

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1860.

## CLASSICAL THEOLOGY.—XVI.

VI.—CERES AND AUGUST—(CONTINUED.)

IN some parts of Central Italy the first reapings commence towards the end of June, a week or two earlier than in the immediate vicinity of Rome. As soon as a few of the adjoining unhedged fields are cut, a floor for the threshing or treading corn is prepared, such as we read of in the Scripture, where the ox was not to be muzzled, and such as is described in the Georgics. A piece of ground in the highest and driest part of the field is set apart, cleared smoothed with a hoe, and carefully swept. If the crop is not heavy it is threshed with the flail, but if otherwise it is trodden out by cattle, generally horses; it is then winnowed by the method of screening, or by means of sieves on the spot, and is then ready to be stored. In conclusion, there is usually music and dancing, and a feast of cakes, made of flour, honey, and oil, called *ciambelli*, with others named *pizzi*, composed of barley meal and no deficiency of salt; there is a plentiful supply of wine, but rare indeed is the madness or folly of inebriation among these light hearted peasantry. Should the harvest be anything like abundant, it is the rule, seldom excepted, to reserve a large sheaf for an offering to some favourite or guardian saint. Agreeably with this custom, we read in Leviticus of the oblations of the meat and firstfruit offerings, and of the frankincense thereof, and the sweet savour unto the Lord. "When any will offer a meat offering unto the Lord, his offering shall be of fine flour, and he shall pour oil upon it, and put frankincense thereon: If thou bring an oblation of a meat offering baked in the oven, it shall be unleavened cakes of fine flour mingled with oil, or unleavened wafers anointed with oil. Every oblation of thy meat offering shalt thou season with salt; neither shalt thou suffer the salt of the covenant of thy God to be lacking from thy meat offering: with all thy offerings thou shalt offer salt. And if thou offer a meat offering of thy firstfruits unto the Lord, thou shalt offer for the meat offering of thy firstfruits green ears of corn, even corn beaten out of full ears." Of the sheaf, as of the firstfruits, we shall find a corresponding mention in the same book (Levit. xxiii. 10). "When ye be come into the land which I give you, and shall reap the harvest thereof, then ye shall bring a sheaf of the firstfruits of your harvest unto the priest." In like as well as in unlike manner the pagans offered the firstfruits to Ceres and their agrestial deities.

A modern lady travelling in Italy, with charming eloquence and observation, has given a description of some of the ceremonies which she witnessed respecting the plentiful harvest and the reserved sheaf; of the latter she says—"The reapers carry it along; the officiating priest meets them; a prayer of dedication is repeated, and the sheaf is placed before the altar of the saint in her chapel. We had the pleasure of seeing the little church of Santa Maria delle Grazie in this way adorned; whether it be the remains of pagan rites, or the natural expression of pious gratitude, acting alike under different laws and in different ages, our senses were sufficiently gratified, and we were too well pleased to make any deeper inquiry. The Indian girl, when her father or lover is at sea, sends her rush boat laden with an offering of spices and appropriate flowers, to some god or goddess of the isles." "We have seen," she continues, "the poor Hindoo place his cocoa nut and his palmful of rice before his household deities. We read of the elegant offerings of odorous flowers and fruits made by Catullus to the rural guardians of his vineyard; but none of these have pleased us so much as the substantial and consecrated sheaf given by the Christian Polese to the Madonna delle Grazie."

We are told in reference to the religious worship of others with whom we do not perhaps agree (for we allow the meaning in reference to the Egyptians, and the leagues and covenants with the Canaanites, a broader extension), in

Exodus xxii. 28, "Thou shalt not revile the gods;" be it, therefore, far from us to let drop an invidious remark on these foreign offerings to saints. But we cannot avoid observing that the heathen did the like unto their gods; and that St. Paul and St. Barnabas evinced evident dismay and confusion before the people of Lystra, who would have received them as gods after the miraculous healing of the impotent man who had been a cripple from his birth but had risen up and walked by the force of the Spirit at the word of Paul. "For when the people saw what he had done, they lifted up their voices, saying in the speech of Lycaonia, The gods have come down to us in the likeness of men. And they called Barnabas, Jupiter, and Paul, Mercurius, because he was the chief speaker. Then the priest of Jupiter, which was before the city, brought oxen and garlands unto the gates, and would have done sacrifice with the people; which when the apostles Barnabas and Paul, heard of, they rent their clothes and ran in among the people, crying out, and saying, Sirs, why do ye these things? We are men of like passions with you, and preach unto you that ye should turn from these vanities unto the living God, which made heaven, and earth, and the sea, and all things that are therein: who in time past suffered all nations to walk in their own ways. Nevertheless he left not himself without witness, in that he did good, and gave us rain from heaven, and fruitful seasons, filling our hearts with food and gladness. And with these sayings scarce restrained they the people, that they had not done sacrifice unto them."—Acts xiv.

It has, we believe, of late years become a popular idea that the Romish priests suppress as much as possible the propagation of the New Testament amongst their humble adherents: we wish fair truth to be everywhere triumphant, and should be sorry to encourage exaggeration. With respect to the Old Testament they prohibit *de facto* its promulgation—there can be no doubt of that; but the whole ritual and service of the Romish church is taken from the gospels. A Protestant may doubtless discover much relative exaggeration, and in these matter of fact days, may be somewhat surprised at it. In saying this, we ourselves confess to a little astonishment at what we have seen; but without the least desire to adduce any comment of our own, we are led here to curtail an extract from Turner's *Tour in Normandy*. The festival pageant of the Assumption, in the Romish and Greek churches, in commemoration of the supposed miraculous ascension of the Virgin Mary into heaven, formerly held in the Archbishopric of Rouen, was established by Des Marets, the governor of Dieppe, in 1443, in honour of the final expulsion of the English. The first master of the "Guild of Assumption" was its founder, under whose auspices and direction it was conducted. About Midsummer the principal inhabitants used to assemble at the Hotel de Ville, or town house of Dieppe, where they selected the girl esteemed of the most exemplary character to represent the Virgin Mary, and six other young women to act the parts of the daughters of Zion. The honour of personating or figuring in this holy drama was greatly coveted. The historian of Dieppe gravely assures us, "that the earnestness felt on the occasion mainly contributed to the preservation of that purity of manners and genuine piety, which subsisted in this town longer than in any other of France"—*non causa pro causa!* But the election of the Virgin was not sufficient; a representative of St. Peter was also to be found among the clergy, and of the eleven other apostles among the laity. This being accomplished, on the 14th (15th?) of August, the implied virgin was laid in a tomb-shaped cradle, and early in the morning, attended by her male and female suite, was carried to the church of St. Jaques. As soon as the lauds had been sung, the procession repaired to the master of the guild, before whose door was stretched a large carpet embroidered with letters of gold, in verses, setting forth his own good qualities, and his love for the holy Mary.

Here the governor of the town, the members of the guild, the municipal officers, and the clergy of St. Remi, joined them. Thus attended, they paraded the street singing hymns, accompanied by a full band. The procession was now increased by the great concourse of the inhabitants and strangers from the surrounding districts; and its impressiveness was still further augmented by numbers of the youth of either sex, who assumed the attributes with the garb of their patron saints, and mixed in the immediate train of the principal actors. Then again they repaired to the church, where *Te Deum* was sung by the full choir, in commemoration of the victory over the English! They then performed high mass, and administered the sacrament to the whole party. A scenic representation, during the service, was given of the Assumption of the Virgin. A canopy was raised, reaching nearly to the top of the dome, intended to emulate the glittering vault of heaven. Suspended about two feet below it, appeared a splendid throne, on which was seated an old man, to image the Father Almighty—a representation at once so absurd and impious as it would be thought could alone be tolerated by the votaries of the worst superstitions of popery. On either side four pasteboard angels, the size of men, floated in the air, flapping their wings in cadence to the sounds of the organ; while above was hung a large triangle with three smaller angels at its corners; who, at the intermission of each office, were made to perform upon a set of little bells the hymn of the *Ave Maria gratia Dei plena per secula*, and the like, accompanied by a larger angel on each side with a trumpet, connected with the mechanism of the scaffolding. To complete this portion of the spectacle, two other angels below the old man's feet held tapers, which were lighted as the services began, and extinguished at their close; at which the figures were moved to express reluctance by turning quickly about, so that it required some dexterity to apply the extinguishers. At the commencement of the mass, two of those cherubims by the side of the figured Almighty descended to the foot of the altar, and, placing themselves beside the tomb in which a pasteboard figure of the Virgin had been substituted for her living representative, gently raised it to the feet of the Father, so to speak. The image, as it mounted from time to time, lifted its head and extended its arms as if conscious of the joy of its approaching beatitude; and that having received the benediction and having been encircled by another angel with a crown of glory, it gradually disappeared behind the shifting clouds. At this moment an antic below, who acted as fogleman, exhibited a fit of extravagant rapture; at one moment violently clapping his hands, at the next falling as if ecstatically overcome, and then yet once more bounding from the ground. So did the pageant proceed in all its grotesque glory. The children clamoured for their antic to do it again; the priests, with the accompaniment of bells, trumpets, and organs, thundered out the mass; the pious were loud in their acclamations of praise at the devotion of the Virgin, and the whole church was filled with a hoarse murmur of conflicting sounds." The sequel of all this, we are told was, as on similar occasions, a public hearty banquet. With us we know the sacred theatricals did not answer, and we much doubt how far they ever answered in the main with others for good—the place of the Virgin, or maid in her purity, was soon supplied by a damsel of a very different stamp; we need say no more—the inference speaks for itself. But we believe these representations elsewhere have decayed in their fashion, and the pasteboard effigies have gone out of vogue altogether.

It was thought at the Reformation, that having regard to the manners of the primitive church, pastors might be better employed in teaching their flocks than in parading their persons before them in processions; at all events, as quite unessential to spiritual service, the pasteboard effigies were at once dispensed with. Such shows do not, and never did, belong to Protestant forms of worship.

#### THE BRITISH MUSEUM SLANDER AND BRO. JOHN PAYNE COLLIER,\*

WE have watched, with feelings of pain, the slow development of this new Shakesperian controversy, which is destined to add another, and not the least painful, chapter to the history of the quarrels and calamities of authors.

The case, divested of all extraneous matter, stands thus:—Bro. John Payne Collier, a veteran in literature, a man of high standing, of unimpeachable veracity, a brother of whom the Craft may justly be proud; the intimate friend and confidant of noblemen, gentlemen, and men distinguished in the world of letters, well known as our first Shakesperian commentator, a writer on the early English drama, ballad lore, and antiquarian literature in general, the editor of numerous works of deep research and utility to the students in the above branches of knowledge—has latterly been charged with forgery, by an *employé* in the manuscript department of the British Museum, rejoicing in the euphonious cognomen of Nicolas Esterhazy Stephen Armytage Hamilton. This charge has arisen out of the following circumstances.

Amongst Bro. Collier's labours are two editions of the works of Shakespeare, each giving corrections and alterations of the received text. While engaged on these he became the possessor of a copy of the 1632 folio edition of the plays, which had been laboriously annotated by an individual (if not, indeed, by two individuals) whose caligraphy affords reason to believe that he, or they, must have been living at the time, or within some few years of its publication. This folio, containing many thousand variations, extending from the punctuation of a single comma to the interpolation and cancelling of whole lines and complete sentences, Bro. Collier judged to be of such importance and intrinsic value, that although he had previously edited the "Ellesmere Shakespeare," so called from annotated materials found in the library of the late Earl of Ellesmere, he selected the most obvious amendments of the "old corrector," and issued another volume as *Notes and Emendations to the Text of Shakespeare's Plays, from Early Manuscript Corrections in a Copy of the Folio of 1632, in the possession of J. Payne Collier, Esq., F.S.A., forming a Supplemental Volume to the Works of Shakespeare by the same Editor*. Svo. London: Whittaker and Co. First edition, 1843; second edition, revised and enlarged, 1853.

Not content with an attack on the validity of the manuscript additions and corrections in this book—now known as the "Perkins folio," from its once having been the property of a family of that name—Mr. Hamilton goes further, and produces a wholesale catalogue of charges against Bro. Collier. In the first place he accuses him of forging the corrections in the "Ellesmere Shakespeare," asserting that they are in the same handwriting as the "Perkins folio," and designating them as the "Bridgewater House Shakespeare forgeries." Then he proceeds with a very novel and ingenious accusation—that Bro. Collier first forged a document called "The Players' Petition," and subsequently introduced it into the State Paper Office, for the purpose of finding it there. After which, Mr. Hamilton has another imputation ready, to the effect, that Bro. Collier has surreptitiously introduced the name of "Shakespeare" into a document at Dulwich College, in which the name, he says, never existed, and which Bro. Collier as strenuously maintains was in it, some thirty years ago, when he copied it for the purpose of printing.

With the above accusations it is the province of Bro. Payne Collier's pamphlet to deal, and his refutation of each and the whole of these unparalleled calumnies is complete. He sets out with the following proposition, in which we are at issue with him, for reasons which shall presently appear.

"I can have no right to complain that, if there be fair and reasonable ground for believing that a fraud and imposture has

\* *Mr. J. Payne Collier's Reply to Mr. N. E. S. A. Hamilton's "Inquiry" into the Imputed Shakespeare Forgeries*. Svo. 72 pp. London: Bell and Daldy, 186, Fleet Street.

been attempted or committed, one department, or even all the departments, of our great national institution should step forward to guard the public against the delusion. I look upon it, in fact, as part of their duty; but they are bound to discharge that duty with as much expedition as is compatible with a proper sifting of the case; and they are bound, moreover, not only to limit themselves, in the execution of their task, to what necessity may require, but to proceed with due regard to the character and dignity of their own position. A dispassionate sobriety ought to be observed, if merely for the sake of the effect to be produced; and the whole inquiry ought to be conducted with the utmost temper and moderation. Above all, no personal animosity or individual antipathy ought to be indulged, much less to be apparent. A spirit of judicial impartiality ought to pervade the proceedings of those who take upon themselves at once to accuse, to investigate, to give evidence, and to decide."

In this estimate of the right of the authorities of the British Museum to neglect the customary duties of their appointments, we cannot agree with Bro. Collier; for it would be a monstrous abuse if they had such powers entrusted to their keeping, whilst the purity of their verdict may be pretty readily imagined, seeing how well it has been illustrated in this case. Therefore, we say, let them be confined to their own legitimate sphere, and evince more readiness to assist all whose wants it is their province to supply; and not treat the literary man as their natural enemy, or as one poaching upon their exclusive manors, when consulting the books placed under their control, and totally overlooking the fact of their being the servants, rather than the masters, of the public. And we would also strongly point out that their duty is to facilitate the requisitions of all students using the library of the British Museum, instead of impeding their progress by every petty impediment art can devise and insolence invent, while the power, conceded by Bro. Collier, making them the irresponsible hunters up of scandal, witnesses, accusers, and judges, in their own cause, would create such an *imperium in imperio* that every literary man would have reason to tremble at its bare possibility. For these reasons we decline to endorse the opinion of Bro. Collier, and totally object to the Museum officials being regarded in any other light than that of public servants by far too well paid for the niggardly duties they render.

And here we may as well point out another error into which Bro. Collier has fallen. He estimates the time wasted in producing the fifty pages of new matter contained in the "inquiry" of Mr. Hamilton, at two hundred and twenty days, or less than a quarter of a page per day of composition, in which the whole strength of the MS. department were engaged, to say nothing of the mineral assistants who came to the rescue; and he says that he always thought the MS. department to be one of the most industrious in the museum. Now, such is not the case, except in one or two instances, where men, who do the labour, do not reap the credit; for the officers of the house in general take their ease, attend to their own private avocations, and when not so employed are known to loiter for hours in front of a stove totally regardless of the interests of the public. Their object is to take a vastly overpaid, rather than an underpaid stipend, use the Museum as their freehold, and the books as their inheritance; and to all comers, who are not of their clique, know nothing of what a reader may stand in need.

Bro. Collier also alludes to the fact of the heads of the MS. department specially inviting gentlemen to see the "Perkins folio," and so, hearing the comments made thereon, acquire a fund of conjecture their own shallow brains could not realize. But, perhaps, he was not aware that though this invitation was paraded, as made to the public, yet, upon application, several were met with the inquiry, "Are you going to take part in the controversy?" Upon the visitor replying that his present object was merely to obtain a sight of the disputed tome, and not to enter into the squabble, he was flatly refused; though, as one of the public, he had been particularly invited to inspect the volume!

Returning to Bro. Payne Collier's pamphlet, he accounts

for his possession of the "Perkins folio" in the following way. In 1849, he went, as was his frequent custom, to the shop of the late Mr. Thomas Rodd, and was present when a parcel of books, just arrived from the country, was opened. He became the purchaser of the folio in question without noticing that it contained many marginal notes, which he has since been accused of having interpolated after the volume came into his possession, but which Bro. Collier in the most unequivocal manner denies. In this denial he is fortunately borne out by the impartial testimony of the Rev. Dr. Wellesley, Principal of New Inn Hall, Oxford, who thus conclusively proves the marginal notes to have been in the volume at the time it was in Mr. Rodd's shop. Bro. Collier says:—

"Dr. Henry Wellesley happened to hear (as who could avoid hearing?) in July last the imputations cast upon me and my conduct by Mr. Hamilton; and feeling certain that he had seen the Perkins folio, in its annotated state, in Rodd's shop, before the volume arrived at my house, he said so to a mutual friend, who communicated the fact to me. Dr. Wellesley must have entered the shop just after I quitted it, and there saw the book in question. He examined it more than Rodd, or I had done,\* saw, to use his own words, 'an abundance of manuscript notes in the margins,' and wished to become the purchaser of the volume; but Rodd told Dr. Wellesley that it was already sold to a customer (probably naming me), and the principal therefore looked at it no farther. Learning that Dr. Wellesley had so spoken of the transaction, I took the liberty of writing to him, although personally unknown, and of requesting such particulars as he could readily furnish, impressing upon him their importance to me, in order to repel the calumnies with which I had been assailed. I was very soon favoured with the following reply, which in every respect tallied, not merely with what I had heard, but with what I had myself seen:—

"Woodmancote Rectory, Hurstpierpoint,  
August 13th, 1859.

"SIR,—Although I do not recollect the precise date, I remember some years ago being in the shop of Thomas Rodd on one occasion when a case of books from the country had just been opened. One of those books was an imperfect folio Shakespeare, with an abundance of manuscript notes in the margins. He observed to me that it was of little value to collectors as a copy, and that the price was thirty shillings. I should have taken it myself; but, as he stated that he had put it by for another customer, I did not continue to examine it; nor did I think any more about it, until I heard afterwards that it had been found to possess great literary curiosity and value. In all probability, Mr. Rodd named you to me; but whether he or others did so, the affair was generally spoken of at the time, and I never heard it doubted that you had become the possessor of the book.

