

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1860.

THE NEW GRAND OFFICERS.

WE now present our readers with a slight sketch of the Masonic standing and services of the new Grand Officers ; and although it would be unreasonable to expect that where the prizes of the Order are so few, and the candidates so many, that the appointments will give universal satisfaction, we believe it will be generally admitted that there never was a time—if attention to the duties of the Order and devotion to the interests of her charities are taken into consideration—when a larger proportion of those appointed to grand office have more worthily won their spurs.

LORD LONDESBOROUGH, S.G.W.—The Right Hon. William Forester Denison, second Lord Londesborough, the eldest son of the first Lord Londesborough (better known as Lord Albert Conyngham, but who assumed the name of Denison on succeeding to the estates of W. J. Denison, Esq., in right of his mother, the eldest daughter of Joseph Denison, Esq.), P.G.W., was born in 1834, and has only within a few months succeeded to the title. His lordship, who is a deputy lieutenant for the West Riding of Yorkshire, and a magistrate for the East Riding, was initiated in the Constitutional Lodge, No. 371, Beverley (he being the representative in parliament of that borough from 1857 to 1859, when he was elected for Scarborough), on the 10th of June, 1857, and has, we believe, served the offices of Warden and Master. His lordship, we are informed, is an enthusiastic lover of Freemasonry, and is extremely popular amongst those who have the honour of being in any way connected with him.

BRO. ALGERNON PERKINS, J.G.W.—Bro. Perkins is a member of the eminent brewing firm of Barclay and Perkins, in the business of which he takes an active part. He was initiated in the Apollo University Lodge, No. 460, about 1831, and joined the Stortford Lodge, No. 592, at Bishops Stortford, in 1848 ; and having passed the chair of that Lodge, was appointed Senior Provincial Grand Warden for Herefordshire. Bro. Perkins joined the St. George and Corner Stone Lodge, No. 5, in 1855, and was Master in 1857. Bro. Perkins was exalted to the Royal Arch in the Alfred Chapter, No. 425, Oxford, and afterwards joined the Mount Lebanon, No. 630, then held at Enfield, and the St. George's Chapter, No. 5, in both of which he has gone through the Principals' chairs. Bro. Perkins served the office of Grand Steward about three years since, and is a most liberal supporter of the charities, being a vice president of the Girls School, a vice president of the Boys School, and a life governor of the Royal Benevolent Institution for Aged Masons and their Widows. Bro. Perkins may be looked upon almost as an hereditary Grand Officer, his father, Bro. Henry Perkins, having served the office of Grand Sword Bearer in 1836, and Senior Grand Deacon in 1837 ; and his uncle, Bro. Frederick Perkins, who is still alive, being also a Past Grand Deacon, having served that office in 1819.

BRO. CROMBIE, S.G.D.—Bro. Lewis Crombie, Secretary of the London and South Western Railway, was initiated in the Jerusalem Lodge, No. 233, in 1832, taking his different degrees in it ; but having left London for Scotland in 1833, he was admitted an honorary member, and so continued until 1845, when he returned to reside in London, and again became a subscribing member. In 1855 he served the office of Master, and is now the Treasurer of the Lodge. He was exalted in the St. James's Chapter, No. 2, in 1835, and is also a member of the Observance Encampment of Knights Templar. Whilst resident in Scotland, Bro. Crombie joined the Aberdeen Lodge, No. 3, and the St. Machor Lodge, and served the office of Master in each in 1837 and 1839 respectively. In 1839 he was appointed by the Grand Master as Prov. G.M. for Aberdeenshire, and retained the office until his return to England, when he resigned it. Bro. Crombie has

served the office of Steward for both the Girls and Boys Schools, and was a Grand Steward in 1856.

BRO. WHEELER, J.G.D.—Bro. Robert Warner Wheeler, a gentleman of independent property, was initiated in the Lodge Three Grand Principles, No. 645, Cambridge, on the 2nd December, 1841, and raised to the third degree on the 8th March, 1842. In the following month he joined the Scientific Lodge, No. 105, Cambridge, and continued a subscribing member until he graduated in 1845, when he became an honorary member. In 1844 Bro. Wheeler joined the Prince of Wales Lodge, No. 324, and is still a subscribing member, having filled the chair as W.M. for two years. He is also a subscribing member and P.M. of the Castle Lodge of Harmony, No. 27, Richmond, Surrey, besides being a member of the Ryde Lodge, No. 999, Isle of Wight ; and of the Yarborough Lodge, No. 1113, Brighton, for which a warrant has just been granted, Bro. Wheeler being one of the brethren petitioning for it. He has likewise been at different times a member of the Grand Stewards' Lodge, of the Somerset House and Inverness Lodge, No. 4 ; and of the Royal York Lodge, No. 394, Brighton. Bro. Wheeler was exalted in the Pythagoras Chapter, No. 105, Cambridge, in May, 1843, and joined the St. James's Chapter, No. 2, in June, 1846, and having passed through all the offices still continues a member. He was installed in the Observance Encampment of Knights Templar in 1845, was Eminent Commander in 1856, and appointed First Captain of the Grand Conclave in the same year. He has also taken the Mark degree, and the Rose Croix and Thirtieth degree under the Antient and Accepted Rite. Bro. Wheeler is a Past Grand Steward, and has served the Stewardship at festivals of all the charities, when he made himself a vice-president of each. Bro. Wheeler is also named as the first Steward from the new Yarborough Lodge for the next festival of the Royal Benevolent Institution for Aged Masons and their Widows. Bro. Wheeler has served on the Board of General Purposes for three years, and on the General Committee of Grand Chapter for two years. He has always been unremitting to the duties of his Lodges, and, having principally resided in the country, has travelled some hundreds of miles to attend their meetings.

BRO. HENRY BRIDGES, G.S.B.—Bro. Henry Bridges was initiated in the East Surrey Lodge of Concord, No. 680, on the 29th of November, 1844, passed January 17th, 1845, and raised February 21st, 1845 ; appointed I.G. April 11th, 1845 ; S.D., April 17th, 1846 ; J.W., April 16th, 1847 ; S.W., April 20th, 1848 ; and W.M., April 20th, 1849. During his year of office as W.M., he initiated eleven gentlemen, passed ten, and raised eleven brethren. He also installed his successor, and was never absent from the duties of Lodge from his initiation until his year of office as W.M. expired. On the 21st July, 1848, he was appointed Prov. S.G.D. for Surrey. In May, 1849, he served the office of Steward to the Girls School, and became a life governor. He joined the Lodge of Perpetual Friendship, No. 157, Bridgewater, in December, 1849, and initiated two gentlemen, passed seven, and raised four brethren, and installed one Worshipful Master. He next joined the Beaufort Lodge, No. 120, Bristol, in November, 1849, and the Rural Philanthropic Lodge, No. 367, Huntspill, on the 24th May, 1850. This Lodge had almost ceased to exist, when it was taken up and resuscitated by Bro. Bridges, and now numbers seventy-seven members. He was installed Worshipful Master of the Lodge on the 12th July, 1850, and re-elected on the 13th June, 1851, and again in June, 1853. He was elected Secretary in July, 1854, and still continues in that office. In this Lodge Bro. Bridges has initiated thirty-six gentlemen, passed fifty-one, and raised thirty-five brethren, and installed four Worshipful Masters. In March, 1854, he served the office of Steward to the Boys School, and became a life governor. He joined the Britannic Lodge, No. 38, in April, 1855, was appointed S.W., May 10, in the same year,

and installed Worshipful Master May 9th 1856. During his year of office he initiated Lord A. Paget and ten gentlemen, passed thirteen, and raised twelve brethren, and installed his successor. In June, 1857, he served the office of Steward to the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons and their Widows, and became a life governor to each fund and also to the Sustentation Fund. On August 20th, 1857, he founded the Pleiades Lodge, No. 1012, at Totnes, and became the first Worshipful Master. In this Lodge he has initiated thirty-two gentlemen, passed thirty-one, raised twenty-nine brethren, and installed two Worshipful Masters. In September, 1859, he founded the Hauley Lodge, No. 1099, at Dartmouth, and became the first Worshipful Master. Bro. Bridges was exalted in the Beaufort Chapter, No. 120, August 22nd, 1848, and is now a P.Z. of the Vale of Jehoshaphat Chapter, No. 367. In January, 1860, he served the office of Steward for the second time to the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons and their Widows, and paid the subscription for a life governor. He is also an annual subscriber of £1 ls. to each of the four charities. In 1858 he was elected honorary member of the Sun Lodge, No. 123, also of the Isca Lodge, No. 933, and only a few days since he consecrated the new Philanthropic Lodge, No. 1120, at Abergavenny. Bro. Bridges has visited many Lodges in various parts of the country, and has consecrated and dedicated two new Lodges and one Masonic hall, installed seven Worshipful Masters, initiated ten gentlemen, and raised three brethren, in addition to the services already mentioned. He has also been presented with the following testimonials for his great exertions in the Lodges of which he has served as W. Master:—No. 680 a valuable P.M. jewel; Lodge No. 367 a splendid inkstand with P.M. and Secretary's emblems; Britannic Lodge, No. 38, a P.M. jewel; and a marble bust has been taken of him, which will be presented to him by the brethren of the Pleiades Lodge, No. 1012.

Bro. HARCOURT, A.G.D.C.—Bro. George Harcourt, M.D., was initiated in the Royal Alfred Lodge, Guildford (which is now extinct) in 1838. In April of the same year, having learned that the St. George's Lodge, No. 486, Chertsey—of which place he is a resident—had fallen into decay, and had not been worked for several years—he with the aid of other brethren obtained the warrant and furniture and reopened the Lodge in September, 1838, when he was appointed S.W., and in April, 1840, was installed as the W.M. A few days afterwards he was exalted into the Royal Arch in the Watford Chapter, No. 580. In 1843, with the aid of Bro. Francis, P.D. Prov. G.M., Surrey, and others, a charter of constitution was obtained for holding a Chapter at Chertsey, to be attached to the St. George's Lodge, and Comp. Harcourt became the first H. of the Chapter. In the same year he was appointed S. Prov. G.W. for Surrey. In 1854, Comp. Harcourt joined the Prince of Wales' Chapter, No. 324, and at the present time holds the office of J. In 1856, Bro. Harcourt was appointed to the distinguished position of D. Prov. Grand Master for Surrey, and was installed as M.E.Z. of the St. George's Chapter. In 1859 he, with the assistance of Bro. Hayden and others, obtained a warrant and opened a new Lodge at Guildford under the old title of the Royal Alfred, No. 1079, and was installed as the first W.M. In the high grades Bro. Harcourt is First General of the Metropolitan Chapter Rose Croix, First Captain of the St. George's Chapter of Knights Templar, and a member of the thirtieth degree. He is also a P.M. of the Bon Accord Mark Lodge. Bro. Harcourt served the office of Steward at the Festival of the Girls School in 1856; the Boys Festival in 1857; and the Royal Benevolent Institution for Aged Masons and their Widows in 1859—becoming a life governor of each charity.

Bro. T. A. ADAMS, G. Pust.—Bro. Thomas Alexander Adams, the well known band master, has now been in Grand Office some few months, having been the first A.G.P.,

but as he was appointed subsequently to our notices of the Grand Officers last year, we make no apology for introducing him into our present list. Bro. Thos. A. Adams—than perhaps whom no brother is better known as a most active worker and teacher of Masonry both in Lodges of Instruction and amongst his friends—was initiated in the Domatic Lodge, No. 206, in August, 1847, and having passed through all the offices, was elected W.M., in 1854, and was presented with a P.M.'s jewel in 1855. In 1852 he joined the St. John's Lodge, No. 196, Hampstead, became W.M., in 1855, and received a P.M.'s jewel. He also joined the Globe Lodge, No. 23, in April 1857, and is now the S.W., having been elected last year to the office of Grand Steward, which however he did not fulfil in consequence of receiving the appointment of A.G. Pust. Bro. Adams, who continues a subscribing member to the whole of his Lodges, was exalted in the Domatic Chapter, in December, 1852, and having passed through the various offices was elected M.E.Z. in 1857, and was in 1858 presented with a jewel by the Chapter. Bro. Adams served the office of Steward to the Royal Benevolent Institution for Aged Masons and their Widows, last year, and became a life governor. There are few brethren so well known and so popular amongst the working Lodges and Lodges of Instruction as Bro. Adams.

Bro. FARMER, Asst. G. Pust.—Bro. David R. Farmer was initiated in the Robert Burns Lodge, in October, 1852; filled most of the junior offices, and passed the chair in 1859, and on retiring was presented with a Past Master's jewel. He joined the United Pilgrims, No. 745, in February, 1853; filled the two Warden's chairs and was W.M. in 1855. He has received two testimonial jewels from No. 745—one from the Lodge funds and one from the private subscriptions of the brethren. Bro. Farmer is now Treasurer of the Lodge. He was one of the petitioners for the Pammure Lodge, No. 1022, assisted at its consecration, and has installed all the Masters. He is also Treasurer of that Lodge. In addition to the Lodges already mentioned, he is likewise a member of Nos. 12 and 1044. Bro. Farmer was the first member exalted in the United Pilgrim's Chapter on its consecration in 1854, and he is now Second Principal; being also a member of the Robert Burns Chapter. He served the office of Steward at the Boy's School festival in 1856, and at the festival of the Royal Benevolent Institution for Aged Masons and their Widows in 1859. He is an annual subscriber to all the charities, and life-governor to the Boys School, and to the two funds of the Royal Benevolent Institution. He is a member of the Board of General Purposes, a most active working Mason, and a regular attendant at Lodges of Instruction, there being scarcely one in London of which he is not a member.

THE MORGAN MYSTERY;

ITS CAUSE AND EFFECT.—II.

(Continued from page 382.)

MEANTIME the committees were engaged in pushing their investigations in every direction with perseverance and assiduity. It was ascertained that a carriage belonging to Ezra Platt, livery stableman, Rochester, was sent to a sequestered spot, near Handford's Landing, and Hubbard swore that the party which left his carriage got into that sent from Rochester, which proceeded towards Niagara. And here appears a discrepancy in Hubbard's testimony, he having previously deposed that immediately on his passengers alighting he had turned and driven back to Rochester, meeting two carriages on the road; that he knew nothing of the parties he had conveyed, and had not observed any violence practised towards anyone of the company. If, then, he immediately returned to Rochester and, *en route*, met two carriages, how could he swear that the party from his carriage had entered one of those he met? Platt's carriage was traced *via* Clarkson, Gaines, Lewiston, and Youngstown, to Niagara,

but who were the parties within it was unknown—the only person identified was Eli Bruce, sheriff of the county of Erie, who drove the carriage part of the journey. Bruce was arrested on the charge of having forcibly, and without due process of law, held Wm. Morgan in duress for some time, and having secretly and illegally conveyed him to parts unknown. Bruce made neither explanations nor defence, and as no proofs could be adduced against him, he was discharged, and the grand jury for Monroe county stated “the grand jury have found it impossible to establish, by competent testimony, the unlawful agency of any citizen in this county in that transaction.”

The circuit court and court of oyer and terminer, for county Ontario, commenced its sittings on January 1st, 1827, the judges being the Hon. Nathaniel Howell, Judges Younglove, Atwater and Brooks, when Cheseboro, Lawson, Sheldon and Sawyer, were arraigned on the aforementioned charges, and pleaded not guilty. All the leading counsel were retained on each side. The first witness called was Miller, who was subpoenaed by both parties, but to the surprise of all he was absent. It having been satisfactorily shown that he was at home in good health, attachments were granted and the trials postponed. On Wednesday, 3rd January, the trials were renewed, when the prisoners withdrew the plea of not guilty, and pleaded guilty to both indictments, reserving the right to move the court in arrest of judgment upon either. On 5th January, Lawson was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the county jail; Cheseboro to one year; Sheldon three months; Sawyer one month, imprisonment in the same place.

This result was unsatisfactory to all; nothing was cleared up, doubt and mystery still enveloped the affair. Miller's absenting himself, his apparent indifference, inspired a doubt whether a mock tragedy might not have been enacted, the *denouement* of which he was not very anxious to disclose. Why, also, should the prisoners first plead not guilty and then, as soon as Miller was not present, plead guilty? Does not this look like a complication—a deep plot to keep up the excitement and thereby profit by it by selling a countless number of worthless books at three or four times their cost? The device succeeded to an extent that could scarcely have been anticipated by its authors. The fact is the whole thing was a plot by unscrupulous men, by which they sought to benefit themselves, obtain revenge, riches, and political aggrandisement; it was a farcical tragedy, in which the several actors certainly maintained their parts with great spirit and effect. Morgan, from his bad character, was refused admittance among good Masons; he wished for revenge to soothe his injured pride; from his excesses and ill spent life he was in want of money. Miller was bankrupt in funds and in political reputation; they were firm friends and allies; between them the plot was concocted, which, if worked out successfully, would gratify revenge, avarice, and ambition. That such was the case a paper found in Morgan's house proves; it was a bond executed to Morgan by Miller, Russell Dyer, and Jno. Davids, his three partners, in the penal sum of 500,000 dollars, conditional for the payment of one fourth part of the money that should be received from the sales of the book. There was also another paper, being a copy of a letter purporting to have been addressed to these partners, by which it appeared they had already had a quarrel, in anticipation of the division of the profits from the sale of the work.

And now hear what Stone says: “Aspiring politicians seized upon the opportunity to convert a high and holy feeling of indignation, to the purposes of their political advancement. The people were stimulated on the one hand to push matters to the extremes of persecution, and persecution in any cause begets opposition. The next, and a necessary consequence, was to arouse the feelings of the whole fraternity, and, with few exceptions, array the innocent and the guilty in the same ranks.” At a joint meeting of the people of the towns of Batavia, Bethamy, and Stafford, it was resolved “to withhold their support, at elections, from all such men of the Masonic

fraternity as countenanced the outrages against Morgan.” At Seneca it was resolved that “they would not vote for Freemasons for any office whatever.” At a meeting of the towns of Pembroke and Alexander, the people “pledged themselves to discourage the circulation of any paper, the editor of which so far muzzled his press as to exclude any fact in relation to these outrages.” Such was the state of feeling and language of the antimasonic party, of which the result necessarily must be, as it then was, positive evil. Antimasonic magazines, reviews, almanacs, and publications of all descriptions, found ready purchasers: the lamentable sight of apostate Masons of all ranks was presented to the public, men as unstable as water who could never excel, who in the sunshine of prosperity boasted of belonging to the Order, but when the storm of persecution arose, and the sirocco of calumny assailed the Craft, were the first to desert their colours and vituperate the Order of which they were such unworthy members. Many such, calling themselves men, published works in which they openly avowed that they had solemnly sworn to keep inviolable certain secrets which in the subsequent pages they deliberately professed to reveal: they either had never read, or had forgotten that “an honest man is the noblest work of God;” they placed themselves on the horns of a dilemma, making themselves, by their own confession, liars, and thus not entitling themselves to be believed by any party.

“On this occasion,” says Bro. Herring, G. Sec. New York, “the whole Masonic fraternity were charged with guilt, the institution and its members denounced as dangerous; churches, families, and friends divided; the whole social system was for a long time uprooted and dismembered. Every man of eminence in the state known to be a Freemason was called upon to renounce his connection with the Society, or stand branded as a traitor to the laws of his country. The Grand Lodge was charged with the crime of aiding the guilty to escape from justice by the use of its funds, and no means were neglected to bring the Order to disgrace and ruin, right or wrong.” Listen to the manifesto of the Anti-Masonic State Convention addressed to the people. “The whole power of public opinion is to be found in the ballot-boxes; and these are the depositories, as we humbly trust, of the mightiest earthly power which Divine wisdom has ever permitted man to control. If we would effectually destroy Freemasonry, then we have no alternative; we must call to our aid and persist in the uses of our elective rights. We must unite as a party at the polls. We must select for all elective officers the best men opposed to Freemasonry, whether they are those who have renounced it or otherwise, and we must select them because they are opposed to it. And these men we must support uniformly, constantly, zealously, always, till Freemasonry, with all its fantastic pageantry, its false pretensions, its unhallowed means, its alarming power, and its monstrous crimes, shall be numbered among the past misfortunes of our country.”

