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THE  
FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE

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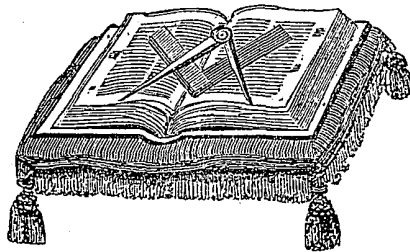


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THE  
F R E E M A S O N S M A G A Z I N E  
AND  
M A S O N I C M I R R O R.

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ADDRESS TO OUR READERS.

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WITH our present number we close the First Volume of THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE for 1861, covering a period of the year always peculiarly interesting the members of the Craft, as it is that in which the Festivals of our Masonic Charities are held, and the new Grand Officers appointed.

As regards the Charities, we need only observe that the appeals to the brethren have, in every instance, been liberally responded to, and that a bright future appears to await all our institutions; though, from the lingering illness of our respected Bro. Crew, the Secretary of the Girls' School, and the alterations in the management of the Boys' School now in progress, they have been partially overshadowed by a dark cloud, which, however, we rejoice to feel has not been without its silver lining; and, indeed, we believe that never had either of the schools a fairer prospect before them. Of the Benevolent Institution for Aged Masons and their Widows, we may observe that its claims to support are becoming more and more understood and appreciated, and the poorer members of the Craft reaping a corresponding benefit, its festival being now equally popular with that of either of the other institutions, and the subscriptions and donations yearly increasing in amount.

Of the new Grand Officers we have no necessity to speak at any length, as we have, in the course of our weekly labours, already described their antecedents in Freemasonry, and fairly introduced them to our readers; but we cannot review the past six months without expressing our regret that the Earl of Dalhousie, P.D.G.M., should have felt, from ill health, constrained to resign the Chair he so ably and worthily filled, notwithstanding the acknowledged talents, the business habits, and courtesy of the gifted young nobleman who succeeds him.

There is, however, another officer, no less important than the D.G.M., not to say even the G.M. himself, who has retired from office, almost without remark. We allude to the late President of the Board of General Purposes, and whose place it will be difficult efficiently to fill. Bro. Havers, a P.G.D., took the office about four years since, at a time when great distraction prevailed in the Craft, at a time when the disputes with Canada were at the highest, and when the brethren were naturally dissatisfied at the manner in which

their affairs had been for some time conducted; and it is not too much to say that it is mainly owing to the firmness, the courtesy, and the conciliatory spirit displayed by that brother, under somewhat difficult circumstances, that we owe the quiet which now exists in the Craft; and that he has gradually won the esteem and respect of the large majority of the members of Grand Lodge, by many of whom, when he first assumed the office, he was regarded with distrust and suspicion. We—though we have frequently disagreed with Bro. Havers in opinion, and shall probably, should he, as we hope he may, continue to take an active part in the discussions of Grand Lodge, do so again—cannot but feel that in his retirement the Craft have lost a most able officer, and the G.M. a fearless and conscientious minister. Of his successor, Bro. McIntyre, we desire to speak with all respect, as we know him to be a gentleman of great ability, and one whose elevation to office confers an honour upon the Craft; but though as a debater in Grand Lodge he will prove a worthy successor to Bro. Havers, he will excuse us if we express an opinion that there are other qualities required in the President of the Board of General Purposes, and which we are fearful a legal education is not the best calculated to develope—a too close regard to technicalities, and, if we may use the term without offence, “red tapeism” being almost insensibly wound up with a lawyer’s studies. There are yet subjects of deep interest to the welfare of the Craft to be brought before the Board of General Purposes, and its President should be a man of untiring industry, comprehensive grasp of mind, facility of adaptation, and, in short, a man of the world, free from all prejudices and partialities. We do not mean to say that Bro. Havers possessed no prejudices, because there are few men without them—but he certainly possessed the other qualities we have named in an eminent degree; and we sincerely hope that his successor may prove himself not only worthy of the position from his acknowledged talents and ability, but show that he possesses other qualities for the office which he has not hitherto had an opportunity of exhibiting in Freemasonry.

Having spoken of others, we can only, as regards ourselves, again refer to what we have done in the past as an earnest of what we shall endeavour to do in the future; and whilst thanking the brethren for their support, remind them that all have an opportunity of assisting us in our labours by adding to our subscription list, by canvassing their friends, by sending us any item of Masonic intelligence that may come under their notice, or by friendly hints relative to the journal, all of which kindnesses would be duly appreciated by the Managers of THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE.

In conclusion, we have great pleasure in announcing that we have now in the hands of the engraver a beautiful portrait of the Right Hon. the Earl of Dalhousie in his Masonic costume as P.D. Grand Master, which will be presented to our subscribers early in October, and which ought alone be a sufficient inducement for the brethren to exert themselves to double our circulation. The engraving will be executed on steel, in the highest style of art, and will, we trust, meet with the approbation of our subscribers.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1861.

TO OUR READERS.

We this week publish a supplement, containing the appointments for the month, in a convenient form for reference, it being our intention, in future, to present a similar supplement to our subscribers on the last Saturday in each month; and have to request the assistance of the brethren in making it as perfect as possible—and a reference to it will show how much we stand in need of that assistance.

Brethren, not being subscribers to the MAGAZINE, wishing to have the "Remembrancer" may do so by an annual subscription of 4s., payable in advance, which separate copies cannot be issued.

THE GRAND MASTER OF CANADA.

It will be in the recollection of our readers, that about three months back, in an article entitled "The Prince of Wales and the Freemasons of Canada," we felt it our duty to make some stringent observations on the conduct of the M.W. brother who is placed at the head of the Craft in that country. We were with great regret (but not without good reason) compelled to characterise the proceedings of Bro. Harington as "undignified and injudicious," with regard to the laying the foundation-stone of the Parliament House at Ottawa, by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. The statement by which we were guided appeared in a Toronto journal of good standing, and we were justified in supposing the facts therein contained to be true; and until that statement has been shown to be distorted or incorrect, we see no reason whatever to alter our opinion, then expressed, as to the M.W. Grand Master of Canada. In the article to which we allude, we expressed a doubt as to whether the Canadian Masons, as a body, were likely to stamp with their approval the action taken by their Grand Master. We have since had abundant proof that our opinion on that head also was well-founded.

But, although we ourselves (and, we trust, the greater part of our readers) were at the time convinced of the justice and propriety of our remarks, and, having given a passing notice to this foolish outbreak of puerility and petulance, should have been content to have allowed the whole of the circumstances to fall quickly into oblivion,—such, it appears, was by no means the view of the case taken by our M.W. Bro. Harington. That dignitary,—

"Filled with a noble rage,"—

has rushed into print, and has distributed a "Circular," containing his version of a portion of the circumstances connected with this matter. A copy of that document was by him forwarded to this journal, with a demand for its insertion in our pages;—we had already forestalled his request, as the Circular in question has been embalmed (as a Masonic curiosity) in our columns of December 1st. At the same time, we were favoured with the following holograph from the Grand Master's hand:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

SIR AND BROTHER,—With reference to your uncalled-for, and very un-Masonic leading article of the 29th September last, headed, "The Prince of Wales and the Freemasons of Canada," perhaps you will be so good as to compare it with the documents hereunto annexed, and then give this note, and the "Masonic" account of what really did occur, a place in your MAGAZINE. I do not address you at all in any official capacity; but as one Brother Freemason would another. All I desire, as you have indirectly charged me with the crime of disloyalty to my Sovereign and her son, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, is that my brethren on your side of the Atlantic may have an opportunity of judging me on my own merits. I shall feel it incumbent on me to submit your remarks to the Grand Lodge of Canada at its next meeting.

I remain, Sir and Brother, yours fraternally.

T. D. HARINGTON.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER TO THE GRAND SECRETARY OF THE GRAND LODGE OF CANADA.

I telegraphed you to summon Grand Lodge at Ottawa on Monday for Saturday, 1st proximo. I only heard conclusively from the Commissioner of Public Works, about noon yesterday, that H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, although he was himself unable, not being a Freemason, to lay the corner-stone of the new Public Buildings with Masonic honours, would be pleased to see our body present—which I look upon as amounting to more than a simple desire. The Commissioner will do every thing for us on the ground he can, and will give me some thirty passes; but he is so hard-worked, that he begged me to take upon myself the responsibility of summoning attendance, and trusting to after measures. You have your troubles all to come; but anything we can do to support the son of our Queen, must and will be a labour of love, for he seizes on all hearts, and is a PRINCE!!!

T. DOUGLAS HARINGTON, G.M.

Quebec, August 24, 1860.

We will look at this matter, first, as between ourselves and Bro. Harington. While we would make every allowance for the soreness of offended dignity, we must express our surprise at the total misconception of our remarks into which our respected brother has been betrayed by his temper and want of judgment. With regard to our observations being "uncalled for and un-Masonic," we are perfectly willing to be judged by the Craft at large. The character of THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE is too firmly established for it to be accused, at this time of day, of mischief-making by unfair or hasty criticism. Nor can we admit that it is by any means un-Masonic to point out errors either of excess or short-coming in the conduct of those who have been called to high places among us—always provided that the respect due to masters and rulers is preserved,—and we deny that fitting respect to the office of Grand Master of Canada has been lost sight of by us. Bro. Harington next desires us to compare his note with the "documents annexed." We have done so—as we shall proceed to show in due course. The "Masonic account," if by that is meant the Circular of Bro. Harington, we beg to say does not tell us "what really did occur." Like

"The adventure of the cat and fiddle,  
Begun, but broke off in the middle,"—

it is woefully incomplete; for it contains not one word regarding the ceremonial, or the Grand Master's proceedings on that auspicious day—nothing, in fact, which

bears in the smallest degree upon the circumstances which were the foundation of our strictures on Bro. Harington. As for the insinuation that ours is not a "Masonic" account, we can only say that, in the absence of any better authority, we quoted from the well-known *Toronto Globe*, giving our authority. Bro. Harington has not denied the facts there stated; though he ought to have shown their falsity before he blamed us for making use of them. Until he does so, we shall take leave to assume that they are correct.

We are at a loss why our M.W. brother should address us at all, if not in his "official capacity." Our criticism was upon the conduct of the Grand Master of Canada in his capacity of ruler; with Bro. Harington, as an individual brother Freemason, we have no difference, nor are we aware of anything but what is estimable concerning Bro. Harington's private Masonic character. His remark appears to us, therefore, totally irrelevant. But, directly afterwards, our M.W. brother informs us of his intention to submit our remarks to the Grand Lodge of Canada, we presume in his capacity as Grand Master—which appears, to say the least of it, somewhat contradictory. And, with regard to this kind promise of introducing us to that august assembly, we can only say that we are particularly obliged to Bro. Harington. We have already (we are proud to say) numerous friends in Canada; and we have no doubt that our presentation by the Grand Master will largely advance the interests of THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE. The brethren will appreciate our watchful care for their interests in common with the other great branches of the Masonic family; and will feel happy in observing our zeal in their cause, though an ocean rolls between us. Nay, more; who knows but what, perhaps, the result may be a vote of confidence in this journal—which would be received by its conductors with that mingled pride and diffidence which ever characterise modest merit!