"I am, Sir, your faithful and obedient Servant,

"To J. P. Collier, Esq." "H. WELLESLEY."

"Dr. Wellesley, therefore, saw the Perkins folio, with "an abundance of manuscript notes in the margins," in 1849, for Rodd died in that year; and it remained long in my possession before I became acquainted with its "great literary curiosity and value." As soon as I knew it, I proclaimed it without reserve everywhere. I wrote several letters on the subject in the *Athenaeum*: I laid it before a council of the Shakespeare Society, specially summoned for the purpose, which was attended by nearly all the members: I also produced it at the general meeting of the society. Besides showing it at two, if not three, evening meetings of the Society of Antiquaries, I published a letter stating that it would be upon their library table for four hours by daylight, when everybody interested was invited to inspect it."†

The next fact of importance in Bro. Collier's defence, is included in a letter from Mr. John Carrick Moore, nephew of the illustrious General Sir John Moore, of Corunna, which shows from whom the "Perkins folio" originally came, and that the emendations were in it when it was the property of a former possessor. The letter containing this intelligence is as follows:—

"Hyde Park Gate, Kensington,  
25th April, 1853.

"SIR,—You will, I trust, forgive one who has not the honour of knowing you, for intruding on your leisure, when I state that the sub-

\* "Perhaps by a better light. The front shop, where the parcel had been opened by Rodd, was dark from the books in the window, but the back shop was lighted by a large skylight."

† "Preface to Collier's Shakespeare, 1858, p. xi. It was not perhaps convenient to Mr. Hamilton to notice this daylight exhibition at all, as there mentioned; nor does he say that the Perkins folio was shown first at a council of the Shakespeare Society, and afterwards at the general meeting of the members."

ject on which I am about to trouble you is the copy of the folio 1632 of Shakespeare, with the MS. emendations, which you have lately given to the world, and for which every lover of Shakespeare is so deeply indebted to you.

"The information which I wish to give you may, if followed up, enable you to trace the ownership of that copy for at least a century back.

"A friend of mine, Mr. Parry, with whom I was lately conversing on your extraordinary and interesting discovery, told me he many years ago possessed a copy of the folio 1632 which had marginal notes in manuscript, and which, being in bad order, he never consulted. This copy he lost, he did not know how, and gave himself no concern about it.

"When I showed him the facsimile of the page out of Henry VI., which forms the frontispiece to your work, Mr. Parry told me he had no doubt that the copy was the same as that which he lost, as he remembered very well the handwriting, and the state of preservation. I pressed him to give me all particulars about the work, and how it came into his possession. He told me that it was given him, with many old books, by an uncle of the name of Grey, who was a literary man, and fond of curious works. Mr. Parry believes that Mr. Grey got the copy at the sale of the Perkins library; and all I could learn of these Perkins's is, that they were related to Pope's Arabella Fernor, and that all the family were dead when the sale of their library took place. I urged Mr. Parry to inform you of these circumstances, thinking that they might interest you greatly, and hoping that if you could once trace the copy into the hands of one of the name of Perkins upwards, it might be a clue to a further discovery. Whether from indolence or from modesty, Mr. Parry, I find, has not communicated with you; and I therefore told him that I assuredly would, as every fragment of information on such a subject had its value.

"Trusting to your indulgence, and your zeal for our great poet, to excuse the liberty I have taken, believe me to be, sir,

"Your faithful and obedient Servant,

"J. Payne Collier, Esq." "JOHN CARRICK MOORE."

Upon this Bro. Collier had an interview with Mr. Parry, the gentleman named above, and on shewing him the book, Mr. Parry replied, "That was my book; it is the same, but it has been much ill-used since it was in my possession." A statement he afterwards slightly qualified in his letter to the *Times* of August 1st, 1859.

Bro. Collier next deals with the pencil marks, which no other officer of the British Museum seems to have seen until Mr. Hamilton found them, which, he tells us, that he was "the first to discover!" and which at the time of this discovery (?) were blazoned forth as being "thousands" in number, whereas he can now but produce *fifteen!* Again does Bro. Collier deny all knowledge of them, or any complicity in their fabrication, and adduces the testimony of Mr. Joseph Netherclift, senior, whose avocation is so blended with marks of all kinds that he, surely, cannot err. Mr. N. writes thus:—

"113, St. Martin's-lane, February 22.

"Seeing in the *Athenaeum* of last Saturday that my name has been used both by Mr. Collier, and also in your critique on Mr. Hamilton's 'Inquiry,' &c., and, as the general reader may suppose I have been engaged by both parties, permit me to state, that not myself, but my son, F. G. Netherclift, who is separated from me and in business alone, was employed by the party at the British Museum on the facsimiles in Mr. Hamilton's pamphlet. I had no knowledge of it or part in it, nor, under the circumstances, would I have attempted to show pencil marks over or under any ink writing by any mode of printing; whilst, from my knowledge of facts, and my high respect for the character of Mr. Collier, for whom I have made very numerous facsimiles in the course of the last thirty years, I could not have joined in any way to aid this causeless and cruel persecution against him. As I am continually subpoenaed in the Law Courts to give evidence in matters relating to handwriting, and some kind cross-examining counsel may make a 'mare's nest' of the above circumstance, may I request the favour of your inserting this letter in the *Athenaeum*?"

"I remain, &c.,

"JOSEPH NETHERCLIFT, Sen."

Bro. Collier then enters upon the relative proportions of the said pencil marks, and declares that he never made a single one, such as he is now accused of, *i. e.* to enable himself, or some one else for him, to write corrections in an old hand. There is a communication, in one of the notes, from an old friend of Bro. Collier's, so apposite to the matter, that we firmly believe it has hit the right nail on the head, and beg specially to call the attention of our readers to it. Bro. Collier's correspondent states:—

"I lent the book for a week to a very intimate and most intelligent

Shakespearian friend in my own neighbourhood, who writes me a note containing the following supposed address to Mr. Hamilton and his coadjutors:—'Gentlemen of the Manuscript Department, who impute fraud and forgery to Mr. Collier, what could you reply to any one who declared his suspicion, that, to serve your turn, you had fabricated the pencillings on the side of the old collector's notes and emendation?' My friend goes on to assert that, 'in the whole week that the Perkins folio was every day under his eyes, when he examined every page of it, he never saw a single pencil-mark, nor any indication which would lead him to doubt the *bona fides* of the whole body of emendations.' He doubted many of them as a matter of criticism, but never doubted that they were genuine."

Passing over the "ine cautious" acquisition of some of the Ellesmere documents by Sir Frederick Madden, K.H., and Bro. Collier's good natured avowal that "if Sir F. Madden had then been indicted for receiving stolen goods, knowing them to have been stolen, it might have gone hard with him. I should willingly have been one of his witnesses to character"—passing by this episode, which really appears to have been the head and front of Bro. Collier's offence, as he was instrumental in regaining the purloined documents—he again protests against the stigma which has been sought to be affixed upon him, and writes:—

"The general reader must here take my word for it, but I have not a relation or friend who does not know that in every way I was incapable of it.

"Here the charge is not only that I acquired one, but many ancient hands—that I manufactured public and private documents at will; and, beyond all, that I filled the Perkins folio with thousands of emendations and corrections, besides altering the old and incorrect punctuation in an incalculable number of instances.

"There is one point that my antagonists, in their eagerness to convict me, have entirely forgotten; indeed I apprehend that they are hardly qualified to form a judgment upon the literary excellence of not a few of the alterations suggested in the margins of the Perkins folio. Their vision is only not microscopic when they look back ten, twenty, thirty, and even forty years into the incidents of my long life, and fancy that with telescopic power they behold me sitting with manufactured inks in a close and obscure study, and hard at work upon old seeming fabrications. They have left no stone unturned, in the hope of finding a poisonous toad under it—no place unsearched for some dirty and neglected imputation; but as to the faculty of judging of what is good or bad in criticism—of what is excellent or mistaken in illustration, or of what is valuable or worthless as a wide question of composition and poetry—they prudently do not pretend to it. These are points to which the manuscript authorities do not affect to be competent; but whatever can be done by microscope, and even by a more powerful moral magnifier, they eagerly 'seize the opportunity' to undertake; or if upon such matters they hesitate, they call for the aid of other departments. Then, indeed, the distorted monstrosities in an atom of plumbago are equalled only by the magnified horrors of a drop of Thames water.

"These gentlemen forget, therefore, that the indisputable emendations of the Perkins folio, which have called forth the admiration even of the most bigoted and antiquated editors, must be assigned to somebody. If I forged them, the least they can do is to give me credit for them; and I can only say that I would fain accept them upon any other terms than that of having been their fabricator. Only make out for me a legal and legitimate paternity, and I will adopt the numerous and well looking family with joy and gratitude."

We now come to what have been termed the "Bridgewater House Shakespeare Forgeries!" and the testimony of such eminent men as James Orchard Halliwell, Thomas Wright, the late John Wilson Croker, and the Rev. Alexander Dyce, must unequivocally outweigh the unsupported *ipse dixit* of Nicolas Esterhazy Stephen Armitage Hamilton, and establish, as they do, and are competent to do, the value of Bro. Collier's labours against the critical acumen of the whole of the British Museum officials! We are assured in reference to these documents, that Bro. Collier could not have fabricated them, for, as he says,—

"If I had manufactured the 'Bridgewater House Shakespeare Forgeries,' as Mr. Hamilton is pleased to call them, surely it is not likely that I should have placed them, without the slightest scruple or caution, in such skillful and knowing hands.

"Let us see how these facsimiles were received by very capable judges. I sent copies of them to the Rev. Alexander Dyce (then

my intimate friend in spite of his self-regretted attack upon me, as an editor of Shakespeare, in his *Remarks, &c.*, 1844) but in the first instance only of 'the H. S. Letter,' for that was lithographed some time before the rest. What was his answer, not sent in haste, but after considerable delay and deliberation? It was in these very words, which I copy from a note in his own handwriting:—

"The facsimile has certainly removed from my mind all doubts about the genuineness of the letter."

"This opinion, he it observed, was given while the Rev. A. Dyce was printing his 'Beaumont and Fletcher,' and before he entertained any immediate project of publishing a Shakespeare. Although I had known him very intimately from the year 1828 to the time I quitted London in 1850, it is remarkable that he never, on a single occasion, intimated to me a doubt as to the authenticity of any of 'the Bridgewater House Shakespeare Forgeries.' In his Shakespeare of 1857 I learned, for the first time, that he reiterated the suspicions some had expressed; it was then, he it remembered, that he was actually engaged on an edition of Shakespeare intended to rival mine; and it was then that he, for the first time, threw all sorts of discredit on my discoveries. As he had formerly given a decided opinion in favour of the genuineness of 'the H. S. Letter,' surely, when he subsequently, in his Shakespeare, expressed his doubts, and quoted the doubts of others, he might have added, that at one time he had misled Mr. Collier on the subject, by strengthening his belief that 'the H. S. Letter' was a genuine manuscript of the period. The Rev. A. Dyce did not pursue this obvious course for his own reasons, but I doubt how far they are at present satisfactory even to himself.

"If Mr. Halliwell have seen ground to alter his decision on the same question, I can have no right to complain: all I know is, that with regard to 'the H. S. Letter,' up to the year 1848, he gave it as his positive conviction, not merely that it was a genuine manuscript of the period, but that it could hardly (for a reason he assigned, and which at least convinced himself) be a forgery. In his *Life of Shakespeare*, 8vo., 1848, after giving a facsimile of the conclusion of 'the H. S. Letter,' p. 225, he observes:—'The facsimile of that portion of it relating to Shakespeare, which the reader will find at the commencement of this volume, will suffice to convince any one acquainted with such matters that it is a genuine manuscript of the period. No forgery of so long a document could present so perfect a continuity of design; yet it is right to state that grave doubts have been thrown on its authenticity. A portion of the facsimile will exhibit on examination a peculiarity few supposititious documents would afford, part of the imperfectly formed letter *h*, in the word *Shakespeare*, appearing by a slip of the pen in the letter *f* immediately beneath it.'

"Mr. Halliwell then refers to Mr. Wright, who also had seen the original, as a highly competent judge of such matters, a point few will dispute; and he subjoins in a note, 'In the library of the Society of Antiquaries, No. 201, Art. 3, is preserved 'a copy of the commission of Sewers in the county of Kent,' marked as *vera copia*, and singularly enough, written apparently by the same hand that copied the letter of H. S.' As I have never seen this 'copy of a commission' I can offer no opinion upon the identity of handwriting, but it is a matter upon which no man can be better qualified to give final judgment than Mr. Halliwell.

"Upon opinions such as those I have acted in uniformly attaching the weight and value of authenticity to the documents in question. I may be wrong, or others may be in error; but all the facts within my knowledge are before the world. The documents themselves, after I had printed them, remained for many years in my possession—at least from 1836 to about 1845: Lord Ellesmere never asked for them, nor inquired regarding them; but one day, after 1845, Lord Ellesmere either told me, or wrote to me, that Mr. J. Wilson Croker had questioned their genuineness. His lordship, therefore, desired me to send the original papers to his house; I did so instantly, and expressed my satisfaction that he had resumed possession of what was his own property, though he had kindly permitted it to remain so long in my custody. When I saw Lord Ellesmere next, some weeks had elapsed, and he informed me that in the interval the documents had been 'tested': he did not say by whom, nor in what way; but he added that he was perfectly satisfied. Afterwards Mr. Croker learned that I had, among my other manuscripts, an original poem by Pope, as the fact certainly was: he applied to me for it for his new edition, and I sent it to him, and he returned it to me with thanks, adding that there was no doubt as to Pope's handwriting. This introduced the topic of the Ellesmere Shakespeare manuscripts, and he informed me that he was now a be-

liever in them, after having inspected them. The late Mr. Hallam at a dinner, while I filled the office either of Treasurer, or of one of the Vice-presidents of the Society of Antiquaries, gave me similar information. While, therefore, I freely acknowledge the finding of those documents, the forging of them I as firmly deny."

Our next step brings us to the question of the Dulwich letter of Mrs. Alleyn. Bro. Collier distinctly states that when he had occasion to consult that document, thirty years ago, the name of "Mr. Shakespeare of the *Globe*" was in it, assuring us that the letter was then in a state of ruinous decay; and, his accuser suggests, as if to point out that he, Bro. Collier, knew he was advancing an untruth, he took care to fold the letter up and make an endorsement upon the envelope that it was of importance, and must be carefully handled—for the purpose of no one else seeing it! Fortunately the envelope is still preserved, and the following editorial remark in the *Athenæum* will be quite sufficient to dispose of such egregious nonsense. In the

"*Athenæum* of 25th Feb. last, p. 269, the editor seems to have been incredulous upon the point whether I did actually leave Mrs. Alleyn's letter so carefully inclosed, but he found it in an envelope inscribed thus: 'Important document—not to be handled until bound and repaired, the lower part being rotten.' 'Would any man in his senses (asks the editor) sedulously guard from harm a document which he had consciously misread? Would any rogue guilty of foisting in a paragraph into a public paper, take pains to call instant and incessant attention to the very document which would witness to his crime? No one out of Bedlam.' How happens it, I may be allowed to ask, that Mr. N. E. S. A. Hamilton says not one syllable of the pains I had volunteered to take that the letter should not receive farther injury? Does not this trifling fact tend to prove the *animus* with which I am pursued?"

The last charge openly made against Bro. Collier, by Mr. Hamilton, is that connected with the "The Player's Petition," a document in the State Paper Office; and we can do no better than give the matter in Bro. Collier's pamphlet as a complete refutation to this most extraordinary piece of fancy. Bro. Collier tells us that—

"Many years were employed by me in collecting materials for my *History of English Dramatic Poetry and the Stage*: it was published twenty-nine years ago, and I think it took more than a year to print it, for it was a work requiring more accuracy than despatch: it was certainly not ready for press until 1829 or 1830, and it bears date in 1831. I cannot speak positively upon the point, but I think it must be about thirty-three or thirty-four years ago, that I first obtained admission into the State Paper Office that I might copy documents that bore upon my subject.

"That always willing and zealous friend, Mr. Amyot, then Treasurer of the Society of Antiquaries, gave me a personal introduction to Mr. Lemon, the father of the gentleman who is now so deservedly high in the department. Mr. Lemon, senior, was at that date in a post of great trust and confidence, and at my earnest request he promised to look out for me certain mummies relating to plays and theatres. I believe that, as he took a lively interest in my pursuits, he bestowed a good deal of pains on searching out relics that would contribute to my purpose—and calling in Great George-street, where the State Papers were then kept before their removal to their present abode, I found, much to my satisfaction, that he had instituted so active an inquiry, that he had discovered for me five or six papers of great novelty and curiosity.

"My belief is that the office hours did not extend beyond three in the day; and as it was late before I arrived, I expressed my fears that I should not be able to copy all the documents that morning. One of them, I well remember, was a memorial from some of the principal inhabitants of the precinct of Blackfriars against the continuance of a theatre there, on the ground that it was a nuisance—that it attracted disorderly crowds, and that, as it was about to be repaired and enlarged by the players, the annoyance would be increased. Another document was in the form of a petition from the players against that memorial; and this last Mr. Lemon very kindly undertook either to copy, or to get copied for me: he took it away for the purpose, and by the time I had made some extracts from the memorial, he returned into the room where I was sitting, with the petition and the transcript of it in his hand. He was good enough to aid me in the collation of the two, and when we had finished he took away the petition itself (which I never saw again, but the authenticity of which I never for a moment doubted) and left me the copy, which I used for my book, sending the very same sheet to the printer of my *History*.

"My notion was that Mr. Lemon's son, the present head of the family, had copied the paper for me; but I have since understood that such was not the case. Even now, after the lapse of so many years, if it had been of any consequence, I might have been able to decide the point, had I not, when I quitted London in the spring of 1850, for the sake of putting everything into as small a compass as I could, sent away or destroyed all my proof sheets and the manuscript belonging to them. Until then it had been my constant habit to tie in bundles the proofs and 'copy' of every separate work in which I had been concerned from 1820 to 1850. A large parcel of old, useless letters, shared the same fate, as I could not carry them with me into the country, and as the Pantechnicon would have charged heavily for the space they would have occupied.

"That this petition existed in the State Paper Office before I knew where that office was, is quite clear. It was found for, and pointed out to me by Mr. Lemon, senior. Mr. Lemon, junior, still in that department, bears witness that it was known, both to himself and to his father, before I had been admitted into the State Paper Office: of this fact there exists the best possible evidence; for the editor of the *Athenaeum* having learned that such was the case, very recently wrote the subsequent note to Mr. Lemon, making the inquiry whether what he had heard were true:—

"*Athenaeum Office, Feb. 13, 1860.*"

"The editor of the *Athenaeum* presents his compliments to Mr. Lemon, and referring to the "Petition of the Players," contained in the bundle of papers in the State Paper Office marked Bundle No. 222, Elizabeth, 1596, a copy of which has been printed in text by Mr. Collier, and in *fac simile* by Mr. Halliwell, takes the liberty of inquiring whether, within Mr. Lemon's knowledge, that petition of the players was in the State Paper Office before Mr. Collier began his researches in that office? An early answer will oblige."

