

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1860.

CLASSICAL THEOLOGY.—X. XI. V.

VIII.—MARS AND OCTOBER.

ALEXANDER AB ALEXANDRO (lib. viii. c. 12), informs us that in front of the temple of Bellona there was erected a pillar called *Bellona*, over which the herald threw a spear when he proclaimed war. This Bellona was styled the charioteer of Mars, and was either his companion, sister, wife, or united to him in all three capacities. Her name is evidently derived from *bellum*, that is, the state and circumstance of all things belonging to actual warfare. She was otherwise called *Duellona*, from *duellum*, war, a fight, a duel; whereas the Greek word *Βελώνη*, signifies a needle, of which she was said to have been the inventress.

We read of a gateway called the "Eye of Belone," and of another called the "Needle's Eye," which has given rise to the idea that our Saviour alluded to some passage of this kind when he observed, "It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of God." This course of reading would be, in our humble opinion, to nullify the promises of the Scriptures and to make void the established religion of the church, which declares Christ to be the resurrection and that all who believe in him shall live again, and, though they were dead, shall never die. The figure of speech regarding the rich man is obviously intended to convey that it is of no use for any to trust in their riches to take them to heaven, or to serve Mammon before God instead of making Mammon serve Him, and by so doing, of course, to serve themselves likewise. "I will say to my soul, Soul, thou hast much goods laid up for many years; take thine ease, eat, drink, and be merry. But God said unto him, Thou fool, this night thy soul shall be required of thee; then whose shall those things be which thou hast provided? So is he that layeth up treasure for himself, and is not rich towards God." We are to bear in mind that the certain rich man appears to have been Zacchæus, of whom Jesus said, "This day is salvation come to this house, forsomuch as he also is a son of Abraham;" and we are told that when Jesus saw him he loved him. Faith, hope, and charity, are the three main pillars of the church which is the erection of the Trinity, and the greatest of these is charity. Now if the rich, like Zacchæus, make a good use of their wealth, we do not see but that salvation has come to their house, and that the kingdom of heaven is within them. We would therefore recommend, for the welfare of all, no alterations of the text.

The priests, called *Bellonarii*, in sacrificing, made offerings of their own blood to their militant goddess. They will be found thus described upon reference to the first book of Lactantius, as "holding in each of their hands drawn swords with which they gashed their naked shoulders, wildly running to and fro like men possessed with the demons of madness." Whereupon, as recounted by the poets Juvenal and Lucan, "People sought them after the sacrifice was ended, in the belief of their being able to foretell future events." Claudian describes Bellona as arranging her head of snakes instead of hair, and another poet represents her with blazing hair hanging loose and besmeared with blood, running through the midst of the ranks of the engaged armies, uttering horrid shrieks and dreadful yells:—

"Sprinkling with clotted gore her flaming hair,
And fiery torch, that stifles all the air;
Bellona, up and down the strife doth flee,
Whilst from her hateful breast, Tisiphone,
Her deadly mutterings sends."

The name of Mars, like that of Bellona, expresses the power and influence to be obtained in war, over which he presided, so to speak, and was styled the god of armies. His other name "Mavors" sets forth, that all great exploits are determined, executed, and consummated, or so it was thought, through his means. And, perhaps, doubtless, herein lies the

real truth of the case after all; war, like death, will one day be brought to an end by being swallowed up in victory. It is to be seen in fact that the ancients thought they could not exalt this god high enough, at any rate they elevated him above the sun; and the question is difficult to deduce to a solution, how that planet obtained its title of the god of war under the name of Mars? But as we have endeavoured to point this more clearly out before, we must suppose that the stars were known by various denominations and signs anterior to the deluge, and that it was not till after the confusion of tongues, different nations began to call them by different names. How else could the same general influence have been attributed to the same planets? Even to this day the aspect of Mars is consulted by astrologers in their predictions of peace or war, as are the other sidereal aspects for other similar particular purposes.

Unmistakably, Homer and Hesiod derive the descent of Mars from the parentage of Jupiter and Juno; yet the received opinion is in accordance with Ovid's story of his being the child of Juno only. Juno, he says, as most schoolboys have conned without much heeding, was greatly perplexed and amazed to know in what possible way her husband, Jupiter, could have conceived Minerva without the concurrence of a mother. Therefore, as soon as her astonishment had somewhat subsided, she set about its discovery (by which we learn that goddesses are curious and emulous), for she was bent upon accomplishing and desirous of performing the like thing. She undertook a journey to Oceanus, to consult him as to whether she could beget a child without her husband or any other in conjunction. On her way she began to feel tired, and sat down among the flowers, or rather at the door of the goddess Flora, who, upon understanding the object of her journey, besought her to make herself comfortable, and take courage on that account, for she had, amongst her extraordinary productions, a flower in her garden which, if only touched with the tips of the fingers, the smell of it would be all sufficient to cause a conception of a son immediately. So the heavenly queen, Juno, arose from her earthly seat, and accompanied the beautiful Flora to her fragrant garden, where she lost no time in touching the miraculous flower represented to her, and consequently forthwith conceiving Mars. The war god afterwards, we are told, took Nerio or Nerio to wife, by some called Nerione, a word signifying in the Sabine language valour, might, and strength; and from her, such is the vanity of ambition, the Claudian family ostentatiously rejoiced in formally deriving the name of Nero.

The Greeks called the god of war *Ares*, either from the slaughter and destruction which is caused by him, or from the silence which is kept respecting the plans of war and in action; where service is esteemed more preferable to wordy clamour. The Areopagus or Mount of Mars derived its name from *Αρης*, or from a temple in a street in Athens, named Areopagus after the name of the temple which was dedicated to Ares. In this street, the council of the Areopagites used anciently to sit. The court itself of the Areopagus took its rise, as some report, from the trial of Mars for the murder of Halirotius or Haliorthius, and the debauch of Alcippe or Alcippa (in which was included incest), before the *Consentes* or twelve deities admitted by Jupiter into his most secret and highest council, whose images, it is stated, were fixed in the Forum of Rome, six of whom were females. Mars was acquitted by six voices, and if so, it shows that for mercy's sake the summing up and sentence was given in his favour. From that time the place became a court both for criminal and religious causes. No person could become an *Areopagita* or one of the judges of this court (which in course of time appears to have been removed to the hill not far distant from the citadel, and to have resembled a house of senators by election of the people more than a court of law) until he had delivered in public an account of all his past life, and was found on examination in every particular

and part thereof efficient and blameless. It was even said that the pleaders in actions were compelled to plead without using any ornaments of speech, and that the arraigned party were screened from the view of the judges, lest they might be influenced and moved to compassion by some extraneous or external impressions. They gave sentence in silence, some say by night, or in a darkened place without lights, on paper, whence the saying, as silent as a judge, that is, in the words of Cicero, *Areopagita taciturnior*.

THE MASONIC HISTORICAL SOCIETIES OF GERMANY.*

BY BRO. EDWARD KAHL.

In tracing the origin of Freemasonry we cannot hesitate to designate as its first source the associations of journeying builders, whom we find, nearly a thousand years ago, following their trade on the continent of Europe as well as in Great Britain, enjoying in the latter, as history tells us, special prerogatives and liberties. The members of these associations, already closely united through the very nature of their daily work, became yet more so by the strict code of morals obtaining among them; and when in the course of centuries their Lodges went to decay, for the reason that the ancient associations had outlived their day, their moral principles survived in the institution called Speculative Freemasonry—a graft upon the ancient tree, whose origin history places in the year 1717.

Under this new form Masonry soon began to extend its benign influence over the greater part of Europe. Lodges were formed in France as early as 1725, in Germany in 1737, and they rapidly increased in number and influence. Not long, however, were the original and pure principles, for whose propagation the institution was formed, preserved, as its principal aim. Corruption was first introduced in France, soon deforming into a caricature the plain and simple original fabric. Ashamed of so common a source as that of the ancient working Masons, the French exerted their ingenuity for the invention of an origin more suited to their peculiar views of merit. The Order of Knights Templar presented itself with its mysterious ritual, and the history of its brilliant career and rapid decline afforded ample scope for speculation. An imaginary connexion between that knightly order and modern Freemasonry was soon established, and the direct development of the latter from the remains of the former boldly asserted. Thus it was that the higher degrees, so called, were brought into being. The senseless chimera appertaining thereto, besides fostering certain political tendencies totally foreign to and objectionable to Freemasonry, produced a perfectly Babylonian confusion among the Craft all over the continent of Europe; the true light of Masonry became extinguished, and in its stead arose a phantom, a mixture of conceits and illusions of one self constituted apostle or another. In its service the brethren wasted their mental powers, their time, and their means. The lost light was sedulously sought after, but deception blinded the vision, and for nearly half a century scarcely a vestige of ancient English Masonry could be discovered in the outward show, in the internal dissensions, and in the ridiculously meretricious romantic tendencies of those Sir Knights who pretended and mostly believed themselves to be its votaries.

At length, at least for Germany, the dawn of a new day began to break, when at the Congress of Wilhelmsbad (1782), at which almost all Masonic bodies of Germany were represented by delegates, it was resolved: "That there is no evidence to prove the connexion between the Order of Knights Templar and the institution of Freemasonry." From this resolution dates the reformation of Masonry in Germany—a work in which the association for the study of Masonic history has borne no small share. And here it may not be out of place to give our readers a short sketch of the life of the man

* Written for *The American Freemasons' Magazine*.

whose name we so frequently meet in German Masonic literature, to whose ceaseless labour and indomitable energy the society owes its origin, and who, through his deep and intelligent researches succeeded in bringing Masonry in Germany back to its original principles.

Frederick Ludwig Schröder was born on the 3rd of November, 1744, in the city of Schwerin, Mecklemburg. His father had been an organist at Berlin; he died shortly before the birth of his son, the subject of our sketch. The mother, upon whom devolved the support of the family, reduced to indigence partly by the fault of the father, had been obliged to enter the theatrical profession, in which capacity she travelled over the greater part of the continent, performing at the principal cities. Thus in 1747, we find her filling an engagement at St. Petersburg; and it was here where young Schröder, then only three years old, made his first *début* upon the stage, amid the applause of the audience and the warmest approbation of the empress Elizabeth. In 1749, Mrs. Schröder was married to the actor Conrad Ackermann. When only five years old, Schröder already enjoyed a regular salary as an actor, thus contributing towards the support of the family, with whom he shared all the trials and hardships incident to a professional career that in those days obliged its votaries to be constantly moving from place to place as occasion required. Amid a life so full of changes and irregularities, it is to be wondered that the boy's school education was not entirely neglected; this however was not the case; he received his first instructions in Moscow, afterwards in the school of the Jesuits in Warsaw, and finally in the Frederick College at Königsberg. His teachers give him the character of a lively, mischievous, but talented and industrious boy. At the commencement of the seven years' war his parents, who had in fact always treated him with uncommon severity, left him entirely alone at Königsberg, where, without any one to care for him, he would undoubtedly have been morally ruined, had he not fortunately been found by a man who, in 1758, visited Königsberg for the purpose of giving exhibitions as a rope-dancer, and to whose humane intercession Schröder is indebted for an excellent education. Having for some time enjoyed the parental care of his foster-father, he was at last ordered by his parents to join them in Switzerland, where, in company with them, he now commenced to devote himself in earnest to the profession of an actor and dancer. At the age of twenty he was engaged at Hamburg as leader of the ballet corps; but soon his superior acquirements in this branch of the theatrical art were put in the shade by others more congenial to his taste, more suited to his character. Energetic application to whatever task he undertook to perform was one of the characteristics of Schröder; this quality, coupled with the advantages of a highly finished education, a strict moral sense, an enthusiastic love for the beautiful, enabled him to surmount all difficulties, and raised him from the comparatively humble position of a ballet dancer to the proud one of the greatest German tragedian of his day; a position which he knew so well how to improve, that his name, in conjunction with those of some other contemporaneous authors and actors of renown, has become identified with the movement that elevated the stage and the dramatic art to the position that it now occupies in society, and which until then had been deemed unattainable. As an author, Schröder, has given to the world, aside from his literary works on Masonry, and numerous essays, chiefly humanitarian in their character, a number of original plays that are still admired by the public, whenever they are brought upon the stage, as likewise a great variety of translations of foreign authors, especially of Shakspeare, whose tragedies he adapted to the German stage, himself personating the principal characters; and this he did to such perfection, that his very fellow actors were frequently affected to tears. A celebrated actress, after having played the part of *Cordelia*, with Schröder as *King Lear*, positively refused ever again to appear with

him upon the boards, as it had required the greatest mental exertion on her part during the performance to control her emotions, so powerfully were they wrought upon by the lifelike representations of the great tragedian.

