Which was the Royal Lodge, of which Bro. Chevalier Ruspini was W.M. in 1778?

GRAND STEWARDS, 1794.

The Grand Stewards in 1794 were—  
Bro. Hon. T. J. Twistleton.

Bro. Nath. Gosling (qy. of the family of the bankers).  
 Bro. Richard Woodward.  
 Bro. the Right Hon. the Earl of Pomfret.  
 Bro. Sir W. J. James, Bart.  
 Bro. Thomas Fellows.  
 Bro. Richard Griffiths.  
 Bro. John Rush.  
 Bro. Charles Carpenter.  
 Bro. Joseph Knowles, and  
 Bro. Robert Randall.

#### BRO. ALEXANDER DRUMMOND.

Bro. Alexander Drummond, Consul at Aleppo, wrote a book of travels in folio, published in London in 1754.

#### ROSE CROIX.

In 1793 Bro. W. Meyrick was head of the Metropolitan Chapter of Rose Croix, of Harodim.

#### A MASONIC QUARRY.

The old *Freemasons' Magazine* of the last century was published in monthly parts with wrappers. At present the portions of the work known to be in existence are in bound volumes, but if the original parts can be found with the wrappers on, these wrappers contain some interesting Masonic announcements.

#### PROV. G.M., CORNWALL.

In 1757 Bro. William Pye was Prov. G.M. of Cornwall.

#### ANCIENT PARIS LODGES.

The oldest Lodge in Paris is the Chapter of the Gauls, founded in 1721. Few French Lodges remain dating before 1760. In London there are twelve Lodges of 1721, and others of earlier date.

#### COLONIAL LODGES UNDER THE G. O. OF THE NETHERLANDS.

The Lodges within the English empire, which received their constitutions from the G. O. of the Netherlands are:—

Cape of Good Hope, Good Hope, dating from 1772.

Good Troth, 1802.

Colombo, Lodge of Faithfulness, 1771.

„ Lodge of Unity, 1791.

Negapatam, Wished for Lodge, 1774.

Pont de Galle, Conqueror Lodge, 1772.

Demerara, S. John of the Union, 1771.

The two Cape of Good Hope Lodges we know remain under the Netherlands jurisdiction. Some of the others do not. We should like to have particulars.

#### CHICHESTER LODGE.

The oldest Lodge in Sussex is undoubtedly the Chichester Lodge; it is No. 45 on the Grand Register of England, and is styled the Lodge of Union. It meets in the council chamber of the city, and dates from 1731. We consider that it is entitled to an earlier date, for the Duke of Richmond was W.M. of that Lodge and Grand Master of England in 1697.



MENDIZABAL.

Mendizabal, lately prime minister of Spain, was a Mason, and was persecuted on that ground. He assisted in the revival, on the restoration of the Constitution.

LIONEL DARELL.

In Bulwer's last great novel, "What will he do with it?" Lionel Darell is the name of a personage. Lionel Darell was J.G.W. of England towards the close of the last century.

BRO. SHIELD.

Was the Bro. Shield who set to music the "Ode to Masonry" of Bro. Dr. Brown, the well known composer? The ode was performed on 5th April, 1785, at the dedication of the Phoenix Hall at Sunderland.

BIDEFORD LODGE.

Bideford cannot boast of an unbroken succession. There was a Lodge there, formerly founded by Bro. John Watkins, LL.D., in 1794. He was an author.

The present Bideford Lodge, called the Lodge of Benevolence, No. 719, dates only from 1843.

We should like to know whether Bro. John Watkins was buried at Bideford, and whether he has any tomb there.

COUNTIES WITHOUT ROYAL ARCH CHAPTERS.

The English counties without Royal Arch Chapters are Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Huntingdonshire, and Rutlandshire; and the Welsh counties are Cardiganshire, Radnorshire, Flintshire, Merionethshire, Anglesea, Brecon, and Carnarvonshire.

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OUR NEGLECT OF THE CAPABILITIES OF BRICK.—Much of the architecture in Italy serves to force upon consideration our ignorant neglect of the real use of brick. You may there see the most varied and beautiful inventions expressed in this material—mouldings, tracery, flowers, figures, everywhere varied, and showing visibly the movement of the hand and feeling of the heart. One would be clever to discover a single expression of feeling or elevated effort in a whole mile of the brick or compo-fronted houses of our time.—*The Builder.*

THE REPUBLIC OF SCIENCE.—The sciences, like those who cultivate them, enjoy the happy privilege that, in regard to them, there exist no national antipathies, nor even that kind of intellectual frontiers which, under the influence of languages, become established between the literature of different nations. They form a true republic, whose peace nothing should ever disturb, and where merit alone leads to distinction, for the conferring of which there are needed no formalities nor protecting regulations. The respect given to talent, like the esteem accorded to virtue, is so inherent in our nature that it is not in our power to refuse it when it is really deserved.—*Quetelet.*

## MASONRY IN AMERICA.

[From a Special Correspondent].

*Louisville, Kentucky, April 30th, 1859.*

IN my last I had a good deal to say about the Scottish Rite, and perhaps I have tired your readers with it, but I must confess to a very strong and ardent desire to see it more generally diffused, believing that its teachings, if adhered to, would make more devoted Masons than the York rite, although I claim membership in that also from E.A. To Knight Templar this feeling has induced the members of the rite in Kentucky to carry out, as far as practicable, the requirements of the Order, such as the various feasts and fasts.

It is of course known to all acquainted with the Ancient and Accepted Rite, that the peculiar regulations of the Rose Croix (18°) require the observance of Maunday Thursday, or the Thursday before Easter, in a manner peculiar to Scottish Masonry. Wherever a Rose Croix Mason is on that day, whether in solitude, or among his brethren, he is required strictly to devote a bit and a sup in a peculiar manner to the memory of the day, and all Rose Croix Masons, wheresoever dispersed. That day fell this year on 21st April, and in accordance with ancient custom, the brethren here, for the first time in Kentucky, met for, and sat down to, their solemn banquet, at nine o'clock, p.m. Eleven brethren were present, viz., Bros. Henry W. Gray, Past Ill. Com. in Chief; Rob. Morris, Ill. Com. in Chief; and Bros. Monserrat, Cowling, Tryon, Cortle, Hirschbuhl, Beattie, and Burwanger, all S.P.R.S., and 32°; and Bro. Webber, 33°. The evening was spent as only it could be spent by Rose Croix Masons. The evening passed off very pleasantly. Among the volunteer and regular toasts, the S.Cs. of the world were not forgotten. The ceremonies, peculiar to Easter Sunday, were not forgotten on that evening either.

Bro. Morris, Ill. Com. in Chief., having requested thrice Ill. Bro. Fred. Webber, 33°, S.G.I. Gen. for Kentucky, to act as Orator for the evening, he, at the appropriate time, delivered himself of the accompanying address, which if you find anything in it worth inserting in your valuable *Magazine*, you have liberty so to do.

"Illustrious and Sublime Brethren—At the earnest request of our Commander-in-Chief, I appear to-night as orator. I cannot believe I shall do justice to this occasion, but in my shortcomings attribute it to my head not my heart, for it is with no ordinary feelings I address you on such a solemn occasion as the present. Solemn it is when we reflect that on this night hundreds and thousands are now engaged in the same solemn ceremonies. To-night commemorative of two great events, one the last night of our blessed Master on earth prior to his crucifixion, and the close of that season so much venerated by our Jewish brethren, the feast of the passover.

"This, then, my beloved brethren, is our passover, and on this, the first night it has ever been actually held in this state, let it teach us to pass over the shortcomings of our beloved brothers, and with charity pardon whatever we may see amiss in them, remembering that we are but mortal, and that all have erred and come short of those teachings which have been laid down for our guidance in the great light of our Order, and in that portion devoted especially to the life and teachings

of Jesus of Nazareth, whose peculiar precepts, as R. C. Masons, we hold in great veneration.

"The beauty and solemnity of this branch of the Masonic Order needs from me no eulogy. With its valuable and impressive lessons you are all familiar from the degree of Secret Master (4°) to that of Sublime Prince of Royal Secret (32°). The Scottish rite teaches us the great lessons of secrecy, obedience, liberty of conscience, and fraternity in its broadest Masonic interpretation. As we advance in the order, we find our duties increased, and step by step the weak points in man, those in which he is most likely to err, are presented to his view, and he is reminded of his duties every time more forcibly. Thus he advances to the sixteenth degree or Prince of Jerusalem, to which point the most scrupulous rabbinical Jew can, with perfect safety to his conscience, proceed. In all those degrees he finds the God of his fathers, the omnipotent Jehovah, the great I Am, who rescued his forefathers from the bondage of the Egyptian and Babylonian, to be there the great type in each degree—the great foundation stone of that branch of the Order. There he finds divinity in every word, every act pointing to him as the great Creator and Lawgiver, who amidst thunderings and lightnings from Sinai's awful summit promulgated those commandments which have been the great groundwork of law in every land. All nations and creeds recognise that decalogue in some shape or form, and on its requirements have all civilized governments been enabled to protect the weak against the strong, the oppressed against the oppressor, and while it declares Masonry to be a worship, still it does not interfere or meddle in any way with any particular doctrine of religion or politics. It labours to improve men's minds by warning their hearts and teaching them to triumph over their passions, abhor vice and practice fraternity.

"It is the universal religion such as God planted in the human heart. Our brethren are its ministers, if they are not they should be devoted to it. Its offerings are not the blood of lambs or of he-goats but good works. Our rite teaches the two great tenets that make all true religion—love of God and of our neighbour. It teaches us love and not hate, charity and not revenge, and that we are to make honour and duty the beacon light to guide us over life's stormy seas, and look upon death with as much calmness as we would hear its story.

"Our Jewish brethren may stop here, for here ceases that portion especially connected with the chosen people of God and the old law, and we are now being ushered into a new era in the world's history, that great event which was first announced, not by the heralds of the government proclaiming the birth of a prince, but was first communicated by the angels and angelic host to the humble shepherds as they watched their flocks by night on the plains of Bethlehem proclaiming the birth of Him who was coming to teach a new doctrine, to do away with old forms and ceremonies and teach that new commandment, "Love one another;" the Messiah, prince of the house of David—not surrounded by pomp and pageantry, but born in the manger of a small country village inn. He, my brethren, was destined to be the herald of universal toleration, that toleration which Scottish Masonry endeavours to inculcate. He was the advocate of liberty, equality, and fraternity, and in his life and practice endeavoured to show forth what he taught. Those teachings each of us must apply to our own creed and faith. With their special interpretations we have nothing to do, each interprets them for himself and none other; for in no other way could our order possess its character of universality which has ever been peculiar to it from its origin, and which enabled two kings, worshippers of different deities, to sit together as Grand Masters while the walls of the first temple arose and the men of Gabel bowing down to the Phœnician gods, to work by the side of the Hebrews to whom those gods were an abomination, and even sit with them as brethren. \* \* \*

"The primitive men met in no temples made with human hands 'God dwelleth not in temples made with hands,' said St. Stephen. In the open air, under the overreaching sky, in the great world temple, they uttered their vows and thanksgivings and adored the God of Light—of that light which was to them the type of good, as darkness was of evil.

"From the earliest ages all believed in a future state, to be attained only by

purification and trials, of rewards and punishments, and of some great Spirit, by whom evil was to be overcome.

"The Hindoo thus defined Deity: 'He who surpasses speech; whom intelligence cannot comprehend; who cannot be even seen or heard.'

"This degree whose requirement we this night obey, especially teaches but three things, the unity, immutability, and goodness of God; the immortality of the soul, and the ultimate defeat and extinction of evil, wrong, and sorrow, by a Redeemer or Messiah yet to come if he has not already appeared, and this fact must be settled by the brother's own conscience.

"The three great pillars of our Order, Faith, Hope, and Charity, are only the old pillars under different names. For he only is wise who judges others charitably; he only is strong who is hopeful; and there is no beauty like a firm faith in God, our fellows and ourselves. The obligations of our ancient brethren of the Rose Croix degree were to fulfil all the duties of friendship, charity, peace, liberality, temperance, and chastity; to avoid anger, hatred, and every other vice. Their principal rules were to exercise the profession of medicine charitably and without fee, to advance the cause of virtue, enlarge the sciences, and induce men to live more like brethren.

"Where or when this sublime degree had its origin it is not for me to discuss to-day. Although its ceremonies slightly differ with the degrees of latitude and longitude, and it receives different interpretations, still if we carefully examine all its emblems, &c., we shall at once see that all the essential elements of the Order are practised in all our sanctuaries. None admit an adept until he has been purified at the altar of symbolic Masonry. \* \* \* \* \*

"With us, in Scotch Masonry, titles are numerous and very high sounding. To those who would laugh at such, I may give here some explanation of them; they have with us meanings entirely consistent with the true spirit of Masonry. The Knight with us is he who devotes his hand, his heart, his brain to the science of Masonry, and professes himself the sworn soldier of truth. The prince is he who aims to be chief, first leader among his equals in virtue and good deeds. The sovereign, as one of an order whose members are all sovereigns, is supreme only because the law and constitutions are so which he administers, and by which he, like every brother, is governed. Puissant, potent, wise and venerable, indicate that power of virtue, wisdom, and intelligence which those ought to strive to attain who are placed in high offices by the suffrages of their brethren.