But by far the most important point in our M.W. brother's letter is, his assertion that we have charged him with disloyalty. Here, again, anger has blinded Bro. Harington. Instead of anywhere "indirectly charging him with *disloyalty*," we have twice, in the space of a few lines, called him (by implication, to say the least) a *loyal* subject. If he will take the trouble to refer to it, he will find that the "Deputy Receiver-General" is compared with "the Queen's *other* loyal subjects"—thereby implying that he is one also. A little further on he is expressly described "as a loyal subject." We have before said that we know nothing whatever against Bro. Harington's private Masonic character; we certainly could not make that assertion if we suspected him of disloyalty to the Sovereign.

But, though we have no disloyalty to lay to the charge of Bro. Harington, we regret to say that we cannot exonerate him from the blame of discourtesy, and of most ungracious conduct. And, since our brother has taken up our temperate remarks with so much warmth, we are induced to speak somewhat freely upon this

matter. We spoke of his conduct in our former article as undignified and injudicious; we will now add our opinion that it was characterised by a churlish want of courtesy, and by disrespect not only to the constituted authorities, but also to the brethren whom he had brought from their homes to be present at the ceremony. Neither in his letter to ourselves nor in his printed Circular does he offer any explanation of his conduct on the day itself, in refusing to allow the brethren to be present in their costume, though they had been specially invited to do so. Why Bro. Harington has tacked the extract from his letter to the Grand Secretary to the end of his letter to us, we cannot tell, unless it be to show still more plainly the rudeness of his refusal to comply with the intimation from the Prince, which, Bro. Harington himself says, he "looked upon as amounting to more than a simple desire." We ought not, however, to be surprised at these instances of eccentricity (to use the very mildest term) on the part of the brother in question. We have not forgotten his having volunteered to instal Sir A. McNab as an independent Grand Master of Canada at the very time when he himself was professing fealty as a Provincial Grand Master under the Grand Lodges both of England and Scotland. Other instances might be quoted which redound but little to the credit of a conscientious ruler; such as his introduction of the Mark degree into the Royal Arch, in direct contravention of the laws and constitution of English Masonry. But enough on this head; Bro. Harington's career in high office has not, as far as we can judge, been marked in any great degree by either the confidence or the respect of the Canadian brethren. We do not expect to hear of his re-election, nor shall we be by any means grieved if the throne next year is filled by another brother. With all our respect for trans-Atlantic customs and institutions, and making all the allowances which we ought to do for a "young country," we should not be sorry to see our Canadian brethren take a leaf out of our own book, and elect to the head of their Craft some brother possessing tact and courtesy—as well as firmness and conscientiousness—who, from his position in the social scale, irrespective of Masonry, may be able to add dignity to his office in the Craft. The knowledge of the usages of good society, which such a man would from his rank be possessed of, would prevent the repetition of the unseemly spectacle of a man making a foolish display of arrogance, through his Masonic rank, towards higher functionaries in the Government of his country.

Turn we now to the printed "Circular" to which Bro. Harington has directed our attention; and here we find a corroboration of some other remarks in our September article. We then expressed our doubts whether the brethren in Canada would approve the step taken by their Grand Master; and we think there is but little doubt that this document was put forth in consequence of such disapprobation having been either expected or expressed. It could not have been in consequence of our humble remarks, for its date shows that to have been

impossible. Facts have come to our knowledge, moreover, which would fully account for the disgust of the members of the Grand Lodge of Canada. In July last, that Grand Lodge adopted the report of a committee which had been appointed on the subject—which report expressly stated that they did not esteem it proper to make any Masonic demonstration on H.R.H.'s visit to Canada, because the Prince was not a Freemason, *and for other grave reasons*. The Grand Master, therefore, acted in direct opposition to the expressed wish of the brethren in Grand Lodge assembled, and the result was—as it deserved to be—an egregious failure. Yet the W.M. brother very comically tells us that “the course Grand Lodge had adopted met with his entire concurrence.” Grand Lodge in Canada must have been highly flattered by being thus approvingly patted on the back, and the *fiat* of the G.M. must have eased their minds greatly. But really this is too bad—we are only puzzled whether to attribute such conduct to vanity or mere ignorance. Let Bro. Harington devote a little time to serious reading of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of England. He will there find that the Grand Master of England himself would not presume to use such language; but, having proposed a certain course of action, would lay it before Grand Lodge in a dignified and respectful manner, in order that that body might confirm and approve his suggested policy, as is shown by his recent conduct with regard to Maine. However, we fear all the reading in the British Museum would fail to elevate Bro. Harington to our notion of the *status* of a Grand Master, and we shall, therefore, quit the question for ever, unless forced again to refer to it, with the expression of our deep regret that we have learned from a worthy brother, recently arrived in this country, that our former remarks have been supposed to cast a reflection upon our Canadian brethren generally. Nothing could be further from our thoughts—no person can hold the Canadian brethren in higher respect than we do; but they must allow us to say that, viewing everything at a distance, they could not have made a greater mistake than in electing Bro. Harington to the high and distinguished position of Grand Master, for which, in our opinion, he is altogether unfitted.

**A DELIGHTFUL LEGEND.**—There is a charming tradition connected with the site on which the Temple of Solomon was erected. It is said to have been occupied in common by two brothers, one of whom had a family; the other had none. On the spot was a field of wheat. On the evening succeeding the harvest, the wheat having been gathered in shocks, the elder brother said unto his wife: “My younger brother is unable to bear the burden and heat of the day; I will arise, take of my shocks, and place with his, without his knowledge.” The younger brother, being actuated by the same benevolent motives, said within himself: “My elder brother has a family, and I have none; I will contribute to their support; I will arise, take of my shocks, and place with his without his knowledge.” Judge of their mutual astonishment when, on the following morning, they found their respective shocks undiminished. This course of events transpired for several nights, when each resolved in his own mind to stand guard and solve the mystery. They did so; when on the following night, they met each other half-way between their respective shocks with their arms full. Upon ground hallowed by such associations as this was the Temple of King Solomon erected—so spacious, so magnificent, the wonder and admiration of the world.

## CLASSICAL THEOLOGY.—XXXIX.

X.—VESTA AND DECEMBER.

Fourteen years before the death of Constantine, A.D. 336, when Arius, for the third time, presented to that Emperor a manifestation of his faith, with a solemn asseveration that he would conform to the decision of the Convocation of Nice, the extreme distinctions of the Athanasian and Arian creeds were not understood by the multitude. In fact, the doctrine now known as Arianism originated in the Alexandrian academies of divinity, in which Origen was the most conspicuous luminary, more than half a century before the birth of Arius, who was nevertheless the cause of the first Nicæan Council (A.D. 325), at which his doctrine was condemned as unorthodox by the three hundred and eighteen bishops assembled, and unanimously decided to be heretical. Still the rigid Arians, and those partisans also called Ariomanitæ, rejected the doctrine both of the patriarch, Alexander, of Egypt, and of Athanasius himself, which asserted Christ to be ὁμοούσιος, “of the same element or essence;” that is to say, co-eternally and co-equally of the same spiritual existence with God. They also insisted with the Eusebians, who opposed the synodal decision of Nicæa, that he was ἕτεροούσιος, by which they meant to propound that the Son, in being, was to be considered as of another substance than that of the Father. The promulgation of this belief gave rise to the second general synod, or Sirmian Council, A.D. 357. During this intermission several convocations took place; one at Tyre A.D. 335, in which Athanasius was deprived of his diocese by Constantine, and exiled to Gaul; another was immediately convened at Jerusalem, in which Arius was re-admitted into the fellowship of the church. Likewise at Antioch, A.D. 341, an extensive assembly of bishops was held, when it was argued, “How could they, being bishops, be followers of the founder of Arianism, who was only a presbyter?” At this conclave, the forms of no less than four creeds were discussed (*De Synodis Athanasii*, 22—25), in which a middle course between the Nicæan *Homoiousios*, and the Nicomedian *Heterousios* and *Euxoucontonius* (out of nothing), beliefs were approved. The Ariomanites, or Semiarians, of whom were the Goths, Burgundians, Lombards, and those others who adhered to Arius in his retracted opinions and recognition of the Nicæan faith, having to contend with the condemnation of the ultra-Arians, fell back eventually into the more strict embrace of orthodoxy. Nevertheless, Eusebian Arianism, which was opposed to Sabellianism, and had been re-established by the Councils of Arles, 354, and at Milan, 355, and meanwhile sustained by dint of arms against the Athanasians, triumphed under Constantius in the East, as under his brother Constans. In after years, the Alexandrine Athanasianism, though persecuted with violence by Constantius, became victorious in the West (*Socrat. et Theodoret. Hist. Eccles.*).

At the Convocations of Arles and Milan, Constantius compelled all the bishops present to sign the excommunication of Athanasius. The last period of Arianism terminated in the Roman empire, by a law of Theodosius the Second, about A.D. 428. Neither Athanasius on the one side, nor Arius on the other, tolerated image adoration, or any kind of Sabreanism. The Arians were accused, nevertheless, by Athanasius of idolatry, as by their own showing they worshipped a creature instead of the Creator.

It is stated by the scholiast Socrates (*Hist. Eccles.*), that Arius died, A.D. 336, of a fearful and rapid disorder, which attacked him during the triumphal procession of his ovation, near the church appointed to re-admit him

into orthodox communion. This fatal illness was without doubt, the effect of poison; the early ages of the Christian church being scarcely more redolent of brotherly love or charity than the times in which we live. To avoid scandal at that period, there were not wanting those who should suggest that the great presbyter had perished from the effect of magical arts. His rival Athanasius records that Arius expired on the evening of the Sabbath affixed for his ceremonious reception, by order of Constantine, into the same official ecclesiastical rank at Constantinople to which he had been appointed by the Church of Alexandria.

Athanasius and Arius were in mental endowments and accomplishments no ordinary men. After all their polemics, it appears that Arius accepted the opinions of Athanasius, and that they were both fellow-exiles and sufferers for their opinions' sakes. Yet, by the admirable logic of the "religious world," one has been consigned to perdition as a heretic, while the other has been assigned to a saintship—a distinction of which Athanasius, no less than his rival, had nobly proved himself worthy.