"The inquiry was, of course, very material; not merely with reference to the authenticity of the petition, but with reference to the impossibility of my being concerned in 'the surreptitious introduction of it,' to use Mr. Hamilton's words. The answer, forwarded by return of post, was entirely satisfactory, and in these terms:—

"*State Paper Office, Feb. 14, 1860.*"

"DEAR SIR,—In reply to your question, I beg to state that the petition of the players of the Blackfriars Theatre, alluded to in your note, was well known to my father and myself, before Mr. Payne Collier began his researches in this office. I am pretty confident that my father himself brought it under the notice of Mr. Collier, in whose researches he took great interest.

"I am very faithfully yours,  
"R. LEMON."

"The Editor of the *Athenaeum*."

"I am not aware, therefore, that it is necessary for me to say more upon this part of the subject. Mr. Lemon, senior, undoubtedly did bring the players' petition under my notice, and very much obliged to him I was that he took so much trouble to assist me in my literary investigations. The genuineness of the memorial, to which the petition is obviously an answer, has, I believe, not been questioned; and as it is dated 1596, it may be said to ascertain that the petition, which has no date, was of the same period."

Much twaddle has been written about the foregoing "Player's Petition," particularly as to its appearance, and we have very great pleasure in being able to lay before our readers the result of a gentleman's examination of the document in question, assuring them his opinion is most valuable, as he has had great experience in these kinds of manuscripts. He states that the paper upon which the draught of this petition is written is of the kind called "ribbed," and that it is rather soiled and spotted from damp. It measures eleven inches and a half by seven and a half inches, having its edges clipped, or trimmed, excepting on a portion of one of its sides. In the left hand corner the paper has been scraped, as if a date had originally been written, and afterwards erased, and some other portions appear to have been submitted to the process of abrasion, most likely for the rectification of clerical errors at the period of writing it. Much capital has been made out of the quality of the ink used in writing this petition, but it would be a very unsafe course to denounce any MS. as spurious because it appears not to have been written with the ordinary galle of iron. Our informant testifies to having seen a document of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, on parchment, and about its date there

could be no question, which must have been written with a bluish pigment, and that it was no uncommon practice to use Indian ink, as its charcoal basis rendered the colour more intense and permanent. He also says that it is futile to attach any importance to what is called "painting" the tails of the y's, and other letters; such a process is understood to improve the appearance of the calligraphy, as many a schoolboy knows to his back's cost. But he suggests that the language of the document is a much more reliable test, and sees no reason to disbelieve it, although there is this peculiarity, which is not common, but may be exceptional in the wording. In it the players call themselves "servautes to the right honourable the L. Chamberlane to her Ma<sup>tie</sup>." Our expert also adds, that under the scrutiny of a powerful glass, the whole is so apparently genuine, that no one can feel surprised at the absence of the names of any of the officers in the State Paper Office, in whose custody it remains, and whose experience is above suspicion, to the verdict of the four gentlemen who have signed a declaration of its being a forgery; which declaration, we think very unfairly, the Master of the Rolls has ordered to be attached to the original paper, enhanced as the latter is by the addition of a fifth name—no less than that of Nicolas Esterhazy Stephen Armytage Hamilton.

These are the plain unvarnished facts of the case, upon which it has been the will and pleasure of the officers of the Manuscript Department of the British Museum to strive, through their mouthpiece, Mr. Hamilton, to prefer the grave charge of forgery against Bro. Collier; and which he has triumphantly refuted, and proved to be a wilful, malicious slander on his fair fame, by a man reckless of the means by which he can attain a temporary notoriety.

Having gone through the whole case, who, we now ask, stands convicted of fraud and falsehood? To our thinking, both these imputations much better fit the resplendent talents of Mr. Nicolas Esterhazy Stephen Armytage Hamilton, than apply, in the most remote degree, to Bro. Payne Collier; and so damaging to the reputation of the former is the manly denial of Bro. Collier, that the accuser of our brother, if he has one spark of shame in his composition, will evermore hide himself from the well merited scorn and contempt, that every lover of truth must feel, when coming in contact with him or his wonderful initials.

Having done with the "mouthpiece," we have one or two pertinent questions to put, as to the abuse of the public time which has taken place in the Manuscript Department. For eight months its officers have been daily closeted to produce these charges. By whom were they instructed to waste this long period of time that the heavily taxed nation pays for? Was it an order from superior authority that they should examine the "Perkins folio?" or that one of their number should be travelling from Dulwich to Cambridge, to the State Paper Office, and other of the public record offices, to test the handwriting in a book, which their principal officer had borrowed (as a personal favour) in his own name? And is the Manuscript Department of the British Museum, for the future, to send one of their assistants to gallop over the country, and trace wherever a man, who publishes a book, has set his foot during a period of thirty years, and all this at the expense of the public? If so, the sooner the staff, who can find so little to do for their pay, is reduced, the better for the country, as there are too many drones already employed, who are battenning upon the hard earned gains of the community. And further, if the officers of the Manuscript Department aim at regaining the lost opinion of the British public, they will never rest until the purity of their department is restored by the summary expulsion of the delinquent, for which end, those who are honest men among them will see the propriety of memorializing the trustees. For the future, let us hope they will busy themselves in attending to their respective duties, and not, out of pique or resentment, suffer their names and position to be called in question, for

the benefit of securing to an obscure adventurer a questionable notoriety.

To our brethren of the Craft we would offer a few additional remarks on this vexatious subject. It may, possibly, be objected to us that we have espoused the cause of Bro. Collier with unwonted warmth. We do not deny it; and they must anticipate our reasons for so doing. We would further urge, then, that if the authorities of the MS. department of the British Museum persist in this rancorous attack upon one of the most distinguished members of our body, we are not so wholly powerless as they imagine. The principal trustee of the British Museum—the Archbishop of Canterbury, is a brother of our Order, and we feel assured his Grace has not so far forgotten his obligation as to see a brother wickedly assailed, by those public servants over whom he has control, without giving an intimation that such a course is not only contrary to the first principles of Masonic rectitude, but also to the interests of the national library. Should his Grace, however, so far forget his duty, let us, as good Freemasons, prove to the world that, amongst our brethren we have yet many senators in both Houses of Parliament who will show themselves ever ready and willing to defend a brother, and “boldly repel the slanderer of his good name.”

#### THE GIRLS SCHOOL.

WE have been requested to insert the following letter as explanatory of the principles upon which the school is founded:—

3, Ingram Court, Fenchurch Street, London. E.C.  
17th March, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I am sorry to learn that there is some misconception prevailing in your province as to the objects of the Girls School, and I cannot help thinking the letter you allude to from Bro. Crew has been misinterpreted. As a member of the Committee of Management of many years' standing, I can say positively that the children of mechanics, as such, are *not* excluded by either the rule or the practice of the charity. In the first of the “Rules and Regulations” (made at General Courts of the Subscribers, and which neither the Secretary nor the Committee have power to alter or depart from) the object of the institution is defined to be:—“To board, clothe, and educate the female children or orphans of decayed Freemasons, who from an alteration in circumstances are unable to bear that expense, so that such children may be rendered useful and well informed members of society.” Therefore, the children of *all* brethren, either deceased, or *reduced in circumstances since they became Masons*, are eligible for election to the school. I presume no one can object to this test of altered circumstances as a condition of eligibility. The school is a charity, and brethren who are in no worse position than they were at the time of their initiation are not proper objects of Masonic charity. To admit any other principle would be attended with dangerous consequences. Men might be tempted to enter Masonry with a view to derive benefit from the charities of the Order,—a temptation possibly too strong to be resisted, notwithstanding the declaration they are called upon to make—that they are “uninfluenced by mercenary or other unworthy motive.” I will go further, and will say that that brother is not a true Mason, who, being in no worse circumstances than when he joined the Craft, should seek to cast upon his brother Masons the cost of educating, clothing, and maintaining his children. But the case is widely different if a brother be overtaken by misfortune. It is for the children of such brethren that the institution is especially intended; and if, therefore, a mechanic who may be a Mason should break a limb, be attacked by paralysis, or become otherwise incapable of gaining as much as he had formerly earned, his child would undoubtedly be as eligible to become a candidate as the child of a tradesman, merchant, or professional man, and the committee would have no power to reject his petition.

You can make any use of this letter you please, and I trust the explanation I have given will remove all doubts which brethren of your province may have entertained as to whether the principles on which the charity is conducted are consistent with Masonic equality.

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

Bro. the Rev. A. F. A. Woodford, M.A.,  
P. Prov. S.G.W., West Yorkshire.

#### ARCHÆOLOGY.

##### BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

At the recent meeting of this learned body the chair was taken by T. J. Pettigrew, Esq., one of the vice presidents. In the course of the evening, A. B. Trevelen, Esq., the Rev. J. J. Moss, H. Gray, Esq., and T. Page, Esq., were elected associates. Dr. Kendrick sent for exhibition, from the Warrington Museum, an Egyptian Papyrus MS., presented by Col. Legh, the traveller. It was in the Hieratic character, and had been found in a mummy case at the Memnonium at Thebes. Mr. Pettigrew read the name *oukhf-n-khous*, and exhibited other specimens of cases and papyri from his own collection. Mr. T. Wright exhibited an iron box found at Wroxeter. It had been sawn through, and was found to be in four divisions, all filled with wood. Mr. Forman exhibited a fine steel plaque, which had formed a panel of a German coffin of the sixteenth century. It presented an unusual representation of a bear hunt. Boar hunts are common. Mr. H. Syer Cuming exhibited a fine specimen of needlework, representing the Virgin and four attendant cherubs. It was of the early part of the seventeenth century. Mr. Gunsten exhibited a curious and very diminutive object in bronze—a human head, with slender ram's horns. It was found in boring for a well at Carshalton, in Surrey. Mr. Mark Phillips exhibited the impression of a massive gold ring, found in the Thames, near Brentford. It is a merchant's mark, and belongs to Sir W. Clay, Bart. Mr. Vere Irving and Mr. A. Sim exhibited further antiquities from Lanarkshire, partly Roman and partly mediæval. They were ordered to be recorded and figured. Mr. Sercl communicated a curious paper, giving an account of the entertainments and shows provided by the corporation of Wells for the amusement of Queen Anne in 1613. It will be printed with other original documents. The chairman announced that the congress at Shrewsbury would be held from the 6th of August to the 11th, inclusive.

##### MASONRY AT SMYRNA.

WE have been requested to insert the following:—

“On behalf of the Masons of Smyrna, I desire to express their sincere obligations to the M.W.G.M., the Grand Lodge, and Bro. Havers, the President of the Board of General Purposes, for the just and fraternal spirit in which they have devoted themselves to the Masonic affairs of Smyrna. It remains to apply ourselves to the task of satisfactorily establishing constitutional Masonry in Smyrna; and under the peculiar circumstances which have occurred there, I am compelled to solicit assistance by the way of loan to enable the new Lodge to proceed with its labours. Several innocent and worthy members of the late irregular Lodges having by their own means paid the chief part of the liabilities, have placed at the disposal of the new Lodge the valuable furniture and regalia for the Lodge, leaving to the new Lodge to reimburse the cost as their funds may allow. There are, however, other liabilities, which, for the credit of Masonry must be provided for; and, on account of the bitter feeling against Masonry, a house must be taken for the celebration of the rites, as no room can be obtained for temporary occupation. The first members of the new Lodge will be those who have already largely contributed to these objects; and I beg the friends of Masonry and my personal friends to assist by way of loan for these purposes. With the progress of the Lodge these advances can be repaid, or as the contributors may direct, may be applied to the Masonic charitable institutions.

“Bro. Havers has munificently paid ten guineas towards this object, and I have paid ten pounds. Contributions will be received by Bro. Charles Hutton Gregory, 1, Delahay Street, Westminster, who in Bro. Hyde Clarke's absence in the east, will receive them and remit them to him.

“HYDE CLARKE, W.M., Homer Lodge, Smyrna.”

##### MASONIC LOYALTY.

THE “Ancient Charges,” which form the basis of the Masonic Constitutions, say, “A Mason is a peaceable subject to the civil powers, wherever he resides or works; and is never to be concerned in plots and conspiracies against the peace and welfare of the nation, nor to behave himself undutifully to inferior magistrates.” The same principles apply to the Masonic relations of a Mason as to the civil.

The ancient charges also say, “a Lodge is a place where Masons assemble and work: hence that assembly or duly organized society of Masons is called a Lodge, and every brother ought to belong to one, and to be subject to its by-laws and the

general regulations." Again, "all these charges you are to observe, and also those that shall be communicated to you in another way; cultivating brotherly love, the foundation and capstone, the cement and glory of this ancient fraternity—avoiding all wrangling and quarreling, all slander and backbiting, nor permitting others to slander any honest brother, but defending his character, and doing him all good offices, as far as is consistent with your honour and safety, and no further."

How forcibly, beautifully and eloquently the above extracts set forth the duties of Freemasons, and their obligations to be loyal and true to the civil government, the Masonic institution and its principles. It would be scarcely possible to express more clearly the duties and obligations of Freemasons, and the language is so plain that every one worthy to be admitted to the privileges of Freemasonry, can understand them. These extracts have a particular significance. As they form a part of the *Masonic Constitutions*, the obligation to observe them is imperative. Let every Freemason put the questions to himself, for it is important that he should, if he would be loyal to his trust. Do I live up to these requirements? As a Mason, am I faithful and true to my country, to the Masonic institution, and to my Masonic brethren?

Unless Freemasons can honestly and sincerely answer these questions affirmatively, they have covenanted falsely, and are living in violation of vows solemnly made. Society can only progress in civilization and morals when the people are loyal to the government and true to their obligations; otherwise there must be anarchy and retrogression; and in every community there is anarchy in proportion to the number who transgress the civil and moral laws. So in Masonry, every violator of Masonic law is a disunionist, a promoter of discord, a disturber of order, an anarchist.

It is of the utmost importance for every Freemason to consider well the ancient charges, and square his conduct by them, so that each one will be able to give a satisfactory response to the inquiry—Am I living in conformity to my Masonic and civil obligations?

Freemasonry, as its disciples live up to its requirements and practise its teachings, is a promoter of good will among men, and always advances the best interests of society, of civil and legal government, because of the loyal principles which form the essential element of its constitutions. Revolutionary and disunion sentiments are antagonistic to Freemasonry. The latter promotes peace and harmony among men, and advances the prosperity of society; the former produces discord, confusion, strife, anarchy, with their attendant train of evils. We actively participate in promoting the one or the other, as we live up to the teachings of Freemasonry, or violate its peaceful and beneficent precepts.—*American Mirror and Keystone.*

#### ROUGH JOTTINGS ABOUT TRADITION.

BY W. M. BRO. PHILIP C. TUCKER, G.M. OF VERMONT.

If the traditions of ancient Masonry lay, like the fossil casts of geological science, in the solid rocks of the external crusts of the earth, we might not only hope, at some time, to find them, but to understand and comprehend them when they became the subjects of our observation.

We are not thus favoured. The lowest reptile and the highest mammal yields up its "mould of form" to the bar, the chisel, and the hammer of the industrious geologist, to speak its history in the far past ages. They are the physical traditions of science. The traditions of Masonry are solely moral; and where they exist or have existed, depended upon a far less permanent record, upon a far less solid and ever-continuing doubtful establishment of facts. The one takes its proof from the eternal hills; the other from the uncertainty of mere human action.

Still, with so slight a base as mere human action, and the poverty of history in its preservation in the early ages of the earth, we shall not be acting wisely in undervaluing all human tradition. True, the subject is surrounded by difficulties, and would probably gain no strength by the action of an over-credulous or highly imaginative man; because such a man is apt to grasp at anything, upon slight grounds, which would favour any preconceived opinion of his own; and reject anything, even more strongly supported, which was adverse to it. In extracting real truth from traditional transmissions of facts, teachings, and principles, not only a fair amount of learning, but the most absolute candour and impartiality of judgment should be brought to the examination. The absence of this in many cases in past years has brought something worse than confusion among us.

Traditions, in the early ages, were doubtless embarrassed by

the religious and political institutions of some of the ancient nations. Who can tell us what the priests of Egypt, in its glory, actually believed? Nominally, they with their people, were absolutely pagans, worshipping the ibis, the crocodile and other animals. And yet Joseph was a "Priest of On," and Moses was learned "in all the wisdom of the Egyptians." Did these two believers in the great I AM—the one teach paganism as a priest, and the other learn only that "wisdom" which was "of the earth, earthy?" It is difficult to believe so. And it is equally difficult to believe that when the historian Herodotus was initiated into the mysteries of the Egyptian priesthood, he found nothing better there than the paganism of the surface, which was somewhat more degraded than that which existed in his own country. His own account of it—though he was bound to secrecy—leads us to a far different conclusion.

The local position of Egypt, its prominent place among the early existing nations, its conquests, its change of dynasties by war, the extent of its knowledge of building and architecture, its written language, all come up to our minds as reasons why it could not have missed the traditions of the East, and among them the almost universal tradition of one God, the Creator and Preserver.

We are often met by the assertion of the great difficulty of preserving any knowledge for long periods of time, through merely traditional transmissions, and the fact that any reliable transmission can thus be made has been strongly denied. If any man has lived, for the last hundred years, who has lived in stern facts and the philosophical consequences to which they naturally and logically led, that man was the learned Baron Alexander Von Humboldt. I know of no other man's writings from whom I would dare to quote so much at length as I shall now do from his; and I know of no paragraphs of great length in any other, which embody in the same space so much of information bearing upon the subject before us. He says that there are races and nationalities of men now existing, "whose ancestry, in their present localities, stretches backward till its fading memorials outmeasure not only all that have been written, but all that has been erected, in brick or in marble, or in the aged granite itself—the primeval father of mountain and of rock. They are the men of the mountains. Glance your eye over Asia, and you will find that while conquest and change of race have swept the plains of the Euphrates and the Ganges like floods, and the level steppes of Siberia like the north wind, Caucasus and Himalaya have retained their people, and their tuneful cliffs echo the same language as they did in the days of the patriarchs. Who had footing on the Alps before the Swiss, or on the Pyrenees before the Basques; and how long did the expiring sounds of the Celtic language wail among the Cornish rocks, after the lowlands of England had become Roman, Saxon, Dane, and Norman by turns, and the mingling of a five-fold race had given to that country the most capable population under the sun? Turn whither you will on the surface of the globe, or in the years of its history, the discovery is ever the same. The Phœnicians were once great in Northern Africa, and the Egyptians mighty by the flood of the Nile; but where now are the ships of Carthage, the palaces of Memphis, or the gates of Thebes; or where is the race by which they were erected, or the descendants of the conquerors by whom they were laid waste. The cormorant sits solitary on those heaps by the Euphrates where the conqueror of Egypt erected his throne; the Goth and the Hun tread with mockery over the tombs of the Scipios, and the turbaned Arab has erected his tent over the fallen palaces of Numantia; but the cliffs of Atlas have retained their inhabitants, and the same race which dwelt there before Carthage, or Rome, or Babylon, or Memphis had existence, dwell there still; and shielded by the fastnesses of their mountains, the sword will not slay them, nor the fire burn. It is everywhere the same. If we turn to the west—the plains of Guiana, and Brazil, and Mexico, and Peru, and Chili, and Paraguay have been rendered up to the grasping hand of conquest; and because of the gold and silver they contain, the thickly serried Andes have been held by the skirts; but the Red Indian is yet in his mountain dwelling; and in spite of all that fanaticism and avarice have been able to accomplish, in the very passion and intoxication of their daring, Chimborazo looks down from his lofty dwelling among the earthquakes on the huts of his primeval inhabitants; and Orizaba yet mingles his smoke with that of fires kindled by the descendants of those whose ancestors tenanted his sides before Mexico was a city, or the Aztec race had journeyed into Central America."