"As Rose Croix Masons it is our imperative duty to instruct our brethren, teaching them the lofty qualifications which are required by all who claim our titles, and not merely idle gewgaws worn in imitation of the times when the nobles and the priests were masters and the people slaves; and that in true Masonry the knight, the pontiff, the prince and sovereign are but the first among their equals. In ancient times the candidate for admission into this sublime degree presented his petition at the door of the Chapter, kneeling and humbly craving the privileges of the Order. Now no longer is this required, but holding his head erect, as a just and upright Mason, he advances to his brother, his equal, relying on the rectitude of his conduct to gain admission, for Masonry asks no one to kneel but to God.

"This evening, my brethren, we commemorate, I said, the passover. Our rules require it. The feast of the passover was thus ordained: 'On the tenth of this month (the first month of the Jewish year) they shall take every man a lamb, a lamb for a house, and if the household be too little for the lamb, let him and his neighbour take it according to the number of souls.' It was imperative that the lamb should be without blemish; a male of the first year; it was to be killed in the evening and the flesh of it eaten that night roasted with fire, none of it was allowed to remain till the morning, and whatsoever was not eaten was to be burnt up. No bone of it was to be broken, and it was to be eaten with the loins girded, shoes on the feet, and staves in the hand. The object of this was to commemorate more forcibly the last night of their forefathers in the land of Egypt, and indicate their expectations on that night when the destroying angel smote the first-born of everything, from the first-born of Pharaoh who sat upon his throne, to the first-born of the captive who was chained in the dungeon, and turned the wail of sorrow throughout that land to their advantage, causing the order to go forth with the

rising of the sun: 'Get you forth from my people, ye and your children, your flocks and your herds, and bless me, and get ye out in haste lest we be all dead men.'

"But our passover is of a different nature. The Jews held it to commemorate their deliverance from death and bondage. By the blood of that paschal lamb, Israel was saved from temporal death. By the blood of Jesus of Nazareth, we look forward to a glorious life beyond the shores of time, and are delivered from a bondage worse than Egyptian—the bondage of our evil passions.

"We celebrate it as his last night on earth, prior to death on the cross; who, whatever we may choose to think him, was, if not the son of God (as most do believe), at least an inspired prophet—for a noble hearted, wise man, he taught the law of love.

"He called to him the humble and the poor, he raised the sinner, pardoned the woman taken in adultery, healed the sick, and fed the hungry, lived among the humble, the friendless—having no place to lay his head, and poured the oil of joy into the wounded heart by proclaiming, 'Blessed are they that mourn; give to him that asketh; bless them that curse you; do good to them that hate you; and whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you do ye even so unto them;' and he sealed those teachings with his blood; the cruelty of the Jewish people and the Roman indifference to blood nailed him to the cross. He died uttering blessings on humanity.

"Dying thus, he bequeathed his teachings to man as an inheritance. Perverted and corrupted they have served as a basis for many creeds, and have been the warrant for intolerance and persecution, the rack; the faggot, and the gibbet have all been erected and used to terrify man into believing in him who had said, 'Ask and ye shall receive, seek and ye shall find, knock and it shall be opened unto you.'

"Two emblems of this degree demand some notice. The pelican tearing its breast to feed its young with its blood symbolises him who gave his life for his brethren, and should teach us exhaustless munificence especially toward the needy and defenceless.

"The eagle, bird of the sun, was among the Egyptians an emblem of a wise man, not only because he is not dazzled by that luminary even at its very focus, but again he soars to a great height.

"Thus the eagle and the pelican represent perfect wisdom united to perfect charity.

"Thus, my beloved brethren, as we assemble around this table, and unite heart to heart and hand to hand, in the endless chain of universal brotherhood, as we partake of this simple repast, we should bear in mind the one held one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six years since, in Jerusalem, and reflect how truly the words of one we all here know, and who this night unites with us—'That we meet now, but never again will we all unite in this solemn ceremony,'—were verified on that occasion. One for his transgression added sin to sin, and the remnant were scattered, but when they did again meet that one was missing. Let it teach us to regulate our lives that our good deeds be more enduring than tablets, that they may be registered in that volume having the seven great seals, and we hear the glad summons—'Well done, good and faithful servants.'

At a few minutes before twelve o'clock, p.m., the closing ceremonies of the evening were concluded, and the brethren dismissed in peace and harmony, well pleased with their first attempt of placing the Scottish rite before the Masons of Kentucky in its true light. Bro. Rob Morris has arranged, and had published for the benefit of the Craft in the United States, a new edition of the old Webb monitor, with a great many valuable improvements. He, as is well known, is one of the strongest advocates of the original work, as taught by the celebrated Preston of England to Thos. Smith Webb, and brought by him to this country in 1796. The lectures differ from those now taught in England. Bro. Morris deserves great praise for his indefatigable endeavours to introduce an universal system of work and lectures, not alone in Kentucky, but

throughout the United States; in this he is seconded by many of the oldest and most influential members of our beloved Order in this country. I have no hesitation in saying that, although his efforts at present do not meet with the success they so richly merit—the time will come when they will be appreciated. These lectures may be strange to many “Old Country” Masons, and as Bro. Morris’s associate, Bro. E. D. Cooke, will visit you before this reaches your shores, the curious in Masonic matters will have an opportunity of hearing him if desired.

The proceedings of the school of instruction called by Bro. Morris, as Grand Master, and attended for two weeks by delegates from a very large number of Lodges, some of them having come four hundred miles, is one feature of Bro. Morris’s spirited administration; the members of it were highly pleased, and all with whom I have conversed are loud in their praises of the talented Grand Master of Kentucky Masons, who, by this attempt to bring together the intelligent Masons of the States, for the purpose of hearing the lectures referred to, has only added one more to the many laurels he now wears as a bright and zealous Mason.

His history of Masonry in Kentucky, a volume of 592 pages, just published, deserves more than thanks from the members of the Order in Kentucky; it has been the work of years, and the labour of it could not be performed so well by any living man.

It contains every act of the Grand Lodge, and every occurrence of any moment that happened in the Masonic world, from its organization to the close of the session of 1858; an historical register of all the Lodges in the State, numbering 373, many of them of course now defunct; the constitution and rules or orders of the Grand Lodge; and an alphabetical list of all the Masons in Kentucky—a job of considerable trouble, as the writer knows, having made one of them for it the year previous. Bro. D. T. Monserat, P.G.M., performed this laborious work, and for it has the thanks of the fraternity.

The Grand Encampment of Knights Templar meets on Wednesday, May 25th, at Frankfort, Kentucky, this year; it is a migratory body, meeting each year at the place agreed upon at the previous session. The members of De Molay Encampment (Boston, Mass.), and St. John’s Encampment, of Providence, Rhode Island will visit the members of Richmond (Va.) Commandery on the 16th of May. I shall send you an account of both meetings in my next, or as soon as I get the information. We have been favoured with Madame Bosco’s entertainment lately; the manager, Bro. Miller, was member of Lodge No. 3, of Cork, Ireland, and of the Royal Arch Chapter of Bath, England, an intelligent Mason and gentleman; he desires to send his greetings to the brethren and companions of both bodies, and hopes again one day or other to pay you all another visit; he is loud in praise of Ireland and England, and especially of the brethren with whom he is so intimately connected in both countries. I cannot but feel proud to hear him thus express himself of the Masons of my native city. I shall also shortly give you some extracts and illustrations of the ineffable degrees as practised in this country, and whatever items of interest I may be able to gather.

Yours truly and fraternally,  
F. W., 33°.

## REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS.

*History of Freemasonry in Kentucky, in its Relation to the Symbolic Degrees.* By Bro. ROB MORRIS, Grand Master of Kentucky. Louisville, Kentucky, U. S. : Rob Morris. — This volume, a copy of which we have been favoured with through Bro. Elisha Cooke, the able assistant of Bro. Morris now on a visit to England, not only contains a succinct history of the Craft in Kentucky, but also a current history of contemporaneous Masonic events in other states of the Union and foreign countries, with a variety of statistical tables, showing the research of the author. The work commences with the introduction of Freemasonry upon the American continent, about 1733, the first chapter being devoted to the establishment of the earlier Lodges, Grand and subordinate, down to 1800, at which period there were five Lodges in Kentucky, viz. : at Lexington, Paris, Georgetown, Frankfort and Shelbyville. There were thirteen Grand Lodges in the United States, viz. : Connecticut, organized 1789 ; Georgia, 1786 ; Maryland, 1781 ; Massachusetts, 1777 ; New Hampshire, 1789 ; New Jersey, 1786 ; New York, 1787 ; North Carolina, 1787 ; Pennsylvania, 1786 ; Rhode Island, 1791 ; South Carolina, 1787 ; Vermont, 1794 ; Virginia, 1778. In the first chapter there is also given a complete bibliography, so far as possible, of all the Masonic works prior to 1800, adding to the value of the work. The second chapter presents all the facts procurable from the archives of Lodges, files of newspapers and oral traditions, throwing light upon the organization of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, the first ever established in the great valley of the Mississippi, now governed by twenty or more. It presents the names of those pioneers in Masonry who assembled in September and October, 1800, at Lexington, to found a new Masonic empire, and whose work, commencing with a feeble membership of 150 Masons, divided into five Lodges, has changed to a band of 12,000, hailing from 302 Lodges, having from year to year sent out offshoots which formed the nuclei of all the other Grand Lodges in the West. The prefatory remarks of this chapter are peculiarly impressive, showing forcibly the causes which led the Masons of Kentucky at so early a day to unite for the dissemination of their principles and the consolidation of their Masonic interests. The summing up of the period from 1800 to 1809 displays an increase from five Lodges to fourteen, and of Masons from one hundred and fifty to three hundred. Lodges had been organized by the Grand Lodge of Kentucky in Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, and Mississippi ; a Grand Lodge in Ohio had been formed in 1800. Each decennial in the history forms a section, at the end of which is a summary of the important Masonic events of that era. These constitute a most valuable feature of the volume, and, by the aid of a copious index enable the reader to trace up any particular facts at pleasure. The obsequies of Joseph Hamilton Daviess, killed at Tippecanoe, November 7, 1811, while Grand Master, are given at considerable length, likewise those of Thomas Smith Webb, honoured by the Masons of Kentucky as the brightest light of the age, he being the "Preston" of America—founding his lectures, with but trifling variations, on those of our own Preston. He died July, 1819. The statistical tables are formed with immense labour, and present every variety of Masonic facts the reader can possibly demand.

The next department in the history is the jurisprudence of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, in the form of a comment and explanatory notes upon the constitutional regulations, rules and by-laws of the Grand Lodge. The volume closes with a catalogue of the membership of the Lodges in Kentucky, arranged alphabetically, each name marked with its proper Lodge. This table, comprising nearly eleven thousand names, was prepared by the Hon. D. T. Monsarrat, P. Prov. G.M., and is a monument of labour. Though the work must excite greater interest in the locality, and the other States of the Union than in England, no brother can take it up without deriving a great amount of information from its pages, which will render it a necessary adjunct to every Masonic library. How universally Freemasonry is spread over the American continent is shown by the fact, that the latest returns from thirty-four Grand Lodges (given at page 431 of this history) shows the number of registered Lodges to be 4,055, possessing, exclusive of 313 Lodges making no returns, 178,167 members, and initiating in the year 23,143 persons. The revenue for the year of the Lodges making the returns was 169,004 dollars, or about £33,800. In Kentucky alone the ratio of Masons to the population, which in 1,800 was as 1 in 150 was last year 1 in 83, a very satisfactory progress. We cordially recommend the work to the perusal of all our readers. With men like Rob Morris to prepare it, the history of Masonry in the various sections of the world presents a wide field for the student to produce works of world-wide interest and usefulness, without going into the realms of fancy to fill Masonic libraries.

*The Prudence Book of Freemasonry for 1859.* By Bro. ROB. MORRIS.—We have before us the first part of this work, comprising a catalogue from the latest official data of the Grand Lodges, subordinate Lodges, and individual Masons, members of the Lodges in the United States and British provinces, with the seal of each Grand Lodge, published, as we are informed, to afford a “means of recognition, and a test to try impostors.” In his preface, Bro. Morris says, “There are hordes of men going about from Lodge to Lodge, putting up pitiful appeals of poverty and destitution, drawing out the hard-earned earnings of the fraternity by their lying assertions, and bringing the whole society into discredit;” and it is to check this the Prudence Book is published, as when a visitor presents himself at a Lodge, it will become a matter of course to look for his name in the Prudence Book, and if not there, without a satisfactory explanation, he will not be admitted. We can readily imagine that such a book may prove of great value in a country in which Masonry is placed under some forty or fifty jurisdictions, and there are consequently such a variety of certificates; as even in our own country, with only one governing body, we are too often exposed to imposition, though it must be admitted that the impostors very rarely bear English certificates. Could we obtain a list of all “travellers” relieved at the various Lodges, we might by tracing their course from town to town do much to put a stop to such impositions. Perhaps our country brethren will take our hint into consideration.