In the meantime the Freemasons took but little trouble to counteract the excitement, well knowing that the fire of persecution, from the fury with which it raged, must eventually exhaust itself. In one respect, as in all persecutions, it was productive of good; it proved who really were good honest Masons in deed and in truth, and not in name and appearance only; it separated the corn from the worthless chaff. Thus in 1828, when a motion was made in Congress to bring in a bill for the appointment of a committee to make inquiries in relation to the abduction of Morgan, and to prevent extra judicial oaths, the Speaker observed “that this tirading about secret societies and extra judicial oaths did not become sensible men, and they would not pursue it unless they were driven by political fanaticism. He did not care whether Masonry were put down by legislative enactment or not; but if it were put up or down by such enactment, it would be acting foolishly. All this cry is to get power or to retain it. Some of the members were elected on the antimasonic

ticket; and they came hear and were compelled to cry, Morganize Masons! Morganize Masons! Away with them! Crucify them! The excitement had been got up, and fostered and fanned to get into power. This is made a political question. It is said one of the Presidential candidates is a Freemason, and the other is not, and therefore the excitement must be kept up. That is all there is to harp on." After all that has been said against Freemasonry, it is pleasant to hear the opinion of a man in such a position as the Speaker of the House of Congress; and to his opinion I will add that of Governor Clinton. "I am persuaded," says he, in a letter to the chairman of the Antimasonic Committee, "that the body of Freemasons, so far from having any participation in this affair, or giving any countenance to it, reprobate it as the most unjustifiable act, repugnant to the principles, and abhorrent to the doctrines of the fraternity. I know that Freemasonry properly understood, and faithfully attended to, is friendly to religion, morality, liberty, and good government; and I shall never shrink under any state of excitement, or any extent of misrepresentation, from bearing testimony in favour of the purity of an institution which can boast of a Washington, a Franklin, and a Lafayette as distinguished members, and which inculcates no principles, and authorises no acts, that are not in perfect accordance with good morals, civil liberty, and entire obedience to government and the laws. It is no more responsible for the acts of unworthy members than any other association or institution. Without intruding in the remotest degree a comparison or improper allusion, I might ask whether we ought to revile our holy religion because Peter denied and Judas betrayed?"

As to what really became of Morgan has never satisfactorily been cleared up; but many reports were then current; amongst others, one was that he had been taken to Niagara and thence voluntarily passed over into Canada, in order to join the North Western Fur Company, as he himself wished to be beyond the influence of Miller. Another story was that he had entered on board a ship of war at Quebec. But the most probable story was that he was a passenger on board a sloop that was lost on Lake Ontario at the time of his disappearance, when all on board perished. In spite of the rewards offered for his apprehension, both by the United States government and the British government in Canada (at the request of the Americans), no trace was ever discovered of him.* From the evidence already adduced, most indeed of which is gained from Stone, an anti-masonic writer, it appears to have been a malicious conspiracy formed for the sake of gratifying avarice, revenge, and political ambition; and in this view I am confirmed by the testimony of an American Brother Mason, who knew nearly all the actors in the plot, and was present during the whole persecution; Morgan therefore had no claim to the honours of martyrdom which the fanatic zeal of the anti-masonic party gave him; the motives for his disclosures were base and sordid, and his conduct in every way unjustifiable. If he were a true Mason, and his revelations true, they were so many violations of honour, faith, and confidence, and above all, of truth. "There is no vice," says Lord Bacon, "that doth so cover a man with shame, as to be found false and perfidious." "Confidence," says Paley, "in promises is essential in the intercourse of human life; because without it, the greatest part of our conduct would proceed upon chance. But there could be no confidence in promises if men were not obliged to perform them; the obligation therefore to perform promises is essential, to the same ends and in the same degree." Now although I do not think that Morgan was abducted and put to death—yet supposing such to have been the case, if he deliberately violated a promise or oath to which any specific penalty was attached, he most certainly ought to

* There are two or three accounts of his having turned up in different parts of Europe, but how far they can be authenticated remains yet to be seen.—ED.

have suffered that penalty, had it even been death, since he took the obligation willingly of his own free will and accord, and wilfully violated it; if a soldier deserts his colours and joins the ranks of the enemy, his punishment is death; he knows it, and runs the risk; that is the fixed law. Freemasons from time immemorial have had certain fixed laws and constitutions, with penalties attached to the violation of any of them; it is a legalized society, its laws and customs have been and are sanctioned by the highest in authority, kings, lawyers, and nobles, in the various lands where it is found (and where does not Freemasonry exist?). So that even if the Freemasons had put Morgan to death (which the evidence proves they did not) he would have deserved it.

As to his book, it was like all so called revelations of the secrets of Freemasonry—*bosh*, humbug, *per et simple*. I speak on the authority of a brother who has seen it. "It is the most absurd thing in nature, and the reason will be obvious to every Mason" (says Jones, *Masonic Miscell.* 202), "to believe that any part of the real arcana of Masonry ever was or ever could be committed to writing. Needy men have, we know, levied contributions pretty successfully on the public credulity, by publishing whimsical pamphlets professing to lay open the secrets of Freemasonry; and I am prepared to hear many persons in ridicule say that the reason why no secrets have been published, or can be written, is, that none exist among us. I am satisfied that they should say so; inasmuch as I prefer hearing men laugh to hearing them lie." Now what have been the results of this plot? First, intriguing clever rogues obtained for a time their ends; next, Freemasonry was persecuted, reviled, and attempted to be ruined, but in vain; although Stone says, in his book, "The institution is on the wane; in most places is dead, and its torpid body can never be reanimated;" yet very different was the ultimate result—the worthless branches were lopped off from the tree; where any wounds had been inflicted on the surface they speedily closed, and having gained fresh strength and vigour from being pruned, she shot out many fresh and vigorous new ones, these in their turn produced more, and now her branches overshadow the land, affording a pleasant shelter and rest for the weary and afflicted. The persecution, instead of injuring, benefited the Craft, inasmuch as by its fire the virtues and beauties of Masonry became more apparent; that such has been the result is proved by the fact that at the present moment in no country is Masonry more prosperous than in America.

R. B. W.

THE LATE SIR C. BARRY, R.A.

WANT of space last week prevented our giving at such length as we wished, a sketch of the career of this distinguished brother; and we now supply the omission. Our contemporary, the *Builder*, has so happily performed the task, however, that we have taken the greater part of what follows from its columns. With regard especially to Sir Charles's connexion with the Masonic body, we may note that the deceased brother was initiated in 1827, in the Royal Clarence Lodge, No. 338, Brighton, to which he was a subscriber for ten years. In 1838, he joined the Oak Lodge, of which he continued a member to the time of his death.

It is difficult to say whether the feelings of personal regard, or of admiration for the talents of one who was eminently the representative man of British advancement in architecture, must prevail to excite the regret with which the simple announcement of the loss is read. Sir Charles Barry was emphatically an architect, and was the artist amongst us all; but he was endeared to all who knew him well, and to many who had scarcely the advantage of his friendship, by the goodness of his nature, and the modesty of pretensions that did hardly justice to his remarkable gifts, and to the merit for benefits present and which are to come, of his professional career. Throughout those Estates of the realm whose habitation he built and adorned, having brought to his duty the greatest combination of contrivance in planning, skill in construction, business management, and true art, that the world has seen;

amongst whomsoever have languidly defended him, or at any time increased the anxiety of his position; throughout all the factions into which our calling is divided, and with the members of the profession in foreign countries as in these isles, and wherever in distant colonies art in building has gained a footing,—with all, there will be one feeling of sorrow or regret, at the sudden termination of a life never inactive, and which seemed to have an important part yet to fill for the national honour and the large development of that progress which it had inaugurated, and to which it had to the last contributed by works, by teaching, and by example. The event which we deplore was unlooked for, save in the manner in which the idea of death should be always present to those in health, up to within an hour of its occurrence. Sir Charles had been at Westminster on Friday in last week, attending to his usual avocation; and on Saturday he was so far well that he appeared better than usual, and he spent the greater part of the day at the Crystal Palace. The disease was of the heart and lungs. He was in his sixty-fifth year.

It is scarcely possible, amidst the affliction which has fallen upon the family of Sir Charles Barry, to collect all the particulars that are necessary to the biography of such a man, or unnerved as we are ourselves by the occurrence, calmly and dispassionately to review the facts and the bearings of his professional existence. Should the record which is due to such a life be consigned to fitting hands, an estimate even higher than has been derived, whether by the profession or the public, will be formed of the man and of the artist-architect, and of what is owing to the influence starting from the labour of his untiring hand and the fulness of his well-balanced mind. It has been said of many a great man, that he lived some years too soon; and the assertion might be hazarded of Barry, by those who, not irreverently questioning the order of this world, would reason upon what might have been. Could a life so valuable have been prolonged in vigour, to the age of Sir Christopher Wren and of one or two other conspicuous names in our art, what might not such a life have achieved in the future which there is for architecture, and freed from the exaction of a duty which some are now of opinion was delegated to him in error, so far as imitation rather than work of mind was the idea of the basis imposed? Enough that after this, Barry was not merely the architect of the finest modern Gothic building in the world, or that in another manner he introduced an entirely different character into the architecture of streets, villas, and club-houses, wherein, by himself and others, art in architecture has been eminently shown; he was the artist in whatever he laboured on, the man of ready pencil and of active brain, and the architect chief of workmen, and revivifier or producer of numerous attendant arts. It is not the Gothic detail so accurately harmonizing with the cloisters, and other parts of the old building at Westminster, and with the neighbouring Henry Seventh's Chapel, that most reflects the power of his mind; it is that grandeur of the Victoria Tower, which is beyond the mediæval works of almost every country and place; it is the perspective of his corridors and courts, the fretted vaulting of his halls, the fine effect of his entrances and staircases, and the combination of sculpture as of the other arts with architecture that mark the Palace at Westminster far out of the category of rivalism, as far above the appreciation of some who, from the old or new bases of criticism, have cavilled at the exuberance, or at some other characteristic of its detail. Enough that, whatever it be else, the Palace has what our architecture almost wholly lacked till Barry appeared; and that as a work of building and of art, commenced under the greatest disadvantages of knowledge, and of skilled labour and art manufacture, pursued under the greatest injustice that has ever been the lot of architect employed for a nation or a government, and completed in little more than twenty years under one direction, it remains the most remarkable work of this, or of any time. Without disparagement of his many able pupils, it is the work, too, of the one hand. Barry indeed had the faculty common with great men, for perceiving and using the abilities of others. Many who worked with him he warmly attached to himself; and those not inclined for work he, under pressure of business perhaps, could not tolerate. But over all that had to be built, or chiselled, or cast, his pencil had gone; so that if the metropolitan cathedral be the fitting monument of Wren, as the inscription there points or did point out, the Palace at Westminster must be considered a work in which the memory of an equal name is inscribed in the effect from every point of sight; is,—

“* * * quodcumque vides, quocumque moreris,”

and lives in every form, and along every line. But the Westminster Palace, and the decorative arts which are contributing at

this time when we write, generally to architecture, are not the only works of Charles Barry. So long as there exists any vestige of the school of taste which he introduced in the Travellers' Club, and elaborated with more than Italian elegance in the Reform, and in his best work of that class, Bridgewater House,—so long as there remains the elegant façade in Whitehall,—so long as architectural design is displayed predominantly in fenestration and *cornicioni*, rather than in application sometimes slavish of the orders,—so long will there be monument, and debt due, to Charles Barry. In Manchester, where an influence from his art was born even earlier than in London, it is difficult to say what may not be attributable primarily to his works there.

To trace the life of such a man, precise dates are required; and of these on the instant, we are able ourselves to supply only a moderate number of those that we possess. The facts we can mention, however, will be valued; and the general view we are able to take of the artist's life and character, may possibly not be unworthy of perusal.

Charles Barry was born on the 23rd May, 1795, in Westminster,—in Bridge-street, as believed by his family. His father was a stationer in a comfortable position—having a running contract with the Stationery Office, which enabled him to leave his family moderately well provided for. The son's education was commenced at private schools—in Lambeth, and one we believe in Bedford. He was articled to Messrs. Middleton and Bailey, surveyors to the parish of Lambeth, and was the favourite pupil of the former, who left him a handsome legacy. They could scarcely be called architects. He had no other professional education except that due to his exertions; but his surveying acquirements were not unimportant to his architectural attainments and his course in after-life. Always from his earliest years he showed taste for drawing and design.

In 1817 he determined to travel, and to that end to devote (very foolishly his friends thought) the whole of the small property he had inherited from his father. He remained some time in France, principally in Paris and Rouen, and then proceeded to Italy. In Rome he met with Mr. Eastlake (now Sir Charles) Kinnaird, the editor of “Stuart's Athens,” and Johnson, afterwards a professor of Oriental languages at Haileybury. With them he visited Athens and other parts of Greece. While there, his drawings attracting attention, he was engaged by Mr. Baillie, a gentleman of fortune, as his travelling artist, and with him visited Constantinople, Asia Minor (where he was interested about the Boudroum marbles, now in the British Museum), Syria, Palestine, Mount Sinai (where he became acquainted with the late William Bankes), and the Decapolis, where he made accurate plans of Jerash (Geraza), then little known. He with his party attempted a journey to Palmyra, but was disappointed by a quarrel with the Arabs. He visited Egypt up to the second cataracts, his party consisting of Mr. Baillie, Mr. Wise (now our envoy at Athens), Mr. Godfrey, and himself. One of his sketches made at that time will be remembered in Mr. Gwilt's edition of “Chamber's Civil Architecture,”—the matter of which, relating to the tombs of Benihasan, is of some importance to the comprehension of the relation between Egyptian and Grecian architecture, and probably at the time of its appearance put that subject in a new light. Results of these journeys, however, are but slightly known to the profession or to the world. There exist, we believe, numerous sketches of places and remains of the utmost interest, besides journals closely packed with Barry's characteristic handwriting; and, shortly before his death, we heard of his being deeply engaged in the preparation of an article on the Holy Land, for the dictionary of the Architectural Publication Society.

Barry returned to Rome, his engagement with Mr. Baillie having terminated, and he became famous for his sketches, which for facility, accuracy, and expression, were then unrivalled. It was at this time that he became acquainted with Mr. Wolfe; and their friendship has ceased only with the life of Barry. He was devoted, when Mr. Wolfe first knew him, to his profession of architecture, but cared for little but Greek, concerning which he was enthusiastic. Wolfe, a pupil of Joseph Gwilt, had gone out from home a *Palladian*; they both felt the beauties of Gothic; but believing it would not be useable, paid little attention to it. They carefully studied *Italian*—measuring in detail the best examples at Rome, and at Florence—where he measured the Trinita bridge,—Venice, and the rest of the north of Italy. There Barry became an enthusiastic admirer of Palladio, Sansovino, and Sannicelle; and some of the incidents of that period, such as lighting up with torches the so-called house of Palladio at Vicenza, to see the effect of the foliated capitals, show the enthusiasm and energy with which he pursued his object. It was the same when in Rome—nothing was passed by; everything that

could be drawn was booked. His study was unintermitting; his perseverance indomitable. The world often forgets in the case of men called "fortunate"—of men in the possession of powers—the struggles by which fortune was made servant, the labour with which the powers were attained. In July, 1820, he left Italy, and returned straight to England, with little money remaining, and after an absence of three years and four months. His first works in architecture were St. Matthew's Church, Manchester, and another at Stand, in the neighbourhood. Of nearly the same date was the erection of St. Peter's Church, Brighton, wanting a feature of the original design, the spire, which has not since been supplied. One or all of these works he had obtained by competition, not long after his return. Soon afterwards, the late Daniel Wilson gave him three churches to erect in his parish of Islington—Ball's Pond, Cloudestley Square, and Holloway. Sir Charles Barry had not much studied the detail of Gothic when he built his first churches; but soon afterwards he made a tour in England for the express purpose, and from that moment he became as great a lover of Gothic as of Italian architecture.

Though none of his early Gothic works were much admired by himself in later years, they were, several of them, differently regarded by the public at the time of their erection; so that they did service in their day, and conduced to the widened field of perception of our art. The churches at Manchester and Stand, the former with a needle-like spire, and the latter with square tower, and each having lofty lancet-formed openings at the base of the tower, are faulty in detail and defective in proportion; but they, nevertheless, have merits not undeserving of notice even by the more recent Gothicists. He does not appear to have done much further in the same department of practice till about the year 1836, which is the date we should fix for the commencement of his Unitarian chapel at Manchester, a work which, of early English character, with high-pitched roof, and deeply-recessed arch enclosing the window and doorway of the western end, was as much as the previous works, remarkable in the district, showing the great advance he had made in the management of detail for its effect, and in the knowledge of Gothic; and which still remains a work of merit. We have little knowledge of his works in London, of a general class dating immediately after the Brighton church; but about that time he was engaged in the building of a house for Mr., afterwards Sir Thomas Potter, at Buile Hill, near Manchester. Drawings of the internal finishings of this house show that the ornament was of Greek character; and it is marked by the refinement of design and excellence of delineation, belonging to everything that he did. His Manchester connection shortly procured him the work of erection of the Royal Institution of that town. This was in progress in the year 1828. Beyond its conspicuous position in one of the principal streets, and its comparative dimensions, and the frontage to three sides, the building was one of great importance, historically speaking, and in results already adverted to. By contrast with the pseudo-Greek which was general in public buildings, and which in Manchester had even degenerated from the time of Harrison, it presented what was at once Greek derivatively, or Greco-Roman, in details or in impress, and yet was work new or originated,—work of art and mind. The portico as a feature of architecture was used, but not spoiled; that feature, and the remainder of the building, became grouped together, instead of as in Greek of that day, where a portico was tacked on to a many-windowed *façade*; whilst the staircase-hall of the Manchester building, grand in proportions within, and culminating to a central feature of the exterior, was the forerunner of later efforts of the kind by the same architect, and by others. It was after this time that he adopted the style of architecture which he first exhibited in 1831, in the building of the Travellers' Club, a work to a certain extent modelled upon the Pandolfini Palace, and unfortunately of cement, yet valuable for the art which there is in it, in each of its fronts, and in its internal planning and decorative character, as it was important in its results. The Athenæum, Manchester, in the same style, and marked by still greater beauty in its mouldings, and of stone, must have been designed about the year 1836, and not completed till about 1839. In the Reform Club is to be traced, as in the Travellers', the influence of a model of the Romano-Florentine school—in this case the Farnese Palace; but the result is a work finer than the model. In designing this building the drawings were, like all those from Barry's hand, subjected to most careful revision; and an entire second set was made on account of an enlargement which he decided upon of the windows. Both the buildings in Pall Mall are remarkable for the feature of the balustrade of the area-inclosure, a feature which, with the analogous base and foreground given by the terrace-garden in a villa, he both perceived the importance of and understood how to

manage. The Reform Club is especially remarkable for its hall adapted from the quadrangle of the Italian palace.