At the death of his stepfather (1771) Schröder undertook, in connection with his mother, the management of the theatre at Hamburg, and remained in this position till 1780, when he started upon a professional tour through Germany, meeting everywhere with the most enthusiastic reception, so that in 1781 he was called to the imperial theatre in Vienna, where he remained engaged until 1785. In the course of this year he returned to Hamburg, where from 1786 to 1798 he again acted as manager and director of the theatre. In 1798 he retired to private life; but was again called upon in 1811 to occupy his old position, which he retained until his death in 1816.

Schröder had been won for the Masonic fraternity through the influence of his friend Bode. He was initiated on the 8th of September, 1774, in the Lodge Emanuel of the Mayflower, at Hamburg. It is worthy of remark, in this connexion, that he was accepted without being obliged to subject himself to the customary ballot. It is expressly remarked that this was deemed unnecessary "on account of his great merit." In 1786 he was elected to the chair of this Lodge, and his acceptance of the position was the signal for the return of order among the Hamburg Lodges, which, in spite of the before mentioned resolution of the Congress of Wilhelmsbad, still retained a good share of the accustomed senseless ceremonies, calling to mind an Order of Knights rather than a fraternity of brethren. Schröder's historical researches, to which he devoted himself with energy and zeal, soon made it evident to him that the opinion pronounced as early as 1778 by the Abbé Grandidier of Strasburg, to the effect that Freemasonry had originated with the guilds of the stone cutters of the middle ages, was nearest to the truth. Starting from this point of view, he exerted all his influence in order to persuade the Hamburg Lodges to discard all higher degrees, and return to the plain and simple forms of English Masonry. How completely he succeeded, is proved by the fact that in 1790 the Lodges working in the Scotch rite, and of one of which he was himself a member, were discarded by the other Hamburg Lodges, even at the sacrifice of the sum of one hundred thalers, which the latter had to pay, in order to get rid of them.

Schröder knew full well that whatever of moral culture Freemasonry was able to foster, could be obtained in the first three degrees, and that all the time, mental energy and money spent by its votaries in the higher degrees so called, was so much wasted, that night and ought to be employed in the real service of the institution. For this reason, and in order to convince the brethren of the correctness of his views, he made the attempt in 1793, with fourteen brethren, Master Masons, to form a society, the object of which was to be the acquisition of a thorough knowledge of the ritual as well as the tendencies of the systems of higher degrees then in vogue. The attempt was unsuccessful; the failure however did not prevent Schröder from making a second trial in 1797, which however had the same unfortunate result, eighteen meetings only taking place. In 1790 Schröder was chosen Provincial Grand Master under the Grand Lodge of England, and as a matter of course his influence increased materially. One of the first acts of reform for which he exerted this influence, was the introduction into the Lodges under his jurisdiction of the ancient English ritual, a copy of which he had found in the archives of the Provincial Grand Lodge at Hamburg. He translated it, and, without disturbing its essential points, made it to conform to the spirit of his time. Happily independent as regards time and means, he undertook extensive journeys in the interest of the institution he so dearly cherished, entering into personal intercourse with numerous intelligent brethren, such as Bottiger and Herder in Weimar, Hufeland in Jena, Talke in Hanover, Bode and Tessler,

the latter of whom was engaged upon a similar work with Schröder for his own Grand Lodge, the Royal York, at Berlin. The interchange of ideas between such men could not fail to bring about the happiest results; the Grand Lodge at Berlin, for instance, adopted the ritual translated by Schröder; and in 1801 a union was formed by the Grand Lodges of Hamburg, Hanover, and Berlin, upon a basis of which the following were the principal points: "Opposition to mystery; progressiveness of the human mind in intellectual, moral, and æsthetic culture; recognition of the oldest English Masonic ritual of three degrees, as distinguished from the so-called higher degrees, which are discarded. Each Grand Lodge which joins this union constitutes within itself an "Inner Orient," to which is entrusted the collection, arrangement, and safe keeping of historical and other documents, rituals, &c., appertaining to the purpose for which it is constituted; the same, however, not to have any influence upon the government and administration of the Lodges. The Inner Orients to communicate to each other everything of interest. Each Inner Orient determines for itself the number of degrees and other conditions under which the knowledge acquired shall be imparted (verbally) to the members. It shall be at the option of the Grand Lodge to pass the members through a sort of initiation upon entering these degrees; the ritual used at these initiations, however, to embody a purely moral tendency only, no promise and allusion to any higher Order, and nothing that is left unexplained."

Immediately upon his return to Hamburg, in 1801, Schröder founded a society known by the name of "The League of the Intimate Fraternity," chiefly upon the basis of the union of the three Grand Lodges. This society held its meetings at the residence of the different members. It entered into correspondence with similar societies in Hanover, Oldenburg, &c., confining its labours principally to the investigation of Masonic history previous to the year 1717. Its meetings were continued until 1804, when an interruption took place, that lasted until 1813. From this year they were again regularly held till 1824, closing with the eightieth meeting, the society having been merged into another institution.

The latter, the "Association for the Study of Masonic History," to which we referred at the beginning of this article, originally called "Degree of Knowledge," was inaugurated by seventeen brethren, with Schröder at their head, on the 25th of October, 1802. Its field of investigation was principally the history of Freemasonry after 1717. Schröder intended through it, first to make universally known the results of his own researches, secondly to bring ancient true Freemasonry again into favour, and thirdly to oppose the influence of the society to all higher degrees than that of Master Mason, as being foreign and dangerous to the fraternity. The form under which the meetings took place was strictly Masonic. The members wore the regalia of Master Masons; they had signs and passwords of their own, balloting for candidates, and a short ceremony of initiation, with the oath of secrecy. The acts and documents in the possession of the society were at first scrupulously guarded against becoming public, and were only imparted to those Lodges which had adopted [the Hamburg form of work, and joined the society as members.

Since the organization, fifty years ago, there have been instituted, beside the mother society at Hamburg, forty-one subordinate societies, of which fourteen have ceased to exist, having partly been merged into one body, where there were two or three in one place. The association is represented in almost all the principal cities of Germany, and has also one of its branches established in this country; the latter holding its meetings in the city of Brooklyn. It stands in the same relation to the society at Hamburg as the rest do.

The restrictive measures which it was originally deemed necessary to adopt, in regard to Lodges not belonging under

the jurisdiction of Hamburg joining the society, were more and more relaxed as the jurisdiction advanced in strength and stability, and the list of members now embraces several Lodges working under different Grand Lodges. The conditions of membership gradually came to be—a recognition of the three St. John degrees, as the only true degrees of Masonry; adoption of the constitution of the society; and permission to join, on the part of the Grand Lodge to which the Lodge applying for admission belongs.

Although the institution had made it a strict rule, and one to which it conscientiously adhered, not to interfere in the administration and government of the Lodges, yet its influence upon the latter has been as advantageous as it has been extensive. It soon counted among its members the most intelligent and zealous brethren, whom it led on to a common work. It encouraged the art of criticism, through historical investigation, within the bounds of Masonry; tested and analyzed the material on hand; and thus became the life-giving principle—the source of light—for the Lodges. The association gradually dropped all Masonic forms at their meetings, and became purely literary; a new constitution, the result of several years consultation, was adopted in 1850, and is now in force.

The farther historical researches were carried the greater became their influence upon the Lodges. Loyalty to Masonic principles, it must be conceded, is the chief duty of a Mason; but this loyalty can have no firmer foundation than knowledge, and none which so much adorns the man.

The decline of the higher degrees in Germany marked the beginning of a new era. Conflicting opinions at first paraded in hostile array, and, warmly defended on either side, were gradually conciliated; and as the different systems approached a mutual better understanding, a healthy and truly fraternal intercourse was permanently established. In bringing about this result, the labours of the historical association have been mainly instrumental.

The present organization of the institution is as simple as it is adapted to the purpose. The society at Hamburg, being the one from which all the others have sprung, is still called the mother society (*Mutterbund*.) To it the different members report their proceedings and whatever of interest they may have found in the field of their labour. These communications became the property of all the members, being multiplied by means of an annual lithographed "Circular Correspondence," and addressed to every association. It is thus hardly possible that any Masonic occurrence should escape a thorough scrutiny and criticism. Intelligence the most varied is enlisted to sift every question, until truth is completely purged of fiction, and stands forth a beacon of light to guide the brethren in the only path that can give lasting satisfaction. In the light of information thus gathered and spread, the thoughtful Mason acquires a certainty of action and love of labour, which result in real progress in the great Masonic work, "self improvement." He no longer chases a phantom; no visionary dreams befog his mind. Knowledge has enchaind his desires, as it has crowned his past labours. Knowledge will demand of him that unremitting effort which alone can satisfy an intelligent being.

FRENCH WIT.—M. Prudhomme is the butt of all the satirists in Paris, and a new production by one of these gentlemen has treated us with a few anecdotes, which would do honour to any Joe Miller. M. Prudhomme being in a railway carriage, was asked if he objected to smoke. "No," replied he, with much dignity, "it recalls glory." Some one having spoken of Napoleon I., M. Prudhomme shut his eyes for a few minutes, and then delivered this oracular speech, "Gentlemen, he was too ambitious; if he had been wise enough to remain a simple lieutenant of artillery, he would have been on the throne to the present day." After poking such fun at poor Prudhomme as the above, it is weak to talk of his having a wooden gardener painted in glaring colours, at the bottom of his garden; that he has a statuette of Napoleon, in chocolate, under a glass shade, in his study; and that he wears false wristbands to make his shirts last a day longer.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

This year's meeting of the Institute will be held at Gloucester, and will commence on Tuesday, the 17th of July. Lord Talbot de Malahide will undertake the general presidency. Professor Willis will act as president in the architectural section, and will resume his suspended architectural histories with one of Gloucester cathedral. We hope the Institute will resume printing them. Goodrich Court, its museum of antiquities and celebrated armoury, is among the places of interest in the neighbourhood to which the Institute has been invited. The temporary museum of antiquities and works of art, which will be formed under the Institute's auspices in the College School at Gloucester, promises to be one of exceeding richness and interest.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

At the meeting on the 13th instant, Beriah Botfield, Esq., M.P., president, was in the chair. Mrs. Fræake, Rev. James Ridgway, and H. Davies, Esq., were elected associates. Dr. Kendrick exhibited an impression of the seal of Stephen Payn, almoner to King Henry the Fifth, which is still used as the signet of Greatham Hospital, Durham. Mr. Black contributed some notes respecting Stephen Payn, who held his appointment from the second year of the reign of Henry the Fifth. Mr. Baigent sent a small fibula of latten, dug up near the great mitred abbey of Hyde, Winchester. Mr. George Wright exhibited a curious leaf in MS. from a Theatrical Manager's Note Book, of the date 1638. Mr. Curle produced a singular iron horseshoe, found in Hampshire, having a bar across, probably for protection of the foot. Mr. Forman exhibited a Memento Mori medal of gilt silver. The obverse presents the image of an eastern queen, with a legend, "Que sim post terga videbis," and the reverse a skeleton resting the elbow on a tomb, upon which is an hour glass, and the legend, "Sic tunc pulcherrima quondam." Mr. Wentworth sent some original documents for inspection—"A Note of Money's due unto the Shippers whose Ships were taken up for transporting Men to the Isle of Ree." This relates to the expedition of the Duke of Buckingham to the isle, also to Rochelle. "A Letter from the Lord Treasurer Southampton" (1665), and one from "Lord Huntingdon in 1580." Mr. Wentworth also sent "A Declaration of the State of all Monies received towards the Reparation of St. Paul's Cathedral before the Great Fire of London." Mr. Allom exhibited an oil painting, made by him from sketches taken on the spot, representing the Castles of Europe and Asia on the Bosphorus. He read some historical notes relating to these buildings of the fifteenth century. Mr. Planché read a paper "On the Cap of Estate anciently worn by the Sovereigns of England," which, with illustrations, will be printed.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

At the last meeting the chair was taken by John Bruce, Esq. Among the donations of books were the concluding volumes, II. and III. of Mr. Hewitt's valuable work on ancient armour. Mr. Cole presented four proclamations, to be added to the society's already extensive collection. Mr. Sheppard exhibited a drawing of a Celtic torque, also a drawing of a vase, found at Canterbury in April last. Mr. Howard exhibited a pedigree of the Calthorpe family on vellum; and a grant of arms to Robert Lee, of Quarrenden, A.D. 1513. Rev. T. Hugo exhibited a carved morse-ivory knife-handle of the 15th century. Mr. Ireland, by permission of Sir Percyvall Dyke, exhibited and described a curious bronze bowl of an early period, with its ornaments, dug up in April last, near to Lullingstone Park, Kent. The ornaments consist of sets of plates of metal, made to fit the bowl in the form of roundels, pelta-shaped pieces, birds, stags, and other objects; which are decorated in a style combining the characteristics of Celtic and Anglo-Saxon work. Mr. Hart exhibited a beautiful deed on vellum, by which Queen Elizabeth appointed Sir Richard Lee ambassador to Russia, in the year 1600. The deed was a fine signature of the Queen, and an initial letter E illuminated in gold. Mr. Spence exhibited a German drinking glass, bearing a coloured portrait of Paracelsus, and covered with sentences in Latin and German. Mr. Birch exhibited a paper impression of, and communicated remarks on, a tablet of Thothmes the Third, lately found at Thebes. Rev. John Webb exhibited a halberd considered to have once belonged to the Protector, Richard Cromwell, and, in the course of a very interesting paper upon it, gave particulars of the family of Richard Cromwell, which he had had peculiar opportunities of acquiring.

MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

MARK MASONRY.

WHILE the subject is on the *tapis* by the introduction of the new Grand Lodge of the Mark Degree, can you give any information as to its antecedents in connection with the Supreme Grand Chapter of Scotland?—ST. ANDREW'S.—[Consult the leader in the *Masonic Mirror* for August, 1855, p. 469, and you will see the whole bearing of the Mark status there fairly, but tersely, stated].

THE PRESTONIAN LECTURE.

Is there any means of arriving at a list of those members of the Craft who have held the office of Prestonian Lecturer in bygone years, and is there to be a Prestonian lecture this year?—L. A. F.

THE ARTICLES OF NOAH.

In one of the old books of Constitutions there is a reference to the articles of Noah. What are they?—G. A.

GENERAL COOKE AND E. D. COOKE.

Will some reader of "Notes and Queries" tell me if there is any connection between General Cooke, a former visitor from the United States, and the present E. D. Cooke, of Kentucky. Is it not a Masonic speculation that brought each of them here, and what was the fracas about the first mentioned?—†——†.

THE DEVIL'S TAVERN.

On the 24th of June, 1727, a Grand Lodge was held at the Devil's Tavern, Temple Bar, at which were present the Earl of Inchiquin, G.M., his Officers, and the Masters and Wardens of forty Lodges. So reads the old Book of Constitutions. I should like to know where the Devil's Tavern stood, when it changed its name, and why?—E.L. LE.

LAWS OF THE GRAND ORIENT OF FRANCE.

When were these laws made?—C.C.G.—[When the Grand Lodge of France was formed in the early part of the last century. They were revised and sanctioned by Prince Lucien Murat, G.M. of France, Oct. 28th, 1854.]

DUKE OF KENT'S INITIATION.

We all know the father of our beloved Queen was a Mason, but we do not know where he was initiated. Can any one tell in what Lodge it was?—W. KENT.—[On the 10th of February, 1790, regular intimation was given to the Grand Lodge that his royal highness Prince Edward, Duke of Kent, while on his travels, had been regularly initiated into Masonry in the Union Lodge at Geneva, and also that his royal highness Prince Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex, had been initiated into the Order at a Lodge in Berlin.]

ROSE CROIX.

What is the earliest date at which this degree is known to have been conferred?—E. T. B.—[Records are in existence which prove it was given in 1793, but some of the old Encampments, who claim the privilege under their charters, date, at least, above a century back.]

THE LATE BRO. JOHN MITCHELL KEMBLE.

When did our late Bro. John Mitchell Kemble, of Anglo-Saxon fame die?—E.—[See an obituary notice, at p. 416 of the *Freemasons' Magazine* for May, 1857.]

INITIATION OF THE EARL OF CARNARVON.

Are there any means of ascertaining when our Bro. the Earl of Carnarvon was initiated?—MARCUS.—[His lordship was initiated in the Westminster and Keystone Lodge, No. 10, on the 5th of February, 1856, consequently his lordship will be a Mason of five years' standing in February next.]

FREEMASONRY AND THE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

What book is it that suggests Freemasonry was introduced from the East into the West, by the Knights Templar?—FRATER.—[Most likely our correspondent means Adler's *Drusus Montis Iebani*, fol. Romæ, 1786.]

MAKING MASONS IN PRISON.

I once heard a brother say he knew a Mason that was made while he was in prison. Can this be so? If so, how could any one answer that he was a free man?—H. H.—[We will reverse "H. H."s query.—If an answer was given in the affirmative, that the brother was a free man, it was strictly within the letter of Masonic law; the freedom inquired of is that of birth—not incarceration. We know a brother, at this present hour, a German by birth, who was made with several others in one of the prisons in Paris, where he was confined as a suspected person. But such things have been done in England, as the following will testify. In materials for a life of the notorious John Wilkes, it is

stated, "We shall be excused by our readers for amusing them with the following anecdote. All societies and all parties were carried away with the popular frenzy of 'Wilkes and Liberty,' and, among the rest, the quiet and peaceable Freemasons came in for their share. 'March 3rd, 1769, the members of the Lodge held at the Jerusalem Tavern, in Clerkenwell, attended at the King's Bench Prison, and made Mr. Wilkes a Mason.'"]

THE ROUNDS OF THE MASONIC LADDER.

How many rounds are there in the Masonic ladder, and what do they mean?—J. E.—[An improper question to be answered in print. If you want to know, go to a Lodge of Instruction. The aim of "Masonic Notes and Queries" is not to coach up brethren too lazy or unwilling to acquire knowledge through the only proper channels of information.]

COLLECTIONS OF BY-LAWS.

I have been making a collection of blank forms of Lodge summonses and by-laws, for some period. How can I increase my store? Will any brethren forward such to me through the Editor?—COLLECTANEA.—[We shall be happy to do so, if any are sent, as we know the questioner to be a hard working and diligent student of Masonry, as well as an intelligent brother Mason.]

MASONIC LOANS.

Is there any fund from which a brother can borrow money, to enable him to pursue a special object, in a similar way to the loans of the great city companies?—F.—[No.]

NOTES ON LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART.

THE prize of fifty guineas offered by the Rev. Dr. Emerton for the best essay on the immense importance of a close union of England and France, has been awarded by the adjudicators—Lord Brougham, the Earl of Clarendon, and the Earl of Shaftesbury—to the Rev. W. N. Molesworth, M.A., perpetual curate of St. Clement's, Rochdale. Mr. Molesworth is the son of the Rev. Dr. Molesworth, vicar of Rochdale; was formerly of Pembroke College, Cambridge; prizeman, Sen. Opt., and B.A., 1839, and is the author of several publications. The French adjudicators, Messrs. Thiers, Mignet, and Merimée—have not yet awarded the prizes of 1,000 francs and 250 francs, offered by Dr. Emerton for the best French essays on the same subject.

Messrs. Longmans have signed and sealed with Mr. J. C. Jeaffreson for a life of the late Robert Stephenson. This biography will be official, Mr. Jeaffreson having the assistance of Mr. Stephenson's family and colleagues, and will comprise a history of railway engineering as well as a life of the great engineer.

Early in July is to appear No. I. of a new weekly journal, printed and published in London, in the living language of the Greeks, Ο ΒΡΕΤΤΑΝΙΚΟΣ ΑΣΤΗΡ (*The British Star*), for circulation throughout Greece, Turkey, the Principalities, Servia, Montenegro, Albania, Asia Minor, Egypt, Coast of Syria, Ionian Islands, and South Russia. It is to be illustrated with engravings, and the political part will comprise a record of the discussions and proceedings of the Legislatures of Great Britain, America, France, &c., as fitted to promote the cause of constitutional liberty among the Greeks. Among its other features promised we note that the *British Star* will contain a regular report of select judicial proceedings, which is intended to furnish illustrations of the romance of life, besides presenting specimens of forensic eloquence. The great object of the *British Star*, the prospectus informs us, will be to promote the interchange of authentic and accurate information between the East and the West; and we gather from the same source the intimation that the Greek and Oriental Steam Navigation Company guarantee the continuation of the *British Star* for the space of at least two years.

The long talked of rival to *Punch* is at last announced as to appear positively on the 7th of July. "*The British Lion*" is to be the title of our new "facetious contemporary." Among the contributors will be Messrs. G. A. Sala, Hollingshead, and James Hannay.

A contemporary remarks that the growth of cheap literature is not confined to England alone, but is visible quite as much in France, Germany, Italy, Spain, and indeed, over the whole of Europe. In Paris, for example, there have been established within the last three years no less than seventy-five new periodicals, nearly all of them unpolitical, and those which contain news with the indispensable *feuilleton* at the bottom. Of these seventy-five papers, forty are cheap illustrated journals, a class which seems just now in particular favour with the French public. These cheap periodicals sell even lower than what we are accustomed to see here in England; for the retail price of twenty-

one of the number is only a penny, and of the other nineteen merely a halfpenny, or five centimes. It is stated that of these halfpenny periodicals, 772,000 are sold weekly in Paris alone, and nearly twice as many in the provinces. But larger still is the sale of the illustrated papers for a penny, which contain more than double the matter of the former, and one of which, the *Journal du Dimanche*, is in such favour with the public, as to bring its proprietor a regular annual income of about 130,000*fr.*, or £5,200. No wonder, that, under such circumstances, publishers, as well as authors, abandon the manufacture of books, and prefer throwing themselves into the more profitable, if not more pleasant, journalistic career. We say pleasant, of course, speaking of France, where the ready pen of the able editor, in most cases, leads to honours, dignities, and emoluments without end. Here, in England, God knows, things are vastly different.

The assertion that liberty to print pamphlets still exists in Paris, has received a nice illustration in the condemnation of the author and publisher of M. Prevost Paradol's *brochure*, entitled "Ancient Parties," to a fine of three thousand francs each, and the printer five hundred francs, with a month's imprisonment in addition in the case of the eminent journalist, besides all expenses; and in confiscation of all the copies seized. M. Paradol certainly did denounce, in good set terms, "the alliance of demagogism and despotism, of unlimited power with the blind instinct of equality." He is accused in the charge of stirring up all parties to conspire against the government, and of comparing the pure democratic empire of Louis Napoleon with the tyrannical governments of the Cæsars, of the East, and of Greece. It is not made one of the counts in the indictment that the author, having been the editor of the *Débats*, had the monstrous impertinence to quit it for another at the very moment when the former journal became suddenly inspired with Imperial admiration, in which it still partially revels, presenting as amusing a spectacle as that of a tipsy baker who has come into collision with a sweep.

A St. Petersburg paragraph says:—"Professor Tischendorf has returned to our capital, in consequence of the fortunate literary explorations which he accomplished in the East in the course of last year. In compliance with the imperial command, he has delivered up to the library of the court and state his collection of old MSS. in ten languages; and his collection of Greek and Egyptian antiquities he has in like manner sent to the Imperial Academy of Sciences. As respects the MS. of the Holy Scriptures, from Mount Sinai, the professor has been instructed by the emperor to proceed without delay in its publication, in a style worthy of its importance. The text will be printed in three volumes folio, in a character exactly similar to the original, and cast expressly for the purpose. A fourth volume will contain, in the Latin language, the notes of the editor on more than 7000 passages which have undergone old corrections, together with a notice respecting the history of the MS., its high antiquity, and critical worth. Twenty photographic tables will accompany the work, which will be published at St. Petersburg in the course of 1862. A separate and cheap reprint of the text of the New Testament will appear immediately after, at Leipzig; and this portion forms the most important part of the MS. which has excited in so high a degree the curiosity and interest of the Christian world."