*Things not Generally Known Popularly Explained.* By JOHN TIMBS, F.S.A. Second series. Kent and Co. (late Bogue), Fleet-street.—There is no educational writer of the day who so well hits the taste of his readers as Mr. Timbs; and there is no work published by him which can be taken up without affording both amusement and instruction. The first series of his “Things not generally known” met with the most extraordinary success, upwards of twenty-three thousand having been sold, notwithstand-



ing numberless imitations. We think Mr. Timbs well justified in producing this second series, which we can bear testimony is equal in interest and valuable information to that which preceded it. This series is especially devoted to subjects of a domestic character, and goes far to prove the adage, "that there is nothing new under the sun," the popular Punch and Judy being well known in the fourteenth century, if not centuries before, and the recently revived shoeblacks, being an important body a century since, though it died out about thirty years ago. Mr. Timbs on this subject says, "On the general manufacture of Hacking, shoeblacks rapidly disappeared; but we remember a shoeblack at the entrance to Johnson's-court, Fleet-street, in 1824." We who are some years the junior of Mr. Timbs, remember two, one at the corner of Johnson's-court, and the other at the corner of Church-court, Strand, as late as 1829. What would our modern belles think of wearing cloth stockings; and yet Queen Elizabeth wore none other until "her silkwoman, Mrs. Montague (in 1560) presented her maiestie with a payre of blacke knit silke stockings for a new year's gift," which pleased her so well, that she, finding them "pleasant, fine, and delicate," declared that henceforth she would "wear no more cloth stockings." We recommend every one to buy the book, and especially commend to their attention the chapters on "Olden Meales and Housewifery;" on "Money, Weights, and Measures;" and on "the Phenomena of Life;" in either of which they cannot fail to find matter of considerable interest.

*History of the British Empire in India*, by BRO. E. H. NOLAN, *Fh. D.*, Parts 25, 26, and 27. J. S. Virtue, City-road and Ivy-lane.—We have so often spoken in terms of commendation of the labours of Bro. Nolan, that we need hardly again assure our readers that the work loses none of its interest as it proceeds and approaches towards the events of the present day, the parts before us bringing down the history to the time of Clive, one of the most momentous in the history of India. The maps and plates are beautifully executed, and the portrait of Sir Henry Lawrence in Part 26 will be highly valued by the subscribers. The work is wonderfully cheap.

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CLIENTS.—The "whimsical" species is a very large family: and if not very perplexing, is certainly very far from agreeable. The case of the wrong-headed is usually one of some very equivocal right: the abatement of an alleged nuisance; the restraint of a customary trespass; resistance to a doubtful encroachment; enforcement of a vague contract; or above all, the assertion of some very questionable right of way, of toll, of common, and of so forth. With the clergyman, invariably, it arises on the titheable character of a twig of hazel, or alderbush. So with the client whimsical, his wrongs are always characteristic of the man; they savour of frivolity—he has been deceived in the value of a painting, or a horse, or the mail has started before the time and left him behind, or he has contracted for a greenhouse or a dog kennel, and the builder has built it one way while he ordered it another; and then comes objection—objection ends in quarrel—and each party flies to his attorney to bring the other to book.—*Adventures of an Attorney.*

## CORRESPONDENCE.

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

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### ODDFELLOWSHIP.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Will you be kind enough to allow me, through the medium of your pages, to express my warm approbation of the conduct of those brethren at Leicester who have accepted the invitation to dine with the delegates to the next A.M.C. of the Manchester Unity of the Independent Order of Oddfellows, and to assure them that there are numerous brethren of our beloved Craft who, like myself, cannot but approve their conduct, as much more in accordance with the real spirit of Freemasonry than the illiberal manner in which Oddfellowship, Forestry, &c., have from time to time been mentioned by the writer of "Our Architectural Chapter." If any of my brother Freemasons, who entertain prejudices against the societies named above, will state the reason why they look upon them as "mock Masonry," if no better champion present himself in their behalf, I will humbly but fearlessly take up the gauntlet in their defence. But, as I said with regard to the unmasonic letter of "Z." given in your *Magazine* of February 2nd, "I have an objection to bush-fighting."

I am, dear Sir and Brother,  
*Industrial School, Bury,*  
*June 8th, 1859.*

GEORGE MARKHAM TWEDDELL.

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### A MASON'S DIFFICULTY.

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

SIR AND BROTHER,—I have long been a subscriber to and reader of your valuable *Magazine*, and, though personally a stranger to you, and likely to remain so, I trust you will allow me to add my mite of testimony to the fearless, independent, yet truly Masonic spirit in which it is conducted under your auspices. I have also frequently had occasion to admire the perspicuity and kindliness of tone with which you are at all times ready to instruct the ignorant, encourage the doubting, and solve the difficulties of the perplexed amongst the brethren of the "mystic tie." As one of the latter class (the perplexed), I now make my appearance in your pages for

the first time ; it rests with you to say whether it shall also be the last. Believing with confidence that you will not refuse to aid me with your advice, I will, without further preface, "a round unvarnished tale deliver of my whole course of" Masonry. In 1853, being on a visit to one of the presidencies of the Indian empire, I was "initiated" and "passed," in a Lodge holding under the Grand Lodge of Scotland. Being compelled to leave India for a time, in search of health, I some months afterwards sought admission to the sublime degree, but not being able to attend in time on the evening fixed for the ceremony, I was obliged to content myself with the certificate of a Fellow Craft, instead of the coveted diploma of a Mark Mason. Armed with this, on arrival in one of the British colonies, I sought and obtained admission in an excellent Lodge, holding under the Grand Orient of France ; and here, after a time, I was duly "raised," and I must in truth affirm, having often since seen the degree given in Scotch Lodges, that, for solemnity and impressiveness the French mode of conducting that awe inspiring ceremony is unequalled. On my return to India, I passed the chair of my mother Lodge, as a necessary preliminary to exaltation in the Royal Arch Chapter attached thereto, and was the same evening duly exalted. This was in 1854. It was not, however, till last year that I obtained my diploma from the Supreme Royal Arch Chapter of Scotland, and here is the first of my difficulties. I am told by a Companion that this diploma would not admit me into any Royal Arch Chapter in England. Is this the case—and, if so, why is it—and what is my remedy ?

Again ; a few years ago, a Scotch Companion asked me if I was an Ark Mariner and Mark Master Mason ? and, on my replying in the negative, expressed his surprise at my having been exalted without first taking it. He, however, informed me that, as Past Principal of a Scotch Chapter, he was authorized to give me the degree, and he shortly after did so, and since then I have assisted in making others. But I know of no record in which our names have been entered as Mark Masons, and having no diplomas or warrants, I doubt if we should be acknowledged by any regular Lodge of Mark Masters. Kindly give me your opinion and advice on this point. I look forward to your reply with much anxiety, and, meanwhile, subscribe myself,

Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,

Bombay, May 2nd, 1859.

A SON OF THE WIDOW.

[Our Brother and Companion has been misinformed : the Royal Arch certificate of Scotland would be acknowledged in an English Chapter, and moreover covers the Mark degree. Our brother, however, would not be acknowledged as a Past Master in England, he having only been placed in the Master's chair to take the Master's degree, to qualify him for exaltation—a practice opposed to the English working.—ED.]

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### " MASONIC MISSIONS."

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Some of your remarks in connexion with my letter of the 25th May I cannot but approve ; but there are one or two statements made, which I think should be corrected ; and as you "invite corrections," and candidly admit that "although you base your remarks on

what you believe to be authentic public data, the information made use of may be lamentably deficient," I am willing to submit a few corrections.

I agree with you that when practicable, or when facilities are offered, the meetings of Lodges had better be held in Masonic halls, or other public buildings, than in taverns; but the wishes of Masons cannot always be gratified. I was initiated into Masonry about forty years ago, and in A.L. 5821, I was exalted to the sublime degree of R.A. I was then a member of Lodge No. 68, or, as at present numbered, No. 60. The Lodge then held its meetings in the Norwich Assembly Rooms; but difficulties and circumstances which the brethren and companions could not control, compelled them to seek another place. The Norwich Lodges are now held at three of the first hotels, and in most commodious rooms; the rooms are entered with nearly the same easiness of access as if they were private rooms: if, however, Masonic light and knowledge continue to increase, as they are at present increasing in this city, and if Masons carry on their work with watchfulness, discretion, and zeal, and the benefits and privileges of their labour be rightly appreciated, there can be little doubt but they will endeavour to provide for themselves the most suitable and eligible buildings.

In the province of Norfolk there is a Masonic hall. I assisted at the consecration of the Masonic Hall at Yarmouth. The Masons at Yarmouth do not generally assemble in that hall; and although it may not be convenient to inform the readers of the *Magazine* what are the causes which hinder the brethren from assembling in it, I am certain no blame can be justly imputed to them.

There is in Norfolk a provincial benevolent fund; and this Provincial Grand Lodge fund is steadily increasing. You need not therefore be apprehensive of our inattention to the Masonic charities, though we give alms to deserving local charities.

I submit, but with painful feelings, a correction of the statement respecting the collections made at the last three meetings of the Norfolk Prov. Grand Lodge. I do hope and request, if the statement be again made, and which if true, would be a disgrace to the Prov. Grand Master of the Norfolk province, and to every Mason in the province, that the informant withhold not his name.

It may be, some misconception prevails of the charitable institutions of Norwich, Harleston, and Yarmouth; or that the statement, so erroneous and so deeply dishonouring to the Masons in Norfolk, was too hastily printed. With your permission I will make an extract from p. 1,014.—“We invite brethren to observe to what institutions the collections were devoted; 1856, Norwich District Visiting Society; 1857, Harleston District Visiting Society; 1858, Great Yarmouth District Visiting Society. On the latter occasion a secular charity, the Great Yarmouth Hospital, was allowed to share in the collection; but whereas usually when contributions are given to non-masonic charities, they are commonly hospitals or secular institutions for the relief of the sick—we have the fact that in Norfolk, year after year, the collections were devoted to sectarian and proselytizing institutions.”

Misconception, as I have said, may have prevailed; and if so, I would remove it. District visiting societies, for the benefit of the moral, necessitous, and deserving poor, are supported in Norwich, Harleston, and Yarmouth, by annual subscriptions and donations. The towns are divided into portions or districts, and those districts are visited by benevolently disposed gentlemen and ladies appointed by a committee. The committee is constituted of gentlemen or ladies, and without exclusion on account of their particular religious persuasion; and the greatest care is exercised that

the poor, whatever be their religious opinions, may be aided. Relief is given in clothing, bread, and coals. The Great Yarmouth Hospital is supported by voluntary contributions; and into this hospital are admitted the poor man or woman who have met with some sad accident, and who but for the skill and help afforded by this hospital might be left to die; and also other poor persons, whose grievous bodily afflictions could not be properly attended to in their own humble dwellings, here experience the benefit of medical and surgical science, and are greatly comforted by the sympathy and unwearied attention of friends and nurses. I do not wish to write one unkind or unbecoming word, but I must write conscientiously and truly; and though by some persons texts of Holy Scripture be little regarded, you, dear Sir, as a Mason will not think lightly of King Solomon's advice,—“Judge righteously, and plead the cause of the poor and needy,” Prov. xxxi., 9. Nor will you be surprised, if speaking according to conviction of realities, I assert that it is not a fact “that in Norfolk, year after year, the collections” are “devoted to sectarian and proselytizing institutions.” We do not make collections towards “Roman Catholic Missions for the conversion of England,” or “for Parsee ceremonies,” &c., but to clothe the naked and feed the hungry; thus looking, as we are properly instructed in our third degree, “upon every child of Adam as a brother of the dust.”

I would further observe with other brethren of the Norfolk Prov. Grand Lodge that it is a fact that since Bro. B. Bond Cabbell's installation the number of subscribing members in the province is about three times increased. And although we admit that a greater number of Masonic Lodges in the province is desirable for the convenience of the brethren, it must still be kept in mind that the great object of a large number of Lodges is to increase the Masonic body. It is possible to have as many members in eight Lodges as in sixteen, and the question therefore is, not so much whether new Lodges are increasing, but whether the number of subscribing members increases.

Sincerely wishing that the *Freemasons' Magazine* may be a means of conveying useful knowledge to Masons, and of encouraging our attachment to Masonry,

I remain, dear Sir and Brother, yours most truly,

SAMUEL TITLOW,

P.G. Chaplain of Norfolk.

Norwich, June 10th, 1859.

[We cheerfully publish the above, though from the time at which we received it we have been unable as yet to submit it to the writer of “Masonic Missions,” who is only anxious to elicit as large an amount of information as possible with regard to the provinces, and to benefit the Craft to the utmost of his power.—ED.]

“JUSTITIA” AND BRO. GARROD.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I have very carefully perused the letter of “Justitia,” in reply to mine inserted in yours of the 1st inst., and must admit I am unable to find anything therein, relevant to the matter in hand. He must bear in mind that assertion is not proof, and that even the fancies of his would-be-thought charitable pen, will not blind the eyes of those, who are doubtless as capable of judging and quite as consistent as himself.



I again charge "Justitia" with having used "terms of scurrility," and that he has "descended to contemptuous expressions towards Bro. Whitmore."