But, when brought in comparison with the Apostles, Athanasius, in his mission, was an ordinary man. The Apostles' Creed, so called, is our compendium of the certain knowledge and evident truth of Christianity. Therefore, in comparing it with the concluding part of the Athanasian Creed, so called, there is a certain manifestation of what might fancifully be called incompatible reconciliation. It is written (in John xii.) :—

"I am come a light into the world, that whosoever believeth on me should not abide in darkness. If any man hear my words and believe not, I judge him not: for I came not to judge the world, but to save the world. . . . The word which I have spoken, the same shall judge him in the last day. For I have not spoken of myself, but the Father that sent me. He gave me a commandment, what I should say, and what I should speak. And I know that his commandment is everlasting."

No Gospel doctrine authorises any body of Christians to anathematise each other; nor need any fear that, in disagreeing with Athanasius, they run any risk of being damned, or anything like it. The new covenant, consisting of salvation, is a new commandment, the most affection-breathing and divine of all commandments, simply comprehensive, having no mortalised assumption of meanings. Comprised in few words, it is immortalised by heavenly grace in accordance with the language of the Master :—

"Judge not, and ye shall not be judged: condemn not, and ye shall not be condemned: forgive, and ye shall be forgiven." "A new commandment I give unto you, That ye love one another: as I have loved you, that ye also love one another. By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye have love one to another."

#### POPULARITY OF FREEMASONRY.

The onward progress of Freemasonry within the last ten years, is not only gratifying, but is an evidence that the intelligent portion of the human family appreciate the heaven-born principles of the Institution, and the unselfish benevolence of its votaries. There are but few men impressed with the Divine image so constituted as to recognise deeds of Mercy, Love, and Charity, performed by their fellow-men from pure motives of humanity. There is something in the interior consciousness of all intelligent beings that recognises and acknowledges the good which it sees in others, however trivial the manifestations may be, so that they proceed from a pure heart, and a sincere desire to do good—to benefit their brother man. A kind word fitly spoken—a benevolent deed in the hour of need, will most surely act with a magnetic charm, and their influence be impressed deeply and indelibly upon the human heart. Within the breast of every man, according to the sensibility of his preceptions, there is a chord which attunes

in harmony with the humanising principles of Freemasonry, and the obligations resting upon its membership, to promote the welfare of their fellow beings. Men of intelligent and benevolent impulses, wherever they have the opportunity of acquiring a knowledge of the teachings of Freemasonry, and the quiet deeds of charity performed by its members, have never failed to desire to aid in disseminating its pure precepts, and to assist in its works of humanity; and hence we find not only the Father of his Country, the immortal Washington, but the illustrious patriots of every age and nation bowing at the altars of Masonry. No institution or association of men, from the beginning of the world, ever embraced so many good and true men, among their membership, as Freemasonry, and surely it could not be from any selfish motives that the noble, the virtuous, the learned, and the benevolent sought admission into our mystic Order. What could, then, have prompted them, if not its pure principles—its high moral teachings, and its practical charities? It does not change the character of Freemasonry, nor can it be chargeable to its principles, that some bad men are admitted into the Order. Such necessarily must be the case with all institutions governed by imperfect man; but in judging the institution, the excrescences should not be the criterion—by no means: these, once attached to the Order, fraternal sympathy demands that every exertion shall be made to purge them and make them clean. The Institution should alone be judged by the good and virtuous of its membership, as these would not continue their attachment to it if its teachings and precepts were not conformable to the strictest morality. That men of irreproachable character, of sterling integrity, and sound and pure morals, do continue their connection with the Institution—labour to promote its prosperity—bestow their time and attention in extending its principles, and feel a pride in their association with the Order, is the strongest evidence of the purity of its principals, its high moral teachings, and practical philanthropy. The popularity of Freemasonry is mainly owing to the excellence of its teachings and its pure morality, which accord with the internal perceptions of all good and true men; and hence its wide extension throughout the civilized world—*American Mirror and Key-stone.*

#### ARCHITECTURE AND ARCHÆOLOGY.

##### THE GUILDHALL, AND ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL BLOTS IN THE CITY.

Several correspondents express their anxious desire that the year of office of the Right Hon. William Cubitt, the present first magistrate of the City of London, should be distinguished by some permanent memorial bearing on his own peculiar calling,—architectural construction,—and tending to the improvement of the district over which he now reigns. The public, also, would doubtless view this with satisfaction. One such work, Wren's statue, was suggested a few weeks ago. Another presents itself to our minds, which, if well executed, would reflect lasting credit on all parties concerned, and prove a satisfactory memento of the civic supremacy of one of the Craft. A popular head over municipal institutions wonderfully smoothes the way towards the accomplishment of works of utility and beauty, which otherwise linger on from the generation that proposes, to a remote succeeding one that carries out the idea; and, in the interim, the originating benefactors are forgotten.

Let us, then, endeavour to induce all the parties concerned to assist in executing some good work so effectively and speedily, that it shall stand as a mark of this very time.

What we propose is briefly this,—that the inappropriate ceiling which now disfigures the otherwise noble Guildhall of London shall be swept away into the dusthole, and be replaced by a handsome timber roof, in accordance with the style and fine proportions of this municipal and national edifice.

Do not let us quarrel as to the age of the suggestion; but, if it be desirable, as we believe, let us strive to have it carried out. Of its necessity, an inspection of the Guildhall

is sufficiently convincing. The ceiling has been a reproach to the corporation for years, and a disfigurement to an otherwise fine hall, full of interesting associations. We have ourselves often urged this before. The look with which a foreign architect, who had been taken to the dinner on "the 9th," regarded it when his eyes had travelled up, if photographed, would have made a forcible illustration for these remarks.

The City architect did, we believe, once make a design for new-roofing the Guildhall; but he would doubtless now feel himself in a position to go farther than he did then. Knowledge of Gothic architecture has made such rapid strides during the last few years, that nothing but a thorough work would satisfy the exigencies of the times. The great and wealthy corporation of London, in whose hands the responsibility of carrying out the alteration rests, must have the work completely and beautifully done, as Mr. Bunning knows so well how to do it, and so as to leave a noble memorial to the admiration of future generations. If, further, the Hall were properly decorated, one result would be the saving of a large sum of money now annually spent on the temporary adornment of it. A comparison of the present incongruous ceiling in the Guildhall, with the roof of that of Westminster, will save a world of argument and controversy.

There is a second work in the City that needs doing—the removal of the ponderous iron railing around St. Paul's Churchyard; and although this rests, we suppose, with the Dean and Chapter, the corporation could of course greatly aid in bringing it about. When we first urged this, some years ago, in the interest of the public and of the fame of Wren, our contemporaries of the press repeated our views far and wide, and the desirability of the removal was loudly expressed. But nothing was done. We need not, however, be discouraged. Nothing was done when we first called for the removal of the railings which were around and disfigured our public statues; yet at this time the chief of them have been freed from the disfigurement. The gain that would result to the public in respect of traffic and power of circulation, if the railing around St. Paul's were removed, would be immense, and was the original ground of our argument. Beyond this, however, if the area were levelled and paved to within a few feet of the cathedral, the beauty and grandeur that would be added to the edifice can scarcely be overstated. A light and appropriate railing, placed at a short distance from the building itself, would not interfere with the view of the architecture, and would preserve it from any accidental injury. If there be any one who doubts the charming effect that would be produced—not content with continental illustrations—let him note the open area in front of the Royal Exchange. Moreover, let him take the trouble to get inside the inclosure of St. Paul's Churchyard, go to the farthest possible spot from the cathedral, place his back against the railing, and *then* look up at the grand pile; surely he would exclaim that he had never seen St. Paul's till then. From within and without this huge grille, the cathedral is an entirely different structure;—in the one case, dwarfed, disfigured, distant, and defaced; in the other, noble, grand, devotional, and elevating. No man of taste can entertain a doubt as to the propriety of removing this iron mask, if he have taken these means of forming his judgment; and we strongly urge all who have any power to aid in bringing about during the present mayoralty what would so greatly improve this city. Rightly treated, a nobler space, and a grander temple to God's honour piled, could not be found in the whole world.

Let our children be able to say these two great improvements were effected when Cubitt was mayor.—*Builder*.

#### ON THE ARRANGEMENT OF CHURCHES.

Paper read by Mr. Blomfield, M.A., at the last meeting of the Architectural Association.

When I first offered to read a paper "On the Arrangement of Churches," I was not aware that it would be so immediately preceded by one on the same subject at the Royal Institute. The admirable and learned paper by Mr. Mackenzie Walcott, to which I allude, should be read by all who were not fortunate enough to hear it. It so completely

exhausts one branch of the subject that it is fortunate I had not proposed to myself to follow the same line. Our object being chiefly discussion, I felt that suggestive remarks, rather than a collection of facts, would be more likely to tend to this result. In order, too, to meet the wish generally expressed at the commencement of the session, "That our papers should be short and conversational," I have endeavoured to be as concise as possible, and thus to leave time for subsequent conversation on the subject, and to afford an opportunity for the interchange of original thought and suggestion.

My object, then, in the short time before us will be to take a practical, common-sense view of this deeply-interesting question, both with reference to the ritual of the Church of England as it now exists, as also to the peculiar exigencies and requirements of our own times, and the means at our command for meeting them in the most natural and straightforward, and, therefore, in the best manner. In following out this plan, time would fail me (even if the task had not been rendered superfluous by Mr. Walcott's paper) to enter into any detailed description of mediæval or earlier church arrangements, or even to allude to them, except so far as I find it necessary to do so in illustration or support of my views. If my remarks, therefore, fail to take the interesting line of archaeological research which might have been expected, it is not that I at all under-rate the high importance of this line of study in all its branches, but that I take it for granted everyone who aspires to the honour of being a church architect habitually pays especial attention to it; and we are, therefore, at liberty this evening to devote ourselves to the present and future, rather than to the past. Thus, also, I have avoided a very interesting branch of the subject which was open to me, viz., the symbolism of church arrangements, not because I slight the study of it, but because I think it involves questions scarcely practical enough for our evening's discussion, and because I think that a system of mystic symbolism (beyond that which explains itself at once by familiar use or as distinctly scriptural), when it is merely based on human fancy and ingenuity, is, in this age, as much a toy and dead letter as the science of heraldry is amongst the sciences.

What I propose to consider, then, is—

First, the influence which our ritual, as it at present exists, ought to have on the architectural features and character of our churches; in what manner it ought, in other words, to make itself felt in the building, and whether we are in the habit of paying sufficient attention to this point.