We take the following from the *New York Tribune*:—"Little note of preparation is given by our leading publishers for any renewed activity in business, and the feeling is general that any large undertakings had better be postponed till after the coming 'campaign.' Messrs. Ticknor and Co., who have of late had the choice of the best English books (through the personal popularity of Mr. Fields with foreign authors), have in press, from sheets received in advance of the regular issue, Leslie's 'Autobiographical Recollections,' and Correspondence with Washington Irving and other Friends; and also announce Dr. Krapf's 'Missionary Travels, Researches, and Labours, during Eighteen Years' Residence in Eastern Africa;' Sir Arthur Hallam Elton's novel, 'Herbert Chauncy, a Man more Sinned against than Sinning;' Capt. Shakspeare's 'Wild Sports of India;' and several works of fiction by minor authors of the day. Messrs. Gould and Lincoln will bring out Dr. Tulloch's new book on 'English Puritanism and its Leaders,' uniform with his successful book on the Reformation; and they also announce 'Geographical Studies,' by Prof. Carl Ritter, of Berlin, translated from the German by the Rev. W. L. Gage, with a sketch of the author's life, and portrait. This will meet with attention, as the first attempt to bring any of the writings of the great geographer of the age within the range of the English reader. Messrs. Appleton and Co. promise an addition of Hogg's 'Life of Shelley,' an unfinished work, to which in

terest has been given by the announcement that the poet's family have interfered to prevent its completion, and, if possible, to suppress the book itself."

M. Anguste Mariette, an eminent French archæologist, writes from Egypt that he has discovered the remains of a large palace in granite in the immediate vicinity of the Sphinx. He takes this palace to be that of Chephren, who built the great pyramid. No less than seven statues of this prince have been found in the palace.

The committee for raising a memorial to the late Henry Hallam have resolved to erect a full length statue of him in St. Paul's; an eligible site having been offered by the Dean and Chapter.

We understand that there will be a vacancy at the end of the present session, in the chair of botany at University College, Dr. Lindley having resigned it after filling it for more than thirty years; that is, from the date of the foundation. Dr. Lindley has been appointed, with Dr. Hooker, joint examiners in botany to the University of London.

The trustees of Owens College, Manchester, in connexion with the University of London, have resolved to found a chair of natural philosophy, in which science is to be taught mathematically and experimentally. The salary is £200 a year with a proportion of the fees. Candidates must apply to the trustees, not to any individual trustee.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

THE NEW SELF STYLED GRAND LODGE OF MARK MASONRY.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Every well affected Mason is under a debt of obligation to you for publishing the precious proceedings of that modest something that has thrust itself before the Craft, under the high sounding title of the Grand Lodge of Mark Masonry! and your report is so instructive, shadowing forth, as it does, the new system of obstructive tactics to be pursued by the opposition, that a few remarks on it, and its consequences, naturally follow.

Taking the appointment of a Board of General Purposes, it is obvious that the intentions of this body of gentlemen is to parody the constitution of the Grand Lodge of England, and afford a school in which the party policy of the promoters of this movement may be regularly and systematically planned, debated, and, it is presumed, acted upon. In the existing Masonic bodies, to whom the various rites and degrees owe allegiance, *i.e.*, the Royal Arch, Grand Conclave, and S. G. I. G., there is a delicacy, not found among these gentlemen, in calling their administrative members committees, and not boards, but, in the case of the self constituted Mark Grand Lodge, they ape the exact phraseology of the Craft, to which, as a body, they have no pretence to belong. Whether they are all Masons, or not, matters little, so long as they are in schism with every other jurisdiction of Mark Masons.

In the report there is one very painful subject, *viz.*, that the Ill. Bro. G. B. Cole, of the 33°, one to whom hundreds of us have sworn allegiance, should countenance that spurious element in one rite which he so carefully guards against in another. That Ill. Bro. ought to have been one of the very last to lend the *prestige* of his name and presence to so doubtful a cause. He is too well acquainted with the process by which the extraordinary powers he possesses came to be vested in the high and Sovereign Princes of his Order, and that those powers were not grasped by an unwarrantable assumption, but derived from an existent authority; and he must also be well aware that a series of divided allegiance, first to one body, and then to another, peradventure to a third, and even a fourth, is a needless multiplication of oaths, which are liable to be lightly regarded, if not occasionally violated, while they tend to no good purpose in the main; and, for these reasons, the countenance given by the Ill. Bro. G. B. Cole is greatly to be deplored by all true Masons, both of the Craft and higher grades.

In the speech of the Earl of Carnarvon, he admitted "the position of the degree was not to him altogether satisfactory: numerically they were not strong; things were out of order; their vessel was cut away from its moorings, and they were floating on the sea without being able to bring her into port." These words are those of solemn truth, and it is to be hoped, for the honour of Masonry, that the vessel will never reach the port it aims at, but be swamped, by the inability of the crew to work

their passage, or, if they should succeed in this, may such a water-logged crazy bark never be moored alongside Craft Masonry. His lordship also "claimed the most perfect independence in making his appointments." And yet from the Earl of Carnarvon and his party arose that cry against the Most Worshipful Grand Master of Masons, that he claimed similar powers. So also, on the matter of proxies, he would swamp the Grand Lodge of England with them, if he could get them; but, in his self constituted Mark Lodge, "he was not prepared to say that the use of proxies should never be allowed—but if they were, they must be very strongly guarded, and their use should be confined to particular questions, as, were they to allow general proxies, they would lead to endless confusion." The old adage no longer seems to hold good here, for it appears that it is not that which is "sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander." Again, the noble earl said, "though he did not selfishly wish to monopolize all the honours to himself, he candidly acknowledged that he accepted the office with pleasure and pride, and he hoped he might hold it for many years." How this announcement must have grated on the ears of Bro. J. R. Stebbing, who was sitting at the table, after his ineffectual motion, at the last grand Lodge of England, to get rid of our present Most Worshipful Grand Master by a side wind. It seems scarcely possible that the chief and the subordinate members of the party are actuated by a similar policy, and it is only to be reconciled upon the well known rule, that the greater the demagogues out of power, the more monstrous the tyranny in power.

This meeting of Mark gentlemen, it is hoped, will open the eyes of those who have hitherto thought some good might be effected in supporting an opposition to the existing powers of Masonry. What does it prove? No more than, if they get their way, despite of all fair words, they, like the Egyptians of old, would require the same tale of bricks, but would withhold the straw. What are we then to do to counteract the insidious project now ushered into notice? We must combine and form a strong body in defence of our existing institution. The equivocal Mark degree must have no more favour or affection from our rulers. The Board of General Purposes must forbid its jewel being seen in any Craft Lodge, and the Committee of General Purposes for the Royal Arch must likewise prohibit its being worn, under any circumstances, in every Chapter amenable to its authority. The days of Mark Masonry, as schismatic, must be numbered, and the genuine degree must either be attached to the Grand Lodge of England, or an independent Grand Mark Masters' Lodge must be founded, which shall derive its existence from a properly constituted authority, and put an end to the thing now usurping the place of a legitimate degree.

Thanking you for your courtesy in allowing me so much space,
I remain, dear Sir and Brother, fraternally your
Brother in the Craft,
ANTI SPURIOUS MARK.

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

MASONIC MEMS.

THE Provincial Grand Lodge of West Yorkshire will be held at the new Assembly Rooms, Halifax, on Wednesday, July 4th, at eleven o'clock. The Lodge will be opened in the three degrees by the Worshipful Master and Officers of the Lodge of Probity, No. 73.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Phoenix Lodge of Instruction (No. 202) will be held at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Wednesday, the 11th July, to enable Bro. Elisha D. Cooke to work the third degree exactly as practised in America. Bro. Cooke will be assisted by Bros. Stephen Barton Wilson, Hyde Pullen, Hewlett, and other well known Masons.

ROYAL FREEMASONS' SCHOOL FOR FEMALE CHILDREN.

THE summer half-yearly examination took place at the School, Clapham Common, on Monday and Friday last, by the Rev. Mr. Dyer, one of the London Diocesan Inspectors of Schools. On Monday the day was devoted to paper work. The subjects were Old Testament history, from the death of Joseph to the birth of Moses; the geography of Africa; English history, from Edward IV. to Charles I.; writing, arithmetic, English grammar, dictation, drawing a map of Africa, and French translation. On Friday it was *à viva voce*, embracing the above subjects with the addition of reading, questions on French grammar, needlework, &c. At the close of the examination the Rev. Mr. Dyer expressed his satisfaction with the progress of the whole school, and

contrasted the very marked improvement made since he had previously tested their knowledge. After which Bro. Nutt, in the name of the committee, thanked the children for their attention, and in feeling terms, which left few dry eyes among those that were present, addressed the children, pointing out to them the advantage of education—the pleasing way they had gone through their duties—and paying them the highest, though justly merited compliment for their maintenance of that good and exemplary conduct which has ever distinguished the Girls School, and which reflects so much credit on Miss Jarwood the matron, Miss Souter the schoolmistress, and her assistants. The examiner also spoke warmly in praise of the order and regularity of the school, and the happy and healthful appearance of the pupils.

METROPOLITAN.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE LODGE (No. 1008).—The members of this Lodge met at the Masonic Hall, William-street, Woolwich, on Friday last, for the purpose of installing the new Master for the ensuing twelve months. Bro. Col. Clerk, as P.M., opened the Lodge in the three degrees, and a Board of installed Masters was formed, consisting of the presiding W.M., Bros. Dr. Hinxman, Cpts. Boyle and Forbes, Hassall, W. J. Meymott, Rennell, and Henderson. All the brethren under that dignity having retired from the Lodge, Bro. Clerk proceeded to install Bro. W. H. Carter, the late S.W., into the chair of K.S. Upon the re-admission of the great body of the members, Bro. Clerk continued, according to ancient custom, to deliver the proper addresses, which it is needless to say were given in that correct, quiet, unobtrusive, and gentlemanlike way which always characterizes the performance of every Masonic duty that he undertakes. The appointment and investiture of officers followed, the Worshipful Master having been pleased to appoint Bro. Kincaid, S.W.; Smyth, J.W.; H. H. Church, S.D. and (reinvested) Treas.; Thompson, J.D.; Farnfield, I.G.; J. M. Boddy (reinvested) Sec., and Henderson, Tyler (reappointed). After which the Lodge was closed. There was a good attendance of visitors, amongst whom we recognized Bros. Cpts. Boyle and King, Lieut. Warry, W. J. Meymott, Graydon, Johnstone, Fogo, and Rennell. The members and the visiting brethren having reassembled at Bro. De Grey's, the Freemasons' Tavern, Woolwich, the important business of the dinner was proceeded with, every one present being perfect in his part, and working with a zeal and assiduity which would do credit to any portion of our rites. The cloth having been cleared and the usual loyal and Masonic toasts given and received with enthusiasm, the W.M. gave "The Visitors," whom the Florence Nightingale were always glad to see. There were several distinguished Masons among them whom he hoped to see again, and there were also several who, from unavoidable circumstances, though invited, had not been able to attend. Still to those who were present he bade a hearty welcome and would couple the toast with the name of Bro. Capt. Boyle. Bro. Capt. Boyle said he was not prepared to make a speech, but when such a cordial greeting was afforded them by their W.M. and the Florence Nightingale Lodge, he could do no other than accept the proffered brotherly love and welcome afforded to the visiting brethren. For the kind way in which the health of the visitors had been proposed and received on the part of those who stood around him, and on his own behalf he thanked the members of the Lodge, and trusted that for many years they might all be spared—the members to continue in their Masonic course, so excellently carried out, and the visitors to return their thanks for such a greeting as they had received. Bro. Rennell said he felt it was necessary to make a few remarks as a member of one of the older Lodges meeting in Woolwich. An impression had got abroad that the Florence Nightingale Lodge was exclusive. Now there was nothing exclusive in Masonry, nor had there ever been so in Woolwich. The course pursued by the Florence Nightingale, that day, in inviting to their installation the Masters and Wardens of the other Lodges in the town, was one eminently qualified to promote brotherly love and true Masonic feeling, and as he began by alluding to the impression which had somehow or other been adopted, he thought it but an act of justice not to let the visitors' healths pass by without saying, that from the reception they had met with, and more particularly the Woolwich brethren, that impression must be wiped away for ever (hear, hear). And that all their brethren fully appreciated the kindness and good feeling displayed, they would evince it by seconding him, in an unusual, though excusable course, of drinking the health of the brethren of the Florence Nightingale Lodge and giving them a good one. The W.M. said he could not, on behalf of the Lodge, allow this good feeling to pass unnoticed, and therefore begged in his own name, and that of every member of his Lodge to return the visitors their thanks, and add, that they were glad to see members of other Lodges present, and should at all times be happy to meet them (hear, hear). Bro. Col. Clerk, P.M., said he trusted to use the gavel to the satisfaction of all present. They were well aware what use he should make of it. Bro. Carter, their newly installed W.M., was held by them all in deservedly high estimation, and they must all feel how much the Lodge had gained, and still would gain, by the zeal and amiability he had displayed, which he (Col. Clerk) was sure would be continued, and he trusted that every brother would support their W.M.'s zeal by a regular and punctual