Up to the date of the competition for the Houses of Parliament in 1835, and throughout the period of progress of a work which would have sufficed for the whole time of an ordinary man, he was largely occupied in works of which we have yet named only a selection. Amongst the number was Lord Tankerville's villa at Walton-on-Thames, a work of the Italian style, with a square tower modelled after the campanile, which may be said to have chiefly conduced to the prevalence of the feature in later works of architects. His Birmingham school should be named as the precursor, in character of style, of the Houses of Parliament. It was in progress in 1833, and at the time of its erection was regarded as an adaptation from the collegiate and civil with the ecclesiastical pointed architecture of the Tudor period. A writer of that date considered it as likely, when completed, to afford a "distinguished proof that novel and beautiful combinations" might be made of approved models, "without either servile copying, or tame imitation." It has the character anticipated; and such is the character of all Barry's Gothic. In 1834 and 1835 we find him at work on the new front of the College of Surgeons. The ground adjoining the original site being taken in, a new front was required. One of the columns of the portico was shifted, and two were added to place the new portico in the centre. The work was done chiefly in artificial stone. As the portico has not a pediment, and the details have the merit of everything that came from Barry's pencil, there is a satisfactory effect produced very different to that of most of the pedimented porticos then recently built, and notwithstanding any error that there may be in the use of such a feature in advance of windows. The cornice of the building has some elegance. Amongst his works within recent recollection, besides the Reform Club and Bridgewater House, which we have named, and the front of the Imperial Insurance Office, in Pall Mall, which we have not, was that of the arrangement of Trafalgar Square, with the basins and fountains,—the least successful of his productions; though many of the details are palpably the work of no less skilful hand. But, as we have said, he was never idle. We may mention, without affixing dates, the extensive works in which he was engaged for the Duke of Sutherland, the chief of which extended over a period of eight or ten years, and should, in point of fact, be regarded as new building. They included the works at Trentham Hall, Staffordshire; at Clifden House, near Maidenhead—perhaps entirely new work; and at Stafford House, St. James's, so far as regards remodelling the interior; also, he made designs for alterations to Dunrobin Castle for the same nobleman, but we do not recollect whether these were proceeded with. For the Earl of Carnarvon, at Highclere, he carried into effect works which entirely changed the character of the building from that of pseudo-Greek to an Italianized form of Jacobean architecture. To Harewood House, near Leeds, a well-known building, he added wings, and he also re-arranged or added a terrace-garden which is one of the examples of his skill, already referred to, in an important element of effect. The same skill was displayed in his terraces and pavilions at Shrubland Park, the seat of Sir W. Middleton. Other alterations and additions, most of them considerable in extent, were made by him to the seat of the Earl of Macclesfield; to Duncombe Park, for Lord Feversham; to a house for Sir John Guest; to Gawthorpe Hall, for Sir James Shuttleworth; to Dulwich College, and to Kingston Hall, Dorsetshire. To the College he was surveyor many years, till succeeded by his eldest son Charles, now in partnership with Mr. Banks, who had been with Sir Charles previously many years. His works further include alterations and new gates at Bowood, the residence of Lord Lansdowne; the spire of Petworth Church, and churches at Saffron Hill, London, and Hurstpierpoint, Sussex, which (and perhaps there may be others) we have omitted to take in account into the previous view of his ecclesiastical architectural labours. There are, however, yet several new works to be added. They comprise the wing of University College, Oxford, including the library, a building in the style of the Birmingham School; the Sussex County Hospital; a new wing and other works to St. Thomas's Hospital; and a late work, the Dowlais Schools. It is impossible, however, just now, to complete the list. The importance, architecturally, of his alterations, or most of them, where he used the old materials, is, perhaps, best shown by the example of the Government Offices in Whitehall. His designs, exclusive of some which were sent in competitions, but not carried out, are scarcely less deserving of notice than those of his executed works; since, besides his reports, these were made for works of the greatest public importance. The designs, giving those for the public works last, include some for alterations to Worcester College, Oxford; and

for Lord Willoughby, to Drummond Castle; for a restoration of Drumlanrig Castle, for the Duke of Buccleugh; and for works at Buchan House, for the Duke of Montrose; for a new residence for the Duke of Northumberland on the site of Northumberland House, and for one for the Duke of Newcastle, at Clumber: there were those for the new Westminster Bridge, which may be regarded as being partially carried out in the works now in progress; for the rearrangement and enlargement of the British Museum and of the National Gallery, Trafalgar-square; for new Law Courts proposed in Lincoln's-inn, wherein Grecian Doric architecture was used; for the improvement and enlargement of the Horse Guards; the completion of the Palace at Westminster, at New Palace-yard, and on the site of the present Law Courts; and for the Royal Academy on the site of Burlington House. His principal reports—exclusive of those, which were numerous, on the construction and decoration of the Palace—related to Westminster Bridge, to the Thames embankment, for which he tendered a design as a member of the commission which sat thereon, and to the British Museum. His design exhibited at the Royal Academy, for the Government Offices, wherein he proposed (as did his youngest son, in the competition, in a different design), to treat the offices as one building, of which the present structure in Whitehall should form part, was noticed by us when it appeared; and our readers are also aware that he prepared designs for the street-improvement of Westminster and parts adjacent, and of the great value of the suggestions which were therein made. It is to be hoped that some of these designs, in the hands of those who survive him, and who have participated in his labours, may yet be turned to public advantage. Of his latest works, the Westminster Palace is hardly to be called complete; though all for which designs had been approved may be said to be so, save the final coronal or apex to the roof of the Victoria Tower, intended to bear aloft the standard he did not live to raise. The Halifax Town Hall is but little advanced. The loss to our art from the severance of his connection with that building is, in the present state of architecture, not the least important part of the general loss which has been sustained. We were permitted to engrave his design; but what he would have made of the building, only those who knew his mode of working can form an idea of. We are inclined to think that the termination of the tower would have become different; at least we judge so from observations of his respecting it. We doubt not the building, called Italian in style, would have been a rival to the artwork of the Netherlands; and it could scarcely but have helped to solve questions which are rife, and to remove the impediment to progress which there is by the pursuit of style in place of art. Of what he really did at an important juncture we cannot further speak at the length which the case deserves. Under the disadvantages of a time when architectural education was supposed to consist only in the observance of ancient models, and practice in the imitation of them; when such old works in any number were grafted into use, and there was no more regard or general consistency and public appreciation of art (unless only in painting and sculpture) than there was of a breathing architecture by architects themselves: when aesthetics and criticism and the prolific literature of every kind bearing upon architecture, had to be created, Charles Barry may have gone to the limit of discursiveness in the common pursuit of many different styles. The wonder is that he could become equally familiar and equally infuse art into all; and perhaps by him alone was such infusion thoroughly accomplished. There were, however, evidences in the later period of his career, that he would have been able to give to the aesthetics of architecture, and the adjustment of any question of art and style, more than he could have derived therefrom. He deliberately proposed, on the question of the Foreign Office, whilst reversing the opinion of one side, and that expected by the other from himself, to erect a building of classical style opposite to the Gothic of the Westminster Palace, and said he would not care to object to a Gothic building on the score of the difference, were its position opposite St. Paul's Cathedral. Were this the continuation of old opinions and practice, there might have been little to hope for; but, combined with well-known disapproval of much of latter practice, his condemnation of extravagance in colour, and the manner of his more recent designs, or notably the Halifax Town Hall, it appears to be rather a form of assertion of the supremacy of the art-element over style; whilst had he his course to go over again, it would have been marked by less of the discursiveness, and would have gained in art and appreciation by that concentration of effort, with comprehensiveness of study, for which all now contend.

But we must on another occasion pursue the subject of the influence on our art, of the life and works of the artist-architect—

Charles Barry. We have supposed our readers informed—if only from the articles in our journal on architecture, at the commencement of this century—of many of the circumstances under which his career began, and acquainted with the progress of the work of the Palace at Westminster.

The building, commenced in 1837 as far as the coffer-dam was concerned (the competition having been in 1835) was brought so nearly to completion in 1852 that on February 2nd, the New House of Commons and all the grand halls and corridors were opened, and the Queen alighted for the first time under the great Tower; and on the 11th of the same month, the architect received the honour of knighthood at Windsor Castle.

The Houses of Parliament themselves may be considered finished; but work on the Palace remains to be done. Sir Charles's wish as to his successor is shown by the circumstance that he has specially bequeathed the whole of the papers, drawings, and books relating to the New Palace, to his younger son, Mr. Edward M. Barry, he having been especially connected with him in carrying out the work.

Sir Charles Barry was a member of the following societies and institutes:—The Royal Academy of Arts, the Royal Society, and the Institute of British Architects, and the Society of Arts; and of the foreign academies of Rome (the San Luca), of Stockholm, Antwerp, Belgium, Prussia, Russia, and Denmark, and of the American Institute of Architects. He received the Royal Gold Medal of the Institute of British Architects, and the Grand Medal of Honour of the French Exhibition, which exhibition he visited in a public capacity; and he received a diamond snuff box, with cipher in brilliants, from the Emperor Nicholas of Russia; further, he was a member of the Commission of the Exhibition of 1851.

It was in the first instance arranged that the remains of Sir Charles Barry should have been buried privately in the cemetery at Norwood but it was felt by some members of the profession that a more eminent resting place and a more public demonstration were deserved and desirable. Mr. Cockerell and Professor Donaldson, therefore, with the concurrence of the family, went to the Dean of Westminster, and in the name of the Institute requested that the body of Sir Charles might be buried in the Abbey. This request was granted most readily, as we understand. The Dean of St. Paul's, likewise, expressed a willingness to permit the interment of the remains in the cathedral, side by side with those of Wren; but a wish often expressed by Barry, the probability that he was born in the parish, and the neighbourhood of his greatest work, fixed Westminster Abbey as the proper place. We have but few words to add.

The circumstances of his death were very terrible. He died in a quarter of an hour after he was taken ill. The cause was disease of the heart, acted upon by congestion of the lungs. He expired in Lady Barry's arms, between eleven and twelve, P.M., and before the doctor, who had been sent for, could arrive. We could say much of the love he bore his family—the love they, united and happy, felt for him, and the sorrow into which his loss has plunged them; but this would take us beyond our province. Let it comfort them to know that this grief is shared far and wide, and most by those who knew him best.

On Tuesday afternoon the mortal remains of Sir Charles Barry were deposited in a grave in the nave of Westminster Abbey. The grave is near to that of Robert Stephenson, and admission was given by tickets issued by the Society of British Architects, and taking them as a whole, the arrangements were exceedingly well made.

At a few minutes past one the funeral cortege arrived, and a procession was formed at the cloister door through which the body was to be brought. It consisted of the high bailiff of Westminster, who led the way; the bedesmen of the Abbey; the Rev. S. F. Jones, M.A., Incumbent of St. Matthew's, Spring-garden, and Minor Canon of Westminster; the Rev. C. M. Arnold, M.A., Minor Canon; the Rev. J. C. Haden, the Precentor; the Rev. J. Lupton, M.A., Rector of Queenhithe, and Minor Canon of Westminster; the Venerable Archdeacon Bentinck; the Rev. Lord John Thynne, Sub-dean; the Rev. Canon Jennings, and the Very Rev. the Dean. Then followed the coffin. Sir Charles Eastlake; Mr. G. P. Bidder, P.I.C.E.; Mr. A. J. Beresford Hope, M.P.; Mr. C. R. Cockerell, R.A., President of Royal Institution of British Architects; Right Hon. W. Cowper, M.P.; Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. C. Cust; the Very Rev. Dean of St. Paul's; Mr. Tite, M.P., F.R.S. The family of the deceased, consisting of his five sons, were the chief mourners.

A vast array of gentlemen, private and professional friends of

the deceased, followed. Amongst them were the following members of the House of Commons:—The Right Hon. Lord John Manners, Mr. J. Green, Mr. R. S. Gard, Sir Joseph Paxton, Sir Morton Peto, Sir Alexander Hood, Mr. W. F. Hume. The following societies were also represented:—Council and members of the Royal Academy—Messrs. Thomas Creswick, A. Elmore, J. H. Foley, D. Maclise, H. W. Pickersgill, David Roberts, Sidney Smirke, Richard Partridge, P. F. Poole, G. G. Scott, J. T. Willmore, S. A. Hart, J. R. Herbert, G. Jones, P. Macdowell, F. R. Pickersgill, R. Redgrave, R. Westmacot, T. S. Cooper, E. W. Cook, H. O'Neile, J. P. Knight, Sir Edwin Landseer, Charles Landseer, W. C. Marshall, J. Phillip, C. Stanfield, W. E. Frost, F. Goodall, and R. J. Lanc. Council and Members of the Royal Society:—Rev. J. Barlow, Sir Roderick J. Murchison, Mr. T. P. Gasist, Mr. C. R. Wells, and Rev. W. Walton. Council Institution of Civil Engineers:—Sir John Rennie, F.R.S.; Messrs. H. Gregory, T. Hawksley, James Simpson, T. H. Wyatt, J. Cubitt, Joseph Locke, Charles Mamby, F.R.S.; J. Hawksshaw, F.R.S.; J. E. Ellington, J. Murray, J. Forrest, J. R. Maclean, T. E. Harrison, and T. W. Hemans. The Council of Architectural Museum:—Messrs. Joseph Clarke, R. Brandon, E. Christian, Rev. T. Scott, G. Scharf, R. D. Chantrell, W. Slater, J. Gibson, and G. E. Street. Council, members, and Vice-presidents of the Royal Institute of British Architects:—Sir W. R. Farquharson, Bart.; Messrs. George Godwin, F.R.S.; T. L. Donaldson, Digby Wyatt, J. H. Stevens, J. Norton, C. Fowler, J. B. Bunning, H. E. Kendall, T. M. Lewis, James Bell, G. Morgan, G. Villamery, S. Angell, S. Ashton, D. Burton, F.R.S.; D. Mocatta, F. C. Penrose, F. T. Francis, R. L. Roumieu, B. Ferry, J. J. Scoles, T. Bellamy, Owen Jones, A. Saloni, J. Pennithorne, and about one hundred and fifty members of the institute and the profession. Among others attending were—the Duchess of Sutherland and the Earl of Carlisle (who occupied seats in the choir), Archdeacon Hale, the Dean of Chichester, A. Austin, Esq. (from the Board of Works), —Franks, Esq. (from the Society of Antiquarians), H. Ottley (from the Fine Arts Society), Hon. A. Gordon, and the representatives of most of the learned societies.

As the procession passed through the nave to the choir, the minor canons and choristers sang "I am the Resurrection and the Life." The effect was splendid, and added wonderfully to the solemnity of the very solemn scene. Those who know how efficiently the minor canons and choristers of Westminster Abbey perform their duties will easily understand what force and power were given to this beautiful service of the church. As soon as the coffin had been deposited in the choir, the anthem, "When the ear heard," was sung, and the appointed lesson (from the 15th chapter of the 1st Epistle to the Corinthians) was read by Lord George Thynne. The procession was then reformed, and moved back to the grave in the nave. Here the coffin was uncovered. It was of massive oak, highly polished, and was evidently of enormous weight, as the men whose duty it was to lower it had to encounter many difficulties. At length, "Man that is born of a woman" was sung, and the dean proceeded with the burial service, which he read with much solemnity, the anthem, "I heard a voice from Heaven" being sung in its appointed place. At the close of this portion of the service, the choir sang, "His body is buried in peace, but his soul liveth evermore." Mr. Turle presided at the organ with his accustomed ability.

A vast number of persons congregated in the neighbourhood of the abbey to witness the arrival of the funeral *cortège*, which consisted of the hearse, fourteen or fifteen mourning coaches, about fifty private carriages, and some four or five hundred gentlemen on foot. It started from the residence of the deceased at Clapham shortly before twelve o'clock. The national flag was hoisted half-mast high on the Victoria Tower, while from the smaller towers black flags were suspended. The Society of British Architects issued a notice, that persons attending the funeral would be expected to present themselves in deep mourning, a fitting rebuke to those who attended the funeral of Robert Stephenson in all sorts of flaunting colours. The notice had a good effect, but there were notwithstanding many ladies present whose costume would have been highly proper in a theatre, but was quite out of place at a funeral.

BRO. REV. JNO. N. MAFFITT.—The last words of this man when hunted down to his grave by the hounds of malice and slander are thus recorded:—"Here I am, alone—no sympathizer but my poor, broken-hearted, and crushed sister. None else in this goodly city, in the house or out of it, have extended a hand or poured a drop of comfort into my drugged cup. Hallelujah! I can stand alone with God on my side! I have no fears but that my bark will outride the storm, the waves, and the pirates, who are desirous of robbing me of my dearest jewel."—*Voice of Masonry.*

MASONRY IN AMERICA.

(Continued from our last.)

[From Bro. FRED. WEBBER, 33°.]

THE ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED RITE: A SORROW LODGE.

DEAR BROTHER,—In my last I finished where the prayer was offered at the conclusion of an anthem. After prayer the ceremonial continued as follows:—

Ven. Master. "Behold, O Lord! we are in distress! Our hearts are turned within us, there is none to comfort us. Our sky is covered with a cloud, and mourning and lamentation are heard among us.

Response. "God is our God for ever. He will be our guide even unto death.

Ven. Master. "Thou hast cut off the life of our brother, and the waters of affliction flow over our head. Our heart is faint and our eyes are dim. The joy of our heart has ceased, and our gladness is turned into mourning.

Response. "Lord! make us to know our end, and the measure of our days what it is.

Ven. Master. "That we may apply our hearts unto wisdom and may finish the work thou hast given us to do!

Response. "Let us die the death of the righteous, and let our last end be like his.

Ven. Master. "It is appointed unto all men once to die, and after death cometh the resurrection.

Response. "The dust shall return to the earth as it was, and the spirit shall return unto God who gave it.

Ven. Master. "Our Father, we commit ourselves to thy lovingkindness and we beseech thee to strengthen our good resolves to lead us away from temptation, to deliver us from evil, to pardon our errors, and when this feverish life is over to take us home to thee.

Response. "The will of God is accomplished. So mote it be. Amen."

The Ven. Master now says—

"Brethren, in a little while as it hath happened to our brother, to whose memory we now do honour, so it will happen unto each of us; and we, like him, shall be gathered unto our fathers.

"In the grave, all men are equal: the prince and the beggar that shivered at his palace gates; the warlike and the peaceful; the fortunate and the miserable; the beloved and the despised; the honoured and the execrated. There they mingle their dust; and their bodies dissolving, the particles jostle each other as they enter into new combinations with the elements.

"Let these reflections convince us how vain are all the wranglings and bitternesses engendered by the collisions of business or party; how little in dignity above the internecine wars of the ants over a morsel of food, or for the possession of a square inch of soil.

"What shall survive us? Our works, our words, our immortal thoughts, are of infinitely more importance to the world than we ourselves are.

"Let selfishness learn the lesson, and the selfish labour to leave something that shall live beyond their funerals. Let the proud and the vain consider how soon the gaps are filled that are made in society by those who die around them, and how soon time heals the wounds that death inflicts upon the living heart: and from this let them learn humility and that they are but drops in the great river of humanity which itself is one.

"And when God sends his angel to us with the scroll of death, let us look upon it as an act of mercy to prevent many sins and many calamities of a longer life; and lay our heads down softly, and go to sleep, without wrangling like froward children. For this at least man gets by death, that his calamities are not immortal. To bear grief honourably and temperately, and to die willingly and nobly, are the duties of a good and valiant man.

"Nor is our brother wholly gone from us here below, since his influence and the effects of his example survive him; the thoughts he uttered are immortal, and the consequences of his action and exertion can never cease while the universe continues to exist. He has become a part of the great past, which gives law to the present and the future, and he still lives a real life, in the thoughts, the feelings, and the intellects of those who knew and loved him.

"While, therefore, nature will have her way, and our tears will drop upon his coffin in sorrow for our loss, let it comfort us to reflect that his memory will not be forgotten, but that he will still be loved by those who are soon to follow him to the silent land; that by the wondrous gift of memory, we can still recall his features, see him as we saw him when we lived, and hear his words and hold communion with his thoughts.

"Come with me around this grave, my brethren, wherein his bones repose, and aid me in paying the last honours of Masonry to his memory."

A procession of twenty-seven Masons is now formed (all supposed to be members of the Supreme Council; if that number of 33° cannot be had, the remainder are selected out of other members of the Ancient and Accepted Rite) they, preceded by the Ven. Master, march round the grave; slow and solemn music is heard, during each circuit, of which there are three. When the Ven. Master reaches the head of the grave at the end of the first circuit, all face inward, while the Ven. Master says—"May all

the influences of our brother for good that do survive him be continually expanded and increased to bless his fellow men, and may our Father who is in heaven, in his wisdom counteract and annul all those that tend to evil."

All respond. "So mote it be."

All now give the funeral honours and say "Farewell! Farewell! Farewell!"

The second circuit is made, when the Ven. Master again reaching the head, all face inward, and he says—

"May we not forget the lessons taught us by our brother's death; but remembering the uncertainty of life and the little value of those things for which men most strive, may we more earnestly endeavour to obey the laws of God, avoid dissensions, hatreds, and revenges, and labour to do good to our fellow men! May we be true and faithful, and live and die loving our brother.

Response. "So mote it be."

The funeral honours are given as before. The third circuit is made, the Master halting as before; he says:—

"May the relatives of our brother be consoled on their great affliction, and sustained in all the trials and hardships which they may have to encounter in this world! And loving God and trusting in His infinite beneficence, may they and we in his good time be gathered in peace unto our fathers and again meet our friend and brother in another world.

Response. "So mote it be."

The honours are again given. The brethren then all return to their several stations. The Ven. Master then says: "Let us all pray."

Here a most beautiful prayer, by Bro. Pike, is offered up by the Chaplain; then follows solemn music, with a hymn, selected by the choir.

Jun. Warden. "The seed dies, and out of its death springs the young shoot of the new wheat, to produce an hundred fold.

Sen. Warden. "The worm dies in its narrow prison-house woven by itself, and out of its death springs the brilliant moth—emblem of immortality.

Ven. Master. "The serpent, symbol of eternity, renews its youth, and out of the night's death of sleep comes the renewed life of the morning.

Jun. Warden. "All death is new life; and all dissolution and destruction are but recombination and reproduction. All evil and affliction are but the modes of this great genesis, that shall not be eternal. Our friend and brother is in the hands of God, who loves him; and the destiny of his soul, diviner than the body, and beyond the reach of annihilation, is such as it pleases the Infinite Wisdom, Justice and Beneficence in perfect harmony to determine.

[The light in the south is relighted by the Jun. Deacon.]

Sen. Warden. "Thy brother shall live again. The seed that is sown is not quickened except it die; and that which is sown in corruption and dishonour shall be raised in glory. The body of our brother, which now the grave infolds, is not so, but only the house in which he dwelt until God laid his finger on him, and then he slept. He was mortal; but he has now put on immortality. He is not dead, but liveth.

[The light in the West is relighted by the Sen. Deacon.]

Ven. Master. "Behold I show you a mystery. We shall not all sleep; but we shall be changed in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, at the last trump. So when this corruptible shall have put on incorruption, and this mortal shall have put on immortality, then shall be brought to pass the saying that is written: 'Death is swallowed up in victory. Oh, death, where is thy sting? Oh, grave, where is thy victory?'

[The light in the East is then relighted by Ven. Master, and all the brethren respond.]

"The will of God is accomplished. Blessed be the name of the Lord!"