Secondly, the customs, wants, and requirements of modern congregations as compared to those in former ages of the church. Whether those customs, wants, and requirements are to be ignored and slighted, or whether they ought to be met; and, if so, whether we ought boldly to acknowledge the means we employ and make the most of them, or to conceal them and, as far as we can, apparently dispense with them altogether, because they do not fall in with preconceived notions as to what is "ecclesiastical." It will be observed that I place first the question of the influence our ritual ought to exercise on church architecture, because, if that can be determined, we may, I suppose, safely say that what has nothing to do with our ritual is not absolutely necessary to give due expression to a church, or, in other words, is not intrinsically ecclesiastical.

The first reformed English liturgy was produced in 1549, and was followed in 1552 by a second, which is nearly identical with our present Book of Common Prayer. Since that time it has undergone several authorised examinations, and some few changes of importance have been made in consequence, but in all essential points it continues the same. Thus it will be seen that precisely at the time of the great change in our church services the knowledge and practice of the true principles of architecture had passed through their last phase and died out, so that the only object of the Reformers naturally was to obliterate as far as possible all traces of the Romish rites and ceremonies in their churches, without any thought of what might be preserved or adapted as expressive of the new liturgy. Since that time church building has gone through many curious changes, and remained for a long

period at a very low ebb; and, although no one can doubt that we are in the right road now, how few churches have as yet been built that can at all bear comparison in point of interest and a certain instinctive sense of complete fitness, even with the plainest churches of the best medieval periods! Let us consider what is the cause of this.

When we hear a new church discussed, the points usually touched upon are the accommodation, the cost, and the quality of the design. We hear, perhaps, that sittings are provided for 800 or 1000 persons, and that it cost so much—very cheap, or very expensive, as the case may be. Then we hear the particular style adopted, the height and treatment of the roof, the richness of the decoration, and the originality, if there be any, of some part of the design, with numerous other details; but we seldom (I think I may almost say never) hear a church commended because the building itself, independently of its furniture, gives expression to every part and detail of our services. I do not mean broadly to assert that none of our modern churches do give such expression (though as a rule they certainly do not), but I mean to say that when such an exceptional church is met with, people do not appear really to know why they like it; they think it original and clever, but they cannot exactly say why it interests and satisfies them more than larger and costlier buildings, or why, without any copyism, the architect seems to have succeeded in catching the true spirit of medieval architecture. Now, I think that, unless we discover the element of his success, and recognise it as a principle not lightly to be infringed, we shall not make much progress in church building beyond the point to which the revival has already carried us. Do not suppose that I am presumptuous enough to speak disparagingly of what has already been done and is now doing, nor to imagine that I can tell you anything new and startling on the subject of church arrangements; but I cannot help thinking that there is a good deal of misapprehension and false feeling afloat on this question, and the more we can work together and mutually assist each other to recognise true principles and sift them from unfounded prejudices, the better prospect have we of that onward progress without which art must decline and die. I suppose we have all felt, in comparing old and new churches, that there is often a deep sense of interest and continued satisfaction in exploring an old church, although it may be very plain and simple, which is totally wanting when we visit a neighbouring modern church, apparently its superior in all the usual architectural features. This is generally attributed to the charm of antiquity and the sentiment of association, and these feelings, no doubt, have their due weight. But there is something beyond this, which I believe to be the existence in the old building of a principle, apparently quite instinctive in the medieval architect, which is too often—I cannot but think—overlooked by us. The principle I allude to may sound absurdly trite and hackneyed, but it cannot be too often repeated until it is better attended to—it is simply, *that a building should exactly express its purpose*, or, in other words, in the case of a church, that the bare walls, or actual skeleton, before a bit of furniture is introduced into it, should bear the distinct impress of every part of the ritual existing at the time of its erection, and should give expression to all ceremonies and forms of worship about to be celebrated in it. Thus it may well be regretted, in a purely architectural point of view, that we are forbidden to erect stone altars; they were removed in 1550 to make room for communion-tables; and though we may deplore, we can scarcely wonder at the measure. Mosheim, in his *Ecclesiastical History*, remarks:—"Posterity may regret this change as needless in itself, and an injudicious sacrifice of a venerable decoration; but contemporaries alone can adequately judge of such questions, and they (the Reformers) had undoubtedly a degree of difficulty in weaning the people from inveterate superstitions, which rendered all incentives to them obnoxious." But, though our altars may not be of stone, we still may, and no doubt ought, always to mark by some constructive feature the exact position of the holy table—not necessarily elaborately and expensively, where funds will not allow it, but at any rate distinctively and thoughtfully; and let us always remember that, on no higher than artistic grounds, a little extra cost

here, at the expense of the body of the church, will have far more value than the same amount expended in a sprinkling of meagre and uniform decoration over the whole building. I do not wish, in a paper of this kind, to say too much upon the higher grounds for making this the point of attraction in the church, nor to assist at too great length on the credence-table, piscina, and sedilia as architectural features, seeing that these are, after all, only adjuncts depending on particular forms and methods of celebration, the propriety of which this is neither the time nor the place to discuss. But the principle of always expressing the position of the altar by a solid reredos depends simply on a question of fact:—"Is the most sacred and solemn portion of our ritual celebrated there or not?" If it is, the building itself should bespeak the fact.

To proceed next to the Font. Although the orthodox, traditional, and symbolical position of the font near the western entrance is now very generally adhered to, I have heard a great many different opinions amongst the clergy as to its convenience. Amongst others, Mr. Pettit remarks, "Where the font is suffered to retain its original position it is generally found near the western entrance, and this, without doubt, is the most appropriate spot for a ceremony denoting admission into the church; yet there may often exist sufficient reasons for placing it elsewhere. And it is of far more importance that we regard, both in position and design, and the actual size of the font, the great solemnity of the rite which is administered in it, than that we restrict its locality to any particular part of the building." Wherever it is placed its position should at any rate be well defined and expressed by some modification or exceptional feature in the architecture, so that there may be a perpetual and ineffaceable protest against any future removal by a reforming churchwarden or a new incumbent.

I know an instance, by the way, of a font in a large modern church which has been moved from west to east and back again, three times in as many years; and in this case, as far as the building itself goes, one place is as appropriate as the other. It would, of course, be inconsistent with the custom which now prevails, of administering baptism during divine service, to place the font in a distant baptistery where it could not be seen by the congregation; but if a little thought be bestowed on it, we shall generally find that some distinctive feature may be introduced which will add interest and beauty to the church and fulfil the purpose I speak of, without cutting off the congregation from participation in the service. Mr. Pettit, a little further on, in the passage I quoted just now, supports the principle of making the font as far as possible a part of the building, and not an appendage. He uses this last term in speaking of the font, and then immediately adds—"An appendage, indeed, I should not call it, as in old times it was considered the very heart and nucleus of the church, erected often long before the walls and roof which were to cover it. The well-known font of St. Martin's, at Canterbury, is evidently much older than any part of the present building, and it is not improbable that it even preceded former ones. In Norbury Church the font is decidedly early English, none of the building being earlier than late decorated—most of it of the latest perpendicular.

There are, of course, numerous examples in churches built of late years in which the font is given its proper importance, and has a well-defined and yet prominent and open position given to it. An arrangement of the kind has been admirably managed in a small church in Suffolk, lately built by Mr. Scott, where a round tower (after the fashion of the peculiar round towers of that county), is placed at the west end. It is vaulted with stone internally, and forms an appropriate baptistery. But, having noticed the principle, I will not take up time by multiplying examples.

Let us pass next to the consideration of the Reading-desk and Pulpit. Now, although these two play, if not the most important, certainly the largest part in our services, it is not often that we find one or the other treated as part of the building, or influencing its constructive details in any way. They are usually pieces of furniture which give no more impress of character to the building than the

seats of the congregation. The exact position of each, and even the design, are generally not settled until the church is nearly completed; perhaps, indeed, it is fortunate sometimes in the case of the pulpit, as instances might be found where through inattention to acoustic requirements in the first instance, a change in its position is absolutely necessary. But supposing that the pulpit is of stone and the reading-desk on a stone plinth, this is not all that is required to meet the principles we started with, unless they form part of the building. You may have stone furniture as independent of it as wooden furniture; and, with regard to the reading-desk, architects unfortunately find a great difference of opinion among the clergy; one wants a large desk looking north and west, another wishes the whole desk to face west; and a third wishes, perhaps, to read prayers from a small desk in the chancel seats, and the lessons from a moveable lectern. Without venturing to express an opinion as to what is absolutely the right form of reading desk in a ritualistic point of view, I feel a strong conviction, that architecturally speaking, wherever prayers are habitually read by the minister, the building should give some indication of the fact. We have before us the well-known examples of the arrangement of the early Christian basilica, where we find this principle carried out in every point as completely as could be done in adapting a building originally designed for secular purposes to the requirements of public worship; such parts of the building as could be still used in Christian worship were adapted, and what was wanting was added architecturally and incorporated in the building as far as possible. Thus the bishop and presbyters, as you know, took the places of the prætor and his assessors, the Roman altar became the Christian holy-table, and a quire was thrown out into the nave, enclosed on three sides by low walls. The ambos, from which the Gospel and Epistle were read, were actually built into these enclosing walls, and thus made part of the church. The church of San Clemente, at Rome, as you all know, shows in the most perfect manner the arrangement of the early basilica. Although rebuilt in 790, it was exactly on the original plan, and it is owing to the fact of all the ritualistic arrangements being absolutely solid and architectural, and not merely moveable furniture, that we are able at this time to understand fully the allusions and descriptions of early writers. Those who have not seen the church itself, to judge of the eloquent manner in which the building speaks its purposes, will find it illustrated and described in *Gally Knight*, and in *Ferguson's Handbook*.

Now, although the ambos do not exactly answer to our reading-desk, yet their uses were sufficiently similar to justify the analogy, and I think we may well take a hint from them. There is a good reason for the lectern to be moveable in the fact that a layman sometimes reads the lessons, as is the custom in college chapels, and not unfrequently in village churches, but I think we ought certainly to make the prayer-desk an architectural feature.

(To be Continued.)

MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

WAGES AT THE TEMPLE.

In Mackey's *Lexicon* it states that there was an old tradition among the English, that the Masons at work at the Temple were paid in their lodges by shekels (value 2s. 3d.), and that the amounts were as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Entered Apprentices .....		2	3
Fellow Craft .....		9	0
Mark Man .....	1	0	3
Mark Master .....	1	16	0
Master Mason .....	2	16	3
Architect .....	4	1	0
Grand Architect .....	5	10	3
Excellent Mason .....	7	4	0
Super-excellent Mason .....	9	2	3

Now, supposing this to be anything like the truth, we have here reached to the ninth degree only; and taking the rite of Mizraim as composed of 99°, or the Ancient and Accepted

rite of 33°, how much did the superior officers of the 99th or 33rd degrees take *per diem*?—STATIST.

THE OLD CONCORD (NO. 201.)