He says, the cause he has felt it his duty to support, does not require the aid of such unmasonic means, and wherever scurrility, contemptuous expressions, or opprobrious epithets, are employed, we may be certain that the cause is bad, or that its advocates have entirely lost their temper; and declines following such examples.

Surely such of your readers who have taken the trouble to peruse this letter of "Justitia," must see that he has evaded the point at issue. He says a bad cause is involved in the use of certain terms, or bad temper in its advocates, without informing us whether his cause or temper suffered, when he penned those expressions which first led me to address you! "He declines following"—precisely so, having taken the lead. As I before said, his letter of 25th May illustrates his scurrility and contempt towards Bro. Whitmore. The present one aptly demonstrates his utter disingenuousness.

I may note, by the way, the style of composition followed by "Justitia," which begging the question throughout, glares and glitters in the eyes of those who glance over it inattentively, not weighing it by the strict rules of reason; and would suggest that a talent of this description has its evils. Let him remember the fate of Milo the Crotonian, who though able to reach the oak, was the victim of his own strength.

I am, dear Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,

H. GARROD, No. 11.

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#### THE EARTH'S STARS.

SPAKE full well, in language quaint and olden,  
One who dwelleth by the castled Rhine,  
When he called the flowers, so blue and golden,  
Stars, that in earth's firmament do shine.

Stars they are, wherein we read our history,  
As astrologers and seers of old;  
Yet not so wrapped about with awful mystery,  
Like the burning stars which they beheld.

Wonderous truths, and manifold as wonderons,  
God hath written in those stars above;  
But not less in the bright flowerets under us  
Stands the revelation of his love.

Bright and glorious is that revelation  
Written all over this great world of ours;  
Making evident our own creation,  
In these stars of earth—these golden flowers.

*Longfellow.*

## THE MASONIC MIRROR.

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### MASONIC MEMS.

THE new Merchant Navy Lodge (No. 1033), has established a Lodge of Instruction, which is held at the Jamaica Hotel, West India Docks, every Thursday throughout the year, when the mother Lodge does not meet—*i. e.*, all but the second Thursday in each month.

THE annual Masonic gathering of the province of Worcester (under the auspices of the Prov. Grand Master) will take place this year at Hagley Park, (by the kind permission of Lord Lyttleton, the Lord Lieutenant of the county), on Wednesday, the 6th of July. The arrangements have been made by a committee, consisting of the W.M. and Wardens of the Dudley Lodges, Nos. 313, 730, 819, and 838. The R.W. Bro. Henry Charles Vernon, Provincial Grand Master, and the R.W. Col. Vernon, Prov. Grand Master of Staffordshire, have promised to attend, as well as several other distinguished Masons. A very large number of the brethren of the adjoining provinces is expected, as well as a goodly number of the Worcestershire Masons. A special train will leave Dudley at 10.45, and facilities will be afforded the brethren to return from Hagley by about ten, p.m. The dinner is arranged to take place at the Lyttleton Arms Inn, at four, p.m. It is in contemplation to have a Masonic picnic in the autumn, to which the wives and daughters of Masons will be also invited.

THE Provincial Grand Lodge of Surrey is fixed to take place at the Angel Hotel, Guildford, on Monday, the 11th of July. The reception and entertainment of Grand Lodge has been intrusted to the Royal Alfred Lodge, No. 1079.

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### THE BOYS SCHOOL.

At a meeting of the General Committee on Saturday, the 1st inst, the following brethren were elected as the House Committee for the ensuing year:—Bros. William Henry Absolon; George Cox; Rev. J. E. Cox; A. J. Duff Filler; Benjamin Head; J. S. S. Hopwood; Rev. William H. Lyall; William Paas; Chas. Robinson; William Pulteney Scott; Thomas Waring; and William Young.

The following brethren were elected as the Finance and Audit Committee:—Bros. Henry Eupson; George Haward; Peter Matthews; Algernon Perkins; John Symonds; and Henry George Warren.

The following children were admitted as candidates for the benefits of the school:—Thos. Henry Perrott, aged 9, father belonged to No. 45, Chichester; Harold George Weison, aged 8, father belonged to No. 196, Hampstead; and Henry Charles Gregory, aged 8, father belonged to No. 87, London.

Mark Keymer, of Colchester, was voted an apprenticeship fee of £5; and

Walter Edward Jackson, of London (who lost his father when the cholera last afflicted London) £10.

£564 were voted to complete the alterations in the school building, which are to be completed so as to enable every boy on the institution who desires it to be received into the school at Michaelmas.

The treasurer's report showed that £600 stock had been purchased, making the amount of stock now standing to the credit of the trustees of the Institution £14,100.

A letter from Bro. H. E. Francis, of Lodge 211, was laid before the Committee, offering his gratuitous services to teach the boys in the school drawing; and referred to the House Committee for consideration. Adjourned.

## METROPOLITAN.

### APPOINTMENTS.

*Wednesday, June 15th.*—Lodges, United Mariners (33), Three Tuns, Southwark; St. George's (161), Globe Hotel, Greenwich; Sincerity (203), Cheshire Cheese, Crutched Friars; Oak (225), Radley's Hotel; Beaton (302), Star and Garter, Kew.

*Thursday, 16th.*—Lodge, Westbourne (1035), Manor House Tavern, Westbourne Terrace. *Chapters.*—United Pilgrims (745), Manor House Tavern, Waltham; Yarnborough (512), George Tavern, Commercial Road East.

*Friday, 17th.*—*Chapter.*—Moira (100), London Tavern. *Escampment.*—St. George, Radley's Hotel.

*Saturday, 18th.*—Lodge, Panmure (1017), Pentlury Tavern, Hackney.

*Monday, 20th.*—Lodge, Panmure (1022), Swan Tavern, Stockwell.

*Tuesday, 21st.*—Lodges, Amity (200), Ship Hotel, Greenwich; Camden (1006), Assembly Rooms, Kenilworth Town. *Chapter.*—Each (11), Freemasons' Tavern. Board of General Purposes, at 3.

*Wednesday, 22nd.*—Lodges, Antiquity (2), Freemasons' Tavern; Mount Moriah (10), ditto; Prosperity (78), White Hart Tavern, Bishopsgate Street; Prince Frederick William (1055), Knights of St. John, St. John's Wood. *Chapter.*—Union of Waterloo (13), King's Arms, Woolwich. Lodge of Benevolence, at 7.

*Thursday, 23rd.*—*SPECIAL GRAND LODGE.*—Lodges, Peace and Harmony (72), London Tavern; Shakespeare (116), Albion Tavern. *Chapter.*—Bomatie (236), Falcon Tavern. House Committee Girls School, at 4.

*Friday, 24th.*—Lodge, High Cross (1056), Railway Hotel, Tottenham. *Chapter.*—Friendship (6), Tinted House, St. James's Street. House Committee Boys School, at 4.

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

**POLISH NATIONAL LODGE (No. 773).**—At a meeting of this Lodge, on Thursday, 9th June, Bro. Louis Panchaud was installed as W.M. by Bro. L. Lemanski, P.M. and Treasurer; and the following officers invested:—Bros. Arnold, S.W.; Boyd, J.W.; Lemanski, Treasurer; W. Paas, Secretary; Lublinski, S.D.; Norrakonski, J.D.; Williams, I.G.; and Beckett, Tyler. At the close of the ceremony, nearly forty brethren sat down to an excellent dinner, provided by Bros. Elkington and Co. The visitors present were Bros. Diplock, W.M., No. 4; G. Barrett, W.M., No. 212; H. Garrod, W.M., No. 1090; F. Binckes, P.M., No. 11; G. Lambert, P.M., No. 234; Stone, P.M., No. 663; St. Clair, and Becknell, J.D., No. 7; and Elisha D. Cooke, of Kentucky. Bro. Derfell on the pianoforte, and Bro. Goffiè on the violin, gave some excellent music.

**MERCHANT NAVY LODGE (No. 1055).**—We were much gratified at being present at this young Lodge, on Thursday, the 2nd inst., held at the Jamaica Tavern, West India Dock, when, at a Lodge of Emergency, held for that purpose, Capt. Thomas Owen, of the Indianman "Jessie," was initiated. Immediately after the ceremony of initiation, the Lodge of Emergency was closed, and a Lodge of Instruction formed, Bro. Fairbairns being W.M. The Lodge was opened in the first degree, when Bros. Potts and Moss worked the fifth section of that degree. Bro. Fair-



bairns, having held the post of W.M. to the Lodge of Instruction since its formation, in April, stated that this was the last time he should occupy the chair, and called upon the brethren to elect his successor for the ensuing month, when it was suggested by Bro. Blichfeldt, Sec., (and W.M. of the parent Lodge), and supported by Bro. Johnson, J.W., that Capt. Manton, S.W. of the parent Lodge, should be W.M. for the ensuing month, and by ballot he was unanimously elected. Bro. Manton accepted the post, and proposed a resolution, which was seconded by the J.W., and also carried unanimously, that the thanks of this Lodge of Instruction are due, and are hereby given, to Bro. Fairbairns for the very able and efficient manner in which he has discharged his duties as the first W.M. of the Merchant Navy Lodge of Instruction, No. 1082, and the resolution be recorded in the minutes of the Lodge, and that a copy of the same be transmitted to Bro. Fairbairns. The W.M. feelingly acknowledged the high compliment paid him, and the Lodge was closed in due form, and with solemn prayer.

**CRESCENT LODGE (No. 1090).**—The first regular meeting was held at the King's Head Tavern, Twickenham, on Saturday last, Bro. Hy. Garrod, W.M. presiding, and the whole of the officers being punctual in their attendance. The inauguration having so recently taken place, coupled with professional engagements of importance, the proficiency of the staff, as regards "labour," could not be tested. Two gentlemen were proposed for initiation, and separate votes of thanks to the donors of various articles of furniture, &c., were ordered to be placed on the minutes. The banquet was plainly but liberally and substantially furnished, and afforded universal satisfaction. The manner in which the W.M. discharged the duties devolving upon him—in controlling the proceedings and in proposing the customary loyal and Masonic toasts—gave good earnest of future success. The only visitors were Bros. Jno. Hervey, P.G.D.—always so welcome—and Wilson hailing from an Irish Lodge. Several of the brethren contributed, by the exercise of their vocal powers, to the enjoyment of the evening, which was pleasantly spent by all, and brought to a conclusion at a comparatively early hour. A Lodge of Emergency will be held on Monday, 20th inst., for the initiation and passing of candidates.

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## PROVINCIAL.

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### BRISTOL.

**APPOINTMENTS.—Lodges.**—Wednesday, June 22nd, Royal Sussex (221), Freemasons' Hall at 7; Friday, 24th. *Instruction.*—Ditto, at 7½.—*Encampment.*—Wednesday, 22nd, Love and Friendship, Veruon Arms, Stockport.

### CHANNEL ISLANDS.

#### PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

The R.W. Bro. J. J. Hammond, Grand Master of this province, having appointed Tuesday, May 31st, for the meeting of Provincial Grand Lodge, in obedience to the summons the brethren began to assemble at the rooms in Museum-street about two o'clock, p.m., but although their chief was punctual to the appointment, there were comparatively few who appeared to consider punctuality a Masonic virtue, if we may judge from the dilatoriness displayed on the occasion—for a full hour or more elapsed before the proceedings could be commenced, and even then some of the most important offices were not represented by their proper occupants. At last, however, directions were given to form the procession of Grand Officers in the usual order, to advance from the robing room to the hall in which the brethren were assembled. The province of Warwickshire was represented by the immediate Past Grand Warden, who attended on the special invitation of the Grand Master of Jersey, and he was the only stranger present. The procession entered the Lodge-

room in the customary manner, when the R.W. the Prov. Grand Master assumed his place on the throne, as did also the other Grand Officers in their respective positions. All having taken their places, the Secretary, in obedience to command, read the regulations of Provincial Grand Lodge, which was succeeded by the ceremony of opening in due form. In the absence of the D. Prov. Grand Master, his chair was taken by Bro. Miller. The Grand Secretary then read the minutes of the last Prov. Grand Lodge meeting, which were confirmed. A communication was announced from the Grand Lodge of England, consisting of a pamphlet of considerable size, and a letter from the Grand Secretary calling attention to its contents, respecting the organization of provincial committees, &c., which, after some discussion, was referred to the local provincial committee of general purposes, the existence of which, as we should suppose from the general statement made, without perusal of the document, somewhat sets aside the necessity for any new arrangements, since the object sought would appear to be already attained, though perhaps some additional duties which it may be called upon to perform might be advantageously pointed out. The Prov. Grand Master appointed Bro. D'Allain as a scrutineer, and Bro. Mann was selected as his colleague by the meeting. The report of the local committee of general purposes for the last year was read, and after some discussion it was approved and adopted. The same proceeding took place with regard to the local fund of benevolence, in which a balance of nearly £90 was announced, notwithstanding that considerable claims upon it had been promptly and efficiently met. Bro. Adams, Prov. G. Sec., brought forward two propositions, of which due notice had been given, namely, "That the committee of the fund of benevolence be empowered to grant the sum of five pounds, if the case before them be thought worthy;" and also, "That the R.W. Prov. Grand Master be entitled to grant three pounds on the recommendation of the said committee." After a short discussion, both of these received the sanction of the meeting. Bro. D'Allain proposed, in accordance with his previous notice, "That no stranger to the island should be initiated into Masonry by any Lodge in the province, unless a communication be received from the Worshipful Master of the Lodge situated in the town in which this stranger resides, in case there be a Lodge, and that he is of respectable character and of good reputation. Bro. Du Jardin proposed as an amendment, "That the matter be referred to the Committee of General Purposes." Bro. Le Couteur proposed as a second amendment, a direct negative. All these were of course duly seconded, and an animated discussion ensued, in the course of which, reference was specially made to the Book of Constitutions, by which it appeared to some that the provision made is so ample that no additional local restriction is necessary. As the result, Bro. D'Allain waived his proposition in favour of the amendment of Bro. Du Jardin, which thus became the substantive motion. On putting Bro. Le Couteur's amendment to the vote, it was lost, and the former received the sanction of the meeting. The Prov. Grand Master now proceeded to the appointment and installation of officers for the ensuing year, as follows:—Bro. Cross, D. Prov. Grand Master; Jas. Johnson, S.G.W.; Grimmond, J.G.W.; ———, G. Chaplain; Durell, G. Reg.; Adams, G. Sec.; D'Allain, S.G.D.; P. Binet, J.G.D.; C. Johnson, G. Sup. of Works, Manuel, G. Dir. of Cers.; Orange, Assist. Dir. of Cers.; Wileox, G.S.B.; Bridgeman, G. Organist; F. Maret, G. Puns.; Bros. Stark, Voisin, Mist, Le Nevon, Perrot, Devuelle, G. Stewards; Plymen, G. Tyler.