attendance, more fully to shew their feeling towards him. He would, therefore, propose health and prosperity to their new W.M. during his year of office, and call upon the brethren to pledge him heartily and do their best to support him. The W.M. in rising to return thanks for the kind manner in which Bro. Col. Clerk had spoken of him, and they had responded, lamented that he was not a speaker, but if he had been gifted in that way, he should find considerable difficulty when the theme was himself, and so he was sure they would excuse him the more readily. He was but a young Mason, having been initiated in the Florence Nightingale Lodge upon its institution, and he was indebted to Bro. Capt. Forbes for the introduction. Yet although so young, he hoped to do his duty satisfactorily, but if the working does not come up to their worthy Bro. Col. Clerk's, who so ably filled that chair last year, it would not be for want of his desire to excel, but because he was unable to reach such a point of perfection. Still he would try and do his best, and no man could do more. For their kind expressions and feelings towards himself he hoped to satisfy them during his tenure of office, and to spend many years of health and happiness with the members of his mother Lodge—the Florence Nightingale. The W.M. then said it afforded him a very great pleasure to propose the next toast, which was “The P.M.s. of the Lodge.” They were both well known in that Lodge and many others, and it was only necessary to mention the names of Bros. Capt. Forbes and Col. Clerk to ensure a hearty and respectful welcome. (Hear, hear). The evidence of their being efficient rulers in Masonry was to be found in the fact that during the time they had each sat in the Master's chair, it had been a season of harmony and peace; and by their amiability of temper and kindness of demeanour, they had both succeeded in winning a very large share of the respect and affection of their brethren. No one could have gained the hearts of the members more than their P.M.s. had done, and to none else were such thanks due as to them. For these reasons he proposed the healths of the P.M.s. of the Florence Nightingale Lodge, Bros. Capt. Forbes and Col. Clerk, two brethren dear to every member of the Lodge (hear, hear). Bro. Capt. Forbes, on behalf of both, begged to thank them for the manner in which they had responded to the toast. It had been a pleasant duty to preside over them, which had fallen to Col. Clerk's lot for two years and his own for one; Bro. Clerk having very kindly stepped forward to fill the office a second time, it having become vacant by the death of their W.M. shortly after his installation. He had always hoped for, and was glad to see, that there was a strong feeling of unity among the three Lodges in that town, and as the first P.M. of No. 1008, it would always give him great pleasure to see any Woolwich brethren at the Florence Nightingale, for the more visitors they had the better they were pleased. Bro. Col. Clerk said, Masonry was always a labour of love, and the kind reception those meet with who try to carry out its principles, must ever be an incentive to their striving for the applause of their brethren and their own consciences. He would not detain them longer, but wish to each and all the brethren, health and prosperity. The W.M. next proposed “The health of the very efficient Officers of the Lodge.” Their S.W. Bro. Kincaid, was an old Mason of eminence and standing, and was of very great assistance, willing and able to go through any and every duty, and he hoped the junior officers would copy so good an example. Bro. Kincaid said the officers felt complimented by the remarks that had fallen from their W.M., and he believed they were each prepared to do their duty with zeal and punctuality; indeed he felt sure that the time had gone by in all Lodges when hasty and inefficient appointments were made, and now those that took office were considered to pledge themselves to a strict performance of their duty. The W.M. said there was one more toast, which was “The Masonic Press.” The time had gone by when the publicity of what was done in a Lodge was held to be hurtful to the cause of Masonry, and the Florence Nightingale, for one Lodge, was always glad to be informed of what was being done by their brethren at home and abroad, and were happy in having what they did known in the same manner. They had a brother, an honorary member of their Lodge, who was connected with the Masonic press, present, as he always was when business was to be done, and he should therefore propose “Success to the *Freemasons' Magazine*,” coupling the same with the name of Bro. Matthew Cooke. Bro. Matthew Cooke returned thanks for the honour done to the *Freemasons' Magazine*, and wished the Editor had been present to have answered instead of himself, but as his name had been coupled with the toast, he could assure them the *Freemasons' Magazine* had the best interests of the Craft at heart; and he hoped that, while it gave the fullest information that could be procured, it never had yet, and it never intended to touch upon those portions of Masonry which were the essentials of the institution, and which, whatever might be done abroad, where the periodicals tried how much they could possibly reveal without disclosing all they knew, those who wrote for the Masonic press in this country kept securely locked within their own breasts, and as far as the periodical he represented was concerned, he was sure would always be as solemnly observed. The Tyler's toast brought a very happy and agreeable evening to a conclusion at a reasonable hour.

PROVINCIAL.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND, PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

The annual festival of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Cumberland and

Westmorland was held in Carlisle on Wednesday the 20th inst. Above a hundred brethren of the Order assembled at ten o'clock in the morning at the Coffee House, accompanied by the band of the Yeomanry Cavalry, and there the Lodge was formally opened. A procession was then formed in front of the hotel, and headed by the band, the brethren proceeded to the Cathedral, dressed in their Masonic aprons.

Divine service began at eleven o'clock, and being the anniversary of the accession of her Majesty to the throne, the special service appointed by the Church for that occasion was performed. The anthem selected was Crotch's “Sing we merrily,” and a sermon was preached by the Very Reverend the Dean of Carlisle.

The Dean took his text from the 1st chapter of Joshua, 8th verse. “This book of the law shall not depart out of thy mouth; but thou shalt meditate therein day and night, that thou mayest observe to do according to all that is written therein: for then thou shalt make thy way prosperous, and then thou shalt have good success.” In conclusion the Dean said he would make one or two observations on the character of the society assembled here to-day. It was not possible to testify to the excellence of their regulations or their system of internal government, as these were concealed. It was indeed almost by accident that he presumed to address them this morning; but he was happy to do so for this reason—not to praise the laws of the Masonic Order, of which he was totally ignorant, but to praise them thus far that if the test of Scripture be genuine, “By their fruits ye shall know them,” so far as he had been brought into contact with different gentlemen of their body in various parts of the kingdom, he had found them distinguished by loyalty and benevolence, and he felt sure the root of that tree could not be wrong which produced such holy fruits. He had been himself surprised to hear the really lavish manner in which they supported their brethren—the liberal way in which they supplied the needy and necessitous, following out the spirit and the very letter of the gospel of Jesus Christ. He knew from his social and family connexions the advantages of this society to those who travel into a distant land. Therefore he had great confidence in welcoming them to the house of God, and seeing that by accident that they had assembled on this important and suitable day, he was sure he had spoken to their consciences and feelings in what he had said. He would not say a word to them about giving to-day; he would only say, do as you have done already. He thanked them cordially for their very liberal offer to dedicate a portion of their gathering to-day to a gift to some of the local charities in Carlisle. He had named the Carlisle Dispensary, because it visited every home of suffering in the city, and it was a popular charity. Therefore he would receive gratefully at their hands any proportion of their bounty to-day which they devoted to this object. The Dean concluded by reading the portion of the 12th chapter of Romans, beginning “Let love be without dissimulation,”—a chapter very appropriate to the occasion.

Bro. Ford played the National Anthem as a dismissal, and the Freemasons, now augmented to about one hundred and twenty, formed into procession in the Abbey, and perambulated the principal streets of the town, preceded by the band and accompanied by a crowd. They then went to the Coffee House where the Provincial Grand Lodge was reopened and its business proceeded with. The Provincial Grand Officers for the ensuing year were appointed as follows:—Bros. Greaves, D. Prov. G.M.; Robins, n. Prov. S.G.W.; Spencer, Prov. J.G.W.; Butler, Prov. G. Chaplain; Halifax, Prov. G. Asst. Chaplain; Lemon, Prov. G. Reg.; Rimington, Prov. G. Treas.; Nicholson, Prov. G.D.; Jackson, Prov. J.G.D.; Wm. Kirkbride, Prov. G.S.; Rowland, Prov. G. Org.; Hodgkin, Prov. G. Dir. of Cers.; Watson, Asst. Prov. G. Dir. of Cers.; Heywood, Prov. G. Purs.; Davis, Prov. G. Tyler. Bros. Atkinson, Smith, Gibson, Yates, Harrison, J. Kirkbride, and Little, Stewards.

It was stated that the collection at the Cathedral amounted to upwards of £7, and it was agreed, on the proposal of the D. Prov. Grand Master, that two fifths of it should be given to the Carlisle Dispensary, and three fifths applied to the Masonic charities.

The Lodge was then closed in due form, and the brethren adjourned to dinner, in the assembly-room. The D. Prov. Grand Master (Bro. Greaves) occupied the chair, in the absence of the Prov. Grand Master, Sir James Graham. The Rev. Bro. Halifax said grace, and the Rev. Bro. Butler returned thanks. About one hundred Masons sat down to dinner. The band played in the gallery during dinner. The cloth having been removed,

“The Queen and the Craft” was given from the chair, and the band having given the National Anthem, the performers and the waiters retired, and the room was “tiled.”

The usual routine toasts in Masonry then followed. In drinking the “Earl of Zetland, the Grand Master of England,” the chairman referred to some differences of opinion that had been expressed as to that nobleman's fitness for the office, and said that the recent vote in the Grand Lodge of England, when only four hands had been held up against his reelection for the seventeenth time, had settled the opinion of the Masons of England.

The D. Prov. GRAND MASTER gave “The Provincial Grand Master of Cumberland, Sir James Graham.” He regretted to say that he was not present on the occasion, and he (the chairman) had no other excuse to offer them than that Sir James had not enabled him to apologise for his absence. He had recently seen letters from the Prov. Grand Master which showed his heart was still with them.

Bro. LEMON (Wigton) proposed “The health of the R.W. the Deputy

Prov. Grand Master, Bro. Greaves," expressing the high satisfaction of the Masons of Cumberland with the manner in which he discharged his arduous duties.

Bro. GREAVES suspected his flattering brother from the west had crossed the Irish channel and kissed the blarney stone. He confessed, however, that his heart was in the cause, and he was only sorry that some more powerful hands did not guide the reins. Nevertheless, he had done the best he could for the noble Order to which he belonged, and he was happy to say that he had been well supported.

The D. PROV. GRAND MASTER then proposed "The Provincial Grand Chaplains." The Dean had that morning declared himself not a Mason, but the sentiments of his excellent sermon were most worthy of Masonry. The toast he gave was "The healths of the Rev. Bros. Butler, of Penrith, and Halifax, of Kirkbride."

The Rev. Bro. BUTLER returned thanks.

The Rev. Bro. HALIFAX also returned thanks. Like the rest of them he had felt deeply grateful for the remarkably good sermon—they must not think he was going to give them one now—which they had that day heard in the venerable cathedral, and which, from its style as well as its matter, must have gone to the heart of every brother. Although himself accustomed to address congregations once or twice a week, he confessed that it had touched his heart. For himself he would say that his heart and soul, the strength of his limbs, and the vigour of his mind, were devoted to the high and holy principles of Masonry. When St. Paul wrote those words which they had heard from the Dean, he was convinced that he knew there were Masons in those days, carrying out the principles of love, charity, and brotherly kindness which he enforced.

The D. PROV. G.M. then proposed the health of the "Visiting Brethren." Masons professed to be hospitable to strangers—how, then, ought they to entertain strangers. He coupled the toast with the names of Bros. Daly, Bannister, Dunne, and the Rev. Bro. Redshaw, Prov. G. Chaplain of Northumberland.

Bro. DALY returned thanks. He had not been unaccustomed to public speaking for twenty-two years, and during all that time had scarcely spoken a line which hadn't been laughed at. He was proud to see such a splendid gathering of Cumbrian Masons.

Bro. BANNISTER (of Gateshead) also replied. He was sorry there was not a better muster from Durham and Northumberland.