Has the Old Concord (No. 201), any distinctive medal for its members? Your answer in the next will oblige.—X. I?— [We do not know; we were never present. It has no right to a Centenary jewel before 1868. Perhaps some member of that lodge will answer the above.]

CLEANING APRONS.

Can I get my Craft-apron cleaned by any one? It has seen good service, and is such beautiful leather that it seems a pity to discard it?—A. JACKSON.—[You can; any leather-dresser will have it made to look like new; but you will then want new ribbons, tassels, and lining, and after paying for the cleaning, we are inclined to think it will cost you some five or six shillings, more than a new one. At any rate, consult Bro. Wm. Platt, of Beaufort Buildings; he will put you right on the matter.]

THE MOST, AND LEAST, NUMEROUS LODGES.

Which are the most, and least, numerous lodges in the Craft?—DENIS \* \* \*.—[The Robert Burns (25) is, we believe, the most numerous; the least numerous we cannot specify, because it is not likely any lodge will admit it.]

BRO. THE LATE DUKE OF RICHMOND.

The *Athæcnum* of December 8th, speaking of our late R. W. Bro. the late Duke of Richmond, terms him "a manly representative of a class of noblemen that is yearly becoming less numerous."—BRO. PETER.

THE DEGREE OF MARK MASTER.

Several of the old Craft lodges in the North of England have been in the habit of giving the Mark degree "from time immemorial," which I take to mean for so long, that the present members do not know when it was first begun amongst them, or else from the commencement of their Craft lodge. Would it not be well for us to ascertain with how many lodges this custom still prevails? I know it was given until recently in the Bury lodges, and is still given in some of the neighbouring Lancashire lodges. I took it myself at Radcliff Bridge, at what they term an "Ark, Mark, Link, and Wressle Lodge," in connection with Faith Lodge (No. 430), held at the Bull's Head. My own opinion is, that it would be good policy, as well as justice, for the Grand Lodge of English Mark Masons to admit all such lodges on easy terms, and endeavour to secure uniformity of working. The degree of Wessle Mason I consider altogether an absurdity, and that of the Ark little better. I could manufacture an hundred quite as genuine in a few weeks.—GEORGE MARKHAM TWEDDELL.

IRISH RITE.

In reply to "Ex. Ex.," Dr. Oliver gives the following:—As composing this rite, divided into four orders, each under its respective representatives (in addition to the Order of Mizram, consisting of 90°, which is possessed by some members of the College of R.H., but not practised). 1st Class—1, E.A.P.; 2, F.C.; 3, M.M.; 2nd Class—4, R.A.; 5, P.M.; 6, Excellent Master; 7, Super-excellent Master (the two latter appear to have been formerly given with, or as, the "Veils" in this country). 3rd Class—8, Knight of the Sword; 9, Knight of the East; 10, Knight of the East and West; 11, Knight Templar. 4th Class—12, Rose Croix, or Prince Mason; 13, Kadosh or Philosophical Mason; 14, Knight of the Sun; 15, Grand Inspector General—the 33° of the Ancient and Accepted Rite; the fourth class, in point of fact, conferring a degree more than is practised by the "Supreme Council" of England. The foregoing arrangement is a highly sensible one, and far before the divided system of this country, partly introduced since the surrender of the fourth class by the Templars, which has reduced that Order to a mere Masonic degree, and totally at variance with the system of the French "Order of the Temple," which confers nine Masonic degrees (in its own body), including the 30°. I trust the new Grand Master will reconsider this surrender of its birthright, or admit non-Masons at a higher fee.—A.

GEORGE GAWTHORN.

Was George Gawthorn, who printed and published the old FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE at the "British Library," No. 132, Strand, a Mason, and, if so, to what lodge did he belong?—G. T. B.

## NUMBER OF THE GRAND PRINCIPLES.

How many Grand Principles does Masonry recognise?—ELTON.—[Masonry recognises three Grand Principles, viz., brotherly love, relief, and truth. The Order of the Holy Royal Arch recognises three Grand Principals, who are at its head. For the definition of principal and principle see any dictionary, and don't send such obscure questions for the future.]

## ZERUBBABEL.

What is the exact meaning of this Scripture name, made use of in the Royal Arch?—[See Jones's *Proper Names of the Old Testament Scriptures Expounded and Illustrated*, 4to. London, 1856.]

## KNIGHTS OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

What is the correct jewel for a Knight of Constantinople?—S. S.—[We are obliged to print this query without its proper reply, because we had hoped long ere this to have supplied "S. S." with the information, but the brother on whom we relied is still absent from town. It will not be very long before a council of these knights will be established in London under distinguished auspices. If "S. S." will send his address, and we know anything of him, we shall have great pleasure in appointing a meeting, to exchange such matters as we are in possession of.]

## CONCLAVE OF FAITH AND FIDELITY.

[The copy of the statutes, which we have, of the Conclave of Faith and Fidelity, makes no allusion to what you ask? You know our motto—"Audi, vide, tace."]

## THE ILLUMINATI.

What popular works treat of the Illuminati, or Secret Tribunals of Germany?—X. A. X.—[The Illuminati and the Secret Tribunals of Germany are two entirely distinct societies. For the former consult Luchet's *Essai sur la Secte Des Illuminés*; for the latter, Professor Kramer's *Hermann of Unna*, and the Marquis Grosse's *Secret Mysteries*.]

## BRO. G. DYER.

Who, and what, was Bro. G. Dyer, of the Somerset House Lodge, in the last century? I am induced to ask this, as he was the author of the words of a glee, "Lightly o'er the Village Green," set to music by Bro. Reginald Spofforth, and they are somewhat above the average of glee poetry.—MUSICUS.

## SERMON ON OPENING WEARMOUTH BRIDGE.

Wearmouth Bridge was opened, with Masonic honours, in 1796, by his Royal Highness Prince William of Gloucester, and the Rev. Bro. Brewster preached a sermon from 1 Chron., chap. 29, verse 13. Was the sermon ever published?—AN OLD DURHAM P.M.—[It was, and is to be found at p. 375 of vol. vii. of THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE for 1796. Bro. John Brewster, A.M., was Chaplain to the Lodge of Philanthropy, Stockport, then No. 19.]

## KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

I am not a Knight Templar, but I wish to know something about the Order. Where shall I look for it?—HENRICUS.—[Read the legend of the "Red Cross Knight" in Spenser's *Faery Queen*.]

## LODGE OF SYMBOLIC MASONS.

Where was the Lodge of Symbolic Masons formerly held.—C. E. T.

## BRO. ALEXANDER SHEDDEN.

Of what family was Bro. Alexander Shedden, W.M. of the Union Lodge, held at the Union Punch House, Princess-street, Bristol, in 1767?—A. SHEDDEN.

## FOUNDATION-STONE.

It is customary at the erection of all superb and stately edifices to lay the foundation-stone at the north-east corner of the building. Why is it customary? For what reason is the north-east corner chosen in preference to any other?

## MASONIC CONVENTION.

It is the age of conventions. We have trade conventions and scientific conventions. When may we expect to have a Masonic convention?

Gibraltar, 29th November, 1860.

## THE TOMBSTONES IN THE CRIMEA.

A "Military Brother" inquires, in "Notes and Queries," for some information about tombstones in the British Cemetery in the Crimea on which are found Masonic emblems. I enclose sketches of five, copied from a work entitled *Memo-*

*rials of the Brave, or Resting-places of our fallen Heroes*, by Capt. the Hon. John Colbourne, 60th Rifles, and Fred. Brine, R.E.—O'B. 178.

In the Burial-ground of the Third Division, near the Land Transport Camp:—



IN MEMORY OF  
QR. MR. SAML. SPENCE,  
28TH REGT.  
DIED 7TH NOVR., 1854.

In the Sailors' Burial-ground, Kazatch:—

SACRED TO THE MEMORY



OF  
BENJAMIN PURDY,  
MASTER  
OF  
THE TRANSPORT NO. 173,  
"BLACK BOY,"  
OF SUNDERLAND,  
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE  
IN KAZATCH BAY  
ON THE 27TH JUNE,  
1855,  
AGED 52 YEARS.

SACRED



TO THE  
MEMORY  
OF  
W. P. HOOPER,  
MASTER MARINER,  
DIED JUNE 1ST., 1855,  
AGED 36 YEARS.

In the Sailors' Burial-ground, above Cossack Bay, Bala-klava Harbour:—



HIER RUEHINGOTT,  
CAPTAIN J. E. PACKS,  
VN. STRATSUND,  
FÜR EKSSER,  
GEST: DEN 21 APRIL,  
1856.



SACRED  
TO THE  
MEMORY OF  
JOHN THOMPSON,  
LATE MASTER OF THE BRIG "PEACE,"  
WHO DIED  
JUNE 6TH, 1855,  
AGED 39 YEARS.



## THE CHERUBIM ON GRAND LODGE SEAL.

Is there any peculiar meaning attached to the figure representing the Cherubim on the seal of our Grand Lodge?—ONE IN SEARCH OF INFORMATION.—[There is. It is highly symbolical. Consult Calmet's or Robinson's *Dictionary of the Bible*, under the head "Cherubim."]

## MASONIC VOLUNTEERS.

I send you the following note, thinking it may be of interest to many of our brethren who so ably support the Rifle Volunteer movement.—H. H.

At a meeting of the lodge in Red Lion-street, Wapping, held on Tuesday, the 24th of April, 1798, Peter Mellish, Esq., in the chair. Taking into consideration the present situation of public affairs, and animated by a firm attachment to our king, and love of our country, and justly sensible of the blessings and privileges we enjoy, in common with our fellow-subjects, do resolve to associate, for the purpose of acquainting ourselves with the use of arms, not only to protect ourselves and properties, but also to defend our invaluable Constitution of King, Lords, and Commons, under which we live, from all the attacks of its avowed and secret enemies.

That we will at all times be ready to be called out into service, in case of an actual invasion, for the protection of the following parishes, viz., St. John's, of Wapping, St. George's-in-the-East, and St. Paul's, Shadwell.

That we will obey such rules and orders as are or shall be agreed on for the government of the said association; and we pledge ourselves to each other to observe, and strictly adhere to the same; and also to conduct ourselves, on all occasions, so long as we shall continue members, in such manner as we shall best promote the existence, reputation, and honour of the association. That this association do serve without pay, to arm and clothe themselves at their own expense, and that this corps shall be commanded by its own officers, chosen by ballot, and approved of by the King.

Several other resolutions for the regulation of the society were adopted, after which the meeting dissolved.

[We are much obliged for the above interesting note, but it cannot now be used as a precedent in face of the declaration of the Secretary at War's dictum, which last week laid down the law to the effect that no secret society could form its members into a Rifle corps. This was in reply to the application of the Foresters; and a doubt may arise whether such ruling extends to our Order, seeing Freemasonry is acknowledged and tolerated, in special terms, by Act of Parliament. Still, so many Masons are to be found in the movement, enrolled in various corps, that had there not been good grounds for the course pursued we are well satisfied that a Masonic Rifle Corps would have been established long ago.]