We have then, according to Humboldt, races and nations of men still intact, passing very far back into the "dim distance of the past," and yet speaking the same language which their pre-



decessors spoke as early as "the days of the patriarchs." So far as we know, those races had no written language, and, of course, no written history. Is it fairly supposable, that in such circumstances, the knowledge of the past was permitted to be extinguished from age to age, and that no effort was made to preserve it? But if preserved at all, its *traditional* transmission seems to be the only channel by which it could have passed.

Although Humboldt's examples come solely from "the men of the mountains," yet it appears to me that the same probabilities exist as to any race of men which has for ages remained intact and separate from other races, irrespective of location. Such is the situation of the Jewish race. With one language, one religion, distinguished in their very countenances from all other races which exist on earth, the facilities for traditional knowledge with them seems hardly less than among the races "of the mountains." From their own writers we learn their fondness for traditional information, and the strong reliance they place upon it even in religious matters; and we are well aware that several religious customs and duties are mentioned as existing by some of the later writers of the Old Testament, which are not named in the Pentateuch, and the knowledge of which, so far as we can know, could only have passed by tradition.

The passage of information from age to age by tradition seems, at least, highly probable. But perhaps no subject connected with Freemasonry has been more strangely tortured or more grossly abused. Egypt has been appealed to thousands of times, but no writer has yet been able to point to a single *reliable Masonic tradition* from the country of the Nile. As evidences of embodied traditions, we have been pointed to "the use of hieroglyphic characters, of the study of geometry and astronomy, and the cultivation of ethics by figurative emblems." But all this is far short of being satisfactory. None of the hieroglyphics are Masonic ones; geometry and astronomy are not and never were Freemasonry, and the "emblems" alluded to have not even yet found favour enough with the Craft to get introduced upon the worst got up Master's carpet in the world. I will not say that it is impossible for any traces of Freemasonry to be found in Egypt. A few years ago we were told that the late Egyptian traveller, Belzoni, has left behind him a manuscript for his widow, which embodied all the Masonic inscriptions he had found among the ruined temples, monuments, and tombs of Egypt, and that the manuscript had been presented by Mrs. Belzoni to the Grand Lodge of England. If there is any such work in existence, it is to be hoped that it will in good time see the light, that we may be able to judge whether there is really a Masonic sun yet to rise over Egyptian Masonic darkness.

The commercial Phœnicians of Tyre and Sidon have also been pointed to, as having visited Northern Africa, Spain, and Britain, and as having carried Masonic traditions along with them. Where they were left in the two former places is not stated; but, as to Britain, the Druids have been fixed on as their recipients. And yet Druidical annals are silent about them; no Druidical remains have yet disclosed a single Masonic emblem. That peculiar institution was controlled by priestesses as well as priests—who could not have received them; and it is well known that Masonry passed into Britain through an entirely different channel. We have no evidence that the Phœnicians had any Masonic traditions to transmit, or that any such ever passed into a Druidical temple.

And we are no better off as to the Eleusinian mysteries of Greece. We may infer that they had something moral in them from the favourable description of Cicero, and that is all. No evidence exists that they were founded upon any Masonic tradition from Egypt, Phœnicia, or Judea, or that any ever descended from them to after ages.

The only reliable ancient Masonic traditions now known to us come from Jerusalem, and from the days of the first temple. We touch bottom traditionally no where else. Here we reach something which is tangible on the subject, and have no small support from correlative evidence. Masonry, and the historical portion of the Old Testament, referring to the first temple, stand together side by side; and the Jews have furnished, in all ages since, a natural channel for the transmission of our traditions.

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SWEARING AT LARGE.—A Highlander present described the Perth writer's indignation, and his mode of showing it, by a most elaborate course of swearing. "But who did he swear at?" was the inquiry made of the narrator, who replied, "Ou' he didna sweer at ony thing particular, but juist stude in ta middle of ta road and swoor at lairge."—*Dean Ramsay.*

## ANCIENT SYMBOLISM ILLUSTRATED.

BY BRO. ROBERT MARTIN, F.R.C.S., PAST D. PROV. GRAND MASTER OF SUFFOLK; AND P.E. COM. OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR, ETC.

ONE of the most ancient dialects was brought by the Brahmins and Persian Druids into this country, the name of which, though occasionally used, is employed by most persons without knowledge of the root from whence it sprung. Sir William Jones states that a race of Brahmins anciently sat on the throne of Persia, and that nine words out of ten of the old Pahlave dialect introduced by them, are the genuine ancient Sanscrit. O'Brien makes nearly the same remark and insists on the old Persian language having been the first spoken; thus the vulgar expression, "None of your palaver," literally signifies a desire to hear none of that language proved to be the most ancient on record.

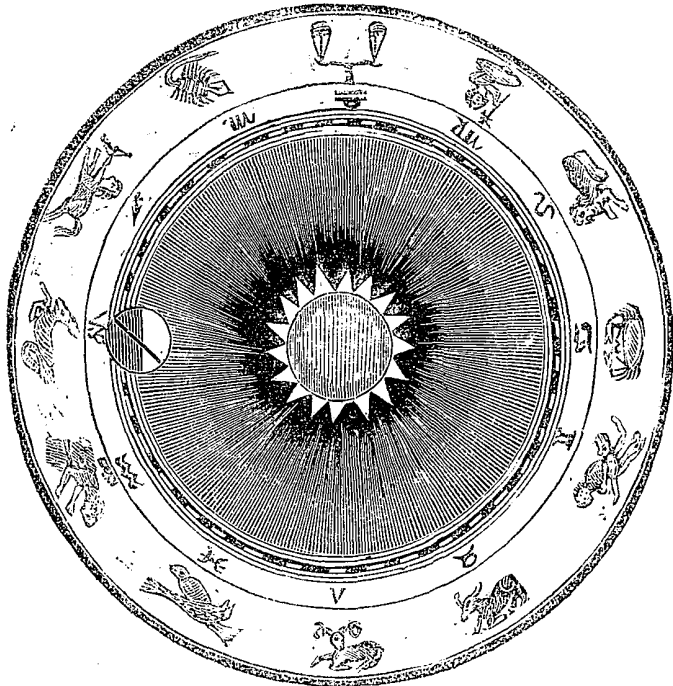
In its various forms and combinations the single principle of sound affords a vast number of symbols which represent the material objects of nature, and the action of these objects upon one another; for instance, the neighing of the horse, the crowing of the cock, the bellowing of the bull, present to our senses the notion of these animals; and such are called phonetic symbols, or symbols of sound. The articulated name of any person is a phonetic symbol of him which, conveyed to the ear of another, presents him to the mind; while the written name is an idiographic symbol, which, conveyed to the eye, produces the same effect as the phonetic symbol on the ear. A portrait or pictorial symbol differs from the latter, producing its effect by association; a certain set of features and cast of countenance are presented to the eye, which it associates with those of the original. The effect of certain associations of sound upon corresponding feelings of the mind is well known to every one, since there must be few who have not felt softened by the soothing strains of plaintive melody, cheered by the gay and lively air of jocund minstrelsy, or stirred to enthusiasm by the exciting sounds of martial music, and thus the remembrance of the sad, the gay, or the active scenes of strife, are presented to the mind by respective combinations of the symbols of sound. That such must have been the origin of oral symbols, or spoken language, is amply borne out, not only by reasonable surmise, but by the best authenticated historical investigations; and thus phonetic symbols, or symbols of sound, were instituted and made available to the most urgent wants and important purposes of man.

Had however no other means of communicating sentences been brought into existence, this object, so important to our interest, must have been confined within the narrow limits of persons present to each other, as for the purposes of such communication it is indispensable that the ear addressed should be within reach of the articulated sounds; and hence the necessity for the invention of pictorial language or symbols, which being impressed on the sense of sight, could not only make known to absent persons present impressions, but bring back to the memory past events. The time soon arrived when it became necessary to record for a shorter or longer period, the acts and thoughts, the commands and duties of man, and for this purpose pictorial or idiographic symbols could alone be employed, the durability of which depended on the material selected for the tablets on which they were represented. In less than a second of time the sound of the human voice dies away, but the picture drawn even on the sands of the sea, lasts till obliterated by the next returning tide; and if engraved on brass or stone, will, under favourable circumstances, defy the power of ages and convey their record to a distant posterity. The imitative faculty of man rendered the representation of visible actions and visible objects an easy task through the agency of pictorial symbols or hieroglyphics, whilst the sign for abstract qualities was obtained, as in sounds, upon the principle of association; thus, an ox was represented by the most distinguishing part of the beast, say the head and horns, which, according to Clemens Alexandrinus, was on the principle of association

the hieroglyphic of agriculture ; while the lion, on the same principle, represented strength and fortitude.

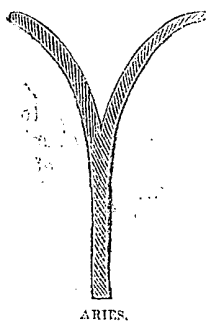
A visible action, such as that of flying, was represented by a pair of extended wings, and that of fighting by a clenched fist, as the natural organ for that purpose belonging to man, pursuing the same direct line of association, which has formed the Latin verb *pugnare*, to fight, from *pugnus*, a fist, and hence the third or hieroglyphic application of symbols to the use of man.

The zodiacal signs are symbols of this character, each one

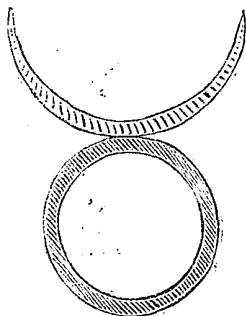


THE ZODIACAL SIGNS.

marking the twelfth division of that space through which the sun runs his yearly course, and consequently called the twelve houses of the sun ; they are of Phœnician or Egyptian origin, and are supposed to resemble the objects they are intended to represent. The ancients commenced their year from the vernal equinox ; the month of March, which they symbolized by a ram or sheep, and called it Aries ; it was consequently the first figure in their ecliptic or zodiac ; its abbreviated sign is depicted by the horns of that animal. The second month, or April, was depicted by a bull, symbolized by the head and horns of that animal, and designated Taurus.



ARIES.

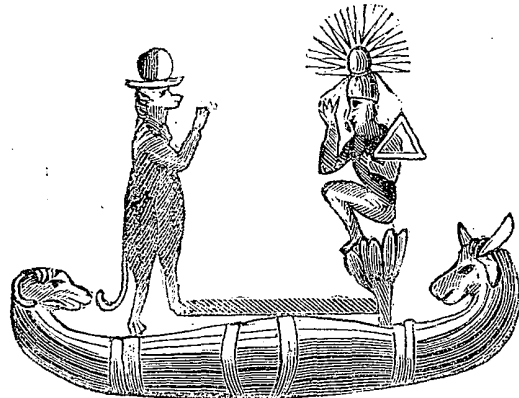


TAURUS.

I here give a very curious drawing, taken from a green jasper, explanatory of the application of these two signs or symbols of time and events. The ark of Noah is represented by a boat having the sign of Taurus, or the bull's head, on its prow. In Genesis vii. 11, it is stated that "in the six hundredth year of Noah's life, in the second month, the seventeenth day of the month, the same day were all the fountains

of the great deep broken up, and the windows of heaven were opened," consequently the ark of Noah floated. At the stern of the boat you perceive the symbol of the month of March, Aries, or the ram's head ; and in Genesis viii. 13, you will

read, "And it came to pass in the six hundredth and first year, and the first month, the first day of the month, the



CURIOUS ANCIENT JASPER.

waters were dried up from off the earth, and Noah removed the covering of the ark and looked, and behold the face of the ground was dry." Thus, while the boat symbolizes the ark, the two zodiacal signs in conjunction with it form an hieroglyphic not only allusive to the flood, but distinctly indicating the month in which the ark first floated and that in which it again rested on dry ground.

The figures in the boat represent Noah, evidenced by the lotus and the symbol, of his three sons, the triangle. Noah in ancient mythology, as the great regenerator, was constantly identified with the sun, or Osiris, the great regenerator of animal or vegetable life ; it was known that when the sun and moon were in conjunction, the moon reflected no light upon the earth, and it was supposed at this time the ape, or monkey, lost its sight ; the monkey, therefore, was frequently used as a symbol of the moon. In this drawing the monkey is represented as asking Osiris, or the sun, for sight. It was well known by the ancients that the planets yielded no light but such as they borrowed from the sun. This, therefore, is an astronomical allegory or symbol.

Symbols are of various kinds, as words, hieroglyphics, types, parables, fables, numerals, algebraical signs, musical notes, statues, pictures, tombstones, and all sepulchral monuments, tokens of honour, medals, crests, and coats of arms. Indeed, the whole science of heraldry is exclusively symbolical, and of most ancient origin. Homer, Virgil, and Ovid exhibit their heroes with divers figures on their shields, whereby their persons were known. Alexander the Great granted badges or medals of honour and forbade, under the most severe penalties, such being worn without his permission, hence the limitations to sovereigns of the power to grant armorial distinctions. With all nations from the earliest ages, figures of animals, or other symbolical signs have been employed to denote the bearing of their chiefs or tribes to render them more terrible to their enemies, and even to distinguish families as names do individuals. The Egyptians bore an ox, the Athenians an owl, the Goths a bear, the Romans an eagle, the Normans a lion, and the Saxons a horse. From the latter two, namely, the Normans and Saxons, arose the supporters of the royal escutcheon of England, the lion and unicorn ; the unicorn being the figure of a horse with the horn as an emblem of sovereignty. And here I will remark that the horn was a general type of early date, and of almost universal application, it is repeatedly mentioned in Scripture ; David speaks of his horn being exalted ; Bryant states that, with every nation of old to whose history we can gain access, it was an emblem of affluence and power. It was added by the Saxons to their horse as a symbol of their sovereignty in this country before the invasion of their Norman conquerors. Idiographic symbols are of two kinds—simple or compound ; the head and horns of the bull as symbolic of the animal, are an example

of the former, while the drawing of Isis and Osiris in the boat being composed of several parts, each admitting an especial application, furnishes an example of the compound or hieroglyphical symbol.

Among the hieroglyphics in use at the present day, one in particular is mentioned by the Rev. C. B. Elliott, rector of Tattingstone, in his interesting and instructive *Travels in Russia, Austria, and Turkey*, which hieroglyphic, by the representation of palpable objects, carries out the association of abstract ideas. In Hungary (he states) a crescent surmounted by a cross is an emblem of the defeat of the Turks by the Hungarians, and throughout Russia the spires of their churches are ornamented by this emblem. Here two emblems, the crescent and the cross, not only symbolize two separate nations with their rival religions, but by their position, the cross surmounting the crescent, an association of ideas is generated by which the actions of those nations and the consequences of them is recorded.

Upon the same principle the Cretans represented an abstract idea by a palpable symbol; in their temple of Jupiter Olympus they depicted that god without ears, to denote that the sovereign Lord of the universe has no need of bodily organs to hear the complaints and prayers of men. Every member of our fraternity is aware that a knowledge of the customs of our ancient brethren has been preserved to us through the medium of symbols; I will here instance the origin of one, which I believe to be not generally known, since most of us have rested satisfied with the reasons for its adoption, stated in the lecture of the tracing board of the third degree. Although invested with the authority of the ancients, this has ever appeared to me unworthy of the wisdom of Solomon; the custom to which I allude is the wearing the lamb's or sheepskin badge, as an emblem or symbol of innocence. White has ever been considered an emblem of purity—yet had the innocence of the craftsmen been the subject to be symbolized, white aprons and gloves of any kind would have answered their purpose, in the same manner as white flags are used as flags of truce, or symbols of peace; but the Fellowcrafts I woen had older precedent and higher objects in view.

With a view to explain the following observances of the ancients, I must remind you that they conceived the earth to be a fixed body, and that the sun revolved round it, passing through his twelve zodiacal signs, and travelling from the east to the west. They commenced their year at the vernal equinox, and observing that when the sun was to the north of the earth, and consequently its rays fell nearly in a perpendicular or vertical direction on the north pole, it was with them the summer solstice, they placed as northern signs upon the zodiac those which we, knowing the sun to be a fixed body, and that the earth constantly revolves round it on its axis, more correctly place in the south. The effect on the northern hemisphere would, in either case, be the same; thus if the earth, as the ancients supposed, was the fixed body, and the sun travelled from east to west, when the sun was in Cancer, the north pole would receive its perpendicular rays, and it would be with them the summer solstice. But since the earth does in fact move round the sun, the earth must pass to the south of the sun, having the sun in the north for summer, in the northern hemisphere, and in the south for its winter solstice, of which you may readily satisfy yourselves by looking for the sun to-morrow, and noticing how far it will be to the south of the meridian. It is necessary, however, to bear in mind this error of our ancient brethren, in order clearly to understand their observances.

Astronomy was connected with all the ceremonies of the ancients; the sun's entrance into Taurus, at the vernal equinox was the symbol in the heavens of reanimated productiveness. In the mysteries of the Eleusinia instituted at Eleusis, in Attica, by Emolphus, 1356 years before Christ, a sheep or lambskin dress was worn round the loins of the hierophant

or high priest, to symbolize the season of the grand festival of Ceres—the goddess of corn and plenty—it being their harvest, consequently the time of the most propitious aspect of their deity, a period with their gods of good will towards men. The goddess Ceres was, in reference to zodiacal signs, represented with a tunic girded round her by a belt consisting of twelve beads, six were white, as symbolizing the six months of the summer solstice, the joyous period of her fertility, while six were black, to mark the six cheerless months of winter.