The following anthem, written for the occasion by T. S. Donohue, of Washington, was then sung by the choir:—

"Weep no more! He is not dead!
On the earth he rests his head;
But his spirit everywhere,
Like the sunlight, fills the air.

"Weep no more! His deeds remain,
Done on many a crimson plain,
Haunting still our flag, and told
To every breeze by every fold.

"Hail to him whose burning word
Wintry senates kindling heard,
While by acclamations fanned,
Run the fire throughout the land.

"Hail to him above the rest,
Ye who knew and loved him best!
Brethren, hail his battle done—
Earth and Heaven together won!"

At the conclusion the Ven. Master says:

"In Egypt, among our old Masters, where Masonry was more cultivated than vanity, no one could gain admittance to the sacred asylum of the tomb until he had passed under the most solemn judgment.

"A grave tribunal sat in judgment upon all, even the kings. They said to the dead, 'Whoever thou art, give account to thy country of thine actions. What hast thou done with thy time and life? The law interrogates thee; thy country hears thee; Truth sits in judgment on thee. Princes came there to be judged, escorted only by their virtues and their vices. A public accuser recounted the history of the dead man's life, and threw the blaze of the torch of truth on all his actions. If it were adjudged that he had led an evil life, his memory was condemned in the presence of the nation, and his body was denied the honour of sepulture. Masonry had no such tribunal to sit upon her dead and judge them. With her the good that they have done lives after them, and the evil is interred with their bones. But she requires that whatever is said in her behalf concerning them shall be the simple truth; and should it ever so happen that of one of her sons who dies nothing of good can truthfully be said, she will mournfully, pityingly bury him out of her sight in silence.

"Brother Orator, let Masonry through thy lips speak to us of our brother who has gone away from us, to be seen among us in this world no more for ever. Tell us the story of his life; recount his virtues and good deeds, that we may remember and imitate them; but let his faults and errors be forgiven and forgotten; for to say that he had them is but to say that he was human."

Here followed the oration of Ill. Bro. Albert Pike, already referred to in my last.

After which the brethren all joined in prayer, and after the benediction, the large concourse of spectators of this unusual occurrence departed.

The Supreme Council was escorted back to the Masonic Temple by Washington Commandary, and broke up at twelve o'clock.

In my next I will give you an account of the appeal made by the Southern Supreme Council to all the Grand Masonic bodies of the world; also of the presentation of sword to Bro. French, G.M., of Knights Templar of the United States, and perhaps a line or two about the degrees of Royal and Select Master, of which inquiry was made in your *Magazine* some time since. Their origin, &c., will be discussed perhaps.

Louisville, Kentucky, April 29th, 1860.

CLANDESTINE MASONRY IN NEW ORLEANS.

It is the fashion of some to sneer at a rigid construction of Masonic law, to look with equal favour upon all who claim to be Masons, disregarding the nice but essential distinction between clandestine and legitimate Masonry. Such may see the results of their theory in the following practical case that has come up the past week in New Orleans.

It is known that on the 12th of April, 1856, the Grand Lodge of Louisiana laid the corner stone of a Monument to Henry Clay. The work has gone happily forward and is now complete. It of course follows that the same ancient and dignified organization whose gavel rung upon the foundation stone should set the cope stone in its place, and the Monument Committee, in January last, recognized the propriety of this by inviting the Grand Lodge to perform that duty when the proper day should come.

But there is a body of self styled Masons in New Orleans, as in Brooklyn, New York, and elsewhere—a body feeble in numbers, yet possessing some moral and intellectual members, and with sufficient presumption to counterbalance its numerical weakness. Of this body a Mr. Foulhouze is the head. Finding that the Grand Lodge of Masons, of which the intelligent Bro. J. Q. A. Fellows is Grand Master, had consented to dedicate the monument, Mr. Foulhouze asked a place for his corps in the procession, under their claim as Freemasons. The request was referred by the Monument Committee to Bro. Fellows, who explained to the committee that "the persons from whom that communication emanated are not known to be Masons by any Masonic jurisdiction in the world, and therefore they cannot with propriety be permitted to walk in the procession with the Masonic fraternity."

Failing to secure a place as Masons, they petitioned the committee for leave to enter "as American citizens and inhabitants of New Orleans;" "not to come in contact with the Grand Lodge, but to occupy a situation as far distant from them as possible." This request was granted, and it now remains to be seen how the matter will end. Up to the time of our going to press we have not learned the result, but should not be surprised were the Grand Lodge to refuse all participation in proceedings in which such a body of clandestine Masons as those of Mr. Foulhouze are allowed a part, however inferior.—*Morris's Voice of Masonry.*

[Does not the above prove the necessity of certificates? How could we, in England, tell whether a New Orleans brother came from the legal or illegal Masons?—ED.]

NOTES ON LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART.

Two eminent Oriental scholars have already announced themselves as candidates for the Boden Sanscrit professorship in the University of Oxford, now vacant, in the persons of Mr. Max Müller, M.A., Fellow of All Souls' College, Tayloreian Professor of Modern European Languages in the University, Member of the Royal Bavarian Academy, Corresponding Member of the Institute of France, Honorary Member of the Royal Society of Literature; and Mr. Monier Williams, M.A., of University College, Boden Sanscrit scholar in 1843, Professor of Sanscrit at the East India College, Haileybury, from 1841 to 1858. The election is vested in Convocation, and the admission is to be within two months from the day of election, except in the case of a person elected when resident abroad, whose admission shall be within eighteen months from his election.

M. Horn, one of the editors of the *Journal des Débats*, has been named Honorary Member of the Statistical Society of London, "in consideration," as the diploma sets forth, "of the eminent services rendered by him to statistical science." The diploma is signed by Lord John Russell, as president of the association.

The *Athenæum* announces the foundation of a new public gallery of art—the Ellison Gallery—henceforth to rank in name and standing with the Vernon Gallery and the Sheepshanks Gallery. Mrs. Elizabeth Ellison, of Sudbrook Holme, in the county of Lincoln, has made to the Department of Science and Art at South Kensington, a most noble gift. It consists, for the present, of fifty splendid original watercolour paintings (the production of British artists), the property of her late husband, Richard Ellison, Esq., who always intended that some of his collection should ultimately be bequeathed to the nation. The pictures now made over to the public comprise specimens of the following artists:—G. Barrett, 1 specimen; C. Bentley, 1; G. Cattermole, 8; G. Chambers, 2; David Cox, 1; Sydney Cooper, 2; P. Dewint, 3; Copley Fielding, 2; C. Haag, 1; L. Haghe, 2; Hills and Barrett, 1; W. Hunt, 3; W. L. Leitch, 1; S. P. Jackson, 3; C. F. Lewis, 2; F. Mackenzie, 2; John Martin, 1; Nesfield, 1; S. Oakley, 1; S. Palmer, 1; T. M. Richardson, 1; D. Roberts, 1; T. S. Robins, 1; G. F. Robson, 1; C. Stanfield, 1; F. W. Topham, 1; J. M. W. Turner, 1; W. Turner, 1; J. Varley, 1; Carl Werner, 1; J. M. Wright, 1; in all fifty paintings of the highest class of watercolour art. The main conditions annexed to this gift are:—The pictures shall be deposited in the national collection of watercolour paintings, at Kensington, commenced by the Department of Science and Art, until a separate and permanent room or rooms shall be erected for the purpose; that the professional adviser for the preservation of the said watercolour paintings shall be the President of the Watercolour Society for the time being; and that they shall be exhibited to the public as constantly as the oil paintings in the charge of the Science and Art Department. Mrs. Ellison expresses her desire (in which her late husband, it is said, would have concurred) that the pictures shall not be exhibited on Sunday. The gift has been formally accepted by Lord Granville on the part of the public, and the works are in progress of arrangement under the judicious care of Mr. Redgrave.

The Liverpool Society of Fine Arts is preparing an Exhibition of ancient and modern pictures in oil and water colours, which is stated to be rich and interesting; especially so in those contributions from the collections of gentlemen resident in and near Liverpool. The Treasurer of the Liverpool Academy read, at a recent meeting, a financial statement, which showed the position of that body. There has been a loss of £323 1s. 2d. on the last exhibition, leaving £963 10s. 9d. in hand, at the commencement of the present year, or rather that just ended, £1,286; income, £702; outlay, £1,025 14s. 3d.; loss, £323 1s. 2d. Of the balance there will be a claim for £200 by the landlord, should the Academy give up the rooms. It is not probable, unless the public support is more liberally extended to the Exhibition, that it will be repeated after next year.

The *Observer* informs us that the Queen has appointed the Rev. Charles Kingsley, Rector of Eversley, Hants, Professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge. Mr. Kingsley is the well known author of *Allan Locke* and other popular works. The Board of Moral Sciences Studies, in a report just presented to the senate, express their regret that they have not had the assistance of a professor of modern history in making arrangements for the moral sciences tripos. Why the government have not sooner filled up the appointment no one at the University can understand. The professorship has now been vacant nearly eight months.

The second *conversazione* of the Society of Arts will take place this evening at the South Kensington Museum.

The *Liverpool Mercury* says that in Mr. Mayer's museum, at Liverpool, are a great number of Egyptian, Coptic, and Greek papyri relating to various subjects, historical and religious. Mr. Mayer has entrusted the unrolling of these to Dr. Simonides, who has found parts of three leaves of a papyrus scroll containing the 19th chapter of the Gospel according to St. Matthew, written in Greek uncial characters, the reading of which will show that that part of the 24th verse relating to the passing of the camel through the eye of a needle has been a wrong reading of the Greek text. The date of the manuscript has every appearance, as the form of letter and other rules which are used as guides to paleographers indicate, of belonging to the first century after Christ, which is older than any other Christian document known to exist. Mr. Mayer is about to publish the original writing in fac-simile, with an English translation. The papyrus was brought from Thebes by the Rev. Henry Hobart, along with many others. The first part was sold to the British Museum, but the remainder was purchased by Mr. Mayer.

Prof. Tischendorf, of Leipzig, has returned to St. Petersburg, in order to take preliminary steps for the publication of "The Bible Codex," discovered by him on Mount Sinai. According to his plan, which has met with the approval of the Emperor, the whole codex will be reprinted, exactly in the character of the original, and with types founded for the purpose, in three large folios; and a fourth volume is to contain the editor's Latin commentary, together with his remarks on the history, the age, and the critical value of the manuscript. Twenty photographic plates are to reproduce those pages which are most interesting and curious. The work will be published, in the summer of 1862, at St. Petersburg; and immediately after a separate edition of the New Testament, accurately printed from the original, in small Greek type, is to appear.

The annual report of the Camden Society records the death of thirteen of its members, including Lord Macaulay. The following works have been issued since the last general meeting:—"The Camden Miscellany," volume the fourth, containing:—1. A London chronicle in the reigns of Henry VII. and Henry VIII.; 2. The Child of Bristow, a poem, by John Lydgate; 3. Expenses of the Judges of Assize riding the Western and Oxford Circuits, temp. Elizabeth; 4. The Incredulity of St. Thomas, one of the Corpus Christi plays at York; 5. Sir Edward Lake's Interview with Charles I.; 6. Letters of Pope to Atterbury when in the Tower of London; 7. Supplementary Note on the Jesuits' College at Clerkenwell. This volume, which belongs to the subscription of the past year, has been found fully equal to its predecessors in the variety and interest of its several papers. The miscellanies are generally approved, and the council will have pleasure in receiving valuable short papers suitable for a fifth volume. Some such are already in hand. "The Journals of Richard Symonds," an officer in the royal army, temp. Charles I. Edited by Charles Edward Long, Esq., M.A.; a volume full of interest to the historical student, as well as abounding in materials of great value to the genealogist and topographer. "Original Papers illustrative of the Life and Writings of John Milton," now first published from MSS. in the State Paper Office; edited by W. D. Hamilton, Esq. The name of Milton would justify and vindicate the publication of any volume of papers in which his hand could be traced; the present volume, which has been edited with great care by Mr. William D. Hamilton, of the State Paper Office, confirms and illustrates Milton's scholarship, by publishing various new Latin letters written by him for the government of the day; it contains also the papers which explain the nature of the pecuniary dealings between himself and the Powell family, many of them now published for the first time, and the whole now also for the first time thrown into one entire series. The last published volume, which has only just been issued to the members, is—"Letters of George Lord Carew, afterwards Earl of Totnes, to Sir Thomas Roe;" edited by John Maclean, Esq., F.S.A.; a volume full of gossip about the notables of the time, and containing many interesting particulars of the court and courtiers of James the First.

On Sunday last the Rev. George Pearson, B.D., for thirty-five years rector of Castle Camps, Cambridgeshire, and formerly Christian advocate of Cambridge University, died at Saffron Walden, aged sixty-eight. It is somewhat singular that his daughter Anne, aged twenty one, died on the same day. Mr. Pearson was originally of Emmanuel College, where he took his B.A. degree in 1814, but was afterwards elected a fellow of St. John's. In 1844 he edited, for the Parker Society, "The Writings, Translations, and Remains of Bishop Coverdale," and was author of other works. He was an active magistrate for the county.

On Thursday, the 31st inst., S. C. Hall, Esq., F.S.A., will deliver a lecture at the Marylebone Institution in aid of the funds of the Sama-

ritan Free Hospital for Women and Children, in Edward Street, Portman-square. The subject of the lecture will be the fairy legends of Ireland, with illustrative and characteristic anecdotes—one of great interest in the hands of an artist, but which Mr. Hall, with his well known powers, cannot fail to render abundantly attractive.

The firm of Asher & Co., of Berlin, have, we understand, purchased the entire library of Baron von Humboldt, which, it will be recollected, was bequeathed by the philosopher to his servant, M. Seifert. The collection embraces ten thousand volumes, many of them of great rarity. It abounds in presented copies, containing autograph inscriptions from the donors, among which will be found the copy of Catherwood's "Travels" sent to him by the Prince Consort, and about which Humboldt wrote so vexatiously to his correspondent, Varnhagen von Ense. Many of these presented books are also on large paper, dear to bibliographers, which, of course, much enhances their value. One of the finest works in the collection is, we believe, a magnificent copy of the "Cabinet du Roy,"—a collection of engravings published by order of Louis the Fourteenth, in twenty-three folio volumes, of which it is difficult to procure a perfect copy. Humboldt's was given to him by His Majesty Louis Philippe; and, besides being perfect, is one of the finest copies known. The sale of this collection will, in all probability, take place towards the end of the present year.

Our readers will remember Mr. Gladstone's exultation, when introducing his budget, over the free ingress of cheap continental reprints of copyright English books, now that the luggage of travellers returning home is to be subjected to a minimum of inspection at the Custom House. We observe that in Paris arrangements are already being made for the supply of the Tauchnitz editions to English tourists visiting the French metropolis during the ensuing summer and autumn. "C. Reinwald," of—but, no, we shall not give the address—advertises in the Paris papers that he keeps on hand a supply of the Tauchnitz editions. "The Mill on the Floss" is offered at two francs; Lord Macaulay's "William Pitt" and "Atterbury" together, "A Woman's Thoughts about Women," by the author of "John Halifax" and "Guy Livingstone," are also retailed by M. Reinwald at the same moderate price. So is Mr. Tennyson's "Idylls of the King," to which (without extra charge) is added the Poet Laureate's "Maud." Mr. Thackeray's "Virginians," in four volumes, may be had for four francs, and Mr. Dickens's "Tale of Two Cities" for half the sum. What pleasant news for Mr. Gladstone, but scarcely so pleasant for the publishers of the works detailed, the Messrs. Blackwood, the Messrs. Black, the Messrs. Parker, the Messrs. Moxon, and Messrs. Bradbury and Evans. The prices are certainly very low, but then it must be remembered that M. Tauchnitz does not pay for copyright a tenth part of the sums disbursed by the English publishers of these works; and what is almost as important, he runs no chance of failure. He picks out for republication the English books of which the success is ascertained, and incurs no speculative risk whatsoever.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

THE GLEE ROOM CRUSH.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER.—In reading the report of the festival of the Girls School, I find that you complain the meeting in the glee room was uncomfortably crowded; I do not wonder at your remarks, and, when I tell you, I think you will not blame the ladies stewards for it. I was one of them, and did all in my power to prevent it, but I am sorry to say all the stewards did not support me; indeed, I was grossly insulted by one of them and his friend because I would not let him pass without a ticket. I was then obliged to give way, and thus arose the crowded state of the room.

I ask you to be kind enough to insert this in your next number, and also to say if you think I was right, or wrong, in asking every brother for his pass ticket; and you will oblige

Yours fraternally,

No. 5, Bury-street, Lower East Smithfield. J. H. WYNNE.

[Bro. Wynne was certainly in the right, and we are sorry to hear of any brethren conducting themselves in so unmasonic and ungentlemanlike a manner. Bro. Wynne's fellow steward ought also to have recollected that he was breaking the rule which he had himself participated in imposing.—E.D.]

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

MASONIC MEMS.

THE Prov. G. Lodge of Berks and Bucks has been postponed, owing to the resignation of the Prov. G. M., and the continued indisposition of the G. Reg.

THE drawing for the Masons' Regalia, in aid of the building of the Masonic Hall, Skibbereen, is postponed to the 3rd of August, by which time it is hoped that sufficient tickets will have been subscribed for to enable the brethren to complete their hall. The subscription asked for is only five shillings.

GRAND LODGE.

THE business of the approaching Grand Lodge will consist of the presentation of the report of the Board of General Purposes, in which there is no point likely to lead to discussion; the Colonial Board referring to the affairs of St. Thomas's to which we recently called attention; and the report of the proceedings of the Royal Benevolent Institution for Aged Masons and their Widows, when two resolutions passed at the recent meeting, as reported in another column, will be submitted for approval. On that being brought forward giving the holders of proxies the power of transferring them, in case of the death of one candidate, to another, Bro. H. G. Warren will move that it be not confirmed.

The M.W. Grand Master has given notice of a motion for the presentation of a testimonial to Bro. Jennings, Prov. G. Dir. of Cers., for his long and efficient services to the Craft.

The M.W. Grand Master has also given notice of a motion for conferring past rank on Bro. J. Smith, Prov. G. Purs.; on which Bro. Barrett will move as an amendment, that he be also presented with a jewel of the value of £20.

Bro. J. R. Stebbing has given notice of a motion—"That the Board of General Purposes be instructed to take into consideration the desirability of amending sec. 1, page 29, Book of Constitutions, so that whenever the office of Grand Master shall from any cause hereafter become vacant, other than by the annual expiration of office as respects the present Most Worshipful and distinguished Grand Master, no future candidate for that high position shall be eligible for re-election beyond three successive years, excepting in the case of a prince of royal blood, the restriction then to apply to the Prov. Grand Master."

Bro. Savage has also given notice of two motions, having for their object the making compensation to the two poor ladies who are represented to have been, through an error of the scrutineers, wrongly advertised as elected at the late election of the Royal Benevolent Institution for Aged Masons and their Widows, by voting them, from the funds of Grand Lodge, a sum equal to one year's pension, to which they would have been entitled had they been really elected, viz.—Mrs. Yule, £25, and Mrs. Cooke, £15.

In the course of the proceedings, a letter will be read from Bro. Mark Oliver Iron, the Warder of the Asylum at Croydon, thanking Grand Lodge, on behalf of the inmates, for the vote of £50 for coals, as most seasonable and grateful.

ROYAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

THE annual meeting of this institution for Aged Masons and their Widows was held on Friday the 18th inst.

The minutes of the last meeting having been taken as read, Bro. Farnfield, the secretary, read a letter from the M.W.G.M., expressing his regret that he was unable to attend, and appointing the last Wednesday in January next for the next annual festival.