The next business was the election of six brethren to serve on the local committee of general purposes out of eleven who had been previously nominated as suitable to perform the duties. This was done by ballot, the result of which was that the following were appointed:—Bros. Hocquard (president), Adams, Ainsley, Miller, Le Cras, Schmitt, Maret, J. Johnson. According to previous notice, two brethren had been nominated to fill the office of Prov. Grand Treas., namely, Bro. Du Jardin, who has for some years affectively discharged his duties in this capacity, and Bro. Miller. On the ballot being taken, the election was announced to be in favour of Bro. Du Jardin. It is but due to Bro. Miller to state, that he expressed to the meeting his gratification at the result, inasmuch as he felt that so valuable an officer ought not to be dismissed without good reason, which did not exist in the present instance. Moreover he gave his assurance that his name had

been put forward without his knowledge or consent, and that he had omitted to require its withdrawal solely from the feeling that he was desirous to be useful to the Craft in any position to which the will of the brethren might appoint him. He had therefore allowed his name to stand, under a conviction that Bro. Du Jardin would be re-appointed, and that additional honour would accrue to him by success over an opponent rather than by a simple uncontested nomination to the office. This election was now confirmed by the investiture of the Prov. Grand Treasurer by the Prov. Grand Master, and no other business or propositions being brought forward, the Prov. Grand Lodge was closed in due form and with the usual ceremonies, after which the new officers formed the procession to escort the Prov. Grand Master from the hall to the robing room.

As usual on these occasions, the brethren re-assembled at six o'clock to partake of a banquet which had been prepared at the Pomme d'Or Hotel, when about fifty sat down. After full justice had been done to the viands placed on the table, the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were proposed by the Prov. Grand Master, who of course presided, the vice-chair being occupied by Bro. Jas. Johnson, Prov. S.G.W. It seemed quite understood that there were to be no long speeches, inasmuch as a great musical treat had been arranged, with the assistance of Bro. Bridgeman, Prov. G. Org., who presided at the piano, and also delighted the brethren by his performances on the concertina. The following were among those who joined in the music of the evening:—Bros. H. Drayton, (a host in himself), Poorde, Perrott, Ratier, Jas. Johnson, Chas. Johnson, Du Jardin, &c. It need hardly be stated of a party of Masonic brethren, that the whole of the proceedings at the banquet were characterized by kindly feeling and fraternal union, and that nothing was wanting which could give *éclat* to the meeting or contribute to that spirit of social order and brotherly affection which are the main objects of the Masonic bond. This was cemented in the course of the evening by the introduction of the loving cup, which was conveyed round by the Stewards in due form and presented to each brother in turn, who received and partook of it standing, out of respect to the virtues of which it is the symbol. It may be added, in conclusion, that the Stewards are worthy of all praise for their commendable attention and for the trouble they had taken to secure all possible satisfaction with the arrangements, in which they completely succeeded.—(H. H.)

## CHESHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Friday, June 24th, Mersey Instruction (701), Angel Inn, Birkenhead, at 8.

## CORNWALL.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Monday, June 20th, Phoenix of Honour and Prudence, Masonic Rooms, Truro, at 7. *Encampment*.—Friday, June 23th, Cornubian, or Conclave of the Holy City, Masonic Hall, Falmouth.

## PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

THE annual festival of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Freemasons of Cornwall, was held at Chacewater, on 31st of May last. The Lodge was opened at about half-past ten o'clock, in the National School-room, by the D. Prov. Grand Master, Bro. Augustus Smith, *M.P.*, as Prov. Grand Master; soon after which the brethren walked in procession to the church, the use of which for divine service had been kindly granted by the incumbent. Prayers were read by the Rev. G. L. Church, incumbent, and the lessons by the Rev. A. L. Taylor, vicar of St. Stephens in Branwell. The sermon was preached by Bro. the Rev. Henry Grylls, vicar of St. Neot, Provincial Grand Chaplain, from Romans, 12th chap., 10th verse:—"Be kindly affectioned one to another with brotherly love." Although the venerable Chaplain never fails to engross the closest attention of his auditory, often as the Craft have been privileged to listen to his eloquent and forcible Masonic addresses, we believe but one impression rested upon the minds of all who heard him on this occasion—that never in any previous efforts had he more happily introduced true Masonic teaching into what was of necessity in a mixed congregation, a general discourse. The choral part of the service was most efficiently conducted by

Bro. Ninnis, the Provincial Grand Organist, and much praise is due to the incumbent for the effective manner in which this part of the service was sustained. At the conclusion of the service a collection was made, amounting to £5 10s. 10d.; and at a subsequent period of the day it was decided that out of this sum, £3 3s. should be given to the Masonic charities, and the remainder be handed to the Rev. G. L. Church, for distribution among the deserving poor of the neighbourhood.

The brethren returned to the National School-room in the same order of procession, when the usual business of the Provincial Grand Lodge was transacted, the whole of the Lodges in the province being represented. The Officers for the ensuing year were installed as follows:—

Bros. Sir Charles Lemon, Bart., No. 82, Prov. G.M.; Augustus Smith, *M.P.*, No. 415, D. Prov. G.M.; Richard Pearce, No. 142, P.D. Prov. G.M., and P.G. Treas.; Christopher Childs, No. 750, Prov. G.S.W.; W. H. Jenkins, Nos. 153 and 415, Prov. G.J.W.; Rev. Henry Grylls, *A.M.*, No. 413, Prov. G. Chaplain; Reginald Rogers, No. 415, Prov. G. Sec.; James O. Mayne, No. 415, Prov. G. Asst. Sec.; E. Trewbody Carlyon, Nos. 153 and 415, Prov. G. Reg.; John Moyle, Nos. 415 and 1000, Prov. G. Dir. of Cers.; J. G. Mason, No. 815, Prov. G. Asst. Dir. of Cers.; C. P. Charlton, No. 142, Prov. G. Supt. of Works; Lieut. John Borlase, No. 142, Prov. G.S.B. (by proxy); Capt. Grylls, No. 400, Prov. G.S.D.; William J. White, No. 413, Prov. G.J.D.; Ninnis, No. 1000, Prov. G. Organist; Samuel Harvey, Nos. 153 and 415, Prov. G. Purs.; W. G. Powning, Nos. 415 and 1000, S. G. Moyle, No. 1000, William Toll, No. 750, and G. S. Denbigh, Prov. G. Stewards; and Serjeant-Major Wing, No. 153, Prov. G. Inner Guard.

Various sums were voted to decayed and indigent brethren of the province. A code of by-laws for the government of the Prov. Grand Lodge was submitted and approved. Bros. Pearce, Prov. G. Treas.; Rogers, Prov. G. Sec.; and E. Trewbody Carlyon, Prov. G. Reg., were nominated a committee to receive and report on future petitions for relief from the Prov. Grand Lodge. The Lodge being closed in due form, the brethren re-formed in procession and proceeded to the banquet, which was served in a spacious *marquée* on Bro. Webb's lawn, by Bro. Paull, of the Britannia Hotel, and was in excellent style, and to the satisfaction of the brethren.

The D. Prov. G.M., Bro. Augustus Smith, *M.P.*, presided, supported on his right by Bro. Richard Pearce, and Bros. the Revs. Henry Grylls and W. J. Coope, and on his left by Bros. Capt. Grylls, Rogers, and E. T. Carlyon, and nearly one hundred of the brethren. After dinner a large number of ladies were admitted to partake of dessert and to listen to the speeches. After the usual loyal and complimentary toasts, including the health of Sir C. Lemon, Prov. G.M., had been proposed, the D. Prov. Grand Master gave, in complimentary terms, the toast of "The Ladies," and called upon Bro. W. G. Powning, the W.M. of the Boscawen Lodge, and Prov. G. Steward, to respond for them. The toast was drunk with musical cheers, led by Bro. Captain Grylls. Bro. Powning returned thanks for the ladies, amid much applause, and they then retired.

The healths of Bro. Augustus Smith, *M.P.*, the D. Prov. G.M.; Bro. Pearce, Past D. Prov. G.M. and Treas.; Bro. Grylls, Prov. G. Chaplain; Bros. Childs and Jenkins, Prov. G. Wardens; Bro. Reginald, Prov. G. Sec.; Bro. Rogers, and other past and present Prov. Grand Officers were proposed and received with the usual honours. Bro. Moyle in responding for the Director of Ceremonies, expressed the great pleasure felt by the brethren of the Boscawen Lodge, which has only been in existence about two years, at being honoured with the presence of the Prov. Grand Lodge; the expressions of satisfaction which had fallen from the different speakers had assured him that their efforts met with the approval of the brethren, and to the members of the Boscawen Lodge that assurance constituted their best reward. The health of the Rev. W. J. Coope was also given, and replied to in a speech fervent with expression of zeal for Freemasonry, the benefits of which he had been witness, to not only in social circles at home but in the battle fields of the Crimea.

The healths of the visiting brethren were next given, and responded to by Bros. Capt. Luce, *R.N.*, and Alder.

The Prov. G. Secretary announced, amid much pleasure, that it was most probable the next Provincial festival would be held at Launceston, in the Lodge

room of the Dunheved Lodge, which has lately received its warrant from the Grand Lodge of England. He also stated that it was very likely ere long another Lodge would be formed in the province.

The band of the Royal Cornwall Miners' Artillery Militia was in attendance, and played appropriate music after dinner.

The weather, until noon, was beautifully fine, but from that time until five o'clock, frequent showers somewhat inconvenienced the brethren. The experiment of dining in a marquée proved perfectly successful, and the coolness of the atmosphere was felt to be a delightful relief in comparison with a crowded room. The arrangements were efficiently carried out under the care of Bros. Childs and Moyle, Past and Present G. Dirs. of Cers., and the numerous assemblage separated about seven o'clock, highly satisfied with the day's proceedings.

#### CUMBERLAND.

APPOINTMENT.—*Encampment*.—Monday, June 21st, Holy Trinity, Grape; Inn, Whitehaven.

#### DEVONSHIRE.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Tuesday, June 21st, Charity (270), King's Arms Hotel, Plymouth, 257; Thursday, 23rd, Friendship (233), Lord Hood Hotel, Devonport, at G. *Encampment*.—Friday, 24th, Loyal Brunswick, St. George's Hall, Stonehouse; Thursday, 23rd, Trinity in Unity, Assembly Rooms, Barnstaple.