The vernal and autumnal equinoxes are produced by the earth in its annual journey round the sun, having arrived at that part of the grand circle of the zodiac where the ecliptic crosses the equinoctial line, or where the line drawn round the centre of the globe, dividing it into two equal parts, is parallel with the rays of the sun; when the earth taking its daily rotation on its own axis, has one half of its surface lighted at one time, and the other half in darkness—thus producing an equal length of day and night. By reason of what is called by astronomers precession, the sun enters each sign a little earlier every year; the calculation being that the slow precessional motion of the equinoctial points will reverse the position of the equinoxes, or vary six months in from twelve to thirteen thousand years, or nearly one month in two thousand years; thus, in the days of Noah, four thousand one hundred and ninety-two years from the present time, the sun entered Taurus in April, or the second month. In the days of Eumolphus, about three hundred and forty years before the building of Solomon's Temple, it would be found in Aries, and at the present date, two thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight years from Solomon (as is the case) in what was with the ancient the last sign or zodiac, Pisces, or the Fishes, permitting a variation, allowing for the days of the different months, of somewhat less than a sign or month in two thousand years, or six months in from twelve to thirteen thousand years.

Thus, then, the first stone of the Temple being laid by Solomon, on the second day of the second month, when the sun was entering Aries, (depicted as now by the figure of a ram) as the most auspicious period of the year—which time corresponds, according to De Costa, with the 20th of April (reckoning the sacred year upon the fixed zodiac)—if the globe be rectified to the latitude of Jerusalem, 31° 30', at that period of the year, you will have the sun in Aries, represented according to the Eleusinian hierophant not only by a ram or sheep, but by a man with a sheep or lambskin girdle round his loins. In further illustration of this subject, I may inform you throughout Asia, from early date, and thence imported into England by the Brahmins, or first Druids, the 1st of April was observed as a high and general festival, in which an unbounded hilarity reigned throughout all orders of society, for the sun at that period of the entering the sign Aries, at the new year, the benevolent aspect of the heavens was expected to have a corresponding influence on the inhabitants of the earth, and at this period mirth and fun abounded, some relics of which have survived to the present day.

Colonel Pearce, in a paper published in the second volume of the *Asiatic Society's Transactions*, speaks of an ancient custom among the Hindoos at their festival called the Huli festival. "During the Huli," says the colonel, "when mirth and festivity among all classes are permitted with unbounded license, the grand subject of diversion is to send people on errands and expeditions which are to end in disappointment and raise a laugh at the expense of the person hoaxed. Men of the highest rank are not exempted from this pleasantry, and so far is the joke carried, as sometimes to include the sending of letters, making appointments in the names of persons who it is known must be absent. The laugh is always in proportion to the trouble given, and nothing could exhibit worse taste and expose a person so practised on to the satire and contempt of his fellows in an equal degree as the failing to receive these jokes in good part."

The lambskin apron was therefore aptly worn in conformity with the taste for astronomy which then prevailed, to symbolize a season when the Deity, being propitious, man was expected to be the same; and as a special means of conciliation by the Craftsmen, flattering to the monarch, as testifying their devotion to the Temple and consequent abhorrence of any act which could retard its perfection. The Argonautic expedition in quest of the golden fleece took place ninety-three years after Eumolpus, and the Roman commonwealth commenced its existence six hundred and four years after the Hierophant instituted the lambskin as a symbol of peace or goodwill. Thus you see why our ancient brethren insisted on this badge being only worn when love and harmony prevailed, and how truly it was asserted to be more ancient than the golden fleece or Roman eagle, having been instituted by Eumolpus three thousand two hundred and two years from the present date. To the same root may be traced the metaphorical expression of our Lord, "A wolf in sheep's clothing," meaning an enemy in the garb of a friend. Truly, therefore, may we say, when investing a candidate

with his badge, that it is more ancient than the golden fleece or Roman eagle, having been instituted in honour of Ceres, by Eumolpus, three thousand one hundred and ninety-nine years from the present date.

We define Masonry to be a peculiar system of morality, veiled in allegory and illustrated by symbols. Now, allegory is a symbol of speech; and as a beautiful little allegory of the ancient Greeks, immediately connected with the sun's diurnal journey, will prove that our ancient brethren as well as ourselves thus veiled their moral lessons, I will close the present chapter by an illustration differing from our working, which teaches that "the sun is a fixed body, and that the earth constantly revolves round it on its own axis."

The ancients supposed the sun or Phœbus, mounted in a splendid car of light, drawn by four horses, to take his daily drive round this globe of ours, while his daughter Aurora, the blushing goddess of morn, opened the gates of heaven, preceded her father and announced his return; the goddess was of course the symbol of twilight. Tithonus, son of Laomedon, a beautiful youth and an early riser, attracted the



attention of the goddess as she rose close upon the eastern horizon; and, conceiving a violent passion for him, she one day carried him off and petitioned the gods to render him immortal. Her petition was granted but, delighted with her success, she had forgotten to obtain for him eternal youth. Tithonus, secure of immortality, thought only of his present happiness with his beloved Aurora; he foresaw not that time has wings, and in his flight carries away both youth and beauty; whereas every year, every day, every hour, brought the infirmities of age to Tithonus, without the cheering hope of renovation or release from bodily sufferings by the wished for hand of death. No longer capable of former joys, life grew intolerable, and immortality a painful burthen; he therefore implored Aurora to intercede with the gods in his behalf. Touched with compassion for the miserable old man, the gods heard his prayer, and, to convey a moral lesson to mankind, transformed Tithonus into a grasshopper—the emblem of improvidence; for this insect gaily chirps in summer sunbeams regardless of the slow but sure approach of winter's stormy blasts. Nor less improvident is man, who, luxuriating in the summer of his days, perceives not the advance of

hoary age, till, stripped of every sense, of every faculty, with eyes which see not, ears incapable of hearing, mouth without teeth, form without comeliness, blood slowly creeping in its tortuous veins, strength dwindled into weakness, memory lost in the gaze of vacancy—he is left a second child, again indebted to others for support.

SEMPSTRESSES AND MACHINERY.—The enormous evils arising from the ill paid and unceasing toil of the needlewomen of the metropolis have long excited the attention of philanthropists, and an era seems to be rapidly approaching when the industry of girls and women will be turned into more healthy and profitable channels. The interest excited by the "Song of the Shirt," and the writings of Dickens, Harriet Martineau, and others, has doubtless helped to excite the ingenuity of inventors, and an almost perfect instrument is at last before us. The sewing machine has undergone various modifications and improvements, consequently numerous patents have been grafted on the original, and among these Mr. Judkins's may be pronounced the most successful; indeed until upwards of one thousand were sold by Mr. Judkins, no other than his was known in Europe. A visit to his depot, in Ludgate-street, will well repay investigation.

## MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

AHIMON REZON.

"A. Z."—What is meant by your correspondent's "Ahimon Rezon" I am not sufficiently erudite to discover. I suspect it to be the name or title of a book. I am wishful, however, to reply to "A. Z.'s" third query, viz., "Whether the third degree is not a modern interpolation not anterior to the seventeenth century?" I believe not only the third, but also the first and second, to be decidedly modern, and even as modern as the nineteenth century. In fact I see no ancient marks about them. And to prove them not older than the seventeenth century, I would point out two passages which are downright plagiarisms from Shakspeare. For instance, in the first degree (candidate in N.W.)—"Mercy is twice blessed: it bleaseth him that gives as well as him that takes." Is it not thus written in the fourth act of "The Merchant of Venice?" Again (still in the first degree) I find in one of the Lectures these words, "Dares do all that does become a man, \* \* \* who dares do more is none." These are the very words again made use of by the would be virtuous tyrant, Macbeth, when goaded on to crime by his more resolute and no less ambitious wife. These are clear proofs of plagiarism either on the part of Shakspeare (which I do not believe) or the authors of the "New Composition" referred to by "A. Z."—G. B.

POPE, THE POET, AND FREEMASONRY.

Alexander Pope, "who," as "A Colonial Correspondent" observes, "was evidently imbued with Masonic ideas, as his writings will abundantly testify," nevertheless, from ignorance of our beautiful system of morality, with all its allegories and symbols, seems to have had a great prejudice against the Order, as he never mentions it but with a contempt which he would not have felt had he understood its high object. For instance, in the fourth book of the *Dunciad*, he sings:—

"Some, deep Freemasons, join the silent race,  
Worthy to fill Pythagoras's place;  
Some botanists, or florists at the least,  
Or issue members of an annual feast.  
Nor pass the meanest unregarded, one  
Rose a Gregorian, one a Gormogon."

And again, in his *Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot*, or *Prologue to the Satires*, he has:—

"And has not Colly still his lord, and whore?  
His butchers Henley? his Freemasons Moore?"

Notwithstanding the petulance of Pope, I do not think that he would have ridiculed the Craft had he not, like Thomas Carlyle, mistaken a "bog-meteor, foolish, putrescent, will-o'-wisp" of his own imagination, for the royal art. Perhaps, however, it was more to ridicule Bro. James Moore, or James Moore Smith, than from any other motive, that the enraged poet determined to kick the Craft madly, and publish "right or wrong."—GEORGE MARKHAM TWEDELL.

ASA DUNBAR.

Who was Bro. Asa Dunbar?—A. S. A.—[He was a lawyer, of New Hampshire, in the United States, and Master of the Rising Sun Lodge. His literary talents were more than respectable, and he was an ardent Mason. His tombstone was remarkable as being one of the first erected in America that bore a Masonic inscription; it was as follows:—

"Peace to these ashes:  
May the green grass and flowers  
Around this grave  
Be as the memory of him beneath,  
Flourishing and sweet.  
Pass not the spot without heaving a sigh,  
Ye men of benevolence;  
For he was your friend and your companion,  
Brethren of the Craft,  
Wet the sprigs on the turf  
With your willing tears,  
For he was your Master.  
Imitate his life, emulate his virtues;  
For doubtless now he lives  
With our Grand Master in Heaven."]

CASE OF LIBEL.

Among a quantity of cuttings from old newspapers I select the following, headed "Freemasonry," as a curious specimen of the usage of the Craft about the year 1790.

"Tuesday last a curious cause was tried at the assizes at Maidstone, before the Honourable Mr. Justice Gould, wherein Mr. Smith of Maidstone was plaintiff, and Mr. Perfect, of West Malling, defendant.

"This action was brought to recover a satisfaction in damages, for

writing and publishing an infamous and scandalous libel, highly reflecting on the character of the plaintiff, and causing the same to be printed and circulated through every Mason's Lodge in the kingdom.

"It was clearly proved that the defendant was the author of the libel; that he caused it to be printed and published; and that some hundreds of them were directed by the defendant himself to the several Masters of Lodges in England.

"The most remarkable circumstances in this cause were (but we hope not a part of the secrets) in the evidence of a reverend gentleman, who contended, that the defendant having read the same in the Lodge at Malling, and having obtained the consent of a majority of the members then present to have it printed, it was no longer the act of the defendant as an individual, but immediately became the act of the Lodge at large. He also asserted that it was a custom among Masons whenever any of its members were guilty of an offence against the principles of morality, to print and send an account thereof to every Mason's Lodge in the kingdom, to the intent that such person should not be permitted to visit any Lodges in future. How far Free Masons (the first society in the world) are so void of charity, they are the best judges, as well as of the truth of the above assertion.

"The defendant called no witnesses, and his counsel having made an excellent speech of considerable length, in which he expatiated largely on the mystery of Masonry, concluded by declaring his intention of becoming a Mason the first opportunity.

"The learned judge having summed up, the jury withdrew for about half-an-hour, and returned with a verdict for the plaintiff, and fifty pounds damages, with full costs of suit."

In the same old collection, a scrap that records the burning of the Birmingham Theatre which injured the Shakspeare Tavern, kept by one Mr. Wilday, was thought to be the work of an incendiary, and among other articles, "The regalia of the two Free Masons Lodges held at the tavern, was scattered all over the street."

WARRANT HISTORIES.

The charters of many old Lodges are charters of confirmation granted after the Union. These contain a brief recapitulation of the history of the Lodge from the foundation, the various names and numbers it has borne, and the places at which it has met.

The publication by correspondents of such notes would be a very acceptable contribution to Lodge history.—HYDE CLARKE.

BRO. RUSPINI.

I have an excellent portrait of Bro. Ruspini, engraved in mezzotint; at the bottom is inscribed, "Painted and engraved by J. Jenner, M.M." It is about fourteen inches by eleven, and appears to be an early impression. The Chevalier is represented holding a scroll, and he wears in addition to the collar and jewel of a Master, a Maltese cross.—J. HOW.

A NEW ORDER.

The account of some new working at New York (mentioned at page 210), appears to be the old rite of Mizraim.—HYDE CLARKE.

LOUVETEAU.

What is the meaning of this word frequently seen in French Masonic Periodicals?—ANGLAIS.—[It answers to our "Lewis," the son of a Mason, literally signifies, in French, "a young wolf." Clavel, tells us that it is of very ancient origin, and further explains that the initiated, in the mysteries of Isis, wore masks resembling the head of a jackal or wolf, and their sons were, in consequence, called young wolves. Among the French, a Louveteau is invested with peculiar privileges. He is permitted to be made a Mason under age. And in some of the Lodges on the continent when a Mason's son is born, the Lodge gives him a secret name, and adopts him. Should his father die the brethren support and educate him.]

LAMBERT DE LINTOT.

Who was Lambert de Lintot? A friend of mine purchased a very fine impression of six emblematical masonic plates which are each signed with his name. They are so full of various emblems that any attempt to describe them is useless. They can only be explained by sight; words fail to convey half their intricacy. These plates have no title page. Are they common? Can any one afford a key to them? Did they ever form illustrations to any book, and if so what? Replies to these questions will greatly oblige—THREE OF US.

THE CUBICAL STONE.

In the possession of a brother, I have seen a cube, which is covered with a mass of hieroglyphics, and among them many masonic emblems. Where is such a stone to be obtained, and what is its meaning?—HERMES.

## NOTES ON LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART.

THE subscription for a monument in memory of the historian Hallam approaches £500. Among the subscribers are the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord John Russell, Earl Stanhope, the Lord Chancellor, the Bishop of St. David's, Lord Overstone, Lord Teignmouth, Lord Wensleydale, Mr. Gladstone, the Speaker of the House of Commons, Lord Montague, the Dean of St. Paul's, Sir Roderick Murchison, &c.

Mr. Booth of Regent-street is about to publish with all possible expedition, consistent with the work being satisfactorily accomplished, a *fac-simile* edition of "Mr. William Shakespeare's Comedies, Histories, and Tragedies. Published according to the True Originall Copies. London: Printed by Isaac Jaggard and Edward Blount, 1623;" and to be reprinted in one volume, the size to range with all demy octavo editions of the poet's works; yet, the book will be, page for page, line for line, word for word, strictly in accord with the old folio, and possessing carefully executed *fac-similes* of all the original typographical ornamentations; and likewise a *fac-simile* of the Droeshout portrait on the title, as faithfully rendered as effort can accomplish. The work will be printed on three papers, the sizes, as announced above, also to range with all royal octavo editions, and in folio, the latter being on writing paper. There will likewise be a very limited impression of each play separately, the size, a small quarto. We wish Mr. Booth success in his undertaking.

A new biographical announcement of interest is made by the Messrs. Longman—a life of the late President of the Royal Academy, Sir Martin Archer Shee, by his son.

In the new number of the *Cornhill Magazine*, some writers who have not appeared in previous numbers will be found. "Inside Canton," comes from the pen of Mr. Albert Smith. A fragment of a sketch by the late Charlotte Brontë will have a certain interest. The list of contents is more varied, and combines the practical, the useful, and the entertaining.

Mr. Lovell Reeve starts on the 1st of May, a new periodical, "The Floral Magazine."

A book connected with the history of Arras was lately sold by auction at Cologne. It is the treaty concluded at Arras on the 8th of April, 1483, by which Charles VIII. repairs part of the disasters inflicted on the Artesian capital by the violence of Louis XI. This treaty, which is found in all diplomatic collections, and has been published many times, was sold on the present occasion for 480*l.* It consists of twelve pages only, but is valuable as being the first book printed at Ghent. The book hitherto supposed to be the first was published in September, 1483; but that now disposed of, as appears from a note on the back, appeared in April of that year.

The Emperor of the French has just received the first minutes of the maps of ancient Gaul, which he had commanded to be drawn up more than eighteen months ago, and which it has taken the commission the whole of that period of unceasing labour and attention to accomplish. In this map, which his majesty has been pleased to mention as destined to be a monument of his reign, the state of ancient Gaul in the days of Cæsar will be clearly made out. It is considered, as far as it goes at present, as the most perfect work of the kind that has ever appeared. So perfect, indeed, that historians have been completely startled by the announcement that the new translation of the Commentaries of Cæsar is rendered indispensable, and that the work has been put in hand by order of the emperor, so that it may appear at the same moment as the map, and the scholar be thus enabled to follow the conqueror through the countries he subdued. Former translations are proved to be full of errors and misjudgments; while the familiarity with the great man, in whose intimate society the commission has been living day and night for eighteen months, has enabled its members to accomplish the greatest exactitude in their descriptions. General Crealy and M. Alexandre Bertrand have been appointed to this portion of the work.

Many of our readers are doubtless well acquainted with the German reprints of English books known as the Tauchnitz collection of British authors. Of this elegant edition of the standard works of the press the five hundredth volume has just been issued, under the title of "Five Centuries of the English Language and Literature." Wishing to set up this volume as a landmark of his grand undertaking, Herr Tauchnitz has made it a collection representative of the progress of British thought from the days of Wicliffe to those of Thomas Gray; and for this purpose he has adopted the sensible plan of giving complete specimens from the works of one writer in each century. In a preface to this series, Herr Tauchnitz expresses himself with just pride on the merits of his collection, which, as a reprint in a foreign country of the works of a con-

temporary literature, stands as yet unrivalled in the annals of the world. "Never could I have flattered myself (says Herr Tauchnitz) that I should be able to achieve such a result when, more than eighteen years ago, I published the first volume of the series, incited to the undertaking by the high opinion and enthusiastic fondness which I have ever entertained for English literature—a literature springing from the self same root as that of Germany, and cultivated, in the beginning, by the same Saxon race, which still flourishes on this and on the other side of the Atlantic. As a German Saxon it gave me particular pleasure to promote the interest of my Anglo-Saxon cousins by rendering their writings as widely known as possible beyond the limits of the British empire. This development, which I conceive to be dependent in some degree on the realization of my scheme, I am really proud to say, has been accomplished. And why should I not be proud when I look upon the splendid series formed by these five hundred volumes, containing the works of the classical aristocracy of English literature, especially of modern times? Few names can be mentioned of those who have essentially contributed to the literary glory of Great Britain that have not found their representatives in this "Collection," which is, I believe, unrivalled in extent as well as in the influence it has exercised upon the public, not only in Germany or even in Europe, but throughout the whole civilized world, by diffusing the standard works of England in cheap, correct, and elegant editions." Assuming every volume of this collection to have been circulated to the extent of four thousand copies only—an estimate rather below than above the mark—Herr Tauchnitz may claim for himself the merit of having propagated throughout the Continent two million volumes of the standard works of British authors. Englishmen, in making this calculation, cannot help feeling great satisfaction at the extent to which the writers of his country are acknowledged by the reading public of another but kindred nation.