The report of the committee was next read. It stated that the committee had the pleasing duty of directing the attention of the governors and subscribers to the increasing interest taken by the Craft in the welfare of the institution, as instanced by the liberal augmentation of its funds. At the festival which took place under the authority of the M.W.G.M. on the 25th of January last, forty-eight brethren volunteered to act as stewards, and the subscriptions announced amounted to £2,096 19s. 6d. The Supreme Grand Chapter had transferred to the trustees of the institution £200 Three per Cent. Consols for the benefit of the male fund, and a like sum for the widows' fund, thus raising the funded property on account of the male fund to £12,950, and the widows' fund to £4,500. The permanent annual income, including the grants from Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter, was £988 10s. for the male fund, and £485 for the widows' fund. After the last election there were sixty-two male annuitants, of whom eight had since died, and the committee recommended the election of twenty, which would increase the number to seventy-four. After the same election there were twenty-nine widows on the fund, of whom four had since died, and the committee

recommended the election of twelve, which would make the number thirty-seven. Of the male annuitants living, sixteen were from London Lodges receiving £350 per annum, and thirty-eight from country Lodges receiving £841 per annum. Of the widows, twelve were of London brethren, receiving £225 per annum, and thirteen of country brethren, receiving £235 per annum. There were also two widows of deceased London annuitants receiving £20, being one-half of their late husbands' pensions, and two of country brethren receiving £25, making a total of eighty-three annuitants having £1,696 per annum. The asylum was in perfect substantial repair, and had lately been whitewashed and painted. Grand Lodge had lately voted £50 to supply the inmates of the asylum at Croydon with coals, which had been placed in Bro. Farnfield's (the secretary) hands to dispense as required. The total receipts for the twelve months ending 31st of March on account of the male fund were £3,367 9s., and the expenditure (including £1,299 15s. paid to the annuitants, and £508 5s. funded in the purchase of £550 stock) £2,184 13s. 7d., leaving a balance of £1,182 15s. 6d., out of which £650 Three per Cents. Reduced have been purchased, and is included in the £12,950 stock above referred to. On account of the widow's fund there were received £1,761 11s. 1d., and expended (including £548 15s. to the annuitants, and £223 12s. 6d. disbursed in the purchase of £350 stock) £956 9s. 7d., leaving a balance of £805 1s. 6d., out of which £500 Three per Cents. Reduced have been purchased, which is included in the £4,500 referred to above. There had been received on account of the sustentation fund of the asylum (including balance from last year) £123 16s. 1d., and expended (including the purchase of £100 stock) £94 17s. 6d., leaving a balance of £28 19s. 1d. The sustentation fund now amounts to £742 7s. 9d.

The report having been adopted, Bro. Smith, P.G. Purst, moved "That in case of the death of any approved candidate before the day of election, all voting papers filled up in his or her behalf may be made available for any other candidate, the governor or subscriber in whose possession the voting paper may be, shall erase the number of votes placed against the name of such deceased candidate, and add the word 'deceased,' and the governor or subscriber shall attach his or her signature to such alteration."

Bro. Savage seconded the motion, believing it would prove highly beneficial.

Bro. Warren moved to add the words "or withdrawal" after the word "death," which was seconded by Bro. Symonds, opposed by Bros. Savage and Smith, and supported by Bro. White, P.G. Sec., and other brethren.

On a show of hands the amendment was lost, and the original motion carried, Bros. Adams and Warren voting against it.

On the motion of Bro. Symonds, seconded by Bro. Warren, it was resolved "To alter Law Eleven by omitting the words 'from time to time,' and substituting 'at its meeting in March in each year, or at a special adjournment of that meeting,'" thus making a fixed time at which the number of candidates for any election shall be declared.

A committee was appointed for raising a subscription to present a testimonial to Bro. Henley, the medical officer of the Asylum, who has for several years not only given his services gratuitously, but ministered to the comforts of the inmates of the Asylum at his own expense.

The retiring committee-men having been re-elected, and other formal business transacted,

A letter was read from Bro. Bush, one of the candidates, thanking the committee for their kindness to him, but withdrawing his name as a candidate on the most gratifying ground of improved circumstances. It appears that Bro. Bush, an engineer of some eminence, lost a capital of £10,000 in 1842 by building a lighthouse on the Goodwin Sands, which was destroyed either by the tide or collision with a vessel, and being seventy-one years of age, and afflicted with gout, has been for some time in very reduced circumstances. He is now, however, engaged, in conjunction with Mr. Hall, the inventor, in perfecting a system of iron batteries for the defences of our rivers and coasts, which has met with very general approval, and it is expected will ere long be adopted by the Government.

Bro. Jas. Goad being dead, the list of candidates on the Male Fund was reduced to twenty-six, of whom twenty were to be elected.

Scrutineers having been appointed, the polling was proceeded with, and according to the return resulted as follows:—

MEN. ELECTED.

Name.	Lodge of Initiation.	Last Lodge.	No. of Application.	Age.	Votes.	Amount of Pension.
Goodwin, James	No. 592, Bishop Stortford	No. 700, Dover	2	67	18,647	£20
Morley, Thomas	No. 3, London	No. 206, London	1	78	16,883	£25
Crompton, Benjamin	No. 439, Stone Clough	No. 44, Bolton	10	75	14,439	£25
Smithson, Richard	No. 311, Hull	No. 65, Hull	1	65	11,436	£20
Wryford, John	No. 182, Plymouth	No. 170, Plymouth	2	65	10,007	£20
Penfold, George	No. 390, Lewes	No. 390	1	69	8,876	£20
Wood, Samuel S.	No. 33, London	No. 33.	3	73	7,848	£25
Knaggs, Jos.	No. 236, Scarborough	No. 926, Filey	1	68	7,658	£20
Bell, Josh.	No. 543, Baildon	No. 543	1	71	7,373	£25
Hainsworth, Jos.	Not known	No. 365, Huddersfield	1	74	7,126	£25
White, George	No. 621, Ramsgate	No. 621	1	over 70	6,604	£25
Hislop, Peter	From Ireland	No. 595, Longtown	3	83	6,596	£30
Pearson, Jos.	No. 432, Blackburn	No. 432	1	67	6,320	£20
Crosley, Thomas	No. 62, Rochdale	No. 62	2	69	6,018	£20
Beaumont, John	From Scotland	No. 365, Huddersfield	1	70	5,343	£25
Stanfield, William	No. 386, Bottoms in Stansfield	No. 386	1	upwards 70	5,231	£25
Berry, William	No. 99, Guernsey	No. 864	1	66	3,947	£20
Garrett, Samuel	No. 107, London	No. 172, Deptford	1	60	3,646	£20
Brown, James	No. 386, Bottoms in Stansfield	No. 591, Haworth	1	74	3,588	£25
Caton, John	No. 350, Lancaster	No. 350	1	64	3,521	£20

NOT ELECTED.

Stratton, W. H.	No. 654, Corfu	No. 654	2	62	1,628	
Beckett, J. H.	No. 370, Nantwich	No. 173, Warrington	2	63	1,173	
Bush, William	No. 23, London	No. 264, London	1	71	Withdrawn.	
Hoyle, Henry	No. 150, Bury	No. 430, Pilkington	1	73	728	
Heathcote, Matthew	No. 106, Dukinfield	No. 350, Lancaster	1	57	403	
Goad, Jas.	No. 151, Kendal	No. 350, Lancaster	1	60	Deceased	
Maxwell, H.	No. 150, Bury	No. 261, Haslingden	1	58	112	
Morley, John	No. 363, Todmorden	No. 263	1	66	22	

WOMEN. ELECTED.

Name.	Husband's First Lodge.	Last Lodge.	No. of Application.	Age.	Votes.	Pension.
Titterton, A. E.	No. 645, Cambridge	No. 646, Peterborough	2	62	4,848	£15
Scott, Elizabeth	No. 389, Ipswich	No. 131, Ipswich	1	69	4,758	£20
Walker, Mary	No. 78, London	No. 78.	4	73	4,039	£25
Longstaff, Elizabeth	No. 195, London	No. 752, Kensington	3	81	3,912	£25
Cooke, Elizabeth	No. 22, London	No. 22	1	61	3,409	£15
Ellis, Ann M.	No. 6, London	No. 6	1	upwards 56	3,184	£15
Dann, Alice S.	No. 172, Deptford	No. 172	1	76	2,508	£25
Hicks, Sarah	No. 59, Colchester	No. 206, London	3	58	2,340	£15
Young, Susannah	No. 311, Hull	No. 311	2	upwards 60	1,990	£15
Halstead, Sally	No. 355, Hebdon Bridge	No. 363, Todmorden	3	62	1,747	£15
Conolly, Sarah	No. 53, London	No. 53	1	67	1,694	£20
Yule, Jane	From Ireland	No. 595, Longtown	3	79	1,628	£25

WOMEN : NOT ELECTED.

Name.	Husband's First Lodge.	Last Lodge.	No. of Application.	Age.	Votes.	Pension.
Chace, Susannah	No. 227, London	No. 227	2	61	1,651	
Corney, H. M.	No. 311, Bath	No. 61, Bath	1	60	909	
Weymouth, Sarah	No. 165, London	No. 165	6	62	691	
Piper, Elizabeth	No. 186, Rochford	No. 186	6	76	1,318	

Mrs. Chace was elected by numbers, but disqualified by Rule 35—“At no period shall there be on either fund more annuitants from Lodges in the London district than from those in the country.” Subsequent to the election, however, a communication was received by the secretary from Bro. Gale, that he had polled a larger number of votes for Mrs. Corney than those recorded, and indeed more than some of the successful candidates, and therefore there must be some error in the return. Upon an examination of the balloting papers taking place, it was discovered that 2,200 votes belonging to Mrs. Corney, No. 12 on the list of candidates, had been carried to the credit of Mrs. Cooke, No. 11 on the list, and that the effect of amending the return would be not only the election of Mrs. Corney instead of Mrs. Cooke, but that by altering the relative proportions of London and country cases—Mrs. Chace would be elected and Mrs. Yule excluded.

A meeting of the committee was held on Tuesday last, to consider what steps ought to be taken under the circumstances, when, after some discussion, it was resolved to appoint a sub-committee to examine the polling papers, and a requisition was signed for a special meeting of the subscribers to the institution for Friday the 1st June, to consider all the circumstances of the case, and determine the proper course to pursue. A proposition will then be made that, under the circumstances, not only the twelve declared to be elected, but the two who ought to have been elected, shall be taken on the funds of the institution. One suggestion was made at the committee that the poll should be set right, and an appeal made to Grand Lodge for a sum for the disappointed candidates—a suggestion which we feel assured will not be entertained by Grand Lodge, though we perceive that Bro. Savage has since given notice for a grant from Grand Lodge for that purpose. The institution has the means of rectifying the error without injustice to any party, and ought to do so.

What are the brethren of the Lodge of Faith, No. 165, about to allow the widow of a deceased brother, belonging to their Lodge, to be on the list of applicants for the Annuity for six years, and to poll less than seven hundred votes in that time? The Lodge has many active and well known members, and one, or at most two years' exertions would have ensured the election of Mrs. Weymouth. We trust that their attention having been called to the case, they will next year exert themselves and relieve their Lodge from the odium of forgetting the widow, which must until then attach to it. There is a good reason why the candidates from remote country districts may occasionally be a long time on the list before they are elected, but there can be no reason that such should be the case for a London candidate, excepting in the apathy and indifference of the brethren of the Lodge from which it comes.

METROPOLITAN.

ROBERT BURNS LODGE (No. 25).—This Lodge held its last regular meeting for the season, at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Monday, the 7th instant. The Lodge was opened in the three degrees, and Bros. Stannard, Wood, and Spicer were raised to the third degree, Bros. Sherwood and S. Tuck passed to the second degree, and Signor Dragone was initiated into ancient Freemasonry. Bro. Watson, P.M., proposed that ten guineas be voted for the benefit of the Freemasons Girls School, which was unanimously agreed to; and it is proposed to add another ten guineas next year, thereby making the Lodge a subscriber in perpetuity, as the Lodge is already of the three other charities. It was also unanimously agreed to have a summer festival, at the Crystal Palace, on Wednesday, July 4th, to include the fair friends and relatives of the members. The W.M., Bro. W. Gladwin, will preside, and a large number of ladies are expected to be present; the whole of the Past Masters and officers of the Lodge will be stewards. Bro. Apled, P.M. and Treas., stated that he and other senior members of the Lodge had witnessed the unceasing and earnest endeavours of one of the Past Masters for the prosperity, unity, and well being of the Lodge for the last twenty years, and something tangible should be done to show the appreciation of the members of the Lodge to that worthy and most excellent man and Mason—he meant Bro. William Watson, P.M., a man who had done more for the Robert Burns Lodge than nine tenths of all the members put together. (Much applause.) After some further and able remarks he proposed that ten guineas be presented to Bro. Watson, as but a very small recognition of his great services to this Lodge, and to Arch and

Craft Masonry in general. The brethren stood up as one man to second the proposition. Bro. Watson thanked the brethren, and said, although it was said to be a small token to mark his endeavours, it was more to him to have such a signal recognition of his services from so large and influential a Lodge as that of the Robert Burns, and it would be a still further incentive on behalf of Masonry and the Robert Burns Lodge. There was a large attendance of members, and the Past Masters present were—Bros Apled, Treas.; Watson; Newton, Sec.; Farmer; Le Gassick; Robinson; and Dyte; and Bro. A. F. Edwards, of the Rising Sun Lodge, No. 103, New York.

An emergency meeting was held in the Temple, on the 14th instant, when a large number of brethren and visitors were present. Bro. Bunyard was raised to the third degree; Bro. Smith was passed to the second degree; and Messrs. Gaball and Mitschke were initiated; two gentlemen were proposed for initiation, and one to join at the emergency meeting to be called in June. All Masonic business being concluded, about one hundred and ten brethren retired to the hall to refreshment. After the usual Masonic toasts were given, the health of the initiates was proposed, and ably responded to by Bros. Mitschke and Gaball; Bro. Dragone, being an Italian, was debarred that pleasure, but stated to a friend that he was delighted with all that had been done that he was allowed to see. The musical arrangements were under the direction of Bro. Fielding, assisted by Bros. Distin and Shoubridge. Bro. Dragone sang in Italian with great taste and effect, accompanying himself upon the piano. This closed one of the most successful seasons of the Robert Burns Lodge, all being peace and harmony from the first meeting to the last.

NEW CONCORD LODGE (No. 1115).—The third meeting of this new and flourishing Lodge was held on Friday, May 18th, at the Rosemary Branch Tavern, Hoxton. Bros. J. Emmens, W.M.; Bertram, S.W.; and Swinmock, J.W. There were several visitors present, amongst whom were Bros. Rule, P.G. Purs. and P.M. of the Lion and Lamb and Prosperity Lodges; Amos, No. 1041; Kennedy, P.M. and Treas. No. 201; Jackson, P.M., 201; and others. The Lodge having been opened at five o'clock, the first business was to pass Bros. Sinclair, Hartman, Gray and Mackay to the second degree, the ceremony being performed by the W.M. in his usual able manner. Afterwards Messrs. Liddiman, Medcalf, Franz Ferdinand Gustav Schultz, and Wm. Clayton, were severally introduced in a most solemn and impressive manner, and duly initiated by the W.M. into the secrets and mysteries of ancient Freemasonry. All business being soon disposed of, the Lodge was closed. About fifty brethren partook of refreshment, and after due respect had been paid to the toasts of “The Queen,” “The M.W.G.M.,” and “The Grand Officers,” Bro. Rule, in returning thanks for the Grand Officers, said he truly wished that more of them might have been present that evening, as he had never seen the duties more efficiently performed. The New Concord Lodge was a worthy scion of the Old, and he hoped that for many years it might be as efficient, as respectable, and as agreeable as it was at that moment. He was happy to see their Worshipful Master in the chair that evening, for to be so under a new warrant was an event which only happened about once in a hundred years, and he trusted that their Worshipful Master might live long to enjoy those honours which he had so well earned. The Worshipful Master then gave the health of those brethren who had been initiated that evening. He trusted, from the little they had seen of Freemasonry, that they were pleased with it, and that it would make an impression upon them and induce them to study it. It was a great gratification to him, as Worshipful Master, to have sixteen initiations in three meetings. That spoke well for the New Concord Lodge, and he was sure that the members of the Old Concord Lodge would be equally pleased with its success. The Worshipful Master next gave “The health of Bro. Laughlin, the Chaplain to the Lodge.” Bro. Laughlin, after acknowledging the honour conferred upon him by the Worshipful Master in proposing his health, addressing himself to their newly initiated brethren, said he wished to say a few words in reference to the great and good cause into which they had entered that night. They were initiated into an institution which had not only for its objects the good principles of brotherly love, relief and truth, but to carry out the great principles inculcated by the wish of God as the greatest blessings to mankind on earth. They would find it to be a good thing to be amongst Masons, as Masonry itself was the most perfect system of government, the Master exercising a due authority, and brethren yielding a willing obedience; and although they had as yet seen little of Freemasonry, he felt assured that the more they saw of it the more they would respect and love its principles, whether social, moral, or religious. They were not bound together to shield each other against a violation of the laws, as that was a subject always especially excepted; but as frail creatures, in entering Masonry, they were bound to support each other to the utmost of their power. As Masonry was known in the most distant parts of the globe, if they should ever be in distress they need not fear of assistance. But, at the same time, as

they had not entered Freemasonry from any mercenary or unworthy motives, but from a favourable opinion preconceived of the institution, a general desire of knowledge and a sincere wish to make themselves more extensively serviceable to their fellow creatures, he trusted they would carry out on every occasion more strongly those principles inculcated in them, and by the practice of truth and religion they would add new honours to their noble and benevolent Order. The health of the Worshipful Master was afterwards proposed by Bro. Laughlin in eulogistic terms. The W.M., in returning thanks, declared that as long as he had health and strength, he should be a member of the Old Concord Lodge, and as a member of the New Concord Lodge he should do all in his power to promote the interests of the New without in any way depreciating or taking away from the Old. He would beg to propose "The health of the Officers of the Lodge," and to have such officers was most gratifying to him, and as he believed they could not be surpassed by any officers in the Craft, every one being most anxious that the business of Freemasonry should be properly carried on in the New Concord Lodge. Bro. Bertram, S.W., returned thanks on the part of the officers, and said that by study and attention they hoped to make the New Concord equal to the mother Lodge. Several other toasts were given, and the evening was spent in a manner truly characteristic of Freemasonry.

INSTRUCTION.

CONFIDENCE LODGE (No. 228).—A considerable number of the brethren met at the Bengal Arms, Birch-lane, on Wednesday, the 16th instant, to witness the ceremony of installation, by Bro. Brett, who was most cordially received and supported by Masters and Past Masters of several Lodges. The Lodge having been opened in the three degrees, Bro. Brett proceeded to install Bro. Johnson, W.M., No. 228, assisted by Bros. Jackson, S.W., and Anslow, J.W. The several charges were delivered in a very clear and impressive manner, and listened to with the greatest attention and gratification; after which Bro. Johnson elected the following officers:—Bros. Southall, S.W.; Forge, J.W.; Swinnoek, S.D.; Warne, J.D.; Beatson, I.G.; Handing, Tyler; at the same time impressing upon them the necessity of discharging the duties not only to their own satisfaction, but with honour to the Lodge. The last four sections of the first lecture were then worked by the brethren generally, the questions by Bros. Anslow, Brett, S. B. Wilson, and Jackson. Bro. Roberts, of Lodge No. 228, having been proposed and seconded, was unanimously elected a member. Bro. S. B. Wilson then rose to propose that a vote of thanks to Bro. Brett should be recorded on the minutes of the Lodge, for the able and efficient manner in which he had worked the ceremony of installation. The proposition was seconded by Bro. Jackson, who was afraid that the absence of Bro. Brett from the country had caused him to forget the knowledge he had attained of the ceremony of installing, but the result proved the contrary, and he most cordially congratulated him on the clear, unhesitating, and perfect manner in which he had delivered the addresses that evening. The motion having been put in the usual manner, was carried with approbation. Bro. Anslow, W.M., *pro tem.*, in announcing to Bro. Brett the result, wished to endorse the same with his entire approval, trusting that for many years Bro. Brett would gratify the brethren of the Lodge by his presence, and be able to impart that knowledge of Craft Masonry to younger brethren he himself possessed to so great an extent. Bro. Brett, in rising, felt deeply the encomiums that had been passed upon him by Bros. Wilson, Jackson, and Anslow, expressing the delight he felt in attending Lodges of Instruction, but more especially that of the Confidence, and sincerely hoped that he might be spared for many years to assist in the ceremony of that evening, or of any other, and returned his heartfelt thanks to one and all for the high compliment paid him. All Masonic business being concluded, the brethren separated highly pleased with the proceedings of the evening. This Lodge of Instruction is truly a nursery from which many excellent young Masons are emanating, and we could wish that all brethren seeking preferment in their own Lodge, would attend more to the instruction afforded so gratuitously at these meetings. How frequently has the candidate on his initiation left his Lodge with but slight impressions of the true aim of our Order, owing to the ignorance and incapability displayed by the Master in working the different ceremonies. We congratulate the brethren of the Confidence Lodge of Instruction in placing themselves in the foremost rank of the Craft, not only by their general working, but the zeal and perseverance displayed in making themselves life governors of all the institutions founded for the benefit of the aged and the widows and orphans of their deceased brethren.

PROVINCIAL.

HAMPSHIRE.