## THE QUEEN OF SHEBA.

What has the Queen of Sheba to do with Masonry?—TITUS.—[If you ought to know, ask some of the fathers of the Craft—William Watson, for instance; if not, don't be too inquisitive.]

## THE CEREMONY OF INSTALLATION.

How do those lodges manage who have only one P.M., and no visitors of that rank, when they proceed to install a W.M.?—TITUS.—[Never having heard of such a case, we cannot say. To the other portion of the query, NO!—emphatically, NO!]

## KNIGHTLY EXPULSION.

Suppose a K.T. to disgrace himself and the Order, how is knightly expulsion carried out?—B. J. C.—[We beg you will not suppose anything of the kind. Read any text-book on chivalry, or look through THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE carefully, some five to ten years since, and there you will find a case of expulsion, but not quite so delectable as you put it. That to which we allude was a matter of insubordination. You cannot expect us to point out the exact place, for obvious reasons.]

## LADDER OF SEVEN STEPS.

Being a visitor to a lodge recently, I saw an old-fashioned piece of marble, having various coloured hieroglyphics inserted, or let in, on the upper side. They were mostly the usual Masonic symbols and tools; but there was a ladder of seven steps, the first, third, and uppermost being made four or five times as thick as the other staves. Is there any reason for such a delineation, or was it chance, or a flaw in the marble that caused the sculptor to thicken these three in preference to the others; and why were there seven steps; I always thought the Masonic ladder to be composed but of

three staves?—DENO.—[The Masonic ladder has many rounds or staves. We can well understand a Craft Mason believing only in three, but Craft Masonry is not the whole of Masonry.]

## "MELMOTH THE WANDERER."

Some years ago, long before I was a Mason, I read *Melmoth the Wanderer*, and some one told me it had some connection with the Freemasons, and a family of the same name in the West of England. I have since heard that there really is a Bro. Melmoth in the locality spoken of. Has it anything to do with his family?—ELTON.—[How should we know? We read *Melmoth the Wanderer* thirty years since, and forgot all about it. Perhaps the case "Filton" puts may be as likely as that of the Wizard of the North and Dr. James Anderson, the author of the first edition of *The Book of Constitutions*, being bound by some mystic tie. Certainly the one is a first-rate conjuror, and the other, in his day, was looked upon as something a tinge worse, although he was a Presbyterian parson. Names do not always refer to families, more especially those found in works of fiction.]

## NOTES ON LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

Mr. W. Carew Hazlitt, in his recently published *History of the Venetian Republic*, gives the following pen-picture of the City of the Sea during mediæval times:—"Let the mind's eye conceive a ruder Amsterdam, a city permeated by canals, and divided into deep water-streets of low wooden tenements interspersed, even somewhat thickly in the leading thoroughfares, with dwellings of greater pretension built on a better model and of a more durable material, and studded in every quarter with Christian Temples for the most part of the plainest architecture, not a few on the other hand possessing considerable beauty of structure, though more remarkable for the richness of their ornamentation than for the regularity of their design. Let us present to our fancy a few hundred lamps fed with olive oil, distributed through the streets and alleys, commencing at the Sacred Niche at the corner, and renewed at each third or fourth door, shedding over the surrounding space a light, a little more powerful indeed, but far less brilliant, than that which is emitted by the glow-worm. Imagine thoroughfares similar to those in the Dutch capital, sometimes finding their termination in the Lagoon, more frequently abutting upon squares skirted on three sides by public or private edifices, and on the remaining side opening from a wharf-lined quay to the sea. Picture those quays and squares a scene of perpetual bustle and excitement, the theatre of an uninterrupted procession of men. On one spot a group of sailors, loosely dressed in jackets and caps, are quarrelling, perhaps about their last wager. Within a stone's throw of the place where these men are standing, is a decently attired female, who is kneeling in an attitude of devotion before an image of the Virgin, inclosed in a recess at the angle of the nearest street. At another point, two persons who, if a judgment may be formed from their exterior, belong to a much higher class of society, are conversing together in a subdued tone. The elder of the two, a Venetian patrician, is drawing the attention of his visitor, a gentleman of Verona, to a large house of the Lombardic type immediately before them on the right hand; there, said the Venetian, had lived in former times a celebrated member of his family, and there was his memory still cherished by his descendants. A little further onward to the left, he points out a second building of equal pretension, where the existence of a terrible plot, he whispered, had of late been discovered by the government. After a short pause, the two passengers proceed on their way, warned of the approach of the hour of vespers by the bells of many churches, which are mingling their chimes in the stillness of a summer evening. A little beyond the busy and crowded metropolis lay a region more sparsely populated, where the eye is relieved by patches of verdure and strips of meadow-land, as well as occasional plots of ground laid out in gardens and planted inclosures still consecrated to the vine and olive, and still unaffected by the increasing demand for building space in a rising city. Here and there, too, may be observed fish-ponds (*Piscine*), stagnant and miasmatic. Such was the Venice which Arrigo Dandolo knew, where Marco Polo drew his first breath, in which Marino Faliero passed his youth."

Mr. President Buchanan is preparing, for the *New York Ledger*, a sketch of the life of William Lowndes, formerly a member of the House of Representatives.

The *Critic* says:—"Mr. George Markham Tweddell, of the Industrial School, Bury, Lancashire, has in the press a second edition, enlarged and improved, of his interesting work, 'Shakspeare, his Times and Contemporaries.'"

Dean Ramsay's *Reminiscences of Scottish Life and Character*, are likely to become as popular in the United States as they have in England.

Our noble Bro., the Earl of Carnarvon, thus describes the scenery of the Lebanon, in his recently published volume:—"After traversing the plain of Beyrout, with its groves of pine,—one of which was planted by the famous Emir, Fakreddin, whose romantic history and boasted lineage from the house of Lorraine brings, during the seventeenth century, the Druse emirs of the Lebanon into connection with the royal families of Europe,—the road soon ascends the sides of the Lebanon, and winds along the face of precipitous hills, where the crumbling soil often gives a scanty footing to the horse's hoof, then down into deep valleys and across mountain streams, and away through a wilderness of mingled rock and wood, which at every step grows more fine and striking. At one moment the hills towered high above our heads, with dark grey masses of stone starting from their sides, and shooting up into strange and ragged forms; at another the landscape softened, and we rode through dense woods of fir or thickets of olive trees. But the further that you penetrate into the bosom of the mountains the more striking are the signs of human industry and cultivation. Man has triumphed where Nature interposes her greatest obstacles, and sometimes where she seems almost to deny access. The scanty soil of the valleys has with infinite care and labour been conveyed in baskets up and along the hill-sides, as in the Tyrol and the Mountain Alps, and as been built up into terraces, which rise like the graduated steps of some large and natural amphitheatre. Thus the parsimony of Nature within these ragged fastnesses is more than compensated by the security which their precipitous sides and defensible defiles have for generations past afforded against the misgovernment and oppression of Turkish rule. From these terraces the hardy population of the Lebanon draws the greater part of its sustenance and support for the year. The mulberry, which nurses the silk trade of the entire district, mingles with the long alleys of grey olive trees, and the vines and melons succeed to the slender patches of corn which manual labour has raised on the occasional strips of level ground; whilst between the intervals of this painful cultivation the mountain streams, clearer than crystal, break from the living rock, and are conducted in numberless channels over and round each declivity, to eke out, by artificial irrigation, the resources of stony soil. As the traveller winds his way about sunset through these mountain paths, each bend of the road brings before him some fresh picture of Eastern life and habits—pretty villages and flat-roofed cottages with no slight look of comfort; Christian convents with high walls, which speak as much of military defence as of religious seclusion, crowning the heights; women drawing water from the wayside springs, shepherds tending or driving their herds of long black-haired goats, or some old villager labouring with his sons on a plot of land which perhaps has descended to him in succession from his forefathers. As the long train of English travellers, with their servants and mules and horses, scales in single file the mountain road, the old man pauses in mid-work to see you pass—for time is not of the same moment to an Eastern as it is to the restless business-loving nature of the European—he greets you with some homely salutation, and follows you perhaps with wondering eyes till the cavalcade is hid by the long straggling street of Deil el Kammar—the Convent of the Moon."

The Rev. Thomas Guthrie, D.D., in his *Seed-time and Harvest of Ragged Schools*, says:—"Before the ragged schools were opened our city swarmed with many hundreds in a condition as helpless and as hopeless. Now the juvenile beggars are all gone. The race is extinct. What has become of them? They are not mouldering in the grave, the last refuge of wretchedness; nor are they pining in prison cells, turning the weary crank, and cursing those who have dealt them out nothing but neglect and punishment. They are off the streets, and in our schools. Once no care was taken of them, and no provision made for them; therefore a humane public, supplying them with money, fostered a system much more ruinous to those who got than costly to those that gave. Their vocation is gone. If any now solicit charity, the answer is not money, or a rough repulse, or a curse, but—'Go to the ragged school.' There is no excuse left either for begging or giving. And the consequence is, that we have done what neither police nor magistrates could do. We have succeeded in thoroughly putting a stop to juvenile mendicancy."

The *Athenaeum*, which recently sneered at Freemasonry as being only tolerated at present, makes the following really Masonic remarks, in noticing the Recorder of Birmingham's new book, *Our Exemplars, Poor and Rich*:—"There has of late been a pernicious and corrupting use made of the lives of men who have bettered their social condition through brave exertion, aided by fortunate circumstances, amongst which the possession of rare intellectual

endowments appeared only as one of many conditions present that were primarily independent of the volition of the individual. A fashion has recently come over the platform and the pamphlet, for the rich to inculcate in the poor a doctrine which on more than one occasion in the world's history the poor have signally declined to accept—that riches and honour are and ought to be synonymous. Whatever may be the shortcomings of Mr. Davenport Hill's biographical collection, he merits applause and gratitude for raising his voice like a man against this shameless idolatry of Mammon. The 'self-help' that he admires is not the self-help of the mere hard man of practice; the self-help that consists in helping one's self to the greatest possible quantity of this world's goods, and leaving as little as possible whereby others may help themselves; the self-help of the lynx-eyed speculator, who seizes to his own use the discovery of a starving inventor; nor even the self-help of the plodding persevering patient workman who, by thrift and scraping, puts himself in a position that entitles him to the earnings of his old comrades of the workshop. Amongst Mr. Hill's 'Exemplars' are both rich and poor—rich persons who have gloriously exercised the influence of their wealth—poor persons whose poverty never goaded them into selfishness—poor persons still living who have proposed nobler work to themselves than self-aggrandisement!"—Well done, Mr. Hepworth Dixon! Only write in this style, and every true brother of the Craft, which, through ignorance of its high object, you appear to despise, will thank you in his heart for spreading abroad the true principles of Masonry, albeit you know it not. Yet the sentiments which alone give value to the foregoing extract are those which Masons have taught and practised in all ages and in all climes; and just in proportion to the warmth with which they have felt, and the zeal with which they have followed out such precepts, has been their fidelity to the principles of the Craft. No, Mr. Dixon; Freemasonry has too holy a mission to be merely tolerated. Neither persecution nor prosperity can destroy it, for its principles actuate every heart that is truly noble.