The Rev. Bro. REDSHAW expressed a hope that the Cumbrian Masons would attend the Prov. G. Lodge of Northumberland in October next. He hoped that day would long be remembered as that on which the Masons took a long walk round the old city of Carlisle. (Laughter.)

Bro. DUNNE (chief constable) stated that he was a Northumbrian Mason, but intended to transfer himself to that county. He was deeply convinced that Masonry benefited men in all capacities of life; and it was remarkable that during an experience of twenty years in the public service he had never known a criminal who was a Mason.

The D. PROV. G.M. proposed the Worshipful Masters of the sister Lodges from Scotland, the St. Andrew's and the Caledonian from Annan, and the St. John's from Thornhill. He hoped the brethren would give them such a reception as would induce them often to come across the border.

The D. PROV. G.M. proposed "The Master and Brethren of the Senior Lodge of the Province," which still maintained its pre-eminence among them. The Whitehaven Lodge, No. 138, had well supported Masonry in the province, and deserved all cordiality and thanks at their hands.

Bro. Capt. SPENCER returned thanks (in the absence of the W.M.) He was convinced, from what he saw in his own division of the county, that Masonry was largely on the increase; and he was certain that if it was better promulgated in the eastern division of the county they would see a ten times larger muster of Masons at their meetings in Carlisle. Unfortunately it had fallen into low water in Carlisle, and in this division; but he had learned with pleasure that it was improving, that care had been taken to select instructors for the Lodges, and that the numbers were increasing. He urged that the Lodges generally should send up as much money as possible to the charities of the Craft.

The D. PROV. G.M. then proposed "The health of the Worshipful Master and Brethren of No. 151 Lodge, Kendal," and hoped that a voice would be heard from Westmorland. At any rate they would remember Kendal, whether Kendal remembered them or no.

There was no response; but it was afterwards explained by a brother present that last Lodge day at Kendal was very wet, and the W.M., who lives out of the town, was not present, and the letters were not opened.

The D. PROV. G.M. then proposed "The W.M. and brethren of Lodge No. 389, Carlisle," their hosts to-day. They were greatly obliged to them for the arrangements on the occasion.

Bro. HICWOOD, W.M., returned thanks. He did expect that there would be a larger muster that day; but he was thankful for their attendance, and hoped that it would advance Masonry in Carlisle, and that on a future occasion they would muster in double or treble force.

The D. PROV. G.M. then proposed "The Worshipful Master and brethren of Lodge No. 409, Wigan."

The Rev. Bro. HALIFAX responded. He said it had been deputed to him to reply to that toast, and it had very much puzzled him to think how he should address them. He unfortunately was but a young Mason, and knew very little of Masonry; but he had been made first an Apprentice, then a Fellow Craft, and next a Master Mason, and if any of them visited Kirkbride they might see some wonderful specimens of

Masonry done by his own skilful hand. At first he was greatly astonished; but when he was made a Master Mason he was perfectly overwhelmed by the ceremony. But through suffering we are made perfect; and from the mental agony which he experienced he rose a new fledged Mason with a new light in his soul. He believed that the Worshipful Master of Carlisle had led them down Botchergate that day to let the inhabitants see what good looking fellows they were.

The D. PROV. G.M. next proposed "The Worshipful Master and brethren of Lodge No. 424, of Penrith"—a capital Lodge, knowing a great deal of Masonry, and able to speak for themselves.

Bro. WATSON, W.M., returned thanks. He remembered the time when they met here that Penrith furnished the greatest number of members, now it only furnished a comparatively small number. He was happy to say that Masonry was progressing in the Penrith district.

The D. PROV. G.M. proposed "The Lodges of Maryport and Longtown."

Bro. FOSTER, W.M. of Longtown, returned thanks. Referring to the absence of the Provincial Grand Master, he said that Sir James Graham and his brothers, the Revs. Bro. Graham and Major Graham, were members of the Lodge at Longtown, and were always ready to give any assistance that was needed.

The D. PROV. G.M. proposed "The Eden Valley Lodge, No. 1,014, of Appleby." The flag of Masonry had but recently been unfurled there, but he was happy to say that it promised to gather many adherents.

Bro. McNAV, W.M., returned thanks. They had eight or nine candidates on the list at present. There had been some mention of a Provincial Grand Festival at Appleby, and they would be most happy to receive them there.

The company then separated. Between the toasts some excellent songs were sung by the brethren.

ESSEX.

COLCHESTER.—*Angel Lodge* (No. 59).—Bro. John Pattison, one of the oldest Past Masters of this Lodge, Prov. G. Treas. and P. Prov. S.G.W., having accepted the invitation of the brethren to fill the Worshipful Master's chair during the ensuing year, was duly inducted to that position at a Lodge of emergency, called for the purpose, on Tuesday evening last, and, on the same occasion, the officers of the Lodge were appointed and invested, viz.:—Bros. W. Griffin, P.M., S.W.; A. E. Church, J.W.; W. Slaney, P.M., Treas.; W. Williams, P.M., Sec.; T. Hall, P.M., Dir. of Cers.; T. Collier, S.D.; W. Winterbon, J.D.; R. Ellidson, P.M., and N. Gluckstein, Stewards; F. Early, I.G.; J. Witten, Tyler. On Wednesday afternoon the annual festival of St. John the Baptist was celebrated by a dinner in the Lodge room. Nearly forty brethren were present, including several visitors from the United Lodge, Colchester; Hope Lodge, Brightlingsea, &c. The W.M., Bro. Pattison, was in the chair, supported by Bros. Capt. Pender, W.M. of the Colchester United Lodge, No. 998; Lieut. Onslow, No. 998; Taylor Osborne, P.M.; W. Slaney, P.M., Treas.; W. H. Bland, P.M.; R. Ellidson, P.M.; T. Hall, P.M., Dir. of Cers.; W. Griffin, P.M., S.W.; James Cross, P.M.; W. Williams, P.M., Sec.; A. E. Church, J.W.; J. Collier, S.D.; W. Winterbon, J.D.; F. Early, I.G.; J. Coppin; J. Saunders; H. Miller; N. Gluckstein; G. J. Pratt; R. Denbow; T. Ralling; and J. Witten, members of the Angel Lodge. Visitors—G. Clarry, W.M., Hope Lodge, Brightlingsea, No. 629; J. Webb, P.M., No. 627; James Coppin, P.M., No. 627; J. T. Harner, No. 627; G. Cooper; G. Guiver; J. Bromly; G. D. Croyden, and several others. The loyal toasts having been duly honoured, The W.M. proposed "The Army and Navy," observing that in these stirring times almost every one, whatever his occupation, was anxious to qualify himself for a soldier, in case a foreign invader should dare to make a descent upon our shores—an event which he sincerely trusted might never happen, but which they did well to be fully prepared to resist. (Hear, hear.) At the same time that we rejoiced at the volunteering which was going on in the country, we must not forget those who had been our defenders in past years, and who had enabled this country to attain the very high position which she occupied among the nations of the earth, and which, he trusted, with God's blessing would never be taken from her. He gave "The Army and Navy," with the healths of Bros. Pender, Onslow, &c. Capt. PENDER returned thanks for the toast, and said it was the proud boast of a British soldier that the army had always done its duty wherever it had been called upon to act; and should it ever be required to repel an invader he had no doubt it would be bravely seconded by the volunteer forces of the country. (Applause.) The W.M. gave "The health of the Grand Master of England, the Earl of Zetland," which was drunk with Masonic honours; as were the two succeeding toasts—"The Deputy Grand Master, Lord Pannure," proposed by Capt. Pender; and "The Provincial Grand Master for Essex," proposed by Bro. Hall. The W.M. next proposed "The Worshipful Master, Officers, and Brethren of the United Lodge," which he was glad to learn was going on prosperously, and he hoped that the good feeling which had hitherto existed between the two Colchester Lodges would continue to be maintained. (Applause and honours.) Bro. PENDER in acknowledging the compliment, echoed the wish of Bro. Pattison, that the most friendly relations would always exist between the two Lodges; and mentioned the great obligations which his own Lodge was under to several Past Masters of the Angel Lodge for assistance in its working and ceremonies. (Hear, hear.) The SENIOR WARDEN (Bro. Griffin)

said he should venture to assume for a few moments the Master's gavel, and introduce a toast which he was sure would be drunk with the greatest enthusiasm: viz., "The health of their newly elected Worshipful Master." (Much applause.) He (Bro. Griffin) was a comparatively old Mason; but Bro. Pattison was of much older standing; and having, notwithstanding that circumstance, and the fact of his holding an important office in the Provincial Lodge, acceded to the invitation of this his own Lodge to fill the Master's chair for the ensuing year, he was sure they would all testify their appreciation of his great kindness; and anticipate, as he (Bro. Griffin) did, a successful year under his presidency. (Applause.) Bro. Pattison was well known to them all; and those brethren who had known him the longest could appreciate him the most. (Applause and Masonic honours.) The WORSHIPFUL MASTER returned thanks for the compliment and for the kindness he had received from the members of the Angel Lodge for a long period of years, and which he assured them he deeply appreciated. In joining in the endeavour to resuscitate or to bring about a stronger feeling in favour of the Angel Lodge he was doing no more than his duty, and he could honestly tell them, no more than his sincere pleasure. (Applause.) He was satisfied he should have the hearty cooperation of the officers and brethren of the Lodge; and whatever the result of his year's presidency might be, he hoped they would give him credit at its expiration for having done his best to meet their wishes. (Applause.) The next toast from the chair was "The Worshipful Master, Officers, and Brethren of the Brightlingsea Lodge," with an acknowledgment of their hospitality to visiting brethren. Bro. Webb returned thanks for the toast. "The Past Masters of the Angel Lodge," proposed by Bro. Pender, was responded to by Bro. Osborne, the immediate Past Master. Bro. Ellisdon proposed "The Past Officers of the Lodge," with "The health of Bro. Coppin," who returned thanks. The W.M. gave "The Senior Warden for the ensuing year," observing that if it was considered creditable to himself to take once more the Master's chair with the hope of being of service to the Lodge, it was still more creditable to Bro. Griffin, as an old Past Master, to undertake the duties of a subordinate office; and therefore they would drink his health with a greater cordiality. (Applause and honours.) Bro. Griffin returned thanks, and said it was his anxious desire, to the utmost of his ability, to cooperate with the W.M. and his brother officers in promoting the efficiency and prosperity of the Angel Lodge, and he hoped their united exertions would not be without effect. (Applause.) "Success to Freemasonry in General" was proposed by the W.M., and drunk in the "loving cup." The W.M. gave "The Junior Warden and Officers for the ensuing year," and said he hoped before many years to see the Junior Warden occupying the Master's chair. (Applause.) Bro. Church returned thanks, and said he felt it a great honour as a young Mason to be appointed to his present office in a Lodge of such antiquity as No. 59; and, as regarded Masonry in general, he thought they were doing good to each other and to society by cultivating brotherly love. Before he belonged to the Order he was taught that a good Mason must be a good man; and the more he saw of Masonry the more he was convinced of the truth of that assertion. (Hear, hear.) In the words of the song with which they were wont to welcome each Entered Apprentice to the Masonic craft.

"Antiquity's pride we have on our side,
And it maketh men just in their station;
There's nought but what's good to be understood
In a free and an accepted Mason."