BOURNEMOUTH.—Lodge of *Henoist* (No. 230).—The above Lodge held its regular monthly meeting at their private room on Thursday evening, May 2nd, when the greater portion of the members were present. Bros. R. Hoskins, W.M., John Sydenham, P.M., and other members of the Lodge of Amity, No. 160, Poole. Bro. William Mansfield Bill having shewn his proficiency in the former degree was raised to the sublime degree of M.M. On the Lodge being closed, the brethren accompanied Bro. Bill to his hotel, the Belle Vue, where an excellent supper was pro-

vided by him to acknowledge the honour conferred upon him. On the removal of the cloth, our much esteemed and respected Bro. S. Bayly, W.M., proposed the health of the Queen and the Craft, which was loyally responded to. The health of our M.W.G.M., the Earl of Zetland, followed, and was received with all the honours that Masons ever accord as his due. The health of the D.G.M., the Lord Paunmure, and the rest of the Grand Officers came next, also the Masonic Charities, all of which were warmly received. The W.M. then proposed the health of the visiting brethren, particularly that of his parent in the Craft, Bro. John Sydenham, the oldest and one of the most zealous Freemasons in the county of Dorset, whose jubilee was celebrated in the Lodge of Amity so recently. To which Bros. Hoskins, W.M., and Sydenham, responded, each in a very able manner. After spending a very pleasant evening, the brethren retired at an early hour.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

LEICESTER.—*St. John's Lodge* (No. 348).—On Monday evening last, the Worshipful Master, Bro. Alfred Cummings, hospitably entertained the Deputy Provincial Grand Master, the Past Masters and Officers of the Lodge at supper at the Freemasons' Hall, to celebrate the close of the first half of his Mastership, on the Lodge ceasing to meet for the summer recess. Supper was laid in the banqueting room, and the catering was of the most liberal and elegant character. Bro. Cummings, of course, presided, and the vice-chair was occupied by Bro. Holland, the immediate P.M. Between twenty and thirty brethren were present. The W.M. and Wardens of the John of Gaunt Lodge, No. 766, were also invited, but were unable to attend, the W.M. owing to a domestic bereavement (the loss of his young and amiable wife), and the Wardens from other engagements; the Lodge was however represented by Bro. Clephan, P.M. After the brethren had done ample justice to "the feast of fat things," they adjourned to the Lodge room to enjoy the "feast of reason and the flow of soul." The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were done justice to, and during the evening the newly formed Amateur Masonic Glee Society delighted the other brethren by executing very tastefully some fine old glees, &c. Due honour was of course done to the health of "the founder of the feast," and about low twelve, the company separated, after spending a most delightful evening, and unanimously agreeing that the example set by the W.M. was one worthy of imitation by his successors—the possession of a Masonic Hall, enabling the members to hold such meetings with all the comfort and enjoyment of a private house.

LEICESTER.—*John of Gaunt Lodge* (No. 766).—The regular monthly meeting of this Lodge took place at the Freemasons' Hall, on Thursday, the 17th instant, when there were present—Bros. C. J. Willey, W.M., who presided; W. Kelly, D. Prov. G.M.; Clephan, P.M.; Hardy, P.M.; W. B. Smith, P.M.; Capt. Brewin, S.W.; Sheppard, J.W.; Rev. J. O. Picton, Chaplain; Löhr, Prov. G. Organist (who presided at the organ); Johnson, Sec.; Davis, S.D.; Spencer, J.D.; Bithrey, as I.G., &c., &c. Visitors—Bros. Cummings, W.M.; Underwood, Gibson, and Kinder, P.M.s.; and Nedham, S.W., of *St. John's Lodge*, No. 348. The Lodge having been opened, and the minutes of the last Lodge read and confirmed, the Lodge was raised to the second degree, and Bro. T. W. Smith, having passed a satisfactory examination as a Craftsman, the Lodge was opened in the third degree, and he was raised to the sublime degree of M.M. by the Worshipful Master in a very efficient manner. The Lodge having been resumed in the first degree, a ballot was taken for Mr. William Foster, of the *Leicester Journal*, who was declared duly elected, and his initiation fixed to take place at the festival of St. John. A ballot was then taken for the Worshipful Master for the ensuing year, when Bro. Capt. Brewin, S.W., was declared to be unanimously elected. Bro. Brewin expressed his acknowledgments for the confidence which the Lodge had reposed in him in electing him to the office of W.M., and his determination to discharge its duties to the best of his skill and ability. From the earnest zeal for Masonry which the worthy brother has constantly displayed since his initiation, and his great Masonic acquirement, both as respects the ceremonies and lectures of the Order, which, by common consent, have placed him at the head of the junior members of the Lodge, a highly successful year is anticipated under his mastership. The D. Prov. G.M. reported that the library committee of the two Lodges had met, and had taken an inventory of the books belonging to the John of Gaunt Lodge now in the hall, and also of those which were missing, and that they had ordered an estimate to be made for the necessary fittings for the reception of the books. He also reported that *St. John's Lodge* having elected the Rev. Dr. Oliver an honorary member, that learned brother, in a highly interesting letter, had accepted the proffered membership, and had most handsomely presented through him (the D. Prov. G.M.) thirteen of his Masonic works for the library, and also the original MSS. of thirteen songs, composed by his late venerable father, the Rev. S. Oliver, in 1797, when a member of *St. John's Lodge*, and which were dedicated to the W.M. and brethren thereof. He added that the committee were now ready to receive the donations of books promised by the various members. Bro. Brewin, on behalf of the widow of the late Bro. Hands, thanked the Lodge for the pecuniary assistance voted to her at the last meeting. Bro. Clephan, P.M., gave notice of motion for an addition to the by-laws, to the effect, that a committee of reference be appointed, to whom the names of all candidates shall be submitted for inquiry before being proposed in open Lodge. The Lodge was then closed until the festival, and the brethren adjourned to refreshment.

SUFFOLK.

IESWICH.—*Perfect Friendship Lodge* (No. 522).—The usual monthly meeting of this Lodge was held on May 16th, at the Lodge Room, White Horse Hotel, when the D. Prov. G.M., the Rev. J. W. Freeman, who proposes to visit all the Lodges in his province, having signified his intention to be present, a large attendance of members and brethren (upwards of fifty) assembled to welcome him. The following members of the Provincial Grand Lodge were also in attendance:—S. Freeman, Prov. S.G.W.; W. F. Mills, P. Prov. S.G.W.; T. Gissing, Prov. J.G.W.; T. Pilcher, P. Prov. J.G.W.; Rev. — Sauderson, Prov. G. Chaplain; T. Franks, P. Prov. G. Reg.; T. Crispin, P. Prov. G. Reg.; H. Luff, P. Prov. G. Supt. of Works; J. Pettit, P. Prov. G. Supt. of Works; G. Richmond, Prov. S.G.D.; C. Randall, Prov. G. Purst.; C. T. T. Townsend, P. Prov. G. Purst.; Findley, Prov. G.D.C., &c. The officers of the Lodge having taken their respective places, and Bro. B. G. Oppen having given sufficient proof of his efficiency as F.C., was raised as M.M. by the W.M., Bro. Girling, in his usual impressive manner. The labours of the evening being ended, about forty brethren adjourned to the supper table, and a pleasant evening was spent, enlivened by some excellent Masonic songs from Bros. Turner and Godbold. The W.M., in proposing "The health of the D. Prov. G.M. and Officers of the Provincial Grand Lodge," thought it was an exceedingly fraternal act of the D. Prov. G.M. to visit all the Lodges in his province, and believed it would effect a great good to Freemasonry in Suffolk; it was a step in the right direction, and would be a stimulus to good and efficient working in the province; his presence would stimulate those Lodges who were rather slow in their working, and would increase the ardour of those who were zealous in the good cause; and he had no doubt but that the brethren would be pleased to profit by his kind and judicious advice. The D. Prov. G.M., in reply, said that he was always pleased to meet the brethren of the Perfect Friendship Lodge; he believed, as a Lodge for good working Masons, it stood deservedly very high; he hoped that the Lodge would still continue to go on in its present prosperous state; he thought that he might, without exaggeration, say it was one of the most numerous and well attended of the country Lodges. Bros. S. Freeman and T. Gissing, Prov. G. Wardens, having respectively returned thanks, the brethren separated, all sincerely trusting that the D. Prov. G.M. would carry out his intentions.

YORKSHIRE (NORTH AND EAST)

LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF A NEW FREEMASONS' HALL
AT MIDDLESBROUGH.

THURSDAY, the 17th May, was the day set apart by the brethren of the North Yorkshire Lodge, No. 876, for the laying of the foundation stone of their new hall at Middlesbrough. The ceremony was performed by Bro. G. Marwood, of Busby Hall, D. Prov. G.M. of the North and East Ridings. The members of the Craft belonging to the various Lodges in the province assembled in large numbers in the market house, Town Hall, at twelve o'clock, when the Lodge was opened by the W.M. of the North York Lodge. Shortly before one o'clock the brethren formed a procession, and walked to St. Hilda's parish church, to hear a sermon from Bro. the Rev. Richard Bradley, Chaplain to the Lodge.

The following brethren were present:—North York Lodge—Bros. J. A. Manners, W.M.; John S. Peacock; John Richardson; J. C. Robinson; Henry Thompson (Treasurer) and Francis Atkinson, Past Masters; W. Doughty, S.W.; Rev. R. Bradley, Chaplain, and J.W.; C. G. Armstrong, Sec.; Isaac Booth, S.D.; John Storey, J.D.; Joseph Gibson and W. Rayner, Stewards; and Jordison, Carter, B. C. Robinson, Arnett, Gibbs, Tate, Sutton, James Ingram, jun., Barker, Ellis, Spence, Collingwood, Storey, Pease, Lennard, William Carbutt, jun., Lloyd, and Holt. Old Globe Lodge, Scarborough, No. 236—J. W. Woodall, W.M.; Edward Dove, S.W.; H. A. Williamson, Sec.; and W. B. Stewart, W. Prince, and W. Milliner. Cleveland Lodge, Stokeley, No. 795—William Martin, W.M.; J. W. Handyside, P.M.; John Jackson, S.W.; Richard Watson, J.W.; Joseph Grey, S.D.; and Calvert, Wilstrop, Martin, Weatherill, Grant, Unthank, Cooper, Turner, Simpson, Hauxwell, and Kitching. Zetland Lodge, Guisbrough, No. 820—George Harrison, S.W.; Burrows, Watson, Thomas, Molloy, and Weatherill. York Union, York, No. 287—R. W. Hollon, P.M.; H. Thomas, and John Book. Lennox Lodge, Richmond, No. 144—Bell and Pallin. Restoration Lodge, Darlington, No. 128—Rev. R. J. Simpson, W.M.; H. A. Hammerbon, P.M.; Stephen Carlton, S.W.; William Lee, S.D.; and J. Wrightson. Keystone Lodge, Facit, near Rochdale, No. 469—Rev. A. K. MacSorley, P.M. Granby Lodge, Durham, No. 146—William Sewell. St. John's Lodge, Leicester, No. 348—W. B. Baker. Old Palatine Lodge, Sunderland, No. 114—John Crossby, P.M.; Joseph Stainsby. Phoenix Lodge, Sunderland, No. 111—George Dawkins. Tees Lodge, Stockton, No. 749—J. J. Wilson, W.M.; William Best, P.M.; Knowles, S.W.; Thompson, Sec.; Hunton, I.G.; and Craggs, Hall, Jacques, Lisle, Wrightson, Maddison, and Bowron. St. Helen's Lodge, Hartlepool, No. 774—S. Armstrong, W.M.; Groves, S.W.; Tate, J.W.; Gallon, Treas. and S.D.; Cunningham, Sec.; Huntley, J.D.; Orvis, I.G.; Sivewright, Steward; Dalziel, and Brown. Harbour of Refuge Lodge, West Hartlepool, No. 1066—John Sutcliffe, J.W., and W.M. elect; B. Murray, P.M.; W. J. Hodgson, P.M. and Sec.; Clark, acting as S.W.; Rickinson, Treasurer; Kitching, S.D.; Kirk, J.D.; Rank, I.G.; Clarke, Lennard, Brown, Speed, and Muers.

Prayers having been read, an anthem was sung, after which a sermon

was preached by the Rev. Richard Bradley, Chaplain and Junior Warden of North York Lodge. The reverend gentleman selected for his text (this being Ascension Day) 2 Kings ii. 9. "And it came to pass, when they had gone over, that Elijah said unto Elisha, 'Ask what I shall do for thee, before I am taken away from thee.' And Elisha said, 'I pray thee, let a double portion of thy spirit be upon me.'" It had probably been communicated (said the preacher) by Almighty God to the sons of the prophets that their master should be taken up to heaven. They, the devoted students of the sacred mysteries, had, doubtless, often meditated on the miraculous ascension of the patriarch Enoch. Now, an opportunity was about to be afforded of witnessing something like it—hence all were on the tiptoe of expectation. They knew that this great wonder might take place any moment, so they would not suffer their master out of their sight. Elijah himself seems to have been desirous to step into the chariot of his God when no eye was upon him—amid silence and solitude to place himself in the hands of his Maker, and commence the great ascent. But this his fellow prophets would not permit: they could not forego that glorious sight, which should at once convince them of the safety and blessedness of their master, and strengthen their faith in things invisible. This was especially the case with his servant Elisha, who, on no pretence whatever, would leave him. Hence they proceeded to the sacred starting place—fifty sons of the prophets watching them from a distance—till they came to the Jordan, when Elijah with his mantle smites the waters, and a way is made for them to pass over. Now the time was come. But, before he left his faithful servant to the trials and struggles of earth, he said unto him: "What shall I do for thee, before I be taken away from thee?" And Elisha said, 'I pray thee, let a double portion of thy spirit be upon me.' . . . And it came to pass, as they still went on and talked, that, behold, there appeared a chariot of fire, and horses of fire, and parted them both asunder; and Elijah went up by a whirlwind into heaven." To-day, my brethren, we commemorate the return of our blessed Lord and Saviour to his native heaven. See him, in the midst of his disciples, near to Bethany. Go join yourselves to their number. See! your master no longer rests on earth—he gradually ascends, and a cloud receives him out of your sight. Why gaze you so steadfastly up into heaven? You know why he ascends: it is to receive gifts for men. He is to be the Grand Almoner of the Father; nay, already "all power is delivered unto him in heaven and in earth." And, as he arises, he seems to say to every one of you, "What shall I do unto thee, before I be taken from thee?" "Whatsoever ye shall ask the Father, in my name, he will give it you." What do you ask?—what is your request in the presence of your ascending Lord? Is it not that of the prophet: "Let a double portion of thy spirit be upon me?" Ah! who shall describe the spirit of Jesus Christ, the mind that was in him?—that spirit which fills heaven with love, and joy, and peace—that spirit which fills hell with vain regrets and lamentations—that spirit which, possessed even in a small measure by frail and sinful man, transforms him, and makes him meet for the heavenly inheritance. The reverend gentleman then proceeded to observe that though they could not describe this spirit—though to do so rightly was beyond the power of men and angels—yet they knew something of it; for they knew first, that it was a compassionate spirit; secondly, that it was a beneficent spirit; and lastly, that it was a devotional spirit. Under each of these headings he eloquently dwelt upon the divine graces and beauty of the Saviour's example, and thus concluded. Having spoken to you almost exclusively on the compassion and beneficence of the Saviour, if I have at all succeeded—nay, unless I have altogether failed, you must now be prepared for the good work which awaits you. If, in contemplating the tender heart and kind and ready hand of the Holy Jesus, you have prayed "Give me, Oh! give me, a double portion of this sympathy and that kindness towards my fellow creatures"—if your prayer has been answered you will now be thankful for the blessed opportunity offered you of doing good. Your assistance is solicited in aid of the Middlesbrough Cottage Hospital. You know that an institution of this kind is peculiarly needed in this locality. Without wearying you with details, suffice it to say that, during the last year, several hundred patients have been attended by the nurses of this valuable institution at their own houses; while scores of most severe and tedious cases have been successfully treated in the hospital itself. This is an institution for the mitigation and removal of human suffering, so that I boldly appeal to every human being here present. It depends entirely upon public subscriptions and voluntary offerings, for its support, and funds are now greatly needed. Give then, my dear friends, each according to his ability, to this good work. You that have much give much, you that have little give that little. Are you healthy and strong—have you hitherto escaped those serious accidents which are so common? Give to those who have been less fortunate, as a thankoffering for protecting mercies. You know not what may be on the morrow—all things here are uncertain. You yourself, or your wife, or your son, or your daughter may soon be stricken down; as, then, under such circumstances, you would desire yourself, or them belonging to you, to be cared for and relieved, do good to others when you have the opportunity. Freemasons, show then to-day that you have inherited the compassionate and benevolent spirit which has distinguished the Craft in every age. Nay, let us every one of us give in a Christian spirit. Christ has died for all, so that they are no longer their own but his. Every one of these poor sufferers is our brother, not only by section but by redemption. O, then, let us show our gratitude for the great thing our Saviour has done for us, by

doing good to our poorer brethren; for you know that he hath said: "Forasmuch as ye have done it to the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

Pursuant to announcement, a collection was made at the close of the service in aid of the College Hospital. The amount contributed was upwards of £13.

On the service being concluded, the brethren again formed into a procession, and returned to the market-house, where they put themselves under the immediate direction of Bro. John Richardson, P.M., Dir. of Cers. of the Lodge, and arranged themselves according to rank under the superintendence of the W. Masters and Directors of Ceremonies of their respective Lodges. The procession was then formed in the following order, and proceeded by South-street, Sussex-street, and Zetland-road to the site of the proposed new hall, at the north-east corner of the St. John's Schools, in Marton-lane:—Tyler, with a sword; sons of Masons with blue rosettes, two and two; visiting brethren not members of any Lodge in the province, two and two; rough ashlar, borne by a brother of the youngest Lodge represented in the province; Lodges in the province according to rank, junior Lodges going first; Tyler of the North York Lodge, No. 876, with a sword; banner of the North York Lodge borne by Bro. Bottomley; brethren of the North York Lodge, two and two, juniors first, Inner Guard, with sword (Engledew); Senior Deacon, with wand (Booth); Junior Deacon, with wand (Storey); Organist (G. H. Armstrong); Director of Ceremonies, with wand (John Richardson, P.M.); cornucopia with corn, borne by a P.M. (Atkinson); ewer with wine, borne by a P.M. (Hornung); ewer with oil, borne by a P.M. (Robinson); silver trowel, borne by a P.M. (Peacock); Architect, with plans (Dobson); builder, with mallet, (Doughty); Secretary, with Book of Constitution and glass plate with inscription (Armstrong); Treasurer, with phial and coins (Thompson); Senior Warden, with level (Jordison); Doric light borne by a brother (Sutton); Junior Warden, with plumb rule (Collingwood); Corinthian light, borne by a brother (Lennard); Chaplain (Bradley), bearing the sacred law, square, and compasses, on a cushion; Worshipful Master (Manners), with the square; Steward, with wand (Rayner); Steward, with wand (Gibson); The Ionic light borne by a P.M. (Reade); perfect ashlar borne by a brother of the oldest Lodge represented in the province; The R.W. Dep. Prov. Grand Master; Tyler.

When the head of the procession arrived at the boundary of the site, the brethren divided to the right and left, forming an avenue for the Deputy Provincial Grand Master to pass through.

The D. Prov. G.M. on reaching the foot of the stone said, "Friends and Brethren, we are assembled here this day to lay the foundation stone of a building which is to be dedicated to the purposes of Masonry. I pray the Most High that the good work may be prosperous, and that for many years to come the brethren of the North York Lodge may meet together in the house to be erected on this stone in peace and happiness to practise Freemasonry according to the principles of our Order."

The following hymn was then sung:—

"Lord! Thou hast been our dwelling-place,
Through years of old, and ages past;
And still Thy laws we seek to trace,
On Thee our trust we humbly cast.
Father of light! Builder Divine!
Behold our work and make it thine."

The stone was next raised, the band playing the national anthem, after which the Chaplain of the Lodge, Bro. the Rev. Richard Bradley, offered up the following prayer:—

"Almighty and Eternal God, Architect and Ruler of the universe, at whose creative fiat all things were at first made. We, the frail creatures of Thy providence, humbly beseech Thee to pour down upon this congregation the continual dew of Thy blessing. More especially we invoke Thy blessing on this our undertaking, ever remembering the object and aim of this institution—obedience to Thy holy law. Grant, we beseech Thee, that our order may flourish in every part of the globe, become influential in the diffusion of the light of wisdom, aiding and strengthening reason, and dissipating and lessening human vice. May it teach us to regulate our actions by the rule of unity, square our conduct by the principles of morality, and guide our conversation and our thoughts within the compass of propriety. May the edifice which is this day commenced be carried forward to its completion prosperously; do Thou protect the workmen, secure them from all injury, and when completed may it be the means of strengthening our Order. Finally, grant unto us the knowledge of Thy truth; do Thou be our ruler, and finally admit us into Thy kingdom through our Lord Jesus Christ. Amen."

The following inscription engraved on the glass plate to be placed above the cavity was read by the Secretary:—

"The foundation stone of this Masonic Hall, erected principally by and for the use of the brethren of the North York Lodge, No. 876, of Free and Accepted Masons, Middlesbrough, was levelled by George Marwood, Esq., D. Prov. G.M. for the North and East Ridings of Yorkshire, in the presence of a numerous assembly of the Craft, on Thursday, the 17th of May, A.L., 5860, A.D., 1860. T. A. Manners, W.M.; William Doughty, S.W.; R. Bradley, J.W.; Bro. John Dobson, of Newcastle, Architect; Bro. William Doughty, builder."