Dr. Livingstone has communicated to the Royal Society a series of valuable magnetical observations made recently in Africa.

Last week Professor Owen delivered the sixth lecture of his course on fossil mammalia, at the Museum of Practical Geology, in Jernyn-street. Some of the fossil remains found in the red crag, a narrow stratum that lies exposed along the coast of Norfolk and Suffolk, formed the immediate subjects of this lecture. The bones in that stratum are so abundant, that they have been extensively applied for manure; for, though fossilized, the phosphate of lime can be extracted by treating the bones with acid, by which means the phosphate is rendered soluble, and thus the remains of strange creatures that have been extinct for countless ages are made to contribute to the nutriment of existing animals. There are now many pits sunk down into the red crag, which extends inland under many square miles of surface, and a very lucrative business is carried on in those fossil bones. Among the fossil treasures of the crag there was found a hard bone, about six or seven inches long, which at first greatly puzzled the paleontologists; but, on microscopic examination, it was ascertained to be the tooth of a large whale—similar in its general character to the whales that now inhabit the southern ocean. Professor Owen described the peculiar dentition of the whales now existing, in which thin plates of whalebone supply the place of teeth in the adult animal, though when young they possess rows of small teeth, that are afterwards absorbed in the gums. The hardest of the fossil bones found in the crag are large flat ear plates of the whales that lived at the period that stratum was deposited. These plates, which serve as the organs of hearing in whales, are harder than any of the bones of the skeleton, and are therefore better preserved than other remains of extinct animals. Professor Owen explained the specific differences between the whales that once lived in these seas, and those now living in the northern and in the southern Polar regions. They are quite distinct, being insulated from each other effectually by the heat of the tropics. The fossil bones of quadrumana, or the monkey tribe, are found in several varieties in the Suffolk crag. These bones indicate that some of the apes of that period were of larger size than those which now exist, and attained a size nearly equal to that of the gorilla. There is, however, a marked difference in their dentition from those now living; and in some instances the eye teeth were elongated like the tusks of tigers. After noticing some of the distinguishing characteristics of this extinct quadrumana, among which was a long armed ape, Professor Owen briefly alluded to the dinotherium, the head of which has been found in the same stratum, and he intimated that in his next lecture he should speak of the extinct mammoths.

The Prince Consort has sent a cheque for £250 to the committee for the Great Exhibition Memorial. The first project for a memorial included a bust or statue of the prince as part of the design; to this the

prince strenuously objected, on general and personal grounds. To these objections the committee have at length yielded, and the memorial having taken, under Mr. Durham's hands, a form of which his royal highness heartily approves, he has now felt himself free to subscribe to it.

A subscription was got up some since for a memorial to Stothard, to be executed by Mr. Edgar Papworth, and to be placed over his grave in Bunhill Fields' Cemetery—where there is not at present even a common stone bearing his name, we believe. No more than a sum of £80 was raised, therefore the idea of a statue has been abandoned, and a bust proposed instead. This will be erected in the course of the summer.

The Society of Arts are proposing to do honour to the memory of the late Sir William Ross, R.A., by getting together, in their rooms in the Adelphi, a collection of his works, for exhibition to the public during the months of April and May. Sir William Ross in his early days received several medals from the society. Possessors of his works will do well to lend them to the society for this exhibition, and should at once communicate with the secretary. It is understood that Her Majesty the Queen and H.R.H. the Prince Consort will contribute from the royal collection.

About £2,000 have been already obtained towards the Brunel Memorial. The committee, who consider the matter sufficiently advanced for some decision to be taken as to the form of the memorial, were to have held a meeting yesterday, the 30th instant, for that purpose, at the King's Arms, Westminster.

At the annual meeting of the Liverpool Society of Fine Arts, which was held on Saturday week, the council reported that they had assumed office when there was a debt to the amount of £855, for expenses incurred in establishing the society, and adapting the Queen's Hall for an exhibition gallery; and that during their year of office this debt was reduced to £120, more than one-half having been liquidated. In addition to this, a commencement had been made of the Permanent Gallery of Modern Art, by the purchase of Mr. Pyne's picture of "Angeria, with the port of Arona, Lake Maggiore." The sales of the late season realized an unusually large amount, £4,858, of which £1,600 were spent in the works of Continental artists, and the remainder in works of the British school—the latter, £3,200, being supposed to be without precedent out of London. Arrangements are in progress for an exhibition of the works of ancient and modern masters, proof engravings and photographs, to be opened on the 2nd of April, and supplying a desideratum in Liverpool, where there is usually no spring exhibition of works of art. The council state that they have received very satisfactory offers of contributions, notwithstanding the numerous applications to which the owners of valuable works are subjected.

**THE MASTER.**—It is not every one who is chosen Master of a Lodge who is qualified to discharge the duties of that high and responsible position. If the members of Lodges were generally well booked up in regard to Freemasonry, as they ought to be, they never would elect a Master who was not competent to discharge every duty, and qualified to instruct, properly, those who need Masonic light and information. A Master is expected to be a teacher, and those who assume the position of teacher ought to be learned in the laws, usages, history, and traditions of the Order, and be competent to impart Masonic information to the novitiates, and those advancing through the several degrees, and capable of instructing less informed brethren. A well informed Master who attends to his duties in his own proper person, will always command a good attendance of the members, a deeper interest will be felt for the prosperity of the Lodge, and a higher regard for the Masonic institution. The lukewarmness and indifference to Masonry evinced by many members of the fraternity, and their ignorance of its principles and high moral aims, are mainly to be attributed to incompetent brethren elected to the east. If the novitiate in his progress through the several degrees is not instructed properly—if he is not imbued with high and lofty sentiments—if higher and holier feelings are not awakened in his bosom to live a better life, to have increased charity for his fellow men, it is vain to suppose that he will afterwards devote his time and attention to search for pearls of precious value, when his instructor gave him no reason to believe that any existed, and of which he himself was totally ignorant. The Master ought to be an expert workman, and all the material passing through his hands ought to be properly polished by the time the finishing touch is given to it, and the candidate is raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason. If the members of a Lodge have not a proper appreciation of the institution, they will be indifferent to the competency of the brother they make choice of for Master. An incompetent officer presiding in the east is a sure indication that the members of the Lodge are deficient in a knowledge of the principles and requirements of Freemasonry. If the members are intelligent they will never give their consent to be governed by one who is deficient in Masonic knowledge, and incapable of giving Masonic instruction to those who are admitted within the precincts of the Temple.—*American Mirror and Keystone.*

## CORRESPONDENCE.

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

### AMERICAN v. IRISH FREEMASONRY.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I should like to confirm the view expressed by our brother, "J.W.P.," who has visited several American Lodges, and having myself visited and examined several brethren in different States in America, I feel bound to state, in my opinion, that Bro. Jonathan does send forth better working Masons than ourselves; although the phraseology in the two countries is very different, the essentials are precisely the same; in some cases I should hardly think an English Mason would gain admission to an American Lodge.

I have read the letter of "P.Z." several times, and cannot help thinking that our brethren of Cork Lodge, No. 71, have admitted a cowan in the shape of this Kentucky P.M. I am as certain that he really a P.M. or a G.M., he would never have obtained admission into a Lodge in the States, unless the brother recommending him had seen him initiated, passed, and raised. It would scarcely be possible for an American P.M. to become so thoroughly rusty, for any W. Master and Past Master that I have met there have generally been very bright; and, were he so rusty, he would hardly present himself for admission to a just and regularly constituted Lodge, and that too without his certificate—which our brother, "J.W.P.," is doubtless aware of, as well as the reception and rejection which he would first receive and then be subjected to; after which he would not be again likely to trespass. Apologizing for troubling you,

I am, dear Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,  
THE BUILDER.

### BRO. PERCY WELLS.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I have no desire to interfere between "An Old Wellsian" and Bro. Ridgway; but as the latter has alluded, in his reply, to a confidential communication which he received in reference to Bro. Percy Wells some time before that person embarked for the colony in which he is now living, I beg to observe that I addressed a letter of that nature to Bro. Ridgway, and if it be the particular letter of which he speaks, I may have a word or two to say on the subject. The correspondence between "An Old Wellsian" and Bro. Ridgway seems likely to open up an inquiry, the result of which may induce Bro. Wells to exclaim, "Save me from my friends," especially Bro. Ridgway.

I am, dear Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,  
R. E. PEACH,  
P.M., No. 48; P. Prov. S.G.W., Somerset.  
Bath, March 27th, 1860.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—The reply of Bro. Ridgway, which appears in your Magazine of to-day in answer to my inquiry of the 13th, indicates the character and to some extent the mind of the person to whom the best interests of Mark Masonry have for some time been entrusted.

Nevertheless, this promptitude of Bro. Ridgway, whilst it deserves my thanks, may afford some encouragement to the Craft to hope that he may exercise this quality a little more frequently in connection with the functions of his office, by which the welfare of the Craft would not fail to be advanced; which I have reason to believe would be much appreciated by the members thereof.

If the subject to which I referred in my letter were simply to be discussed in your columns—if the question now raised as to the propriety of the appointment of Wells to an office of trust in Mark Masonry were susceptible of a final settlement between Bro. Ridgway and myself—I should have dispensed with even my temporary disguise. I know the duties I owe to my distant as well as my nearer brethren better than Bro. Ridgway is capable of teaching me, even though he exhaust the whole vocabulary of Masonic platitudes in their enforcement; and in the performance of not the least of those duties I sought to ascertain whether a certain alleged appointment had been made, with a view to consider, if it were so, to what extent the interests of the Order might be affected or endangered thereby.

The subject is evidently a sore one to Bro. Ridgway. Not

having an easy conscience in regard to it, he thinks the safest course is to assume an outraged virtue, and to indulge in language not quite in accordance with good taste or refinement.

I can endure, for a short time at least, to allow Bro. Ridgway to ascribe to me the moral cowardice of not daring to avow my name; but the time I hope is near at hand when I shall stand face to face with him before a tribunal which, whilst doing full justice to my motives, will not fail to convince even Bro. Ridgway, that, in promoting Wells to an office of trust, he has himself manifested gross neglect of his duties, and committed a grievous outrage on the whole Masonic body.

I wish not to say more than I can avoid of the individual whose antecedents here are notorious. For myself I can truly say that but for his again showing his restless desire to interfere in Masonic affairs in Australia, I should have troubled myself no more about him; but when he is again put forward as a ruler in the Craft to which I belong, I cannot hesitate to denounce so foolish an act, even though it bring upon me the contempt of Bro. Ridgway, and exposes me to the charge of "cowardly exemplifying malicious slander."

But I am conscious of the moment when I shall turn these charges against him who makes them, and at the same time prove that, whilst I am not unmindful of my obligation to cherish a brother's good name in his absence, I am not the less acquainted with the correlative duty of protecting, as far as I am able, all those who have good names against others who creep into and disgrace the Order.

The injunction to protect a brother's good name implies the necessity of every brother maintaining a good name, and if he fail to do so, the brethren are bound to deal with it as it deserves; not for the purpose of a vindictive exposure, but in order to protect those who rightly value a good name, and who take care to preserve their own.

It is the want of this healthy, manly principle that leads to that maudlin tone of sentimentality which too often usurps the place of direct and honest dealing. The language of Masonry, rightly applied, is admirably adapted to describe our mutual obligations and moral duties, but it too often becomes in the mouths of many, insufferable twaddle, or a hypocritical jargon.

A parting word with Bro. Ridgway. I beg emphatically to observe that I have so little confidence in his judgment, so little reliance on that "unbiassed position" on which he prides himself, that I should long hesitate before personally entering into any communication officially with him. His dilatory mode of procedure—his overweening self conceit, and that tendency in his mind to adopt foregone conclusions, might, if not suppress, at least greatly retard justice. Neither shall I have anything to say to the Grand Master of Australia, simply because he has no jurisdiction in this country. I shall await the advent to office of the new Grand Master of Marks, and lay my case before him, be he who he may.

I am dear Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,  
AN OLD WELLSIAN.

Bath, March 24th, 1860.

[We must close this correspondence, as we cannot allow our columns to be made the medium of attacking, by innuendo, any brother in his absence. At the same time we must not shrink from placing on their guard brethren at a distance, against comparative strangers who may appear amongst them; and nothing can be more important than to avoid giving office to brethren in the colonies whose antecedents will not bear the strictest inquiry.—ED.]

"DRY ENOUGH."—The late celebrated Dr. Macknight, a learned and profound scholar and commentator, was nevertheless, as a preacher, to a great degree, heavy, unrelieved by fancy or imagination; an able writer but a dull speaker. His colleague, Dr. Henry, well known as the author of a history of England, was on the other hand a man of great humour and could not resist a joke when the temptation came upon him. On one occasion when coming to church, Dr. Macknight had been caught in a shower of rain, and entered the vestry soaked with wet. Every means was used to relieve him from his discomfort; but as the time drew on for divine service he became much distressed, and ejaculated over and over, "Oh, I wish that I was dry; do you think I'm dry; do you think I'm dry enough now?" His jocosely colleague could resist no longer, but, patting him on the shoulder, comforted him with the sly assurance, "Bide a wee, doctor, and ye'se be dry enough when ye get into the pulpit."—*Dean Ramsay.*

## THE MASONIC MIRROR.

### MASONIC MEMS.

THERE are now fifty-six stewards for the approaching festival of the Girls School; Bro. F. Slight, G.D., has been appointed President; Bro. Burton, P. Prov. G. Reg., Cambridgeshire, Treasurer; and Bro. G. Barrett, Secretary. Lord de Tabley, S.G.W., will preside.

WE understand that a project is on foot for building a Masonic Hall at the Surrey side of the Thames, with a capital of £2,000; to be raised in shares of £1 each. We trust that, should the project be carried out, the brethren will not lose sight of attaching a library and reading room to it.

### METROPOLITAN.

ENOCH LODGE, (No. 11).—The usual monthly meeting of this Lodge took place on the 14th instant, at the Freemasons' Tavern. Bro. Job Austin, P.M., in consequence of the absence of the W.M., Bro. George E. Sewell, most ably presided and raised Bro. Graves to the third degree. Business being completed an adjournment to dinner took place, which was supplied in a most satisfactory style. Bro. Job Austin, P.M. was supported by forty brethren, including the following visitors:—Dr. Whiteman, W.M. (No. 318) W. Scott, (No. 164), M. Fernandez, (No. 247), F. Binckes, (No. 10), F. Waddington, (No. 211), John Smith, (No. 3). The latter, with Bros. J. H. Wilton, Watson, Garrod, &c., added to the pleasure of the evening by their vocal abilities.

KENT LODGE (No. 15).—The monthly meeting of this Lodge was held on Wednesday evening, at Bro. Harris's, Three Tuns Tavern, Southwark; Bro. Mariner, W.M., in the chair, assisted by Bro. Thos. Anslow, S.W. *pro tem.*, and Bro. G. D. Cossens, J.W. The business consisted of two raisings and four initiations, and at the conclusion of these ceremonies a Board of Installed Masters was formed, consisting of Bros. Barnes, P.M. Nos. 15 and 33; R. E. Barnes, P.M. No. 15; H. Smith, P.M. No. 15; E. Hawkins, P.M. No. 15; S. Whitehouse, P.M. No. 15; John Manger, P.M. No. 15; Thos. Trebbeek, P.M. No. 15; R. L. Harris, P.M. No. 33; C. C. Gibbs, P.M. No. 15; M. Mariner, P.M. No. 15; Vanderley, P.M. No. 223. Bro. Cossens was then duly installed as W.M. of the Kent Lodge, No. 15, for the ensuing year, and appointed his officers as follows:—Bros. T. Anslow, S.W.; Richard Sennett, J.W.; John C. Bates, S.D.; S. Hayworth, J.D.; Philip Marcus, I.G.; Richard Barnes, Treas.; Richard Edward Barnes, Hon. Sec.; T. Gibbs, Dir. of Cers.; C. Woodrow, Steward; and George Young, Tyler. The Worshipful Master, at the conclusion of the ceremony of installation, said he had then a very pleasing duty to perform, which was to confer a proud distinction of honour upon their immediate P.M., Bro. Mariner. At the previous meeting the members had unanimously voted him a P.M.'s Jewel as a slight token of their appreciation of his conduct in the chair, which he had great pleasure in placing on his breast, and he sincerely trusted that while it remained there it would remind him of the esteem in which he was held by his brethren, and hoped he might long continue to merit it. The jewel bore the following inscription:—"Presented by the Kent Lodge, No. 15, to Bro. Matthew Mariner, P.M., to mark the high sense entertained of his Masonic conduct, likewise his assiduous and faithful discharge of the duties of Worshipful Master. March 14, 1860." On the motion of Bro. Gibbs, P.M., it was agreed that the sum of £10 be given from the funds of the Lodge to the Royal Masonic Benevolent Annuity Fund. It was also resolved that the thanks of the Lodge were especially due to Bro. E. C. Gibbs for the very able manner in which he had presided as installing Master on that occasion. The business being concluded, the Lodge was closed in due form. About sixty of the brethren adjourned to dinner, and the usual loyal toasts having been given and responded to, Bro. Mariner, P.M., gave "The health of the W.M.," and in doing so, observed that Bro. Cossens had laboured hard in the acquirement of Masonic knowledge to fit himself for the arduous duties of the Lodge, and he felt assured that his utmost energies would be used to promote its interests. Bro. Cossens, in reply, assured the brethren that he felt great pleasure on that occasion, which was, indeed, one of the happiest moments of his life, and he felt truly grateful for the kind assistance he had received at the hands of the Past Masters. To them, as well as the members of the Lodge generally, he owed a debt of gratitude for the proud position in which they had placed him at so early a period, and he would endeavour by assiduity and diligence in the performance of his office to promote the best interests of the Order. He was truly delighted with the tenets and principles of Freemasonry, and the more he studied them the more he admired them. He was thankful for the assistance he had that evening received from the officers of the Lodge, and trusted that it would continue during his year of office. The W.M. in giving the "Past Masters," alluded to them as the pillars of the Lodge, but more especially Bro. Richard Barnes, the father of the Lodge. He bore his testimony to the zeal and energy evinced by him at all times for the furtherance of the principles of Freemasonry, for his home was open every Saturday throughout the year for the instruction and improvement of those brethren who were desirous of making themselves proficient for the proper discharge of their several offices. He had used great efforts to promote the interest of the masonic charities, and in advocating their cause. As P.M. of



Lodge, No. 15, too much praise could not be given for the line of conduct at all time pursued, and the constant care that was exercised in preserving the landmarks of the Order. Bro. Mariner, P.M. said, as the immediate Past Master, it was his pleasing duty to thank the brethren for the high compliment paid to himself and brother P.M.s., and he felt convinced of their desire to unite in promoting the continued unity and harmony of the Lodge by their steady and constant support. He trusted the junior members would continue in the course of their predecessors by upholding the good working for which the Lodge was famed. Bro. Wells, on behalf of the newly initiated brethren, expressed his thanks for being admitted a member of so ancient and honourable an institution. Bro. Sinclair returned thanks on behalf of the visiting brethren. The W.M. said the next toast he had to propose was to him one of the highest gratification—it was the health of two of its oldest members, Bro. Richard Barnes, P.M. and Treas., which office he had held for nearly fifty years; and Bro. R. E. Barnes, P.M. and Hon. Sec., who had performed the duties of that office, most arduously, for a period of twenty-three years. He called on the brethren to assist him in paying them that mark of respect which was due to them for the fulfilment of their arduous duties. Bro. Richard Barnes, P.M. and Treas., said he could only reiterate his expressions of gratitude for the manifold instances of brotherly kindness he had received at their hands. He thanked them for their renewed confidence, and hoped he might for a short time be permitted to advocate their Masonic charities. As it was the desire of the brethren to do good, let them search out occasions for it, for in removing the oppression of others, the virtuous mind relieved itself. Let them not close their ears against the cries of their needy brethren, nor harden their hearts against the calamities of the innocent. When the fatherless children called upon them—when the widow's heart was heavy and with tears of sorrow implored their assistance, let them pity their afflictions, and extend their hands and hearts to those who had none to help them. When they saw the naked wanderer of the street shivering with cold and destitute of habitation, let bounty open their hearts and the wings of charity afford them shelter. Whilst a poor brother groaned upon a bed of sickness, and the hoary head of age lifted a feeble eye to them for sympathy, how could they luxuriate in superfluous enjoyments, regardless of their wants, unfeeling of their woes. Here then was an opportunity afforded them of exercising that virtue which they all professed to admire. (Cheers.) Bro. R. E. Barnes, P.M. and Hon. Sec., said he felt highly honoured at the compliment paid to himself and his worthy sire, and could only reiterate his former expressions. He trusted he should ever be found ready to lend his aid in the cause of philanthropy. Bro. Anslow, in responding to the health of the Wardens, assured the brethren of the great pleasure he felt in occupying the situation of S.W. of Kent Lodge. He was at all times happy to render himself useful in taking the junior offices of the Lodge, whenever circumstances required his aid, and it was always a pleasure to him to impart Masonic lore to his brethren who were desirous of obtaining it, and his utmost exertions would be used, not only for the welfare of that Lodge, but Masonry in general. The officers of the Lodge were duly honoured. The enjoyments were enhanced by the vocal powers of Bros. Sinclair, Morris, Abraham, and others, and a most pleasant evening was brought to a close. The visitors present were Bros. Margetson, No. 201; Morley, 211; Maudsen, No. 31; Palmer, No. 1004; George Dyer, No. 33; and H. D. Cuff, P.M., No. 112.