A society has been commenced about Oxford, under the title of "The Literary and Art Guild of St. Nicholas." Its object and organisation is remarkably similar to "The Literary Brotherhood," projected by Bro. Tweddell, and a few other lovers of literature, science, and art, then residing in the neighbourhood of Manchester, a few years ago, amongst whom we may mention the late Mr. John Bolton Rogerson. Its objects are stated to be:—"1. For the improvement and diffusion of literary and art knowledge. 2. To provide a fund to publish—subject to certain conditions—the MSS. of authors (whose means are limited) in fellowship with the Guild. 3. And to establish a fund to relieve the temporary wants of distressed literati."

*The Autobiography of the Rev. Dr. Carlyle, Minister of Inveresk* (only just published, although he died in August, 1805), contains the following interesting reminiscence:—"I was in the coffee-house with Smollett when the news of the battle of Culloden arrived, and when London all over was in a perfect uproar of joy. It was then that Jack Stuart, the son of the Provost, behaved in the manner I before mentioned. About nine o'clock I wished to go home to Lyon's, in New Bond-street, as I had promised to sup with him that night, it being the anniversary of his marriage-night, or the birthday of one of his children. I asked Smollett if he was ready to go, as he lived at Mayfair; he said he was, and would conduct me. The mob was so riotous, and the squibs so numerous and incessant, that we were glad to go into in a narrow entry to put our wigs into our pockets, and to take our swords from our belts and walk with them in our hands, as everybody then wore swords; and after cautioning me against speaking a word, lest the mob should discover my country and become insolent, 'for John Bull,' says he, 'is as haughty and valiant to-night, as he was abject and cowardly on the Black Wednesday, when the Highlanders were at Derby.' After we got to the head of the Haymarket through incessant fire, the Doctor led me by narrow lanes, where we met nobody but a few boys at a pitiful bonfire, who very civilly asked us for sixpence, which I gave them. I saw not Smollett again for some time after, when he showed Smith and me the manuscript of his *Tears of Scotland*, which was published not long after, and had such a run of approbation. Smollett, though a Tory, was not a Jacobite, but he had the feelings of a Scotch gentleman on the reported cruelties that were said to be exercised after the Battle of Culloden."

A writer in the *Christian Intelligencer* says of Gray and Patrick's large printing establishment, at the corner of Jacob and Frankfort-streets, New York:—"There are printed within it nearly forty periodicals, weekly and monthly, books by the thousand and tens of

thousands, and every species of thing, big and little, which the press can supply, employing in all about 200 heads and 400 hands."

A monument to the memory of the late General Sir Harry Smith is about to be erected at Whittlesey, in the Isle of Ely, where he was born in the year 1781, and where his father was in practice as a surgeon.

The Library of Congress at Washington now contains about 60,000 volumes, and about 50,000 public documents. When the British burnt it in 1814, it only contained 2500 volumes. Nine years ago it caught fire by accident, when 35,000 volumes were burnt. The room is now fire-proof, the shelves, &c., being made of cast-iron.

A re-issue of M. Guizot's translation of the complete works of Shakspeare is now taking place in Paris, the first volume of which has already appeared. We trust that our Gallic neighbours will be able to appreciate the great poet of humanity differently to what they have been taught to do by the false taste of Voltaire, who wondered "how men's minds could have been elevated so as to look at these plays with transport; and how they are still followed after in a century which has produced Addison's "Cato!" We wonder what the philosopher of Ferney would have said now, to see the works of Shakspeare more popular than ever they were before throughout the British dominions, the United States, and even threatening to become denizens of France. A mutual love of Shakspeare would be no slight bond of alliance between the two peoples.

The Royal Geographical Society and the Foreign Office have each given the sum of £100 towards the expense of furnishing an armed force to protect Captain Speke from the hostile tribes in the North of Africa, in his present endeavours to reach the sources of the Nile.

Eugene Verboeckhoven, the Flemish painter of animals and landscapes, we regret to hear, has lost his eyesight—almost the greatest loss an artist can suffer.

## Poetry.

### THE DYING YEAR.

BY DIAGORAS.

Farewell! old year.

Hark, the bells, with merry din,

Ring the old year out

And the new year in.

When old friends part,

Hope lurks in their adieu,

And the fondly loving heart

Trusts the friendship to renew.

But though, old year,

Ar't passing from our sight,

Thy sorrows and thy joys

Now are o'er;

Thy trials and thy triumphs

With time take their flight,

And, like old Father Time,

Return no more.

Thy hours of bliss have flown—

Swiftly stealing—

Away, away, on pinions bright

And pure.

And heavenly joys ever in their flight

Revealing,

Too bright to last, too lovely

To endure.

And though, with hearts quick beating,

And arms extended,

We court thy stay,

Thou, onward fleeting,

With memories blended,

Still haste away.

Thus years roll on,

And each that passeth

Some treasured happiness

Doth snatch away.

Yes, years roll on—

But are there none

That bear griefs with them

On their backward way?

Oh! graceless heart,

Returning griefs mar not thy rest.

If joys depart,

Dark care fleets by.

Time hath a balm to heal thy heart.

And, hush! thy sigh;

Or, if a sting remains,

The honey dew

Of memory sweet

Shall soothe thy pains,

And hope renew!

Yes, years roll on—

See that ye send not forth

Dark and sad records

To be borne on high,

But noble thoughts

And deed of worth,

To swell the annals of eternity!

December 31, 1860.

### VICTORIA (AUSTRALIA) TO ENGLAND.

AN ODE FOR THESE TIMES.

By the Author of "Bernard."

Land of my birth, Britannia's Isle,

Where liberty and order smile,

Still, though a southern clime I roam,

I fondly call thee "mother," "home,"

And proudly hang upon thy breast,

In thy wide-circling arms caressed.

Land of the wise, the good, the brave,

Who for thy gifts thy glory gave,

Long may'st thou boast a numerous seed,

To emulate each noble deed,

By their illustrious virtue done,

By their undaunted courage won.

Such service as I can pay,

Worthier, perchance, some future day.

In Counsel, may thy senators be wise,

And strong, what wisdom dictates to fulfil;

For thee, not for themselves, their schemes devise,

The good maturing, and uprooting ill;

Making truth, freedom, right,

The basis of thy laws,

Ignoring monied might

When justice claims the cause;

Holding the balance o'er the land

With an impartial, steady hand.

In teaching, let it be thy aim

The moral sense to cultivate,

That as authority may claim,

The conscience may adjudicate.

In Commerce, may freedom and fairness prevail,

And breezes propitious fill each spreading sail,

Thy products impelling to realms o'er the sea,

Or from them conveying their products to thee.

May kind Heaven be near thee,

With prosperity cheer thee,

Thy dominion ever uphold;

And while true to your charter,

With all nations you barter,

Seek their profit as well as their gold.

In peace, may all its blessings prove,

And to the olive-bearing dove

A due submission pay;

That, unprovoked by any slight,

She may not take a hasty flight,

But long protract her stay.

In arms (for war's rough work the world

Has not yet finished

Its flags, no more to be unfurled,

And engines to oblivion hurled,

From lust diminished),

Let every fight

Be for the right:

Yet, in a cause that's just,

Haste not its fate to tell;

Fight not, till fight you must,

And when you fight, fight well.

Weighing, before you seek the strife,  
The value and the risk of life,  
Bid all unworthy fear good-bye;  
Hoping to live, shrink not to die.  
If thy own thou defend,  
Thy freedom maintain,  
Or help others who bend  
Under tyranny's chain,  
Unflinching tread the field  
And bloody weapons wield,  
With sword and shot,  
Cold and red hot,  
Solid and hollow,  
The battle follow,  
Meet your foes  
And oppose,  
The victory or death the conflict close.  
And if a trying hour should rise,  
When thou shalt need, command our aid;  
We'll one and all  
Obey the call,  
And to the foeman's maddened eyes,  
Each fighting till he wins or dies,  
Show of what stuff we have been made.  
Victoria! shall our watchword be,  
A trinity in unity;  
Our Queen, our Country, Victory,  
One word to designate the three.  
VICTORIA!

#### THE DYING HEROES.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN OF UHLAND.

The narrative of this Ballad illustrates the essential belief of the Norsemen, that Odin (the chief God in their Mythology) demanded Valour as the first virtue in those who would merit his favour, and that he would admit none but brave men to the Feast of Heroes. For, as Carlyle finely expresses it, the "Norse religion was a rude but earnest, sternly impressive Consecration of Valour."

'Fore Danish swords the hosts of Sweden flee  
To the wild sea;  
War chariots clatter; polished armour gleams  
In moonshine's beams;  
And dying on the field of death there lay  
The fair youth Sven, and Ulf the hero gray.

SVEN.

"O Father! woe's me that in youth I fall,  
At Norma's\* call:  
Again my mother's tender hand shall ne'er  
Caress my hair:  
In vain my songstress, from her turret high,  
Shall gaze afar for me with eager eye."

ULF.

"Sadly she'll moan, in dreams at dead of night,  
To see our plight;  
But comfort thee: soon grief for thy dear sake  
Her heart will break:  
Then she, the golden-haired, with merry laugh,  
At Odin's Feast will give thee wine to quaff."

SVEN.

"I had begun, and set to music gay,  
A festal lay  
Of ancient Heroes, and old Kings of might,  
In love and fight,  
Forsaken hangs my harp, and its sad tone  
Is wakened by the passing breeze alone."

ULF.

"Gleaming on high, Odin's proud hall is seen  
In sunbeams sheen;  
Beneath it roll the stars; athwart the sky  
Wild tempests fly.  
There, with our fathers, shall we feast to-day;  
Raise then aloft thy song, and end thy lay."

\* In the Scandinavian mythology there were three goddesses, the Normas, who were analogous to the Parcae or Fates.

SVEN.

"O father! woe's me that in youth I fall  
At Norma's call!  
No deeds of daring valour in the field  
Shine on my shield.  
The Twelve dread Judges who sit throned on high,  
The Feast of Heroes will to me deny."

ULF.