The Treasurer (Bro. H. Thompson) presented the phial containing the medals, &c., to be deposited in the cavity to the D. Prov. Grand Master, and read the following list of its contents:—"The bottle contains a parchment with the date on which this foundation stone is laid,

and by whom laid. A list of the trustees, the committee, the subscribers, and the names of the architect and builder. A copy of the *Middlesbrough News*, of the 12th inst. A copy of the *Newcastle Chronicle* of this date; and the current silver and copper coins of the reign of her Majesty Queen Victoria."

The Secretary delivered to the D. Prov. G.M. the glass plate, from which he read the inscription. The D. Prov. G.M. placed the plate (inverted) over the cavity. The cement was then placed upon the upper face of the lower stone, and the D. Prov. G.M. adjusted the same with a trowel handed to him for that purpose. After which the upper stone was lowered slowly, the band playing "Rule Britannia." The D. Prov. G.M. next proved the just position of the stone by the plumb, level, and square, which were successively handed to him by the Junior and Senior Wardens, and the W.M. Being satisfied in these particulars, the D. Prov. G.M. gave the stone three knocks with the mallet, which was handed to him. These several instruments having been used by the D. Prov. G.M., were handed to the respective officers who presented them.

The D. Prov. GRAND MASTER then said:—"I declare that the squaring of this stone is correct, and that the Craftsmen have done their duty. Brethren, I declare this stone, the foundation stone of your new Masonic hall, to be truly and properly laid. May this undertaking be conducted by the Craftsmen according to good faith, brotherly love, peace, and harmony."

The cornucopia containing the corn, and the ewers containing the wine, were then successively handed to the D. Prov. Grand Master. In scattering the corn over the stones he said, "Blessed be the Lord who daily loadeth us with benefits, and who giveth corn in the earth. I scatter corn over this stone and so may prosperity prevail over this town of Middlesbrough and neighbourhood." He then poured the wine and oil over the stone, the former the symbol of joy and the latter of peace.

The ceremony being concluded he spoke as follows:—"Members and brethren, I have had great pleasure in laying the foundation stone of your Masonic hall, and most heartily congratulate you on the auspicious commencement of that undertaking, and I trust that the good work may progress favourably until it has been brought to a conclusion. It is indeed a good work that you have undertaken. You propose to raise a building to be set apart for the purposes of Freemasonry, the most eminent and one of the most honourable institutions that has ever existed. I am sure that every true brother here present, who feels as a Mason ought to feel, must feel and maintain that it is an Order which is worthy of admiration and support, and that it is one which it is an honour to be identified with. May all go on in peace and brotherly unity. We have all our duties as citizens, each in the situation for which he has been appointed by the Great Architect of the universe, but when we meet together as Masons we feel that it is only in a fit place set apart for the purpose, that the tenets of our Order can be explained and the precepts of true Masonic virtue and morality inculcated. When you enter the Lodge, which I trust will be raised on this stone, you will leave all the cares and contentions of the outer world—all political discussions and religious controversies behind you, and in peace and goodwill, brother will meet brother in true Masonic harmony. Many of the uninitiated cannot understand by what powerful ties Masonry links together men of such different stations, grades, and opinions. That tie is more understood in the heart than explained by words, even among Masons. Our bond of union springs from brotherly love, charity, and truth, those grand principles of the architects and masons of ancient days, who first founded our Order. In the days of old, when the knowledge of art and science was less diffused, the architects and Masons of those times banded together, and in course of time travelled over the world and erected many temples to the worship of the Most High,—buildings which in grandeur and design have never been surpassed. They became to a certain degree a peculiar people, living and labouring together on works of art, which refined their hearts and improved their minds. They encouraged each other, assisted each other, dwelt together, and by their blameless lives they attracted the attention of mankind, and have left us a proud example. Although no longer a community of operative Masons, we still maintain the Masonic Order. It is our duty to copy their example, to prove by our conduct that we believe what we profess, that the system is not one of merely forms and ceremonies, but that we feel in our hearts its refining and purifying influence. It inspires the love of truth, an earnest desire to increase the happiness of our fellow-men; it warms our hearts towards our brother man; urges us to feed and clothe the poor and naked; to comfort the afflicted, to live more for others and less for ourselves; and to do unto others what we wish them to do unto us. We cannot have a better guide than that sacred volume, which is to be found in all our Lodges, and which will teach us every duty to man. It inspires us with awe and reverence for the Most High, and teaches us to practice truth, justice, and charity, to our brother men, ever remembering how it is recorded in that holy book "Beware that thine eye be not evil," &c. Brethren of the North York Lodge, I have had the pleasure of knowing the Lodge ever since it was first established, and from the manner in which it has always been conducted you have proved that it is your earnest desire to practise what you profess. Let me exhort you to persevere in the way in which you are doing, be true and just in all your dealings, and be ready to maintain the honour and reputation of our ancient brotherhood. I will again congratulate you upon the good work you have this day undertaken. May you raise upon this foundation a building which will be a source of

happiness to yourselves, a building which will be a token of your prosperity and an ornament to the good town of Middlesbrough. May your meetings be a source of pleasure to you all, and may the Great Architect of the universe prosper you in all your works, may he teach us to raise that temple of the soul, may we all cherish the blessed hope that we may at length attain to that grand temple which is on high, where all things shall be truth, where there shall be one home of peace and happiness for ever. "So mote it be."

The brethren then again formed in procession and returned to the Town Hall. About a hundred and thirty brethren afterwards dined together at the Odd Fellows' Hall. The walls of the hall were decorated with Masonic emblems, and in the gallery were a brilliant assemblage of ladies.

After dinner the D. PROV. GRAND MASTER, who presided, proposed "The Queen—the daughter of a right good and worthy Mason." (Cheers).

The D. PROV. GRAND MASTER next gave "The Prince Consort and the rest of the royal family." It was not long since there had been added to the royal family another member—he referred to Prince Frederick William of Prussia, who was one of the best and truest Masons abroad. (Applause). He was a good friend to the Craft, and had always shown his willingness to assist the brethren wherever he could. He (the D. Prov. Grand Master) trusted that by and by they would be called upon to welcome into the Craft some of the junior members of the royal family. (Hear, hear, and cheers).

The D. PROV. GRAND MASTER then proposed "The Army and Navy." A great many members of both services belonged to the Masonic brotherhood; and, having great opportunity of doing so, exhibited in a high degree the virtues which formed the basis of their union. (Applause). He begged to couple with the toast the name of Captain Henry Thompson, of the Middlesbrough Volunteers. (Cheers).

Bro. THOMPSON replied. He wished there had been some one there who had seen more service than himself—(laughter)—to respond to this toast. He felt that he was appearing before them in a new capacity, and that the words appropriate to his position did not come naturally and with the comparative freedom he experienced in different and more accustomed relations; but he could say this, that if they were called upon he believed the volunteers would acquit themselves with as much credit as the regulars. (Cheers). If ever the necessity arose, he believed they would not shrink from facing the difficulties and sharing the dangers of war with the other arms of the service. (Cheers).

The D. PROV. GRAND MASTER next called upon the brethren to drink a bumper to "The Ladies."

The toast was most cordially responded to, and acknowledged on their behalf by Bro. Robert Lloyd, of the North York Lodge.

The ladies then retired—the brethren standing the while and giving them in the most enthusiastic manner a parting salute.

The Masonic toasts were then given in proper order and form. Bro. Hollen responded for "The Grand Officers of the province;" Bro. Simpson, for "The Grand Officers of the Province of Durham;" the W.M. (Bro. Manners), for "The North York Lodge;" Bro. Weatherill, for "The Visiting Brethren of the province;" and Bro. Sutcliffe, for "The Visiting Brethren from other provinces."

In the course of the proceedings, a handsome silver trowel, having engraved upon it a suitable inscription, was presented in the name of the brethren of the North York Lodge to the D. Prov. G.M., by the W.M. of the Lodge. The presentation was appropriately acknowledged.

The afternoon was spent in the greatest harmony, some of the brethren contributing variety to the proceedings by the exercise of their vocal powers, to which they were encouraged by the worthy president of the day, who sang a favourite Masonic melody.

The site of the new hall abuts on the Norton-road, near the National Schools. The front of the proposed building will be in the Italian style, with Masonic decorations; the All-seeing eye in the centre panel, filling up the space of the entablature,—with the two triple triangles on each side; surmounting the front at the sides are the two globes, and in the centre a figure of Tubal Cain. It will be built of red brick, with free-stone facings. In the interior, the Lodge-room will be forty feet in length, twenty-three feet four inches in width; and seventeen feet in height to the top of the cornice, with a coved ceiling. There will be a rather handsome east window, with a coloured margin. There will also be a mosaic floor, the gift of the Earl of Zetland, G.M. The room will be fitted up with a Gothic fireplace and stalls—the stalls and the seats being of stained wood. The hall will also contain Tyler's and ante-rooms, with all the necessary conveniences. The dimensions of the building—the cost of which is estimated at about £700—are as follows:—Total length, including outage and yard, one hundred feet; breadth, twenty-six feet; and height, thirty feet. The hall, with ante-room, will be seventy feet by twenty-six, and will rise above the ground five steps. On the roof there will be a statue of Tubal Cain, made of iron, which is to be presented to the hall. The architect is Bro. Dobson, of Newcastle, and the contractor for the work Bro. Doughty, of Middlesbrough.

ROYAL ARCH.

METROPOLITAN CHAPTERS.

ST. JAMES'S UNION CHAPTER (No. 211).—The above Chapter was convoked, for the third time, at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Tuesday last, by command of the M.E.Z., Comp. J. Gurton. There were twenty

candidates down for exaltation, and one for joining, but owing to its being the first day of the Epsom races the majority did not come up. Still there were seven exaltations, viz., Bros. Donald, No. 40; T. Claissen, No. 53; C. Hewitt, S.D., No. 166; J. R. Pearce, W. Burton Ford, and Rayner, of No. 211; and J. W. F. Drummond, of No. 1055. The ceremony was ably performed by the M.E.Z., ably assisted by Comps. Stacey, H., and Woodstock, J. Owing to illness Comp. Cockcroft, the worthy P.S. of the Chapter, was unable to attend, and his duties were performed by Comp. W. Watson, with that readiness and perfection, so well known and deservedly appreciated. After the Chapter was closed, the Companions proceeded to dinner, Comp. Frederick Adlard, P. Principal of the Romford Chapter being a visitor. The usual toasts having been duly proposed and masonically received, the M.E.Z. said it afforded him so great a pleasure that he could not give adequate expression to the happiness that must be felt by a First Principal when that officer had done, as he had that evening, exalted no less than seven brethren to the sublime degree of the Royal Arch, and many among them were his own personal friends. He had something kind to say of each candidate, and he believed they would prove an honour to the order, and as there were so many coming into the St. James's Union Chapter he believed it would continue to be, as it had already become, a great success, and as every newly exalted Companion ought to share that success; for on them, in a great measure, depended the numerical strength of the Chapter, he begged the Companions to rise and welcome the advent of those who had joined them that evening, and drink to each and all of them a hearty health to enjoy the privileges of Royal Arch Masons. Comp. Hewitt had but little to say, but confessed himself much pleased with what he had seen and the apparent perfection with which it was carried out. He remembered that when he entered Masonry the case was different; his Lodge was not practical, but now, thanks to their W.M., (the P.S. of this Chapter, who was absent, and therefore he could with more propriety say it), all its officers were workers. He might then ask the Companions to judge his pleasurable surprise at being exalted in a new Chapter where everything appeared to him to be perfect. From what he had seen, and he had carefully attended to the ceremony, it impressed him with the idea that it was a sacred service, and he trusted its influence would make him a better man. Comp. Drummond acknowledged the compliment in a few words. Comp. Pearce was delighted with his first night in Royal Arch Masonry and hoped that he might make further progress in it. Comp. Claissen asked for indulgence as a foreigner, but in a very appropriate manner, returned thanks for their reception of him into the Order, and his wonder that so few of his brother Masons proceeded to embrace it. The M.E.Z. said, next to the toast of the evening, but equal with it in all heartiness, the only difference being that the newly exalted took precedence, was a duty, as pleasing as any that could fall to the lot of a Principal—to welcome their visitors. They had two amongst them then: Comp. Adlard, who had always done his duty as a man and a Mason, and was held in high esteem in the Craft; there was also Comp. Franks. He therefore gave them "The health of the visitors and Comp. Adlard." Comp. Adlard could not conceal from them his feelings of pleasure at visiting the St. James's Union Chapter. The work was beyond all praise, and spoke loudly in favour of those who had been its earnest promoters, and were now its principal officers. At the festive board he felt perfectly at home with them, their welcome was generous, and their hospitality grateful, and he believed that so long as they worked in the way they were now doing, and so long as they received their guests as they did, the Chapter must prosper, and rank as one of the most successful meetings of Royal Arch Masons. For the welcome so kindly afforded, and for the manner in which they had drunk his health, he begged to return his warmest thanks. Comp. Watson rose and said, it was almost the greatest pleasure that could fall to his lot to be in the position of tendering that mark of respect to their M.E.Z. that he so well deserved. It was also gratifying to him to be able to express amongst Royal Arch Masons that debt of gratitude he owed to Comp. Gurton. The Chapter had only been constituted six months that day, and during that time they had exalted no less than twenty-six brethren, and he thought that instance of itself was quite sufficient to shew in what estimation their M.E.Z. was held, but it was not only in introducing his personal friends that their thanks were due to their First Principal, but they had, if possible, a deeper debt to acknowledge. It was Comp. Gurton who put his hand into his pocket for the preliminary expenses; it was he who had been the chief motive power in forming the Chapter, and he thought it redounded to the credit of Grand Chapter that the warrant had been so unanimously accorded; and, if he might be permitted to say so, he never saw any Chapter where it was so fully deserved. He (Comp. Watson) had the pleasure of proposing it in his maiden speech in Grand Chapter, and he knew of no more pleasant reward than to see it prospering under the admirable guidance of their M.E.Z. It was well known in the Craft that Comp. Gurton was an ornament to it. He practised those precepts which Masonry set before him, and as he had inculcated its highest lesson, charity, both that beneficent charity which has relief of the distressed for its aim, as well as that wider and more comprehensive charity which takes for its especial objects those more elevated duties of brotherly love and truth, and as he had on all occasions taken that view of his duty in the Saint James's Union Lodge, so he felt certain he would in the Chapter he had formed, which he (Comp. Watson) was proud to say might vie with any other Royal Arch Chapter in the world. For these reasons he called upon the companions to drink the health of

their M.E.Z. Comp. Gurton said, he had to return thanks for the very able and kind manner in which Comp. Watson had proposed his health. All he could lay claim to was an endeavour to do his best, and in that course he hoped to continue for many years, and his ardent desire was to support the charities. In that he felt that he only did his duty, and it was a happy and a pleasing duty to do so. He must beg them not to think him a runaway, nor wanting in courtesy if he resigned his chair to Comp. Watson, but he had been suffering from two or three weeks' illness, and as he was progressing towards convalescence, prudence required that he should not defeat what had been happily commenced. So he would thank them for the honour they had done him and leave his esteemed Comp. Watson to supply his place, which he was sure he would do with pleasure, and attention to their comfort. Comp. Gurton then left the chair, which was taken by Comp. Watson. The M.E.Z. (*pro tem.*) proposed the healths of Comps. Stacey, H., and Woodstock, J., adding that they were both talented Masons, Comp. Stacey being literally perfect, and Woodstock very excellent. Comp. Stacey, H., was very much flattered by the good opinion of Comp. Watson, and had to thank him for many hints which he should profit by. Comp. Woodstock, J., was much obliged, and hoped at a future time to be a past principal. Comp. Stacey said, a very pleasing duty devolved on him, in the absence of the M.E.Z. It was the health of Comp. Watson, a good man, a firm brother, and a perfect Companion; everyone knew his worth, and he was every way worthy of being known to all. Comp. Watson said he felt amply repaid for whatever he did in being amongst Masons. Masonry had been his greatest, he might say his only pleasure in life, for some years past, and he hoped it would be so for years to come. Without further remark he should tender them his sincere thanks for the reception of the toast, and add, that if he could serve the St. James's Union Chapter, or its individual members, they had only to ask him. Comp. Watson then proposed the healths of the two Scribes E. and N., Comps. Walkley and Sedgwick. He said he and Comp. Walkley had known each other about twenty-one years, in fact they had worked together for three apprenticeships, and he would therefore call upon them to drink their healths; but he must be understood, as far as Scribe E. was concerned, he did not wish him his late health, but his old, robust, and cheerful habit to which he was glad to see Comp. Walkley returning. Comp. Walkley, Scribe E., had been connected with Masonry for thirty-four years, and had been in many Chapters, but had never seen one make such progress as the St. James's Union had done; and if his services had been of any service, and they were satisfied, he was gratified and contented. Comp. Sedgwick, Scribe N., hoped to become more perfect in his duties, to do which he would make the utmost endeavours. Comp. Watson: The remaining officers were the P.S. and his assistants. Without a good P.S., however skilful the Principals were, the ceremony must flag. In the absence of the P.S., from illness, he should take the opportunity of testifying to his great ability, his gentlemanlike deportment, and his uniform kindness. Comp. Jackson, in a very excellent speech, bore testimony to the worth of their P.S., and returned thanks for the rest of the officers. Comp. Watson proposed "The Masonic Press and Comp. Matthew Cooke," for which the latter briefly returned thanks. The Companions were enlivened by the vocal abilities of Comps. Gurton, Platt, Haskins, Matthew Cooke, and Claissen. Two of the troupe of the Christy's Minstrels, Comps. Rayner and Ford, were exalted, and, owing to their professional engagement, left immediately after, but returning at a late period of the evening, delighted the Companions by some of their characteristic songs.

PROVINCIAL CHAPTER.

BIRMINGHAM.—*Howe Chapter* (No. 857).—The ordinary quarterly meeting was held on Wednesday, May 16th, at the Masonic Rooms, in Newhall-street, when there were three candidates for exaltation, of whom only two were in attendance, Bros. Caleb Lee, P.M., No. 696, and J. Turner, W.M., No. 696. All the officers were in their respective chairs, Comp. Dr. Hopkins (who had come up for the occasion from Jersey, his present place of residence), M.E.Z.; Comps. Hudson, H.; Pursall, J.; H. Thompson, E.; Ross, N.; William Barwell, Prin. Soj. The Chapter was opened in due form soon after six o'clock, in the presence of a large number of the members, and the minutes of two previous meetings were read and confirmed. The candidates were then admitted, properly prepared, and the rites of the supreme degree were administered by the M.E.Z. according to ancient custom. At their conclusion, all who were not First Principals were requested to retire; a board of installed Principals was duly constituted, seven Companions who had passed the first chair being present, and Comp. Dr. Hopkins, M.E.Z., installed Comp. Hudson as his successor. Subsequently Comp. Thomas James ably performed the usual ceremonies on the installation of Comps. Pursall and Ross in the second and third chairs. The board of installed Principals having been closed, the Companions were readmitted and saluted their new chief. The M.E.Z. then invested Comps. H. Thompson, as E.; William Barwell, as N.; Lloyd Foster (by proxy, since he was unavoidably absent) as Prin. Soj.; and other Companions in the minor offices. The Chapter was then closed, all business having been concluded, and an adjournment took place to an adjoining room, where two hours were agreeably spent in refreshment and social intercourse. It may be added, that on this occasion some new standards were exhibited for the first time, and that but trifling additions are now required to render this one of the most elegant and chaste Chapters in the provinces so far as

regards the furniture and fittings up, with which the efficiency of the officers in their respective duties, so far as regards correctness and impressiveness, is quite in accordance.—H. H.

COLONIAL.

ST. JOHN'S, NEW BRUNSWICK.

On Thursday evening, April 26th, a goodly number of the Masonic fraternity assembled in the St. John Hotel, to partake of a farewell supper with Bro. Robert Stubs (who had been invited as a guest), prior to his departure for his future abode in Nova Scotia. At a few minutes past eight o'clock, and previous to entering into the duty of demolishing the good things with which the tables literally groaned, the following address was presented to Bro. Stubs on behalf of the assembled brethren, by Bro. John Willis, W.M. of Leinster Lodge.

"To Robert Stubs, Esq., Prov. Grand Master of the Royal Order of Scotland; W.M. of Hibernia Lodge, No. 301, I.R.; and Past Grand Secretary of the Prov. Grand Lodge of New Brunswick, under English registry.