EXMOUTH.—*Sun Lodge* (No. 123).—The centenary of this Lodge was held at the Globe Hotel, Exmouth, on Monday, the 6th of June, inst., under the presidency of Bro. Nicholas Bickford, W.M. The Lodge was opened at three o'clock, p.m., the following brethren being present:—Bros. G. W. Turner, P.M., No. 123; H. C. Adams, P.M., No. 123; H. Bridges, Nos. 983, 123, and P.M., Nos. 1,012, 680, 367 and 38, and P. Prov. G.D., Surrey; W. Opie, P.M., No. 123, and P. Prov. S.G.D., Devon; C. Titherley, P.M., No. 123; G. P. P. Thoms, P.M., No. 123; C. W. Bricknell, P.M., No. 123; H. Southcott, sen., P.M., No. 123; G. K. Holmes, No. 123, and P.M., No. 576; B. B. Bastin, No. 509, and P.M. and Sec., No. 123; J. T. Melhuish, P.M., No. 123; F. C. Trower, P.M., No. 823; T. Gibson, No. 323, Ireland, and P.M., Nos. 351 and 964, England; C. H. Matthews, P.M., No. 650; W. Wilcocks, P.M., No. 650; Dr. Brent, P.M., No. 650, and Prov. G. Treas., Devon; J. C. Wilcocks, Nos. 129, 46, and P.M., No. 650 and Prov. G.D., Devon; J. Marsh, Nos. 129, 436, and P.M., No. 650, and P. Prov. G. Treas., Devon; J. B. Thwaites, P.M., No. 637; J. I. Lidstone, P.M., No. 209; Bowey, P.M., No. 123; C. Deacon, P.M., No. 400, G.L.L., and P.M., No. 650; W. Sharland, No. 123, and W.M., No. 650; R. Bowden, W.M., No. 411; C. Wescombe, W.M., No. 509; T. Redway, S.W., No. 123; W. Channon, S.W., No. 46; C. Titherley, S.W., No. 509; J. Heath, No. 1012, and S.W., No. 309; R. Redway, J.W., No. 123; P. M. Hadley, Nos. 46 and 693, and S.D., No. 123; T. Lidstone, No. 309, and S.D., No. 1012; J. Skinner, S.D., No. 509; P. Collins, J.D., No. 123; W. T. Maynard, I. G., No. 123; H. Grant, Steward, No. 43; T. M. Ward, No. 123; W. Braddon, No. 123; W. Bickell, No. 123; J. B. H. Melhuish, No. 123; J. D. Dixon, No. 123; J. Cornish, No. 123; W. Dyer, No. 123; W. H. G. Churchill, No. 123; J. Goodwin, No. 123; H. B. Starke, No. 123; J. Feehan, No. 123; T. Yarde, No. 123; H. S. Archer, No. 123; E. W. Payne, No. 38; J. Pearce, No. 46; H. L. Brewster, No. 46; T. Gardner, No. 46; G. Risdon, No. 129; W. Spark, No. 129; E. Lawrence, No. 190; G. W. Branscombe, No. 185; S. Chichester, No. 509. There was, as will be seen, a large sprinkling of the purple aprons of Provincial Grand Officers of Devon and other provinces. After the Lodge had been duly opened, the following ceremonial was observed:—the Worshipful Master said, "Brethren, on the 17th March, 1759, the Grand Master of England, under the seal of Masonry, granted a warrant enabling certain brethren to hold an assembly of Freemasons, which, by the mutation of time and other circumstances is now numbered No. 123 in the books of the Grand Lodge of England. Although the warrant was dated in March, it has been always understood the first meeting was held on the 6th of June, 1759. In 1795, the original warrant and the minute and other books were destroyed, or lost, it is

believed, by fire. The Grand Lodge subsequently granted a warrant of confirmation. Unavoidable circumstances prevented the brethren from meeting on the 17th of March in this year, so it was agreed we should meet on this day, the 6th of June. We have to congratulate ourselves that at the end of one hundred years this Lodge is wealthy, prosperous, and happy. From humble beginnings she has obtained a position which demands and justly receives distinction and consideration in our province. *By the permission of Almighty God, we hope our method of working shall at all times receive the sanction of the highest authorities, and meet with the general approbation of the Craft. Whilst each succeeding Master shall have wisdom to describe the duties of the brethren and knowledge to instruct them with accuracy and zeal; whilst each Mason shall in the sincerity of our teaching fear and obey the commands of the great Geometrician of the universe; whilst they are all true and faithful to each other, not only professing but practising the sacred dictates of our Order, we may hope to have the last judgment in our favour; to claim an everlasting kingdom as our inheritance; and to join a continued brotherhood where the world's grand Architect lives and reigns for ever.*" The following ode was then sung:—

"Almighty Sire, our heavenly King,  
Before whose sacred name we bend,  
Accept the praises which we sing,  
And to our humble prayer attend.  
All hail, great Architect divine,  
The universal world is thine.

"On thy omnipotence we rest,  
Secure of thy protection here,  
And hope hereafter to be blest  
When we have left this world of care.  
All hail, &c.

"Inspire us with thy grace divine;  
Thy sacred law our guide shall be;  
To every good our hearts incline,  
From every evil keep us free.  
All hail," &c.

After a few words, asking for blessings on the Lodge, the following anthem was given:—

"Behold how good a thing it is,  
And how becoming well,  
For brethren, such as Masons are,  
In unity to dwell.

"Oh! 'tis like ointment on the beard,  
Or dew on Zion's hill;  
For there the Lord of Hosts hath said  
Peace shall be with you still."

The Chaplain then delivered the following prayer:—"All glorious and almighty Creator of the universe, Author of all good and the giver of all mercy, pour down on us the sanctity of thy blessing, so that in our hour of trial we fail not. Give us power to assist our brethren in their time of need, and when we shall have passed through the valley of the shadow of death, allow us to enjoy and receive thy mercy. We know the best amongst men are not without faults; and we have been most truly taught that wealth, pride, and beauty are valueless, when nature has paid her last debt. We can see in every one only a brother or sister of the dust, and have learnt that in the grave all distinctions of rank are levelled. May we, therefore, so perform our allotted task whilst it be day, that we may hereafter receive the reward which thou hast instructed thy divinely inspired servants to declare shall be to every faithful servant his just due."

The W.M.—"Except the Lord build the house they labour in vain that build it, Except the Lord keep the city the watchman waketh but in vain.

This was succeeded by the ode.

“Hail, universal Lord;  
By heaven and earth ador'd;  
All hail, great God!  
Before thy name we bend,  
To us thy grace extend,  
And to our prayers attend;  
All hail, great God!”

The P.M. closed the proceedings by saying:—“Brethren, brotherly love, relief, and truth are symbolical of honour, mercy, and virtue. These attributes are exemplified by the square, the level, and the plumb rule. Our forms and ceremonies (unknown to the popular world) teach us, first, utter reliance on, and submission to the will of the Most High God; secondly, the natural equality and mutual dependence of all men on each other; and, thirdly, that our best pleasure on earth should be to seek the solace of our own distress by administering comfort and consolation to our brethren in the hours of their affliction. In this mansion, dedicated to God's holy worship, may after generations learn to bow reverentially before his name, and by Masonic study be enlightened in the secrets of nature and science. As to yourselves, I exhort you to be at all times obedient, charitable, and humble minded.”

The Brethren—“So mote it be.”

The Lodge room had been recently repainted, and ornamented with a new and handsome floor cloth, and with the large number of brethren present in their various clothing of blue, crimson, and purple, the scene was most impressive. The brethren were assisted in the musical service by the organist of Exmouth, and the Masonic members of the celebrated choir of the cathedral church of St. Peter's, at Exeter.

After observations had been made on several matters, the W.M. said the Lodge could not be permitted to depart without requesting that a minute be entered on the books expressive of the deep gratitude every member felt towards Bro. G. W. Turner, P.M., not only for the untiring exertion and continued assiduity he had used for nearly twenty years past to support, maintain, and increase the welfare and dignity of the Lodge, but for the zealous kindness he had always evinced under every inconvenience to instruct his brethren in Masonry, and keep them strictly up to the performance of their duty; a course of proceeding by which he (the W.M.) and many others had alone obtained their valued advancement in the Craft. Great praise was due also to Bro. Turner, for compiling the ritual, and managing and directing this day's proceedings. A resolution to this effect was carried by acclamation, and the Lodge was closed at four o'clock. The brethren afterwards adjourned to the banqueting room, where the usual toasts were given and responded to in a truly Masonic manner, and after speeches, songs, and glaes, the brethren separated at eight o'clock, many declaring they had just spent the happiest day of their lives, and others saying they would gladly go one hundred miles at any time to meet such another Lodge.

TOTNES.—*Pleiades Lodge* (No. 1012).—The monthly meeting of this Lodge was held on Thursday, the 9th inst. Bro. the Rev. W. Y. Daykin, W.M., Prov. G. Chap., resigned his chair to Bro. H. Bridges, P.M. who in his usual impressive manner raised Bro. Pollard to the sublime degree of Master Mason. The Lodge was closed in due form and with solemn prayer.

#### DURHAM.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Monday, June 20th, Borough (614), Grey Horse Inn, Gateshead, at 7; Tuesday, 21st, Granby (146), Freemasons' Hall, Durham, at 7; Thursday, 23rd, Palatine (114), Bridge Hotel, Bishop Wearmouth, at 7.

STOCKTON-ON-TEES.—*Tees Lodge* (No. 719).—This Lodge held its ordinary meeting on Thursday, the 2nd instant, at the Lodge-room, Mason's Court. Bro. William East, W.M. in the chair. There was a larger attendance of the brethren than usual. The Lodge was opened in due form and the minutes of the last

meeting confirmed. One candidate for initiation, Mr. Joseph Wright, was elected and the W.M. then proceeded to pass Bro. Farrow Lisle to the degree of Fellow Craft. This was the meeting fixed for the presentation of a P.M.'s jewel to the Rev. Bro. James Milner, P.M. and Chaplain of the Lodge, as a mark of the esteem in which he has always been held by the brethren, and in acknowledgment of the many valuable services rendered by him to the Lodge. The W.M. Bro. Best presented the jewel in a brief but impressive speech, after which Bro. Milner responded in appropriate terms. The brethren afterwards partook of an excellent supper and separated at an early hour, having spent a pleasant evening together.

#### GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Wednesday, June 22nd, Foundation (97), Freemasons' Hall, at 5.

#### HAMPSHIRE.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Wednesday, June 22nd, Phoenix (319), Private Rooms, Portsmouth at 7; Royal Gloucester (152), Freemasons' Hall, Southampton, at 7.

#### LANCASHIRE (EAST).

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Monday, June 20th, Tudor, (688), Red Lion, Oldham, at 6½; Wednesday, 22nd, St. John's (434), Three Tuns, Bolton, at 6½.

#### LANCASHIRE (WEST).

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Tuesday, June 21st, Sefton (980), Queen's Hotel, Waterloo, at 6; Merchant's Instruction (294), Masonic Temple, Liverpool, at 5; Wednesday, 22nd, Derby (1026), Derby Arms, Bootle, at 5; Thursday, 23rd, Downshire (864), Crown Hotel, Liverpool, at 6. *Mark*.—Thursday, 23rd, Keystone (S.C.), Masonic Temple, Liverpool, at 5. *Chapter*.—Wednesday, 22nd, Lebanon (101), Royal Hotel, Prescot, at 6; Unity (345), Wheatsheaf, Ormskirk, at 4. *Encampment*.—Tuesday, June 21st, Faith, Rose and Crown, Pendleton.

#### LEICESTERSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Monday, June 20th, Ferrers and Ivanhoe (1081), Town Hall, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, at 5½.

#### LINCOLNSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Wednesday, June 22nd, Lindsey (1014), Public Buildings, Louth, at 6.

#### NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

PETERBOROUGH.—*St. Peter's Lodge* (No. 646).—This Lodge held its usual monthly meeting, at the Lodge room, at the Wentworth Hotel, on Thursday, June 9th, Bro. George Cattel, W.M., in the chair. The minutes of the last Lodge were read and confirmed. Bro. Pooley, who had been previously initiated and passed, was this evening to be raised to the third degree, but he was unable to attend, owing to business engagements. The only other business transacted was receiving the report of the committee appointed to consider as to the best means of raising funds for the erection of a Masonic hall (which was read by the W.M.), recommending that a fund be established, to be called "The St. Peter's Lodge Building Fund," and that a sum of money be voted from the funds of the Lodge, as a commencement, the amount to be decided at the next Lodge, which was unanimously agreed to. It was understood that the members and brethren generally be solicited to contribute to the above object. The Lodge was then closed in due form, and the brethren adjourned to supper, and a very agreeable evening was spent.

#### NORTHUMBERLAND.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Chapter*.—Thursday, June 23rd, Ogle (924), Commercial Hotel, North Shields, at 6. *Rose Croix*.—Friday, 24th, Royal Kent, Bell's Court, Newcastle.

#### SHROPSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Wednesday, June 22nd, Salopian of Charity (135), Lion Hotel, Shrewsbury, at 7.



## SOMERSETSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Wednesday, June 22nd, Sincerity (327), Clarke's Hotel, Taunton, at 7. *Chapter*.—Tuesday, 21st, Royal Cumberland (43), Masonic Hall, Bath, at 8.

## STAFFORDSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Chapter*.—Tuesday, June 21st, St. Peter's (607), Star and Garter, Wolverhampton, at 7.

## WARWICKSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Wednesday, June 22nd, Abbey (625), Newdegate Arms, Nuneaton, at 7. *Mark*.—Monday, 20th, Howe (T.L.), Masonic Rooms, Birmingham, at 6.

## WORCESTERSHIRE.

KIDDERMINSTER.—*Lodge Hope and Charity* (No. 523).—The regular monthly meeting of this Lodge was held on Monday, May 25th, when Bro. T. P. Griffin was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason. At the conclusion of the business, the W.M. Bro. T. Porter rose, and in the name of the Lodge presented Bro. P. M. Fitzgerald with a P.M. jewel, with the following inscription:—"Presented to Bro. James Fitzgerald, P.M. and Prov. G.O. for Worcestershire, by the brethren of Lodge Hope and Charity, No. 523, as a token of their fraternal regard for his indefatigable exertions for the welfare of the Lodge and the Craft in general." In returning thanks, Bro. Fitzgerald, P.M., expressed his earnest wishes for the success of this Lodge in particular, and of the Craft in general, in a very neat and appropriate speech. The Lodge was closed with prayer and in due form, after which brethren retired to banquet, and spent a very happy evening.