(Applause.) One of his duties, as Junior Warden, would be to call the brethren from labour to refreshment, and from refreshment to labour; and he hoped that during the ensuing year they would have a due share of each. (Applause and laughter.) The W.M. next proposed "the health of the Treasurer," as a brother who had never taken any active or prominent steps to gain the good feeling of his fellow men, but who, by quiet and consistent conduct, had obtained that position; and, as a Mason, he knew of no one who was more entitled to the respect and esteem of his brethren. (Applause.) He advised the Angel Lodge to retain Bro. Slaney as their Treasurer as long as they could. (Applause and honours.) Bro. SLANEY returned thanks, and expressed his pleasure at the prospect of a successful year to the Angel Lodge. He recommended young Masons to avail themselves of the opportunity of attending the Lodge of Instruction, so as to fit themselves for the duties of any office which they might be called upon to fill in connexion with the Craft. (Hear, hear.) The "health of the Stewards" was proposed by Bro. Church, and responded to by Bro. Gluckstein. Bro. GRIFFIN said he had the privilege usually accorded to him on these occasions of proposing a toast very dear to his heart, "Success to the Masonic Charities." Charity he held to be the fundamental principle and foundation stone of Freemasonry; and without that it would be of little worth. He had been delighted to read in the *Freemasons' Magazine* an account of the late Annual Festival of the Freemasons' Girls School, when no less than £3,000 was collected for that noble institution. The Boys School was also in a most flourishing state, and the same may be said of the Benevolent Fund for Aged and Decayed Freemasons or their Widows. Masonry might indeed be proud to boast of such noble institutions; and they could not find a better employment for what they could spare for charity than in contributing to their support and prosperity. It had been a great pleasure to him to be instrumental in doing some good in this town by promoting applications from it, and at the present moment there were seven children from Colchester enjoying the benefits of the

Masonic schools, who might otherwise have been left without any education whatever. (Hear, hear.) No man could tell which way the wheel of fortune might turn with himself; and many who, at one time, had been able to contribute liberally to the charities of the Order, had been glad in after life to resort to them for themselves or their children. (Hear, hear.) [The toast was drunk with honours.] Among the other toasts were "The health of the Secretary, Bro. Williams;" "The Senior and Junior Deacons, and Inner Guard," respectively acknowledged by Bros. Collier, Winterbon, and Early; "The Tyler, Bro. Witten;" and the Masonic sentiment, "To all poor and distressed Masons, speedy relief."

OXFORDSHIRE.

THE OXFORD COMMEMORATION AND THE FREEMASONS.

THE Masonic body as usual contributed no small share to the success and *éclat* of the Commemoration at Oxford, for they gave two balls and one musical promenade, the entire expense and management of all being undertaken by the Apollo University Lodge.

On Monday evening, the 18th of June, a grand Masonic Invitation Ball was given by the Apollo University Masonic Lodge to the Prince of Wales. Nearly 700 invitations were accepted, the issuing of which was vested in a Board of Stewards, presided over by Lord Skelmersdale, and to which Sir G. Grant, Bart., acted as honorary secretary. The carrying out of the arrangements, which were on a most extensive scale, was confided to Mr. W. Thompson, the Treasurer of the Apollo Lodge, who for some years past has undertaken these arduous duties, and fulfilled them in a manner most creditable to himself and satisfactory to the Masonic fraternity and the public. The Town Hall and City Buildings were cleansed and decorated at the expense of the Apollo Lodge, and the Corporation, somewhat ungraciously, levied a charge of £20 for the use of the hall and buildings for the three balls, which the Lodge and the members of Christ Church had agreed to give with a view of giving *éclat* to the Commemoration, and to induce visitors to spend their time and money in Oxford, and thereby to benefit the trade of the place. The hall was decorated in the most artistic manner with the arms of the various Colleges, as well as of distinguished individuals, and with Masonic devices of various kinds. At each end of the hall was an elevated platform—one appropriated as a resting place for the company, and the other to Laurent's band, the entrance to each being by triumphal arches surmounted by the Prince of Wales's feathers, and the motto, "*Ich Dien*." The windows were arched with ornamental work, and at each side were heraldic shields, while the drapery was of a light, effective, and pleasing character. The *tout ensemble* was most imposing, and the hall, when lighted up with elegant and richly cut glass chandeliers, had more the appearance of fairy land. The company began to arrive about ten o'clock, and it was nearly one in the morning before the whole had arrived. Among the earliest arrivals was the Prince of Wales, who was attended by Major-General the Hon. Robert Bruce and Mrs. Bruce, and Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel. His Royal Highness was received by Lord Zetland, the Grand Master of England; Captain Bowyer, Prov. G.M. of Oxfordshire; Bro. Alderman Spiers, D.P.G.M.; Capt. Burlton, Prov. G.M. of Bengal; Bro. H. A. Faber, W.M. of the Apollo Lodge; Lord Skelmersdale, President of the Board of Stewards; Sir G. Grant, Bart., Hon. Secretary; and the remainder of the Stewards. Immediately on the arrival of the Prince the dancing commenced, His Royal Highness opening the ball with Miss Bowyer, daughter of Captain Bowyer. In the course of the evening the Prince danced with Viscountess Valletort, Miss Marsham (daughter of Dr. Marsham, Warden of Merton), Mrs. Liddell, Miss Gladstone, Miss Barclay, and Hon. Miss Barrington. His Royal Highness would have opened the ball with the Countess of Zetland, but her Ladyship is not in good health, and was only induced to attend the ball from the fact that she regarded the acceptance of the invitation to attend by the Prince of Wales as a graceful compliment paid to the Masonic body, of which her husband, the Earl of Zetland, Grand Master of England, is the head. About one o'clock a splendid entertainment was served in an elegant temporary pavilion belonging to the Apollo Lodge, and erected in the Town Hall Yard, from the design of Bro. E. G. Bruton, architect, of this city. On the conclusion of the entertainment, which was as sumptuous as it was profuse, dancing was resumed and kept up until daylight. Among the company present were the Earl and Countess of Zetland, the Duke of St. Alban's, Viscount and Viscountess Valletort, Viscountess Barrington, Hon. Augusta Barrington, Hon. Adelaide Barrington, Miss Adela Astley, Lady Anstruther and the Misses Marsham, Lord Skelmersdale, Lord Adair, Lord Brownlow, Lord Hastings, Lord Marsham, Sir F. Johnstone, Bart., Sir G. Grant, Bart., Hon. F. Byng, Sir J. R. Bailey, Bart., Mr. W. W. Beach, M.P., Mr. Maxwell Close, M.P., Mr. F. Dundas, M.P., Captain Bowyer and the Misses Bowyer, Hon. W. H. North, Hon. Algernon Chichester, Hon. Mr. Ellis, Mrs. W. E. Gladstone and Miss Gladstone, Mr. Herbert Fisher (Tutor to the Prince of Wales), Hon. C. F. O. Spencer and Mrs. Spencer, Hon. R. Dillon, Hon. Fanny Dillon, Hon. Caroline Dillon, Hon. Sydney Annesley and Hon. Misses Annesleys, Captain Henley, Captain Lane, Lady Stanley of Alderley and the Hon. Miss Stanley; Sir W. Cope, Lady Cope, and Miss Cope; Sir C. Young, Bart., Sir Kenneth Mackenzie and Miss Mackenzie, Mr. John Mills, the Senior Proctor and Mrs. Gandell, Capt. Thornhill, Mrs. and Miss Thornhills, Mrs. Jenne and the Misses Jenne, Mr. Charles Vigne and Miss Vigne; Mr. John Havers, President of the Board of General Purposes, and Miss

Havers; Bro. T. H. Hall, Prov. G.M. of Cambridgeshire; Mr. R. E. and Miss Arden and Percy Arden; Capt. Tranchall, Ceylon Rifles; Capt. Millett, Hon. Mrs. S. Best and Miss Best, Mr. W. F. Morshead, Captain Daubeny and Miss Daubeny, Capt. Cockerell, the Mayor and Mayoress of Oxford and Miss Randall, Capt. and Mrs. Macnaghten, Mr. Augustus Lumley, Mr. C. Hanbury, Mr. Travers; Mr. Staveley Hill, Q.C.; Bro. Hyde Pullen, W.M. of the Isle of Wight; Mr. Algernon Perkins, Jun. G.W. of England; Mrs. Thompson, of Lincoln College; Mrs. and Miss Cotton, of Worcester College; Mr. and Mrs. Lester; Mrs. Leighton, of All Soul's College; Mr. A. T. Blakiston and Miss Blakiston; Mr. S. Carr Glyn, Captain B. C. B. Cave, Mr. R. C. Risley, Mr. C. Duffield, Mr. F. A. Bowyer, Mr. T. Mansel Talbot, Hon. A. J. Morgan; Colonel Burlington, C.B., Mrs. Hastings Burlington, and Miss Lowe; Mr. Victor Alexander Williamson, Mr. T. G. Fardell, Mr. E. C. S. Thompson, &c.

The plants with which the hall and buildings were decorated were supplied by Messrs. Day and Bates, of Oxford, and Mr. Perry, of Banbury. The wreaths and circles of artificial flowers were executed by Mr. Morley, decorator of the Floral Hall, Covent-garden, and the arrangements and general decorations were carried out by Mr. Tyler, of the High-street, under the superintendence of Mr. W. Thompson.

THE MASONIC MUSICAL FETE.

In the afternoon the members of the Apollo University Masonic Lodge gave their annual Masonic *fête*, which is always regarded as one of the most attractive features of the week in St. John's College Gardens, which were kindly granted for the purpose by the President and Fellows. A more suitable spot for such a gathering could not be found, as there was ample space for almost any number of persons, and the gardens themselves are beautiful and just in perfection. The donors of the *fête*, with that liberality which characterizes all their undertakings, had made ample provision for the enjoyment of their guests, and issued upwards of 3,500 invitations. Large as the number is, it fell infinitely short of the applications, which amounted to 1,000 more, but with all their desire to gratify the public, the committee felt that there must be some limit, and consequently many who had set their minds on being present were doomed to be disappointed. Unfortunately the weather was most unfavourable, and the rain fell in torrents at intervals during the greater part of the morning. In the afternoon, however, it cleared up for a short time, and many were led to hope that the change would be a permanent one. Accordingly, at half-past two, the time fixed for the commencement of the *fête*, the company wended their way to the gardens, the approaches to which were literally thronged. On entering the gardens, which, for the public convenience, were through St. John's College and by Wadham College, they found an elevated platform erected at one end for the City Rifle Corps Band, and a second, at the opposite end, for the Orpheus Glee Union, whose services were secured in consequence of the great gratification which they afforded on the two previous occasions. About three o'clock the Rifle Corps Band played Mendelssohn's *Wedding March*, and afterwards a quadrille from Verdi's *Rigoletto*, at the conclusion of which the Orpheus Glee Union sang a madrigal, "The Roundelay." In the midst of this the rain fell heavily, and as some hundreds of umbrellas and parasols were brought into requisition almost instantaneously, the effect was both singular and amusing. There was a rush from all sides to the refreshment tents, which were in a line, and they were so crammed that it was extremely difficult to move in them. The tents being occupied in this way nearly all the afternoon, the company there commenced a vigorous onslaught on the refreshments, and grapes, ices, cakes, and cooling beverages were consumed in large quantities, and at a rapid rate, so that notwithstanding the stewards had made ample provision to meet the ordinary demands, they had not anticipated such a storm outside, nor that the catables and drinkables would have been stormed to such an extent inside. Those who were not so fortunate as to obtain shelter in the tents sought it under the shady trees, and among one of the groups was the distinguished veteran, Lord Brougham, watching the passing storms with all the coolness and patience of a philosopher. The Prince of Wales, attended by Lt. Col. Keppel, entered the gardens early, and remained listening to the Glee Union until the rain came down so thick and fast that he was compelled to seek shelter in one of the tents. As soon as one shower ceased, another followed, seemingly heavier than the last, but amidst it all the Glee Union proved so attractive, and their exquisite singing was so thoroughly enjoyed, that an immense number of persons, including many ladies, remained in the seats in the open air, sheltered only by umbrellas, which proved very inadequate to protect the wide expanse of crinoline. The Rifle Corps Band played and the Glee Union sang alternately, but the latter absorbed all the interest. Among the many compositions which the Glee Union gave, and nearly all of which were encored, the most popular were "Love and Wine," "The Miller's Daughter," "Sweet is Evening's Tranquil Time;" a new part song, "Daybreak," a beautiful piece composed expressly for the Glee Union, by W. G. Cusins, and much admired; "Spring's Delights," "Oft when Night," "Beware," "The Last Rose of Summer," arranged by Mr. T. Diston, one of the Union, this being the first time of its performance here; and Nethercliff's madrigal, "Shepherd Swains." In several instances where the pieces were encored others were substituted, and on one occasion, by general request, the beautiful composition "The Little Church," which is a great favourite here, was given, and was listened to with delight. The patient manner in which the audience sat or stood amid the pelting of the storm throughout the performance was as great a compliment as

could be paid to the singers, and they appeared to regard it as such, for nothing could exceed their readiness and willingness to oblige the company in every way. Mr. Fielding, as usual, led the Union, and charmed every one, not only with his exquisite voice and skilful management of it, but with his affable and gentlemanlike demeanour. The thanks of thousands are due to the Apollo Lodge for providing so great a musical treat, and it is much to be regretted that the weather was so unfavourable. The City Rifle Corps band performed in their usual style of excellence, but for the same cause their labours were not appreciated so much as they would otherwise have been. Out of the 3,500 tickets issued, almost all were made use of, and by six o'clock the *fête* was brought to an end. The company, though dissatisfied with the weather, were well satisfied with the liberal and excellent arrangements made by the stewards, and carried out so well by their *factotum*, Mr. W. Thompson.