ZETLAND LODGE, (No. 752).—A meeting of this Lodge was holden on the 14th instant, at the King's Arms Hotel, Kensington, when Bro. Durrant, W.M., initiated Mr. Livingston. He then passed Bros. Revell and Thompson to the second degree; followed by raising to the sublime degree of M.M., Bros. Pegetmeyer, Grady, and Muzzard. Masonic business being concluded, the brethren, to the number of forty, including visitors, adjourned to dinner. Bro. Bohn, W.M., (No. 7), returned thanks for the visitors, among whom we recognized Bros. Dr. Nolan, W.M., (No. 219), Panquard, P.M., and Collard, P.M., (No. 168).

ROYAL ALFRED LODGE (No. 1082).—This Lodge held its first meeting for the season, at the Star and Garter, Kew Bridge, on Friday, the 23rd instant. The business consisted of one raising, five passings, and two initiations, all of which ceremonies were performed by the W.M., Bro. Joseph Smith, G. Purst., in his usual perfect style. This being election meeting, the unanimous vote of the Lodge was in favour of Bro. Osborne, the S.W., who will be installed W.M. at the next meeting, in May. Bro. Joseph Smith was of course re-elected Treasurer, and Bro. Hammett, Tyler. It was then proposed, and carried unanimously, that the sum of ten guineas be taken from the Lodge funds, for the purpose of presenting to Bro. Joseph Smith, the retiring W.M., a testimonial, evincing the respect and admiration of the brethren at his exertions in founding and well governing the Lodge. At the conclusion of the business, the brethren retired to dinner, provided by Bro. Rackstraw. After thanks had been returned to the Giver of all good, the W.M. proposed the usual loyal and Masonic toasts, which were each honoured as Masons love to honour the Queen and the rulers of the Craft. These were followed by the health of the newly initiated brethren, whom the W.M. complimented on their admission to Masonry. Bro. Buss, P.M. and Sec., sang "The Entered Apprentice." Bro. METTAM, on behalf of himself and Bro. Targett, said, as the W.M. had congratulated them on their being made Masons, he thought they ought also to congratulate themselves, for he was pleased and gratified at the ceremony he had gone through,

and expressed a hope that further acquaintance would increase the respect they entertained for the Order. The health of the visitors was next proposed, and responded to by Bro. Brooke, of the Lodge Arakan, No. 929, held at Akyab, in the East Indies, who felt great pleasure in visiting a Lodge in England after a residence in India of more than twenty-five years, where he had great opportunities of witnessing the vast moral influence of Freemasonry. The W.M. then gave the health of the Master elect, Bro. Osborne, S.W., and expressed a hope that the brethren would pay the same attention and respect to that brother as he, (the present W.M.), had to thank them for on his own behalf. He knew Bro. Osborne well, and was sure the Lodge had made an excellent choice, as he would prove an able W.M.; he was kind and urbane, and Bro. Smith could heartily and sincerely wish him—what he believed he might say every brother of the Lodge and a good many brethren of other Lodges, wished him—a happy and prosperous year of office. Bro. OSBORNE, in reply, thanked the W.M. for the manner in which he had proposed the toast, and begged to assure the Lodge that nothing should be left untried on his part to ensure their prosperity and comfort. He would studiously apply himself to the duties of the high office to which their suffrages so kindly had elected him, and he hoped it might be his good fortune at the end of his tenure of office, to merit the same good opinion, although he could not aspire to do his duty with the ease and precision of their present W.M., nor could he attain to the moral worth of Bro. Smith; yet both their excellencies he should strive to imitate though it might be at a humble distance. Bro. William Watson then proposed the health of the W.M., and Bro. Jos. Smith, in replying, thanked the brethren for having chosen to mark their esteem by the testimonial they had that evening voted. The W.M. next proposed the healths of the P.M.s. of the Lodge—Bros. W. Watson, Potter, Rackstraw, and Buss,—and said he should avail himself of the last opportunity that would be afforded him from that chair, to express to Bro. William Watson the great assistance he had received from him in the foundation and establishment of the Lodge. He could assure the brethren that the services of Bro. Watson were invaluable. His time and Masonic knowledge were at the command of every brother who might require them, and he firmly believed that no individual brother had done more for Freemasonry than Bro. Watson. He had laboured incessantly in disseminating the true and correct system of Masonic working. He must reiterate that Bro. Watson had done more for the Craft than any man, and he thought it was now high time that the Craft did something, and something handsome, in return for those services (hear, hear), and he not only hoped but believed he should see the day, at no very distant period, when they would reward him as he deserved, though not equally to his merits; and he urged that this should be undertaken while Bro. Watson was in the enjoyment of good health and able to appreciate it, for he held that the proper time to reward a man was in his lifetime, and that testimonials should be given to individuals who deserved them while they could enjoy them, and not after they had been gathered to their fathers or were incapable by old age, or sickness, of reaping the reward of their labours. (Hear, hear). He hoped the Craft would soon see the necessity of taking up this matter in a proper spirit; and he felt sure that it was only necessary to call their attention to it to ensure its being done willingly and thoroughly, as became brethren who valued the aid they had received from their Bro. Watson, who he hoped might long be spared to stand at the head of the list of Past Masters of the Royal Alfred Lodge. Bro. WILLIAM WATSON briefly returned thanks, and assured the Worshipful Master that nothing ever had, or could give him greater satisfaction than that of thinking his aid worthy of the acceptance of the brethren; and so long as his assistance was required, so long it was at their service. Bro. Potter replied on behalf of himself, Bros. Rackstraw and Buss. The Worshipful Master then proposed "The health of Bro. Fry, J.W., and the rest of the Officers," thanking each of them for the support they had so ably rendered to him during his year of office and the first year of the Lodge's existence. To which toast each of the officers, for himself, made a suitable reply. The last toast being given, the brethren separated at an early hour, greatly pleased with each other's society and brotherly esteem.

#### CONSECRATION OF THE NEW CONCORD LODGE AT HOXTON.

THE great increase in number of the members of the Old Concord Lodge, No. 201, thirty-eight having been lately initiated during the year that the Lodge was ruled by Bro. Maney, and the fact that a large number of brethren belonging to it were residents of Hoxton and that neighbourhood, have induced the foundation of a Lodge in that locality, under the title of the "New Concord Lodge, No. 1115."

A warrant having been granted, the consecration was fixed for Friday, March 23rd; the place of meeting being the Rosemary Branch Tavern. Accordingly at three o'clock there were assembled between forty and fifty brethren, whose numbers were swelled during the proceedings to nearly a hundred. The authority to consecrate was committed to Bro. Henry Mugeridge, P.M. No. 227, and a procession having been formed in the anteroom, Bro. Mugeridge took the chair, assisted by Bros. John Savage, S.G.W.; Rev. John W. Laughlin, Chaplain; Edward Davis, S.W.; C. Maney, J.W.; J. How, Secretary; and Nicholson, Dir. of Cers. Bro. How, by command of the Worshipful Master, read the petition and warrant, and the brethren of the new Lodge having signified their approbation of the officers appointed for its government, Bro. Laughlin addressed the brethren. The reverend brother—after alluding to the

usage that on such an occasion one of the brethren, whose research and experience enabled him to speak with intelligence and earnestness on the excellence and beauty of the Masonic system, should deliver an oration—briefly recapitulated all those tests of excellence by which the minds of men are swayed. Do we demand of Masonry that claim to veneration which antiquity affords? It is almost coeval with the creation, and is traceable in its existence and history, enlightening the dark places of the earth from age to age, so that Masonry and light became identical in meaning. Do we require universality of adoption as a criterion of respect? Masonry is spread over the whole surface of the globe; upon the masonic system, as over the realms of this gigantic empire, the sun is ever at its meridian. Do we demand the patronage of the noble, or the appreciation of the learned and the wise? Then Masonry pre-eminently possesses them; not only

“Great kings, dukes and lords,  
Have put past their swords,”

that they might participate in our peaceful mysteries; but the philosopher and the sage have found in our teaching, our ritual, and our ceremonies, subjects for their most profound investigation, and materials for their most critical acumen. But after all, utility is the great test of excellence; and is not Masonry—has it not ever been—the most useful of human institutions, even to the outer world. Look at its foundations—brotherly love, relief, and truth; look at its superstructure—the cultivation of every moral virtue; look at its end—to display the beauty of true godliness, to the honour and glory of our Creator's name; and say is not Masonry worthy of the utmost exertions of all its members, that its influence may continue to spread over the surface of the whole earth? The reverend brother concluded by invoking the divine blessing on the new Lodge and on all its members, and on the Craft in general, that Masons may so live towards each other, and towards the world around, that to be a Mason and to be a true man, a good man, may indeed and in truth become synonymous terms, even in the mouths of those who know nothing of the meaning or the value of the Order.

The solemn ceremonies of consecration and dedication then proceeded, and the impressive effect was considerably heightened by the introduction of appropriate music, vocal and instrumental, the performers being Bros. George Tedder, D. Woollams, Amos, and Davis. The use of the Grand Lodge consecrating vessels was granted for the occasion. The ceremony was concluded by Addison's beautiful “Hymn of Praise,” set by Haydn.

The Lodge was then opened in the second degree, and Bro. John Savage presented Bro. John Emmens as W.M., who was afterwards installed in the chair by Bro. Muggeridge, in the presence of several Past Masters, among whom, besides those previously mentioned, were Bros. Alfred Day, W. R. Swainston, C. Van Poor, L. Stean, T. Anslow, and Arliss. The W.M. then appointed and invested Bros. H. Muggeridge as P.M.; John Bertram, S.W.; Augustus Swinmock, J.W.; Rev. J. W. Laughlin, Chaplain; Henry Wild, Secretary; Gideon Lawrence, S.D.; L. J. Levisohn, J.D.; Mugetson, D.C.; Osmond, I.G.; and T. H. Stevens, Steward. Bros. William Estwick, the Treasurer, and Speight, the Tyler, were also invested.

A dispensation having been granted for the initiation of seven gentlemen, the following were balloted for and approved, and being in attendance, were initiated into Masonry—Messrs. W. Elias Cole, Wm. Barnet, Chas. Kennedy, Robert J. Boyce, John Brown, Wm. Nightingale, and H. Schweizer. The manner in which the ceremony was gone through was most creditable, every officer performing his duty with care and accuracy. Bro. Muggeridge discharged the important duties of consecration and installation, and addressed the officers and brethren, in a manner which elicited warm commendations. The furniture, ornaments, &c., manufactured by Bro. Platt, are of the most elegant design, and does the Lodge much honour, and the arrangements generally gave the greatest satisfaction to all present. The business of the day, which began at three, was not concluded till near nine o'clock, when the Lodge being closed, the brethren surrounding Bro. Emmens, the W.M., reassembled in the large assembly room adjoining the tavern, where refreshment was provided; nearly seventy brethren were present. Bro. Stannard, the tavernkeeper, gave great satisfaction by his attention to the comfort of the brethren.

In the course of the evening when Bro. Muggeridge proposed “The health of the W.M.,” he said he spoke the sentiments of all present when he said that in the first Master of the New Concord, the Lodge had to conduct its proceedings a Mason of long standing and great experience. His services had been handsomely acknowledged by the Old Concord, and the testimonial which had been presented to him was creditable alike to the Lodge and to himself. Bro. Emmens, also, he would add, was not only celebrated for his exertions in Lodges, but his efforts had been greatly serviceable to the charities. The W.M., in responding, said, that so long as he lived, that day would never be obliterated from his memory—as its senior member he was the father of the Old Concord Lodge, and was now the first Master of the New. For the twenty-five years of his membership of No. 201, he had never been absent from his duties but once, and that was in consequence of domestic affliction. He also alluded to the pleasure he felt on this his opening day, initiating seven gentlemen into the Order. The W.M. proposed “The health of the reverend brother who had accepted the office of Chaplain.” In reply the Rev. Bro. Laughlin said that the new Lodge would be a means of spreading Masonry in a new district. He playfully alluded to the charmed number of seven being initiated, and in addressing himself to the new made Masons, it was, he assured them, impossible for any man

or set of men to devise a scheme more perfect or more conducive to the happiness and well being of mankind. He congratulated them on gaining admission to Masonry through a Lodge which gave such promise of excellence; and referred to the efficiency of the officers. He also, as a minister of the established church, remarked that in the church there were formerly entertained great prejudices against Freemasonry; those errors were fast being obliterated, and many accessions were continually being made of clergymen into the Order. He sincerely believed that attention to its precepts would be a fit preparation to a peaceful abode in Heaven, where all is concord for ever and ever. To “The health of the Initiates,” Bro. Schweizer modestly responded, and in allusion to the great and distinguished characteristic of Masonry which had been presented to his notice, said such was the instability of human affairs that none could say he was beyond chance of reduced circumstances, and hence he was proud to become a member of an institution which so strongly inculcated the duty of beneficence, and that it was our duty to act charitably to all. The Worshipful Master in kind and grateful terms called on the brethren to join him in a bumper to “The health of the consecrating Master, Bro. Muggeridge,” to whom he tendered his warmest thanks. To this Bro. Muggeridge briefly replied, and the meeting was brought to an end.

## PROVINCIAL.

### BERKSHIRE.

MAIDENHEAD.—*St. John's Lodge* (No. 1097).—At a Lodge of emergency holden on Monday last, at the Orkney Arms Hotel, Bros. Ward and Durrant, after passing their examinations, were duly advanced to the degree of M.M. Bro. F. H. Cooper passed through his examination with the highest degree of credit and was advanced to the degree of F.C. Mr. G. G. Shackel was initiated in the privileges of this honourable society, and Mr. J. Rutland, jun., was admitted within the porchway as a serving brother, the ceremonies being performed by the W.M. (Bro. E. S. Cossens), in his usual impressive manner. The Lodge was honoured by a visit from Bro. J. B. Gibson, Prov. G. Sec., Berks and Bucks, and after labour had ceased, the members were refreshed at an excellent dinner provided by Bro. W. Skindle. The W.M. delivered his address on the progress of the Lodge and announced that the application for a warrant to open a Royal Arch Chapter to be attached to this Lodge has been met by the greatest support and encouragement. Bro. Hodges, Sec., presented the Lodge with a handsomely bound Bible. Bro. Nichols, S.D., also presented the Lodge with wands for the Deacons and fluted gilt columns for the pedestals. Bro. Skindle presented the Lodge with three dozen glasses engraved around the S. and C. “St. John's Lodge,” with the No. 1097, manufactured by Bro. Platt. The several brethren were unanimously thanked for their respective and suitable presents. Propositions were made for joining members, and the proceedings of the evening gave the utmost satisfaction to the members.

## MARK MASONRY.

### CHESHIRE.

HYDE.—*Fidelity Lodge* (No. 31, E.C.)—This Lodge held its usual quarterly meeting on Wednesday, the 21st instant, at the Norfolk Arms Hotel, Hyde. In the absence of the Senior Warden, Bro. Yarker, P.M., presided as W.M., and Bro. Leather, W.M., as S.W., when five brethren were balloted for and elected; and the following, being in attendance, duly advanced to the degree of Mark Master;—Bros. Lyons, Wright, John Bradley, Joseph Chadwick Peatson, and Joseph Eltoft. A petition for a new warrant for the establishment of a Lodge at Manchester was then signed by the foregoing brethren, and duly recommended by the parent Lodge.