## YORKSHIRE (NORTH AND EAST).

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Monday, June 20th, Union (257), Masonic Hall, York, at 7; Tuesday, 21st, Camulodunum (958), Freemasons' Hall, New Maton, at 7; Wednesday, 23rd, Minerva (311), Masonic Hall, Hull, at 7; Friday, 25th, North York (676), Station Hotel, Middlesbro, at 7. *Chapters*.—Friday, 25th, Huaber (63), Freemasons' Hall, Hull, at 8; Minerva (311), Masonic Hall, Hull, at 8.

## YORKSHIRE (WEST).

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Thursday, June 23rd, Fidelity (364), Freemasons' Hall, Leeds, at 7; Friday, 25th, St. George's (298), Town Hall, Doncaster, at 7; Alfred Instruction (384), Griffin Hotel, Leeds, at 8. *Encampment*.—Tuesday, 21st, Prius of Rama, Lodge Room, Keighley.

## ROYAL ARCH.

## PROVINCIAL CHAPTER.

EXMOUTH.—*Sun Chapter* (No. 123).—A convocation of this Chapter was held at the Globe Hotel, Exmouth, on Monday, the 6th of June inst. In consequence of the illness of the M.E.Z., Comp. Bricknell, Comp. G. W. Turner presided, and was assisted by the following Companions;—Opie, H.; Thomas, J.; Sharland, E.; Redway, N.; Adams, P.S.; Titherley and Hadley, A.S.; and Melluish, Sanitor. Amongst the Companions present were Comps. Henry Bridges; G. K. Holmes; James Marsh; J. C. Wilcocks; Rev. J. Bowden; Capt. Trower; Capt. Deacon; P. H. Hadley; and H. B. Stark, all men of distinguished rank in their several provinces, together with other visitors, numbering altogether thirty-seven. The Chapter Room has been recently painted and decorated in a chaste style; a

very handsome felt floorecloth laid down, of such tastefully blended colours as to set forth in strong relief the white cube, the dresses of the chiefs, and the sceptres and other gilded paraphernalia of this supreme degree, whilst the purple, green, and crimson banners and hangings, with the staves adorned by illustrated heraldic bearings gave an appearance of splendour to the scene. The Companions were much pleased at the exquisite taste displayed by the committee who had superintended the decorations. After the ordinary business of the day had been completed, four Master Masons were exalted to this supreme degree. The historical, symbolical, and mystical lectures were delivered and explained *in extenso*, the latter by that eminent Companion, G. W. Turner, P.Z., who, by common consent, is acknowledged to be the very best working R.A. Mason in this province. After the Chapter was closed, the Companions met in the refreshment parlour, where they partook of a banquet provided by Comp. B. B. Bastow, and at eight o'clock separated for their respective homes, after a day of satisfactory pleasure which will long be connected with delightful association.

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### THE WEEK.

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THE Queen's state ball on Wednesday, was one of the most splendid ever given, and was attended by nearly two thousand guests. The health of the Duchess of Kent is sufficiently established to enable her to travel to Frogmore Lodge, where she arrived on Thursday. We may add that the court has gone into mourning for the lamented King Bomba. On Saturday her Majesty held a drawing-room at Buckingham Palace. It was the last of the present season, and was well attended. The lord mayor and the corporation attended to present the City neutrality address. On Monday, Her Majesty and family left town for Windsor, and yesterday were present at the Ascot Heath races.—A solemn thanksgiving was offered up on Tuesday, in the ancient cathedral of Notre Dame, for the victory won at Magenta. The Empress of the French attended in state. The national guard and various detachments of troops, infantry and cavalry, either lined the way from the Tuileries or followed the *cortège*. Marshal Magnan and General Lewestine rode at the side of the imperial carriage. The cathedral of Notre Dame was decorated with the greatest pomp, and nothing was neglected which could add splendour to the solemnity. The places not reserved for the authorities were filled at an early hour, and an immense crowd remained outside the church, notwithstanding the heavy rain. The French public watches eagerly every indication of an intention on the part of England and Prussia to attempt to put an end to hostilities by mediation. Much as the Parisians are elated, and naturally so by the successes which have attended the allied armies, they have no wish to continue the war, and will be delighted to see it terminated in any manner honourable to France.—From the seat of war we learn that the Austrians continue their retreat towards the line of the Mincio; they are already behind the Adda. We have received some further accounts of the battle of Magenta, from which it would seem that the artillery of the imperial guard suffered fearfully. The hero of the day was Gen. MacMahon, who, without waiting for orders, brought up his *corps d'armée* and his artillery, and decided the battle. Up to that time the Austrians had had the advantage; but MacMahon brought up ten batteries of artillery, and fired into the

dense masses of the Austrians, causing them an enormous loss of life. The despatches speak in the highest terms of the Hungarian cavalry. One of the telegrams received in official quarters here says:—" *L'artillerie de la garde imperiale a été hachée par la cavalerie Hongroise.*" It is also said that the Emperor Napoleon so far exposed himself that he was in danger of being made prisoner, and that he was only saved from capture by the manœuvre of MacMahon. Generals Espinasse and Clery are killed; General Neil is wounded, and Marshal Canrobert dangerously so. MacMahon was created a marshal of France and a duke. The French loss amounts as far as we can ascertain to 3,000 killed and 5,000 wounded, besides some 500 prisoners to the enemy. Of the Austrians it is asserted that 5,000 dead were found on the field, while their wounded amount to 8,000, and the French have taken 7,000 Austrian prisoners, and five guns. On Wednesday, bodies of Austrian troops being entrenched in Malegnano, Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers was sent by the Emperor Napoleon to dislodge them, and took the village with but little loss. Private letters have been received from Milan to the 9th inst., respecting this battle. "On the arrival of an Austrian division from Pavia the fight began at midday. The enemy was strongly entrenched in the cemetery and in a farmhouse. Our troops, under General Ladmirault, attacked these positions. Our left wing took the chateau, and then fell upon the village. The Austrians being outflanked, withdrew, and barricaded themselves in the private houses. The Zouaves sustained a murderous hand to hand conflict, and drove out the enemy. The right wing of the French army, under General Forey, was not required to assist in the battle. Colonel Paulze-Ivoi was killed, and 500 Zouaves were put *hors de combat*. The Austrians, who were 30,000 strong, suffered a loss of 1,500 killed and wounded, and 1,200 prisoners. The battle lasted nine hours. At eleven, P.M., a battalion of Hungarians and Croats, intending to surprise the village, was surrounded and defeated. The allied sovereigns entered Milan at eight o'clock on Wednesday morning. On the previous Monday they received an address from seven members of the municipality of Milan, annexing in presence of the Emperor of the French, Lombardy to Piedmont. Of course the liberal donation thus made by the seven town councillors of Milan will be graciously received. An official bulletin published in Turin, announces that Victor Emmanuel has been proclaimed King of Upper Lombardy. He has been wounded in the arm. The *Opinion* of Turin states that the municipal cities of Genoa, Saluzzo, Alessandria, and other towns of Piedmont, have drawn up addresses to the king entreating him not to expose his person so recklessly in battle. The Austrians have definitively evacuated Pavia, and on Saturday were said to be at Lodi. The allied armies are advancing. General Garibaldi occupied Bergamo on the morning of the 8th, and repulsed a body of 1,500 Austrians, who were marching against him from Brescia. The Austrians have evacuated Piacenza, after having destroyed the citadel and the other fortifications. They abandoned to the allies a great quantity of provisions, cannon, and ammunition. The allied troops entered the town invited by the municipality. The Austrians have been reinforced at Brescello, a village in Modena.—From Vienna we learn that Count Gyulai has been superseded in his command in Italy. A letter says:—"The elevation of General Gyulai to the dignity of Ban of Croatia has coincided with the departure of the Emperor Francis Joseph. If this appointment be not a disgrace, it is, at least, a pretext for getting rid of the general, whose operations are generally blamed. The emperor himself will command, under the direction of General Baron Hess." The Emperor Francis Joseph has addressed a "Call to Arms" to his faithful Tyrolese and Vorarlbergers. The landsturm of the Tyrol has been actually called out. Twenty companies, each of them numbering 120 men, will be formed within a week, not so much to defend the frontiers of their native country against a foreign foe, as to keep down the Italian population inhabiting the south of the Tyrol itself. The latter, of course, are not comprised in the formation of the rifle corps, which are exclusively to consist of Germans. General Jochmus, a Hamburger by birth, known by his career in the Anglo-Spanish legion, and afterwards a pasha in the Turkish army, has been appointed Austrian field marshal lieutenant. The general is not a little famous in Germany as a strategist.—The Berlin semi-official *Preussische Zeitung* contains the following:—"Rumours are current that the whole Prussian army will be mobilised, and that

Prussia will soon take part in the existing conflict; but we believe," says the journal, "that we are not mistaken in stating, that no resolution of such a nature has as yet been taken, nor is it immediately imminent. If Prussia should be caused to take further steps for the development of her warlike power, her only object would be to make the position she has hitherto held of greater avail."—The Naples correspondent of a contemporary remarks:—"The new king has spoken. On June 4th was held the first council of state of this reign, and, judging from the decrees then signed, a wretched programme was produced. Imbeciles or bigots, all the old ministers are retained; those who have so long consented to register the acts of Ferdinand II. will continue to register those of Francis II.; those under whose power or feebleness every branch of the administration has fallen into a state of utter disorganization remain to perpetuate them. Bright days are dawning for reactionists, speculators, and policemen, for the seal of the royal approbation has been set upon the old ministers and the old policy. It is with sorrow that I send you this intelligence, for it is not difficult to see the results of it. The only proceeding that could save the dynasty and the kingdom from disorder would have been a bold progressive policy, instead of which we have still in power the same wretched men against whom all Europe has spoken, and who have sanctioned all the follies and crimes of the last few years."—The principal news from the Australian colonies relates to the gold fields. The *Sydney Morning Herald* says, that the decrease in the quantity of gold produced this year as compared with the two previous years, is mainly to be attributed to the sudden withdrawal during the last two months of large masses of the mining population from the scene of their previous labours to the newly discovered gold field at Daisy-hill. At Melbourne, Dr. Evans has succeeded Mr. Duffy in the post of chairman of public works. The latter gentleman resigned his seat in the ministry in consequence of his disagreeing with the rest of the cabinet. The return of Mr. John Thomas Smith without knighthood being conferred upon him, gave great offence to a portion of the city council, and a resolution expressive of this feeling was passed by that body. The matter, however, was quietly shelved by the governor, and laughed at by the great body of the colonists. Accounts have reached Sydney of another of those wholesale massacres of which the unchristianized islands of Polynesia are so frequently the scene. The captain and most of the crew of a Sydney vessel had been murdered, it was reported, in cold blood, by the natives of Malilo, one of the New Hebrides. The vessel, however, escaped and arrived under the charge of the mate, at the settlement of New Caledonia.—By the arrival of the *Canada* at Liverpool, we have dates from New York to the 31st ult. The intelligence from the States is of little interest, the European war absorbing the attention of the American people. An instruction had been issued to all merchant vessels to be prompt in the display of the American flag to protect them from the chance of detention or seizure during the hostilities. The Belly contract has been ratified. A terrific tornado had occurred at Jacksonville, in Illinois; sixteen persons were killed, and many seriously injured.—Forgeries of bills to a rather large amount have just been brought to light. The person implicated, named John Lockhart Morton, is described as merchant and bill-broker, of Finch Lane. He appears to have had transactions in the timber trade, and also to have made consignments to Australia. His connexions are highly respectable, and his attainments are described as of a high order. This person was taken before the Lord Mayor, and remanded on a charge of forging and uttering a bill of exchange for £500, purporting to be accepted by Messrs. P. W. Flower & Co., of Princess-street, with intent to defraud the London Discount Company, who are the prosecutors. Other bills, believed to be fictitious, are held by this company, but the amount, as far as can yet be ascertained, is only moderate. There is a rumour that the total amount of the forgeries by this individual is not less than £20,000. Morton was finally examined at the Mansion House, on Saturday, and committed for trial. The prisoner read to the court a statement, in which he acknowledged his guilt, detailed the circumstances that led to the perpetration of the crime, and lastly expressed his willingness to suffer the full penalty of the law.—A melancholy result of family quarrels and indulging an unbridled passion, was shown at Southwark Police-court, on Saturday, when Mr. Burcham committed a young man,