The same evening a dress concert was given in Magdalen College Hall, at which there was a large and fashionable attendance.

The festivities of the Commemoration closed with another ball, given by the Apollo University Lodge, and which was attended by even a larger number than the two previous balls. Altogether it was a very brilliant affair, and the hall and supper pavilion, which had some additional decorations in the way of festoons, and chaplets of artificial flowers, and suspending baskets of flowers, had a most imposing effect. Laurent's Band was in attendance, and played admirably. The hall and pavilion as decorated for the ball, were thrown open to the public yesterday (Friday) from two o'clock till six, and may be seen to-day (Saturday) from ten till six o'clock. The decorations, for taste, elegance, variety, and appropriateness, surpassed anything that has ever been seen in Oxford, and will well repay a visit.

The Earl and Countess of Zetland, the Hon. F. Byng, Hon. F. Dundas, and Miss Barclay, were the guests of Bro. Alderman Spiers, Dep. Prov. G.M. of Oxfordshire.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

PROVINCIAL ENCAMPMENT.

BRADFORD.—*Encampment of Faith* (No. 29).—This Encampment met on Monday, June 18th, present—Sir Knts. W. Gath, E.C.; H. Smith, 1st Captain; Thomas Hill, 2nd Captain; R. M. Scholefield, Prelate; G. M. Wand, Reg.; Wm. Mawson, Expert; J. H. Buckley, and others. The Encampment was duly opened at seven o'clock, when the previous minutes were read and confirmed, after which Comp. John Gaunt was balloted for, and afterwards regularly installed a Knight of this Encampment. The attention of the Knights was especially directed to the elegantly illuminated testimonial which had been presented to Sir Knt. R. M. Scholefield at the last meeting, now mounted with great taste, and appropriately framed. The Knights afterwards retired to the refreshment room, and spent a pleasant and happy evening.

AUSTRALIA.

ROYAL ARCH.

VICTORIA.—*Australasian Chapter*, No. 697.—This Chapter, the oldest established in Victoria, held its annual convocation on Thursday, March 22nd, for the installation of Principals. The chapter was opened in due form by Comps., Stamp, Z.; Nathan, H.; and Harris, J. The attendance was unusually numerous and comprised a number of visitors from other Australian Chapters. After the customary preliminaries had been gone through, the ceremony of installation was conducted by Past Principals Levick and Lowry; Comps. E. Nathan was installed as Z.; Reuben Harris, as H.; and H. Herwitz, as J. On the reassembling of the Companions the M.E.Z. invested the following officers: Comps. Llewellyn, P.Z. Treas.; Hayman, Scribe E.; Lazarus, Scribe N.; Reid, P.S.; Solomons and Eaton, 1st and 2nd A.S.; Clarke, J. The balance for the past year exhibited a very satisfactory position in the funds of the Chapter. On the close of the Chapter the Companions adjourned to an excellent and abundant banquet at the London Tavern, provided by Comp. Isaacs, where upwards of thirty concluded the evening in Masonic festivity.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

MELBOURNE.—*Pembroke Encampment of Victoria* (No. 1).—At an Encampment held on Monday, the 16th April, at Tattersall's, Sir Knight H. W. Lowry was unanimously elected Eminent Commander for the ensuing year.

THE WEEK.

THE COURT.—The Queen, with her family, visited Aldershot on Monday, remaining, as usual, all night. The Duke of Saxe Cobourg has arrived in England on a short visit and joined the royal family at the camp; the whole party returning on Wednesday. The Prince Consort ran down to Oxford on Wednesday, to attend a meeting of the British Association, returning the same evening. The Queen has had several dinner parties this week, and the old King of the Belgians and his son

have been prolonging their stay in London. The Prince of Wales, attended by the Earl of St. Germans, the Lord Steward of the Queen's household, and a large retinue, will leave on the 10th proximo for Canada. The Prince goes out in the *St. George*, 90, steam screw ship, Captain the Hon. Francis Egerton. It is understood that the Prince of Wales will remain in town as long as the Court is at Buckingham Palace. The Queen will leave town for the Isle of Wight about the same time that the Prince of Wales sails for Canada.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.—In the HOUSE OF LORDS on Monday, the Government sustained another of those slight defeats to which Lord Palmerston seems to have become quite accustomed.—Lord Stratheden moved an address, praying Her Majesty to be graciously pleased to appoint a consul at Mozambique, with a view to promote the interests of commerce and the execution of the treaties between Great Britain and Portugal upon the slave trade. The noble lord contended that since the British consul quitted Mozambique in 1858, the slave trade had greatly increased, and was now carried on almost without let or hindrance under the colour of emigration. Lord Wodehouse opposed the motion. Lord Brougham fully agreed that one of the most effectual methods of putting down the slave trade would be to teach the natives the value of legitimate commerce; but contended that the residence of a consul would materially facilitate that result. The Duke of Somerset opposed the motion; and Earl Granville advised its withdrawal. Lord Stratheden, however, persisted, and the motion, on a division, was carried by eleven to six. On Tuesday, the Archbishop of York moved the second reading of the Ecclesiastical Commission Bill, explaining that its object was to amend the existing law so as to make it incumbent upon the commission to provide spiritual instruction for districts from which they derived revenues, before applying those revenues to the purposes of other districts. The Earl of Chichester opposed the bill. After a long discussion, the bill was read a second time, with an understanding that the committee should be postponed until the bill before the other House was disposed of.—In the HOUSE OF COMMONS on Monday, after considerable discussion on the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill, the debate was then adjourned till Thursday, the order of the day for going into committee on the bill being also postponed.—On Tuesday, Mr. Sydney Herbert obtained leave to bring in a bill to give power to unite Militia regiments in maritime counties for the purpose of forming artillery corps; to provide buildings for the permanent staff; and to regulate the mode and time of training; to increase the force in Scotland and Ireland in the same proportion in times of danger as is now the case in England.—The business on Wednesday was of slight interest.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.—The grand review of Volunteers, which took place in Hyde Park on Saturday, was a most successful demonstration. The weather was much finer than could have been anticipated from recent experience. The number of volunteers who took part in the proceedings of the day is variously estimated from twenty to thirty thousand persons. The Queen, the King of the Belgians, and most of the members of the royal family were present. As a military spectacle this review has rarely been surpassed. The Duke of Cambridge has issued a general order expressing Her Majesty's great satisfaction with the manner in which the volunteers acquitted themselves.—Lord Elgin and Baron Gros had the misfortune to be passengers on board the *Malabar*, which was wrecked in Galle harbour. Both ambassadors, it is stated, have lost their papers and credentials. They left for their destination on the 22nd of May.—The election of sheriffs took place on Wednesday. The two citizens chosen for these offices were Mr. Alderman Abbis and Mr. Lush. Some show of opposition was made against Mr. Abbiss, but it ceased when that gentleman authorised a declaration to be made on his behalf that he would oppose any infringement of the rights of the livery.—An extraordinary meeting of agricultural labourers was held at Swindon a few days ago, for the purpose of considering the rate of wages which they are receiving. Most of the speakers stated that they received only nine shillings a week, and a great deal of distress appeared to exist among them. A strike was recommended by one speaker, but the suggestion was not embodied in a resolution.—Mrs. Tait, the wife of the Lord Bishop of London, gave birth to a daughter, at Fulham Palace, on Saturday afternoon last.—After Sunday next, July 1, St. Paul's Cathedral will be closed for Divine Worship, in order that the re-arrangement of the choir and other works may proceed during the long days.—The deaths in London, which were 969 in the first week of the current month, and in the second 1,064, again fell in the week that ended last Saturday to 965. For the weeks corresponding with last week in the ten years 1850-9 the average number of deaths is found, after correction, to be 1,098.—That great favourite among the light literature writers of the day, Mr. Robt B. Brough, breathed his last at Manchester, on Tuesday night. He was on his way to Wales for the benefit of his health at the time of his decease. Mr. Brough was born in London, in 1828, but passed his early years in Monmouthshire, and his school days at Newport, near which his father conducted a brewing establishment. Family reverses led to his being employed first on a publication at Liverpool, and afterwards, in conjunction with Mr. Angus B. Reach, on a comic periodical in London. He was subsequently the author of various dramatic pieces which, if not of very lofty pretensions, were sufficiently successful to stamp his reputation with managers, and ensure full employment for his pen. He however possessed a higher order of ability than mere dramatic cleverness and facility of penning. He contributed largely to

various periodicals, and not unfrequently gave evidence of unquestionable poetical genius and felicity of expression. His version of the songs of Beranger, and many others, won him very favourable critical opinions; and a novel from his pen was recently published, under the title of "Which is Which?" affording proof of talent which, when ripened by experience, might have gained him deserved popularity in the field of romance.

FOREIGN NEWS.—The death of Prince Jerome occurred on Sunday night. While one leading French journal does not even record the event, another says: "This noble existence, which is just terminated, will hold a large place in history. What we may best say to-day is, that in the Prince whom the Almighty has just called to himself, the people loved and honoured the last brother of the great Emperor." It is not necessary to criticise words penned under such circumstances. The death of Jerome can have no political importance, and, therefore, the acts of his life may be left to be discussed at some future moment. The remains of the Prince lie in state at the Palais Royal, and will be afterwards interred at St. Denis.—The latest news from Sicily tend to indicate that Garibaldi meditates an attack upon the last stronghold of the Neapolitan power in Sicily—the fort of Messina. The auxiliary forces from the north, brought over by Colonel Medici, whose arrival at Palermo is confirmed, are said to have been carefully chosen with a particular view to this emergency, including, as they do, a considerable number of engineers. We are sorry to hear that the new ministry of free Sicily have resigned for some reason.

INDIA AND CHINA.—From India we learn that Mr. Wilson's income tax had not passed its third reading in the Council, and, on some pretext, had been postponed for three weeks. It is supposed that the agitated state of some parts of the country, and the protest against it of Sir Charles Trevelyan and his colleagues at Madras, have very seriously embarrassed the Government.—From the North of China, there are rumours that great preparations are being made on the Pehio for meeting the allied force; and that Sam-ko-in-sin compels every family to furnish a man to learn the manual exercise and artillery drill. Cavalry also were said to be levied in great numbers. One defeat will in all probability bring the war party into such discredit that there will be no difficulty in then arranging peace if the allies are sincerely desirous to do so.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

THE Orpheonist festival at the Crystal Palace must be considered a brilliant success. The performances were in every respect admirable, both the Orpheonists and the Guides vying with each other in doing justice to their respective parts. They were very cordially received by the audience, whose good feeling at length warmed into enthusiasm, which was expressed with true English heartiness at the close. Considering that many did not arrive in London until midnight on Sunday, and that only some five hundred of them were able to attend the rehearsal, the success of the festival was all the more meritorious. There was a large attendance of visitors. It is with pain that we notice the wretched accommodation which has been provided for the Orpheonists. Their lodgings are characterised by an utter absence of even the most ordinary conveniences, and no one can but feel ashamed that strangers visiting our shores on an artistic mission, which is essentially a mission of peace and good will, should meet with so inhospitable a reception.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A READER" has learned but little from our pages if he does not know that we set our faces against all rituals, and invariably decline to give any information on such a subject. Can he suppose us unmindful of our Masonic obligations?

"FELLOW CRAFT."—Your words in the closing are those used in London.

"A KNIGHT TEMPLAR."—Dr. Hinxman is the Prov. G. Commander for Kent.

"THE HIGH DEGREES."—These degrees not being acknowledged by the Grand Lodge of England, it would be impossible to publish any information about them in the *Annual Calendar* published under the authority of the Grand Lodge.

"B. W., BILSTON."—Order of any bookseller.

"A YOUNG MASON."—Apply to Bro. Spencer, 26, Great Queen-street, W.C.

"THE LATE EDMUND KEAN."—The late Edmund Kean, the celebrated tragedian, was, we believe, initiated in the St. Mark's Lodge, Glasgow. At all events, his signature stands in the Lodge book. We are not aware whether his son, Charles Kean, is a member of the Order.