## ROYAL ARCH.

### METROPOLITAN CHAPTER.

DOMATIC CHAPTER (No. 206).—The companions of this Chapter met at the Masonic Hall, Fetter-lane, on Thursday last, the business before them being the exaltation of Bro. Engel, the audit of the Chapter accounts, and the installation of the three Principals. The exaltation was ably performed by Comp. T. A. Adams. The audit showed a balance in the hands of the Treasurer to the credit of the Chapter, and at the installation the officers were as follows:—Comps. Jos. Smith, M.E.Z.; Souter, H.; Tyrrell, J.; Child, E.; Brett, N.; and Best, P. Soj. The business of the evening being ended, the companions proceeded to refreshment. Amongst the visitors we noticed Comps. W. Watson, Hewlett, Nutt, Potter, Walkley, and Cockeralt. After the usual routine toasts had been disposed of, the M.E.Z. proceeded to give the health of the newly exalted Comp. Engel, who returned thanks, and played a piano-forte concerto in excellent style. It then became the pleasing duty of the M.E.Z. to present to his immediate predecessor, Comp. W. Carpenter, a Past Principal's jewel, which he did, *con amore*, and for which Comp. Carpenter returned his thanks in his usual well rounded periods. The M.E.Z. then proposed the healths of the visiting companions, coupling the same with the name of Bro. William Watson, who was so welcome a guest wherever he went; but he, the M.E.Z.,

hoped that the time was not far distant when the Craft would mark its sense of Comp. Watson's services by a general acknowledgment of them, and provide a suitable reward for them. This was a matter which was very important in his eyes, and he believed only wanted to be known to have it properly responded to. Comp. Watson, on behalf of himself and the visitors, returned thanks. The usual other toasts were given and received with that cordiality and good feeling which characterizes the companions of the Domestic Chapter, and they separated highly pleased with their newly exalted companion, their visitors, and the new officers, who each gave great satisfaction to the Chapter in general.

### KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

#### PROVINCIAL ENCAMPMENTS.

**PLYMOUTH.**—*Loyal Brunswick Encampment.*—The regular quarterly convocation was held in the Freemasons' Chapter room, St. George's Hall, Stonehouse, on Wednesday evening, the 21st instant, on which occasion the Very Eminent Provincial Grand Commander of Devon, the Rev. Sir Knight Huyshe, visited the Encampment, and complimented the Eminent Commander and the Knights on its appearance and working.

**PORTSMOUTH.**—*Royal Naval Encampment.*—The Knights of this flourishing Encampment met at the Phoenix Lodge rooms on Wednesday, the 14th, present:—Sir Knts. Bradley, Past Commander; J. Rankin Stebbing, Past Commander; Alfred Heather Hollingsworth; G. W. Clarke, Prov. G. Sec.; J. Stening, and others. Sir Knt. J. Stening was reelected Eminent Commander for the ensuing year, after which Sir Knt. Bradley, in the most kind and fraternal manner, presented Sir Knt. Stebbing with a very elegant Templar's ring, formerly in the possession of the late Sir Knt. George Stebbing. Sir Knt. Bradley said that when the lamented brother, towards the close of his life, went safely through a very serious operation most skilfully performed by the late Sir Knt. Dr. Meadows, he gave his medical friend the ring in question, and on the doctor's death it came into his hands; and as he had always considered it should belong to the son of their former reverend friend, he presented it with the highest gratification to Sir Knt. J. R. Stebbing, whom he and the Encampment so much respected and whom he hoped would long live to wear it. Sir Knt. Stebbing returned thanks in a most feeling manner, and expressed his warmest gratification at the very unexpected and valuable presentation.

### THE WEEK.

**THE COURT.**—The Queen and her family have again left town for Windsor to spend the Easter recess. Her Majesty held a drawing-room on Saturday, which was but scantily attended, but a considerable number of ladies were presented. The London theatres have this week been amply patronized by the Royal Family, who have been to the Olympic, the Haymarket, and the Adelphi. On Tuesday evening, the Prince Consort went into the city, and dined with the Clothworkers' Company, of which he is a brother liveryman. The confirmation of Prince Alfred will most probably take place during the visit of the Queen to Windsor; our elegant contemporary, the *Court Journal*, says, that the ceremony will be as simple and unostentatious as possible; and the precedent already established in the confirmations of the Princess Royal, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Alice, will be strictly followed; the Prince will shortly after join his vessel. It is announced that an addition will shortly take place in the family of Prince Frederick William of Prussia; the happy event may be looked forward to in the beginning of July, the sojourn of Queen Victoria in Berlin will probably be so timed as to extend over the period of the anticipated occurrence. The Queen held a *levée* at St. James's Palace on Wednesday afternoon, which was very numerous attended.

**IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.**—On Monday in the HOUSE of LORDS the Duke of Newcastle stated, in reply to Lord Derby, that it was the intention of the government to withdraw the army estimates with a view to their revision, but not for the purpose of increasing their amount. On Tuesday, the Earl of Carnarvon inquired whether the government had any information as to the preliminaries of peace said to have been agreed to between Spain and Morocco, and whether there would be any objection to produce any correspondence on the subject. Lord Wodehouse said the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs had received a telegram somewhat similar to that which had appeared in the morning papers, but he could say nothing as to the exact terms of what had been agreed to between the contending powers.—In the HOUSE of COMMONS on Monday, after the miscellaneous business had been disposed of, Mr. Horsman proceeded to call the attention of the House to the foreign policy of the government. He animadverted upon the non-production of official correspondence with reference to Spain and Morocco; severely criticised the policy of the government upon the question of the annexation of Savoy, and accused them of truckling to France, and trying to prevent free discussion within the walls of Parliament. The designs and policy of the emperor had become so plain, that silence on the part of that House must bespeak either indifference or complicity. They were bound fearlessly to discuss and truthfully to characterize that policy and, for himself, he denounced the recent conduct of the

Emperor of the French in Italy as a policy of deceit. He had treated the British government with a duplicity which they had not the candour to avow, and with a contempt which they had not the spirit to resent. They had placed themselves in a position of humiliation; but they might yet find that there was sufficient spirit left in parliament to vindicate the honour of the country and drive them from office. Lord John Russell adverted to the annexation as it would affect Switzerland, and said her majesty's government had ascertained that the courts of Vienna and Berlin admitted the gravity of that question, and that the powers of Europe would be called on to consider whether the independence of Switzerland would be menaced by the treaty between France and Sardinia. He admitted that recent occurrences had excited a considerable amount of distrust in this country towards the Emperor of the French; and that that distrust was likely to be felt throughout Europe; and, in conclusion, while expressing a wish to be on the most friendly terms with the French Government, he asserted the necessity of maintaining friendly relations also with the other Powers of Europe, so that peace might be maintained—a result which could not be anticipated if the rights of the Powers were not mutually respected, or if any particular power were to go on annexing first this country, and then that, for its own aggrandisement. Mr. Bright said that, often as the subject had been before the House, he had not been able to discover their direct interest in its discussion. He denounced the policy of incessant meddling—so needless and so expensive—which had so often characterized English Governments, and advocated a general friendliness with all the Powers of Europe, and an interference only when it became an actual necessity of justice and moderation. Mr. Kinglake vindicated the course which he had taken in keeping the subject before the House and asserted the political and military importance of Savoy and Nice, in contradistinction to the opinion of Mr. Bright, who had described them as worthless provinces. On Tuesday, Mr. B. Cochrane asked Mr. Kinglake whether he intended to bring forward his motion relative to the annexation of Savoy and Nice before Easter. Mr. Kinglake replied, that the policy of her Majesty's ministers, as announced by Lord J. Russell, on Monday night, was so much to his satisfaction, that he should not persevere with his motion at present, nor should he think the interposition of Parliament necessary so long as the policy of the Government continued faithful to the spirit of that declaration. Captain Leicester Vernon moved his resolution in favour of the fulfilment of the Admiralty contracts with Mr. Churchward of Dover. Captain Vernon contended that the public faith was pledged to the fulfilment of these contracts, and proceeded to defend Mr. Churchward from the allegations contained in the report of the Packet and Telegraphic Contracts Committee. The honourable gentleman created great amusement by reading extracts from letters addressed to Mr. Churchward by Admiralty officials during successive Liberal Administrations, and while he was connected with the *Morning Herald*. These letters communicated information for leading articles, and suggested the views which should be expressed. Sir F. Baring defended the committee's report, and stated the grounds upon which they had arrived at a decision adverse to Mr. Churchward. Sir S. Northcote, Mr. Laing, Mr. Malins, the Solicitor-General, Lord Lovaine, and Sir F. Kelly took part in the debate which ensued. On Wednesday, Sir John Trelawney's Church-rate Abolition Bill passed triumphantly through committee. An enormous number of petitions were presented from all parts of the country—in fact the most obdurate opponent of abolition must have had his eyes sufficiently opened to perceive the dislike with which church-rates are regarded. Mr. Newdegate proposed one of his usual amendments, which was most signally defeated. The debate was animated and not very tedious. Admiral Waleot denounced the bill as being dangerous to the union of Church and State, which he regarded as the best guarantee for the security of our civil liberty and social institutions. After a division, which negatived the amendment by 222 to 49—majority 173—the House went into committee, and agreed to the four clauses which made up the bill.

**GENERAL HOME NEWS.**—A deputation waited upon the Under Secretary at the Home-office on Saturday, for the purpose of explaining the plans proposed by the Corporation of the City of London for the erection of a new metropolitan meat and poultry market, to be connected with the projected metropolitan railway.—The mortality of London, which, from 1,397 deaths in the first week of the current month, rose to 1,563 in the following week, made a further advance in the week that ended last Saturday, in which the number was 1,611. In the ten years 1850-59 the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week, when raised in proportion to increase of population, is 1,367. The births of 918 boys and 927 girls, in all 1,845 children, were registered.—The Rev. James Bonwell, we are informed, whose scandalous immorality in the matter of Miss Yorath and her infant set all London talking some time ago, is not likely to escape the retribution he has so richly deserved. On the receipt of the formal report of the commissioners, the matter was, it seems, forthwith carried into the Court of Arches, and it is hoped the case will shortly be in a train for hearing. It may be anticipated, therefore, that the Rev. Mr. Bonwell will not long be suffered to disgrace the spiritual functions he still assumes, albeit he is represented in his parish by his assistant curate.—The death of Lady Stratheden, the wife of Lord Chancellor Campbell, took place on Sunday from bronchitis. Lady Stratheden was the eldest daughter of the late Lord Chief Baron, Lord Abinger, better known, perhaps, as Sir James Scarlett, and was created a peeress in her own

right in the year 1836, when the present Lord Campbell was attorney general. Lady Stratheden was in her sixty-fifth year. By her death, the Hon. W. Campbell, M.P. for Harwich, attains a seat in the House of Lords as Baron Stratheden. The Master of the Rolls has given judgment in the case of Stainton v. the Carron Iron Company. He abrogated the compromise recently entered into with the trustees and executors of Mr. Stainton's estate, the ground for doing so being the fact that since the adoption of the compromise in question, it has been discovered that Mr. Stainton's frauds extend over a much longer period than was then supposed. Mr. Simon T. Scrope, of Danby, Yorkshire, has preferred a claim to the ancient Earldom of Wiltshire, which, if allowed, will place that gentleman above the Earl of Shrewsbury, as Premier Earl in the Peerage of England. Mr. Scrope claims that title as heir male, and representative of the unfortunate earl to whom Shakespeare alludes in his "Henry IV.," and who was executed by the Duke of Lancaster (afterwards King Henry IV.) at Bristol, in 1399.—The movement in favour of drill in schools is spreading in Aberdeen. At Robert Gordon's Hospital, drill has for years formed part of the "curriculum," and, occasionally at least, also at the gymnasium. It has, however, lately been introduced in one or two of our ordinary seminaries.—A deputation from the Evangelical Alliance had an interview with Lord John Russell this week, for the purpose of soliciting his lordship's interference in a case of gross persecution, alleged to have been perpetrated in Turkey by a Greek bishop upon a Protestant convert. Lord John Russell expressed his sympathy with the objects of the deputation, and promised to do what he could in the matter.—A deputation has had an interview with Sir C. Wood, for the purpose of asking him, as the head of the Indian department, to provide additional facilities for procuring the Indian fibres which are used in the staple manufactures of this country. The deputation pointed out the difficulty and expense of transit; and Sir C. Wood, in general terms, promised to do what he could to promote their object.

FOREIGN NEWS.—The all important topic of the week has been of course the measures taken by the imperial ruler of France with regard to the territory of Savoy, which he has so coolly appropriated in defiance of its inhabitants and the indignation of Europe. Lord John Russell's speech of Monday, and the unmistakable attitude of the British Parliament have produced a profound impression upon French politicians if not upon their lord and master; and we find the *Pays* of Wednesday instructed to "express regret at Lord John's angry words." In the meantime the Savoyard newspapers, not under French influence, protest against any vote being taken, with the question being prejudiced by a treaty on the part of their king. Some of them appeared in a black border when conveying the announcement in the *Moniteur* that the treaty was sure to be signed. The Savoyard committee, which has superintended the collection of petitions in favour of annexation to Switzerland, intends to send an address to Paris and to London demanding the annexation, at least, of the northern districts to the confederation.—French troops have already entered Southern Savoy, and a telegram from Berne says that 600 of them will occupy Annecy, the capital of Northern Savoy, while, on the other hand, we have the assurance, said to be given by the French Government to the diplomatic representatives of Switzerland, that the neutralised districts, at all events, are not to be included in the military occupation at all. In the meantime the Federal Council of Switzerland, which held a sitting on the 25th, had given orders to assemble some troops of the contingents of Berne, Vaud, Neuchâtel, Fribourg, and the Wallis, that is to say, the cantons nearest to the Savoy frontier. On the 26th the Swiss Ambassador delivered the reply of his government to the refutation of its protest, to the author of the latter, M. de Thouvenel, at Paris. It is now confidently expected that England and Prussia will take steps in concert, especially for the maintenance of the rights of Switzerland.—The result of the elections for the new Sardinian—or North Italian—parliament, has up to the present, as was to be expected, been favourable to the party to whose exertions the increase of the Sardinian power is owing. The name of Count Cavour is that which appears oftentimes in the elections we have to record. The exceeding joy manifested by the French soldiers on quitting Italy seems to have caused some little unpleasant demonstrations at Milan, and certain uncomplimentary farewells have been uttered by the Italians, savouring more of ingratitude than of good taste. The excommunications of Cavour causes little emotion. The population of Sardinia repeat with immense glee the *repartée* said to have been uttered by the king upon the subject, when Cavour, in anticipation of the catastrophe, laughingly sought his consolation, in the idea that he would not long stand alone thus disgraced, but that the king would shortly be sent by the pope to bear him company. "No, no, Cavour," replied Victor Emmanuel, "I may follow you to the gates of h—, but will never enter with you."—On the occasion of the last demonstration at Rome, which was suppressed by the police, an English clergyman was among those who were wounded. The two French officers who were also accidentally, but slightly, wounded on that occasion, have exchanged visits with the papal officer of the gendarmerie.—The Austrian official newspaper says that there is not a word of truth in the confiscated estates of Count Batthyani having been sold. On the contrary, the emperor has handed them over to the Batthyani family. This is, at all events, the first time we hear of the restoration, the date of which is not given.—The Wallachian Parliament was opened by Prince Alexander Couza on the 12th, who told the deputies that the work of the union of the two provinces might now be looked upon as completed in a diplomatical sense, and that, therefore, they might

wholly give themselves up to the consideration of the internal interests of the country.—Preliminaries of peace were signed on Sunday between the Spaniards and Moroccans, and an armistice at once concluded. No conditions of peace are given, which, perhaps, indicates that they are not of a nature to give the Spaniards much reason for boasting, in spite of the victorious battle in the valley of Gualtiras, about a league from Tetuan, which seems to have led to it.—The origin of the Indian wars in the interior of California had been the cause of much legislative inquiry in that state, and it appears that the aggressive conduct of the whites had been the cause of the Indian forays, and that the atrocities committed by volunteers in these Indian wars had not been equalled in the history of the country.—A telegram from Quebec, in explanation of the grant of 10,000 dols. per annum for the extension of a telegraph to Belle Isle, says:—It is projected to run a submarine cable from some point on the St. Lawrence, at or below the present terminus of the Montreal Telegraph Company's line, to a point on the Labrador shore of the Straits of Belle Isle. The channel at the selected place is so narrow that all vessels passing through the Straits approach within half a mile of the main land. This extension of the telegraph will reduce communication between Europe and America to about six days, as the length of the proposed cable is some five hundred miles, or nearly two full days' steaming distance. The line is to be completed during the summer.—From British Columbia, advices are to the 10th February. The newspapers at Victoria were endeavouring to create an excitement from the fact that Lieutenant M'Kibben, one of the United States boundary survey, at Semialmoo, on British soil, by consent, went over to Fort Langley, and arrested two deserters from his company. Some of the papers assumed a moderate tone, and exculpated the American officer from any blame.—The Paris papers of Thursday announce that on the previous day two companies of the 80th French regiment entered Chambéry, and were received with universal and enthusiastic acclamations for France and the Emperor. The National Guard wore French Cockades. It is added that all the municipalities are about to vote an address of adhesion to the annexation. This, of course, is French news; we have got to hear the other version.

COMMERCIAL; AND PUBLIC COMPANIES.—At the annual election of the Committee of the Stock Exchange, on Tuesday, the places of three members who have retired were filled by the following new names, viz., Mr. Faulconer, Mr. Payne, of the firm of Mievill, Payne, and Lawrence, and Mr. Louis Cohen.—The thirtieth quarterly general meeting of the Conservative Land Society, was held at the offices in Norfolk street, Strand, on Tuesday, the 27th instant. The report showed a large increase in the business returns; the receipts for the quarter being £17,883 13s. 9d., making an increase for the half-year of 1860 over 1859 of upwards of £13,000. The total receipts amounted to £442,870 1s. 4d., and the sale of land to £237,173 18s. 11d. The Roehampton Park estate has now passed into the possession of the society and sales have been effected of portions of the Putney Heath frontage for the immediate erection of first-class villas. The society has acquired its fortieth estate at Oxford, on the Ifley-road, within a mile of the city.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"R. A."—A M.M. who was formally passed through the chair in order to exaltation in the R.A., cannot be recognized as a P.M. in an English Lodge, neither has he any right to wear the levels on his apron.

"C. G. H." writes—"Many Lodges in the colonies holding warrants under the constitution of the Grand Lodge of England, confer the Past Master's degree to any M.M. who wishes it; they call it passing the chair, and it is occasionally given on the St. John's days. Is not this illegal, as no such degree is mentioned in the Book of Constitutions; nevertheless many Lodges continue to confer it?—Decidedly illegal. It is a relic of the old working before the Union.

"INQUIRER."—1. The law of Grand Lodge does not forbid the admission into a Lodge of a brother, under a foreign jurisdiction, in the clothing recognized by his own Grand Lodge. 2. It certainly is not consistent either with law or common sense for a Lodge to refuse a brother admission in foreign clothing whilst they have two or three brethren in the Lodge wearing the Mark Master's jewel. No brother has a right to wear such a jewel in an English Craft Lodge. 3. There is no law of the Grand Lodge of England positively forbidding the admission of an unknown brother without a certificate, if he can prove himself to be a Mason. England is not the only country where a certificate is demanded, as we have been called upon to produce ours both in Scotland and in Ireland.

"T. R."—It is clear that you have a right to rank as a contributing member from the time of your initiation, supposing you were initiated in the Lodge in which you were raised—if not from the date of your raising; but it appears to us that your Lodge has paid a quarter's contribution short.