named Jeremiah Coghlin, for trial, on a charge of wilful murder. The victim in this case, James Fadden, was brother-in-law to the prisoner, by whom he was stabbed with a knife, during a dispute about some trifling matter.—It is now reasonably supposed that the disastrous explosion which destroyed the Eastern Monarch, was one of gunpowder, and not of saltpetre, as at first assumed. At the official inquiry, which was concluded on Monday, evidence showing a reckless practice on the part of the steward in carrying a naked light into the store room, was taken by the magistrates. In consequence of this revelation, Gardner, the steward, was ordered into custody on the charge of manslaughter.—After a number of adjournments the inquiry into the fatal accident at the Westminster Palace Hotel, involving the loss of seven lives, has been brought to a close. The result of the tests applied to prove the strength of some of the timber was stated, although it did not appear to throw much light upon the cause of the catastrophe. Ultimately a verdict was returned of "Accidental Death," the jury expressing their inability to determine with whom the blame lay.—A barbarous outrage and murder has been perpetrated at Tipton, in Staffordshire. The victim is a young woman, supposed to have belonged to Birmingham, whose body was found floating in the canal with marks of hideous ill-treatment. Three men are in custody, supposed to be implicated in the foul deed.—The prosecution for the sale of army commissions, which has been removed by *certiorari* into the Court of Queen's Bench, will be tried on the 17th or 18th instant, by a special jury, before Lord Campbell, at Westminster.—In the Court of Common Pleas, on Thursday, the judges unanimously decided that the Earl of Shrewsbury had made good his claim to the Shrewsbury estates, which have been the subject of so much litigation.—The June sessions, for Middlesex, have commenced. In consequence of the death of Mr. Pashley, the assistant judge, Mr. Pownall, chairman of the bench, presided, and announced the elevation of Mr. Bodkin to the vacant office.—The debate on Friday last on the vote of want of confidence having terminated in a majority against ministers of thirteen, a Cabinet Council was held on Saturday, at which the ministers decided to tender their resignation. The Earl of Derby accordingly waited on Her Majesty, and tendered the resignation of the cabinet, which Her Majesty was pleased to accept. In the House of Commons on Saturday the report on the address was read and agreed to; after which it was resolved to consider Her Majesty's speech on Friday next, till which day the house stands adjourned. The Earl of Derby and several of his colleagues in the government were the guests of the Merchant Tailors' Company, at the grand banquet which came off on Saturday evening last, at their hall in Threadneedle Street. The reception of the noble earl was of the most flattering character, indeed, a perfect ovation. He made a speech on the occasion, which will not fail to impress all our readers with its manly and patriotic sentiments. The ministerial crisis still exists. We are informed that but little, if any, progress has been made by Lord Palmerston in forming a cabinet. There was a constant succession of political visitors at Cambridge House the whole of yesterday. Lord Shaftesbury was particularly busy. Sir G. Grey, Sir G. Lewis, and Sir C. Wood, with Earl Granville and Mr. Ellice, had a long consultation with Lord Palmerston. Lord John Russell was riding in the park! In the afternoon Lord Palmerston had an audience of the Queen, and shortly afterwards Lord Clarendon had an interview with Her Majesty. This looks as if Lord Palmerston found himself incompetent to the task committed to him, and that Her Majesty had confided its execution to Lord Clarendon.—The volunteer corps are now, in several parts of the country, equipped and drilling. The Government have shown a disposition to assist the volunteers more effectually than was at first anticipated, and we see a minister, Lord Salisbury, presiding at a meeting of deputy-lieutenants for the purpose of organizing a numerous and efficient body in the metropolitan county of Middlesex. General Evans, at a West-end meeting on this subject, declared that he, as a soldier, had long seen the necessity of such a step; and old officers all over the kingdom continue to point out in what way and to what extent these associations can be made a source of real strength to the country.

## PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

THE Royal Italian Opera at Covent Garden last Thursday, gave Mozart's "Don Giovanni," with Mmc. Penco as *Zerlina*, coupled with another event of interest, the *revivè* of Tamberlik. A number of encores, among which were "Il mio tesoro," sung splendidly by the latter admirable artist, and "Vedrai carino" by the former, and "Deh vieni alla finestra" by Mario, prolonged the performance until past midnight. The cast was exceedingly strong, comprising the names above given, with Madame Grisi, *Donna Anna*, Mdlle. Marai, *Donna Elvira*, Signor Ronconi, *Leporello*, and Signor Tagliacico, *Il Commendatore*. The house was crammed to the ceiling, and the ensemble was superb. The other performances of the week have been the "Huguenots," "Martha," and last night "Otello," in which Mme. Grisi performed the part of *Desdemona* to Tamberlik's *Otello*.—At Drury Lane the opera revived on Thursday night, "Il Giuramento," by Mercadante, does not contain any music of peculiar merit, but much that is pleasing, and which, though not rising in any place much above mediocrity, at any rate never falls below it. The plot of the opera, looked at as a dramatic work, is as bad as it can be, and confused beyond description, but though this exercises an injurious effect upon the whole, it is a matter of very third-rate importance. Mlle. Guarducci and Mme. Weiser took the two principal female parts, and acquitted themselves admirably; the former lady in particular and Signor Graziani deserved much praise. A duet by Mlle. Guarducci and Mme. Weiser, "Dolce conforta," was very sweetly sung; Mme. Weiser, indeed, was in excellent voice, and sang most powerfully and effectively. Signor Fagoti, in the beginning of the third act, sung a long solo with great effect. The very seedy "Traviata" was reproduced on Monday night for the benefit of the holiday people, with the whole strength of the company.—Novelty does not seem to be considered so great an element of success by the managers, this holidays as formerly. At the Haymarket Theatre, Mr. Buckstone has obtained a new lease of the services of the accomplished Charles Matthews, but the old pieces are still attracting numerous audiences. "Electra" was produced for one night, on Monday, and the glittering scenery and outrageous puns were as well received as ever.—The last three weeks of "King Henry the Fifth" are announced at the Princess's, and this week a very slender French farce was produced, entitled "If the Cap Fits." Three military swells lay siege to a lovely widow, played by Miss Murray, but have very different notions as to the best plan of attack. The captain, bold and dashing, thinks nothing can equal abduction; the lieutenant, (Mr. Frank Matthews) is in favour of written declarations, while the doctor, who is blessed with an impressive manner, and a sonorous voice, maintains that speech is the best medium for the avowal of a passion. They are all placed alike in a wrong position, the adventurous captain being doomed to talk, the eloquent doctor being compelled to write, and the shrinking lieutenant being forced into an attempt at violent elopement. The dialogue of this little piece is written with smartness beyond the average, by Messrs. Yates and Harrington.—At the Adelphi, on Monday, a new sketch without any plot, and entitled "The Rifle Volunteers," was produced at this theatre, for the purpose of ventilating many well worn but eminently patriotic sentiments, on the subject of our proud position and national courage in the event of invasion, and also with the view of showing some dozen young women in a very pretty rifle dress. The entire weight of the piece (such as it was), fell upon Mrs. Mellon, who acted with the greatest spirit, and sang the new Tennyson-cum-Balle ballad, "Riflemen form," with such vigour as to gain an encore.—There is no change whatever in the bills of the Olympic, and at the Strand, last season's burlesque of Kenilworth has been revived. A new drama is announced for Miss Swanborough.—The National Standard Theatre has this week produced the "Bridal" with Miss Glynn and Mr. Phelps. Criticism is out of place upon a performance so excellent and so well known as that of these great tragedians; it was applauded to the echo by the holiday audiences, who showed as fine a taste in discriminating the beauties of this fine play, and of the way in which it was acted by Mr. Phelps, Miss Glynn and the other performers, as could possibly

be exhibited by the most fashionable or fastidious critic at an opera in a more aristocratic theatre.—The Surrey Theatre has been opened with great spirit by Mr. Calvert. Mr. and Mrs. Herman Veizin made a successful first appearance here on Monday in "Macbeth;" but we must defer our opinion on their performance until next week.—The splendid weather on Monday and yesterday filled all the public gardens to overflowing. At Cremorne, among the numerous attractions, a new ballet, "The Dream of Love," has been produced. The scenery, by Messrs. Grieve and Telbin, is in every way worthy of the reputation of the artists. Mr. J. Laine's graceful dancing and that of his sister, Miss C. Laine, contributed in no slight degree to the success of the performance. In the Marionette Theatre an entirely new burlesque was produced; it is entitled "The Queendom of Ladyland," by Hugo Vamp, and is replete with racy dialogue and sparkling effects. After the performance of the Marionettes, the Great Cirque Oriental was thrown open. The equestrian troupe has received several additions since last season, in addition to Madame Blanche and the other old favourites. The lessee has determined to give morning performances in the Circus and Marionette Theatre. He is induced to take this step in the hope that he will thereby offer an additional inducement to the large number of the aristocracy who visited the gardens on former occasions to repeat their visits.—The North Woolwich Gardens were filled with holiday-makers, who thoroughly appreciated the efforts of the proprietors to contribute to their enjoyment.—At the St. James's Hall, the "Christy's Minstrels" have varied their attractive entertainment by the revival of the burlesque Italian Opera that was received with so much favour at the Polygraphic Hall. The drollery of the piece depends on the ability of the singers to caricature the peculiarities proper to every department in the ordinary lyrical drama, for a very impassioned soprano, an extremely ardent tenor, an evil-minded baritone, and a confidential bass, are all brought into collision by means of a plot *ridiculously simple, the lady being* conspicuous above the rest through the steadiness with which Mr. Collins supports the falsetto voice, while indulging in the most violent declamation. The joke is not too long, but leaves off before the roar of the audience has fairly subsided.

#### CRYSTAL PALACE.

THE second Sydenham flower show for the season took place last Wednesday, and was even more successful than its predecessor. The flowers were not, perhaps, in quite such abundance as on the previous occasion, but, in quality, it seemed as if the various species had progressed with the advancement of the season. If there were any drawback on the general enjoyment of the day, it was to be found in the intense heat of the place, generated by the sun, the enclosure, and the glass altogether. The company yesterday was numerous and fashionable, the ladies being strongly in the majority, and the praise of the exhibition was very general. The roses, as usual, arrested the attention of the visitor at the entrance, both by their colour and their fragrance; and the immense *plateau* of greenhouse plants in the transept was surrounded by crowds of admirers. These latter were magnificent. Amongst the orchids there was considerable evidence of progress since the last show, and a singular-looking cactus at the end of the nave (*Cactus Andersoni*) formed a constant attraction for the curious. The geraniums generally were magnificently represented. There were also some fuchsias of extraordinary stature and variety of colour; and of the calceolaria family one or two pot were of considerable beauty, being, in fact, the only novelty since the May show. In fruit, as might have been expected, the gradual advancement of the season brought increased abundance and considerable improvement in quality. The pines and strawberries were large and fine, and the grapes quite maintained the excellence of the former show. The amount distributed in prizes by the company exceeded £500, a liberality which was fully justified by the high character of the exhibition. The play of the fountains and the extra military bands added, as at the May show, to the general attraction. Prizes to the amount of upwards of £500 were distributed among the successful competitors, the chief awards being as follows:—For stove and greenhouse plants,

first prizes to Mr. Dods and Mr. Witbread; for plants of fine foliage, to Mr. Gedney and Messrs. Veitch and Sons; for pitcher plants, to Veitch and Sons; for azaleas, to Mr. Green; roses, to Messrs. Low and Sons; Cape heaths, to Mr. Cutbush and Mr. Jackson; calcicolarias to Mr. Cross; and the prize for fuchsias, which were fine and numerous, was taken by Mr. Obridge. The pelargonium prize fell to Mr. Turner, and, among the amateurs, to Mr. Bailey. Mr. Dawson took the first prize for fruit, and in fancy pelargoniums the prize was again taken by Turner, and, among the amateurs, by Mr. Nye. All the other arrangements of the palace were of the best kind, and gave variety and interest to the whole. The music was excellent, and continuous throughout the day. In the evening the anniversary dinner of the Gardeners' Benevolent Society took place in the south wing of the palace. Judge Halliburton presided, and Sir Joseph Paxton, with some of the leading patrons of horticulture were present. The table, we need scarcely say, was profusely decorated with the choicest fruits and flowers, and the evening was spent most pleasantly, and with the best results to the deserving charity in the aid of which the festival took place.

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## Obituary.

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### BRO. E. H. PIERCE.

We have with regret to record the death of Bro. Earl Horton Pierce, one of the most clever members of the company now performing at the St. James's Hall as Christy's Minstrels, who was so well known for his remarkably keen perception of the humorous. Bro. Pierce had been slightly indisposed, and away from his professional avocations for one week, but nothing serious had been apprehended. Last Sunday morning he said to his attendant about daybreak that he could not remain in bed, and he asked him to take him to a place of worship, which he accordingly did—Highgate being selected. The poor invalid went through all his devotions with the utmost fervour, and on getting outside the building he clasped his hands and dropped down dead. Bro. Pierce was initiated in, and was a subscribing member of, the St. James's Union Lodge, No. 211.

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### BRO. P. CROFTON, P.M.

On the 4th instant, after a short illness, expired Bro. Philip Crofton, of the Horns Tavern, Bermondsey Square, aged thirty-seven, deservedly respected; and especially lamented by the brethren of St. James's Union Lodge, No. 211, of which he was a Past Master.

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## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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Bro. FREDERICK BINCKES.—Our Worshipful Brother's letter arrived too late for our impression of this week.

VICTORIA.—An interesting account of the proceedings at the first Provincial Grand Lodge of Ballarat is in type, and will appear in our next.

"A DEACON."—We cannot make any such promise. In our new volume the matter will most likely be discussed.