"Worthy and respected Brother,—We have learned with much regret of your determination to remove from this city and province at an early day, and were we to allow you to depart from our shores without the manifestation of some feeling of regard, we consider that we should be justly entitled to the stigma of ingratitude, and unworthy of being the recipients of that 'badge' which when worthily worn, is more to be esteemed than any favour that could be conferred by 'king, prince, potentate, or any other person.' We have, therefore, invited you to partake with us of this bounteous repast, ere your shadow fades from our view.

"In Masonic matters, from the earliest recollection which any of us have of your connection with our time honoured institution, we have been led to admire the extraordinary zeal and ability which you have invariably displayed. The worthy indigent brother, the needy widow and the helpless orphan, will all regret your departure, and the prayer of many faithful hearts will ascend like burning incense to the throne of the great I AM, asking that prosperity may attend your efforts in every situation in life.

"The exalted position which you this day occupy in the fraternity, is alone an index of your faithfulness, and the unswerving fidelity which has ever marked your onward progress. With your valuable assistance, the fraternity has, in numerous instances, been fostered and encouraged, and those principles which we all revere more widely and prominently portrayed.

"That we deeply regret your departure from among us is quite apparent, and we feel satisfied that it will be no easy matter to find a brother as well qualified to fill the various positions in the fraternity, for which, by ability and experience, you are so eminently fitted. We believe, too, that in whatever country or clime your lot may be cast, you will prove an ornament to the Craft, and enhance the value of the opinion which the brethren in this city entertain towards you.

"On the journey to the scene of your future labours, we wish you a safe and pleasant voyage, and in your home every comfort which it is possible for mortal man to enjoy.

"Accept then, brother, this expression of our most sincere regard; and, in conclusion, we humbly pray that the Great Geometrician of the universe will in your future journey through life graciously guard, counsel, and assist you, and when life's pilgrimage is over, may you be safely moored in that peaceful harbour, 'where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary shall find rest.'

In response to this feeling address, Bro. Stubs made the following appropriate reply:—

"My respected brethren,—It is with no ordinary feelings of gratification that I receive your fraternal address, and still my emotions upon this eventful occasion are not unmingled with those of regret.

"As the object of such an expression of your regard, emanating as it does from so large a number of Free and Accepted Masons, prominent in our Order by reason of their Masonic worth, the possession of which must favourably mark their deportment in every walk of life, I proudly recognize the distinction as one of the greatest honours which my brethren can possibly confer, yet alas! when I take a retrospective view of my Masonic career, I am apt to arrive at the conclusion that, in many instances, 'I have left undone those things which I ought to have done, and done those things which I ought not to have done,' and I thus fear that your generous praise is hardly deserved.

"Although I shall soon be debarred, by reason of my permanent departure from New Brunswick, from the pleasure of uniting with you at our usual communications, yet this circumstance, my brethren, must not determine our Masonic relations; their character is of too serious a nature to be so readily severed; and for the future I can assure you that if in any way my humble endeavours can advance your interests as men, and as brethren, depend upon it that I shall not forget the solemn obligation.

"It is to you, my respected brothers, who have fully realized that 'zeal secures reward,' and to you 'whose labour has brought hidden records to the light,' and to you who have received that 'mark,' of approval, which you will carry to your graves, and finally, to you who have been raised to a sublime degree,—in a word, to all of you, my friends and brothers, after first tendering my grateful thanks for the

feeling consideration which you have manifested towards me this evening, I would now offer a most respectful and affectionate farewell."

At the conclusion of the reply the brethren sat down to supper. Numerous toasts were given and responded to "right merrily;" and at about halfpast eleven o'clock the brethren, headed by a Scotch piper—who was present during the evening, and favoured the company with many a favourite tune—escorted our worthy and esteemed Bro. Robert Stubs, to his residence, after which they retired to their homes, glad at having had an opportunity of testifying their appreciation of one who was so well "tried and skilled in the art," and sorry at having to part with one whom they had so long and so favourably known and considered as one of the pillars of the institution in this city.

There were amongst the brethren present the Masters and Wardens of several of the city Lodges, and many other influential brethren.

AMERICA.

GRAND LODGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

At the late annual communication of this Grand Lodge Bro Henry M. Phillips, M.W.G.M., delivered the following address:—

"It has been my desire to visit as many Lodges in the State as opportunity would permit, but public engagements prevented my accomplishing this desire as fully as was intended. I shall, however, make such necessary arrangements as will enable me in the coming year to effect this object. It is the duty of the Grand Master, without more formality than all wish to see observed, as sanctioned by the ancient rules and regulations, to hold direct communication with the constituents of the Grand Lodge, in the several localities, whenever it can conveniently be done. My predecessors have from time to time adopted this course with much advantage, and I fully agree to the wisdom of the proper performance of this duty. To bring the subordinate Lodges into kindly relations with the Grand Officers, to superintend the work, to give advice, caution and instruction, is worthy of our earnest effort. Much misunderstanding is thus avoided; regularity in labour; uniformity in essentials; the prevention of any, however slight, innovations; the correction of errors; the explanation of difficulties; the avoidance of conflicting views, and the fostering influence of kindness and brotherly love, are thus obtained. Such results are sufficient to ensure for visitations the warmest welcome, while to make them for such objects should be the only motive.

"In appointing brethren to represent the Grand Master in the different districts of the State, to fill the important positions of Deputy Grand Master, my desire has been to select upright, prudent, conciliatory, capable and experienced brethren, and I invoke the Craft to regard these officers as their Masonic overseers, charged with that care and watchfulness over the fold committed to them which our regulations enjoin. Submit to them in sincere devotion to the good of the Fraternity. Let no discontent nor jealousies from any cause interfere with their usefulness in the stern and just discharge of their duties. There are means to be adopted, recognized as regular, by which their errors, if committed, may be speedily and effectually corrected. These officers are animated by a devotion in common with all true Masons, and can have no interest apart or at variance with the Order.

"I desire, brethren, to awaken in your minds a due sense of the impropriety of admitting into your Lodges those who are not sensible of the character of the obligations which rest on them as members of a society devoted to the loftiest principles of truth, honour, and cordial brotherhood. Masonry is not a name to be used for selfish, personal, or interested purposes; and he who enters into membership with any such conceptions of its uses, is unworthy of the rights and privileges he seeks. Too much care cannot be taken in all the preparatory steps to such admission, and I charge you carefully to criticise all applications for membership, as an important part of the duty enjoined on you. See that it is discharged with diligence and truth.

"It is of great importance to the peace and harmony of the Order, that detraction, evil speaking one of another, should be discontinued. The harmony which should ever prevail among the members of Lodges is best preserved when no encouragement is given to the tongue of slander, however silvery its tone. To wound unjustifiably the feelings of a brother is an injury to the Masonic body; but to do injustice to a brother is a Masonic crime. I speak to you on this subject by way of caution, only to warn you of evils that thus arise, and to suggest that the amplest restitution for an unwarranted injustice or injury is rarely able to restore the truly good feeling that had previously existed. In this connection let me remark, that in dealing with an offending brother for just cause, we should seek to avoid every consideration but the best interests of the Lodge and the member. There are often explanations which, frankly and honourably made, would tend very much to remove misunderstandings and terminate a controversy. We should seek all such means to avert the hasty result which follow hasty and *ex parte* action. Go to the brother who has offended you and agree with him, if you can thereby save him from reproaches, or a reconciliation is possible and proper.

"It gives me pleasure to know that the relations between the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania and all the Grand Lodges of the United States are of the most friendly character. All bound in a common heritage of fraternal sympathy and harmony, it is the duty of each and all to cultivate these relations without impairing their independence. Masonry

is universal—it belongs to mankind; its objects and aims are identical in every country and clime; there can be, therefore, no reason why the separate organizations of the Craft should not be united in the bonds of fellowship and harmony. The proceedings of the Grand Lodges referred to manifest the entire appreciation of this feeling. May it ever continue! We wish them happiness and prosperity.

"I cannot close these remarks without expressing my satisfaction at the removal of the obstacles which separated this Grand Lodge from intercourse with the Grand Lodge of New York. Our committee of correspondence deserves the thanks of the Grand Lodge for the able and judicious manner in which it performed the delicate duty devolving on it in this adjustment.

"And now, my brethren, let me commend you to the guardianship of the Grand Master of the universe, with my best and sincere wishes that your works, during your sojourn in this world, in the Lodge and without it, may be such as will entitle you to a place at His right hand in the Grand Lodge of Eternity, in 'the house, not built with hands, eternal in the heavens.'"

Obituary.

BRO. ALBERT SMITH.

It is with great regret that we have to announce the death of this esteemed and accomplished brother, on the morning of Wednesday last. Bro. Smith was initiated in St. Mary's Lodge, No. 76, in the month of January, 1843, and continued a subscribing member for some years; but lately, the arduous nature of his vocation as a public entertainer (and we may add instructor) prevented his giving much time to the duties of the Craft. He appeared as usual in his entertainment at the Egyptian Hall on Monday evening. He afterwards had a sudden and severe attack of bronchitis, which prevented his re-appearance on Tuesday, as announced, and terminated fatally at his residence, North End Lodge, Fulham, at eight o'clock on Wednesday morning. It will be in the recollection of our readers that a few months since the deceased had a seizure which excited grave apprehensions for him at the time; but his speedy re-appearance encouraged a hope that his health had not been permanently affected, and the cause of his ultimate death would appear to have had no connection with that attack. The deceased was born on May 24th, 1816, at Chertsey, and was educated at Merchant Taylors' School. He became a member of the College of Surgeons in 1838, after which he repaired to Paris and attended the hospital of the Hôtel Dieu. In September of that year he visited Chamounix. He then returned to England, and commenced practice with his father at Chertsey. His literary tastes were early developed. These he first gratified by some contributions to the *Medical Times*, in which appeared "Jasper Buddle, or Confessions of a Dissecting-room Porter." Not being entirely satisfied with his position as a surgeon, he prepared views of the scenery of the Alps, together with a descriptive lecture, with which he visited most of the small towns in the vicinity of the metropolis during 1839 and 1840. In 1841 he settled in London and commenced writing for the magazines, in which appeared, among a variety of miscellaneous articles, several of his novels—*The Adventures of Mr. Ledbury*, *The Scutergood Family*, *The Marchioness of Brinvilliers*, *Christopher Tadpole*, and *The Pottleton Legacy*, all of which were published subsequently as separate works,—decidedly successful. During 1847-49 he wrote a series of sketches, comprising "The Natural Histories of Stuck-up People," "The Ballet Girl," "The Gent," "The Flirt," "The Idler upon Town," and "Evening Parties." In 1849 he visited the East, and on his return published *A Month at Constantinople*, in which the exaggerated notions respecting its romance and its beauty were cleverly ridiculed; and in 1850 he produced an entertainment called "The Overland Mail," wherein he was the only performer, and, with the aid of scenery, he graphically described that route. He also in this year wrote two or three operatic burlesques. In the autumn of 1851 he revisited the scene of his early predilection, and succeeded with much difficulty in gaining the summit of Mont Blanc, a feat which afterwards became one of every-day occurrence. On the 15th of March, 1852, he produced, at the Egyptian Hall, his entertainment of "The Ascent of Mont Blanc," wherein his rapid but distinct utterance, his humour, the well-selected and well-painted scenery, and his careful attention to the comfort of his auditors, enabled him to achieve such an unprecedented success. This entertainment continued a standard favourite for several years, when Mr. Smith determined on introducing the British public to an entirely new field of observation. In the autumn of 1853, therefore, he went to China, and after remaining there a sufficient time to make himself acquainted with the manners, customs, and national peculiarities of the inhabitants of the Flowery Land, he returned to London, and commenced a series of pictorial and descriptive Chinese entertainments, always delighting his overflowing audiences. About a year ago the deceased married the eldest daughter of Mr. Robert Keeley, the celebrated comedian. His loss will be deeply felt, not only by his immediate friends, but also by the public generally. His pictorial entertainments are believed to have enabled him to realize a considerable fortune.

BRO. WILLIAM LAFFAN.

LAST week, the remains of Bro. William Laffan, S.W. of Hibernian Lodge, No. 95, were conveyed through the city, to Blackrock Church.

yard, accompanied by a number of highly respectable citizens, friends of the deceased. The members of Lodge No. 95—to which deceased belonged—walked to the churchyard, each wearing white gloves, and a sprig of myrtle. On arriving at the church, the coffin was taken into the aisle, when the burial service was read, after which a suitable address was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Dobblyn. On the coffin being placed in the grave, Bro. James McGarry, W.M. of Lodge No. 95, and the other brethren stood round the grave, and each brother placed a sprig of myrtle on the coffin. It is seldom such a funeral is seen in this city, and the members of the Craft deserve much credit for this mark of respect to the memory of a man who was highly esteemed by all classes.—*Cork Reporter.*

THE WEEK.

THE COURT.—The Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princess Alice, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and the Princesses Helena, Louise, and Beatrice, left Buckingham Palace on Saturday afternoon for Osborne, where they have been enjoying complete privacy all the week. The Queen and Prince have been riding and driving about the island; and the only visitors have been the Princess Leiningen and the Duchess of Kent, who arrived together at Osborne on Tuesday. Her Majesty has paid several visits lately to Farnham Castle, the seat of the Bishop of Winchester; and it is considered not unlikely that at no distant period that domain may pass into the hands of some member of the royal family, perhaps the Queen herself.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.—The only event of the week which calls for our special notice is the defeat of ministers on Monday in the HOUSE OF LORDS, when Earl Granville moved the second reading of the Paper Duty Repeal Bill. After a brief recital of the condemnations of the duty in the other house, including the abstract resolution adopted there with the concurrence of the late government, the present government, he said, had decided to propose its repeal, and the bill for that object was now before their lordships. Lord Lyndhurst said he should confine himself to the practical point—the privileges of that house, contrasted with those of the House of Commons. This, he observed, could be no party question; all their lordships had to do was to ascertain what their privileges were. A doctrine had been laid down at a recent meeting, that for the Lords to reject a Money Bill passed by the other house was unconstitutional and insulting to the House of Commons. It was not to be disputed that their lordships had no right to amend or to originate a money bill. They had abandoned the claim because they had no power to enforce it. Precedents had been relied on occurring in 1671 and 1678, to prove that that house could not reject a Money Bill; but they only show that their lordships had no power to amend or originate such a bill; and he complained of the want of fairness and candour on the part of those who cited these precedents that, on the very next page in the very book from which the documents were taken, was a direct and deliberate admission in 1689 that the House of Lords had not only the power, but the right to reject such a bill, and that this precedent had not been quoted. This right had been acted upon without dispute in numerous instances, several of which were referred to by his lordship; but this was a bill for relieving taxation, which, it was said, created a distinction. If, then, their lordships had not only the power, but the right to reject this bill, and if they conscientiously believed it would increase our financial difficulties in the present state of Europe, he had no doubt what their conclusion would be. Lord Montague warned their lordships that the question they were called upon to determine was, not whether they should adopt the bill for the repeal of a million and a half of taxation, but whether they would diminish the security for the payment of the charges on the Consolidated Fund, which would strike at the whole credit of the country, and deteriorate the value of public securities. The financial statement of the government showed a surplus of £464,000; but had we this surplus? No such thing. It had vanished into thin air, and he prognosticated a clear deficit of revenue next year of £11,033,000. He moved to defer the second reading for six months. Lords Dufferin, Clanricarde, Cranworth, and the Duke of Argyll supported the bill, which was opposed by the Duke of Rutland, Lord Chelmsford, and the Earl of Derby, who said, with respect to the constitutional question, he should be satisfied to leave it on the footing on which it had been placed by Lord Lyndhurst, notwithstanding the difference of opinion expressed by Lord Cranworth and other Lords. The Duke of Argyll had stated that there had been no instance in which that house had rejected a Supply Bill; but he (Lord Derby) pointed out an instance in which a Bill of Supply had been rejected; and, more than this, the present, he said, was not a Supply Bill. The main question, however, was the abolition of the Paper Duty and the objection to its repeal, and in supporting the amendment he performed only what he deemed a solemn duty, with no desire to embarrass the government, still less to overthrow it. He then proceeded to discuss the financial part of the question, observing that he had listened to Mr. Gladstone's financial statement with the conviction that the House of Commons had been blinded to its defects by the brilliancy of his rhetoric. He analyzed that statement, and the process by which Mr. Gladstone had, he said, converted a large deficit into an apparent surplus of £464,000, which had already disappeared without any provision to meet the serious deficiency of the ensuing year; and in this state of things he was throwing away upwards of a million. Excess in the military expenditure for the China war and the outlay for fortifications

had to be added to the Budget, and, taking the Chancellor of the Exchequer's own figures, he contended that, in the present year, there would be no surplus whatever, but a very considerable deficiency, which in 1861-62 would amount to £2,600,000. After a reply by Lord Granville, their lordships divided, when the numbers were as follow:—Content—Present, 90; proxies, 14; total, 104. Not content—Present, 161; proxies, 32; total, 193. Majority against the second reading, 89.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.—In the week that ended last Saturday the total number of deaths registered in London was 1,090, exhibiting a decrease in the rate of mortality as compared with that of the earlier portion of the present month, when the weekly numbers were successively 1,205 and 1,111. In the ten years 1850-9 the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week, corrected for increase of population, was 1,148. Last week the births of 867 boys and 835 girls, in all 1,702 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1850-59 the average number was 1,601.

—The disturbances in the church of St. George's-in-the-East are unlikely to terminate. The Bishop of London has issued a monition forbidding the choristers from occupying seats within the communion rails, and also prohibiting other practices in the church. This monition was enforced on Sunday by the churchwarden, and the services passed off in the usual disorderly manner. —The installation of Lord Brougham as Chancellor of the University of Edinburgh took place on Friday. His lordship made a speech remarkable for its eloquence and for the profound philosophy with which it was fraught. —A popular demonstration, in support of Garibaldi and the Sicilian movement, was held at St. Martin's Hall, on Tuesday night. The hall was crowded, and the enthusiasm was unbounded. Resolutions of sympathy with the Italian patriot in the great struggle in which he is engaged were unanimously adopted, and a subscription was opened on behalf of the Garibaldi fund. —A soldier has murdered his wife and six children at Sandown Fort, Isle of Wight. The coroner's inquest was held on Saturday, and the evidence submitted was of the most distressing character. There could be no doubt that the murderer was insane, and the jury, therefore, while returning a verdict of "Wilful murder" against him, added an opinion to that effect. —Mr. F. H. Glover, F.S.A., librarian to the Queen, expired on Wednesday, at his residence, adjoining the Palace. —The freedom of the City of London was worthily bestowed on Saturday upon Sir Leopold M'Clintock, the gallant Arctic navigator. —The committee of the Stock Exchange have terminated their inquiry into the Pullinger frauds. The resolution adopted is, that the four members who acted for him as brokers—Messrs. Robert Johnston, Theodosius Uzielli, Sheldon, and Braddock—are to be suspended from admission to the House, the first three till the 25th of March next, when the annual election takes place, and they can be again admitted or rejected at the pleasure of the members, and the last for three months, his case being rendered less serious in the eyes of the committee.

FOREIGN NEWS.—The Emperor of the French has returned from his trip to his farm at Motte-Beauvron, and presided at a Cabinet Council, at Paris. The bill reducing the French sugar and coffee duties passed the legislative body the day before yesterday, with two hundred and thirty-three against only three dissentient votes. —General Lanza has offered an amnesty to the Sicilians, but it has been rejected by them. The last accounts received state that the Garibaldians were at Partenico, a town in the province of Trapani, adjoining that of Palermo. Volunteers were coming in from all quarters. —The *Africa* has arrived at Liverpool with dates from New York to the 9th inst. The New York Board of Aldermen passed a resolution inviting the Prince of Wales to visit that city.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"J. S."—We do not understand your question.

"L. L."—You have no right to attend the banquet of a private Lodge without an invitation, any more than you would have to intrude yourself into a brother's private residence.

"J. W."—We have repeatedly answered the question. The S.W. should not take the Master's chair whilst governing the Lodge, but sit immediately to its right. A Master should never resign his chair whilst in his Lodge, but should continue to fill it even if he has called upon any other brother to perform a ceremony.

"A PROV. G. OFFICER."—There is no law against a P. Prov. G. Steward wearing a jewel to denote that he has filled that office, though we do not see why he should do so, the office giving no position beyond the year in which it is held. If he thinks fit to have such a jewel, it would be as described. 2. It is not lawful nor correct in processions such as a Prov. G. Lodge proceeding to church, for the brethren to wear their Templar and other jewels in addition to their Craft clothing.

GRAND CONCLAVE.—In our report of the proceedings of Grand Conclave in last week's *Magazine*, the printer, by a confusion of Templar with Craft Masonry, has described the four Prov. G. Commanders present as Prov. G. Chaplains; and Dr. Lees and Capt. C. M. Layton are stated to have been appointed *First and Second Assistant Directors of Ceremonies*, whereas it should have been *First and Second Aides de Camp*.