"One deed outweighs all others upon earth;  
They prize its worth:  
For Fatherland a hero's death to die—  
For Liberty!  
But lo! the foeman flee! lift up thine eyes,  
Heaven gleams above: thither our path now lies."  
CYRIL.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

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

#### FREEMASONRY IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—After such a long silence, I can hardly expect the name of "A Correspondent;" but, as the old maxim says, "Better late than never."

Since writing my last—in which I gave you a slight account of the Bombay lodges—I have left the army, and am now in the Civil Service, but as great rambler as ever. The following observations, made by me while travelling, will give you an idea of the ruin of several of our fine lodges, most of which were in a flourishing condition previous to the mutiny: now the blackened walls only remain to mark the spot where our good brethren assembled to work, the most of whom are now cold beneath the turf, or—God only knows where!

Well, I parted with the kind brethren of Bombay last March, proceeded by railway to Shapoor—about seventy miles—thence by "mail" cart, tearing along, at about ten miles an hour, over ghauts, through jungle, and shallow rivers (bridges being a rare sight in Bombay Presidency), passing on through Maligaum, Dhold, and Mhow. The latter place bears striking evidence of the mutiny with its blackened and broken walls, &c. The lodge, the number of which I forget, raised after the mutiny is working pretty well. The brethren are numerous, chiefly military. Passing through Incore—the wife and family of Bro. Beaurius were murdered here—we observed the houses are as the mutineers left them—in ruins. We will pass by the towns of Goomah, Sceprece, Gwalior, and take a peep at Agra. This has been a splendid station, but has suffered much, as the numerous blackened ruins testify here. While our countrymen were shut up in the fort, the mutineers did their utmost in destroying property, &c. Previous to the outbreak, we had three lodges here, viz., Freedom and Fraternity (No. 647); Faith, Hope, and Charity (No. 737); Star of Hope (No. 761). The only one now working is the Star of Hope, the members of which are increasing, and will soon, I trust, be in as prosperous a condition as ever. I was not a little surprised on my visiting the famous "Targe" and the Tomb of Ackbar, to find the numerous well-known marks of the M.M. Mason on the walls, floor, &c.

Passing on through Allyghur, we arrive at Delhi, are shown the Palace, the Juma Musjid, Cashmere Gate, &c., of which I will not now be describing: suffice to say, I soon found a true Mason—Bro. Marshal—by whom I was informed that the Lodge of Delhi, the number of which I forget, had shared the fate of the others. But though, as he said, he lost much of his own, yet he managed to save the property of the lodge, which, I believe, will soon be reopened, as Bro. Marshal, with other brethren, have applied for a new charter. May they prosper.

Passing by Kurnaul, we stop to inquire for Lodge Charity at Umballa, but regret having found it closed.

Passing on by Loodiana, we arrive at Ferozepore, make the usual inquiries about Masons' lodges, &c., but find Lodge Light of the North in darkness. The property, &c., has been all saved, and will, I trust, be in use again soon.

The lodges of Simla and Lahore are in good working order—brethren numerous, &c. I send you an extract from *The Delhi Gazette*,\* from which it will be observed that the brethren of Lucknow have their lodge in first-rate order.

I am now in charge of the Ferozepore Post Office, but am uncertain when or where my next flight will be to. However, if anything particular occurs, I will let you know. Until then, believe

Yours fraternally,  
F. J. JORDAN.

Ferozepore Post Office, 16th Nov. 1860.

### THE SUFFERING RIBBON WEAVERS AT COVENTRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—It occurs to me that, if every lodge in England and Wales were to subscribe one guinea towards the fund for the relief of the distressed operatives at Coventry, a very substantial amount might be raised without impoverishing the funds of any lodge.

I am, dear Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,  
A YORKSHIRE PAST MASTER.

Middlesborough, Dec. 31st, 1860.

[With our knowledge of the Craft, we have but little hope that shillings will be obtained where our Bro. Past Master looks for guineas.]

## THE MASONIC MIRROR.

### MASONIC MEMS.

The Festival of the Royal Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons and their Widows comes off on the 30th of the present month, when, from the list of stewards, we shall be much disappointed if a most magnificent subscription is not the result.

At the last meeting of the Grand Stewards' Lodge, it was resolved to recommend Bro. H. G. Warren, W.M., to the M.W.G.M. as Prestonian lecturer.

We hear of great alterations in the management of the Girls' School, but we must make inquiries before expressing our opinion with regard to them.

### PROVINCIAL.

#### DURHAM.

DARLINGTON.—*Restoration Lodge* (No. 128).—The annual lodge for the installation of W.M. was held in the Town-hall, on Thursday, the 27th December. There was a good attendance of the members, as also several visiting brethren, among whom were Bro. C. J. Bannister, P.M., of Liverpool; Bros. Henry Thompson, P.M., Atkinson, P.M., of Middlesborough, &c. Bro. H. A. Hammerbon, of St. Helen's, Hartlepool (also a P.M., and member of the Restoration Lodge), officiated as Installing Master, assisted by the Rev. R. J. Simpson, P.M., and the retiring W.M. The Master-elect was Bro. Richard Benson, Ensign of the Darlington Rifle Volunteers. After the installation, the W.M. invested the Rev. R. J. Simpson with the Chaplain's jewel. He then proceeded to the appointment of the following officers:—John E. McNey, S.W.; — Marshall, J.W.; G. J. Wilson, P.M. (re-elected) Treasurer; — Senior, Secretary; Sergt.-Major Wells, Master of Ceremonies; — Abbey, S.D.; E. Waddy, J.D.; George Allison, jun., I.G.; — Gargett, Tyler. At the close of the business, the brethren adjourned to Bro. Turner's (the King's Head Hotel), where a sumptuous banquet was served up, and the evening was spent very harmoniously. A subscription was made towards the Masonic charities.

HARTLEPOOL.—*St. Helen's Lodge* (No. 774).—The brethren of St. Helen's Lodge, assembled in the Masonic Hall, Regent-square, on Wednesday, the 26th December, at two o'clock, p.m., for the purpose of installing Bro. James Groves, S.W., who had been unanimously elected to the office as W.M. for the ensuing year. There were present, to do honour to the occasion, a number of brethren from the neighbouring towns, including the Rev. R. J. Simpson, M.A., W.M. of the Restoration Lodge, Darlington; Bro. C. J. Bannister, P.M. 56 and 267, and a past or present Grand

\* This appears in another page.

Officer in the three provinces of Durham, Northumberland, and Lancashire; Bro. Henry Thomson, P.M., P. Prov. G.S.W. for the North and East Riding of Yorkshire; Bro. William Doughty, W.M. elect; J. Storey, North York Lodge, (876), Middlesborough; Bro. Thomas Aylon, Tees Lodge, Stockton; Bro. Hearon, Granby Lodge, Durham, &c.—Bro. H. A. Hammerbon, P.M., officiated as Installing Master, and Bro. George Moore, P.M., as Director of Ceremonies. After the ceremony, which was completed in due form, the W.M. appointed his officers for the ensuing year, as follows:—S. Armstrong, P.M. and Treas.; George Moore, P.M., Director of Ceremonies; John Gallon, S.W.; B. R. Huntley, J.W.; David Cunningham (re-appointed) Sec.; A. Nathan, S.D.; W. J. Sivenright, J.D.; James Rogerson, I.G.; James Mowbray, Tyler; and Wm. Hall and A. G. Dalziel, Stewards.—At the conclusion of the business, the lodge was closed, and the brethren adjourned to the King's Head Hotel, when the annual banquet, in celebration of St. John the Evangelist, was spread by the worthy host, Bro. John Smith. Here they were joined by several others, united with them in the bond of Masonry, among whom were Bro. George Bottomley, Mayor of Middlesborough, and Bro. John Sutcliffe, W.M. of the Harbour of Refuge Lodge (1066), West Hartlepool. After the removal of the cloth, the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given and duly honoured; after which others of a more special nature were proposed and heartily responded to. In the course of the evening, which was spent most agreeably, a handsome subscription was made towards the funds of the splendid charities of the fraternity.

### ESSEX.

COLCHESTER.—*United Lodge* (No. 998).—The St. John's Festival of this lodge, founded for, and chiefly composed of, officers belonging to the Colchester Garrison, was celebrated on Thursday, Dec. 27th, at the George Hotel. The lodge for the installation of the W.M. elect for the ensuing year, Major Thos. Gore, was held in the afternoon, the rite of installation being impressively performed by Bro. Peter Matthews, Prov. Grand Director of Ceremonies for Essex; after which the following officers were invested:—Bro. Col. Haddon, C.E., S.W.; Bro. Scott, Medical Staff; Bro. Henry Joslin, Sec.; Bro. Anderson, Treas.; Bro. Thomas Hall, S.D.; Bro. Lloyd, J.D.; Bro. F. Early, I.G.; Bro. Witten, Tyler. In the evening the brethren sat down to an elegant and sumptuous banquet, served in the lodge room by host Guiver. The newly-installed W.M. (Major Gore) presided; supported by the Prov. G.M. for Essex, Bro. Robert J. Bagshaw; Bro. Peter Matthews, G.D.C.; Bro. John Pattison, W.M. of the Angel Lodge; Bro. Captain Pender, P.M. (for two years) of the United Lodge; and Bro. Ames, W.M. Brightlingsea Lodge. There were also present Bros. G. E. Tompson, R. S. Nunn, Craster, Bennett, Vance, Drew, Scott, J. Mann, T. Hall, Anderson, Waterworth, Clarey (Brightlingsea), H. Joslin, W. Williams, &c.—The first toast proposed by the W.M. was "The Queen and the Craft;" which was followed by "The Health of the G.M. of England, the Earl of Zetland;" and next by that of "The Prov. G.M. of Essex," who returned thanks, and expressed his pleasure in revisiting this flourishing lodge, after being unavoidably absent from the two previous festivals. Bro. Bagshaw concluded by proposing, "The Health of the W.M. of the United Lodge."—The W.M. acknowledged the compliment, and proposed "The Deputy G.M. and Officers of the Provincial Lodge," for which Bro. Pattison returned thanks. The W.M. proposed, "The Health of Bro. Peter Matthews, with thanks for his attendance;" to which Bro. Matthews responded. The other toasts were, "The Health of the P.M., Capt. Pender," proposed by Bro. Mann; "The Visiting Brethren," acknowledged by Bro. Ames; "Bro. Thomas Hall," proposed by Captain Pender, with a warm acknowledgment of his services in the working of the lodge; which was supported by similar testimony from Bro. Pattison as regards the Angel Lodge; "Bro. Colonel Maydwell, the Founder of the United Lodge;" "The Officers of the Lodge," for which Bros. Anderson and Scott returned thanks; "The Host of the George," Bro. Guiver; "The Memory of Bro. Rowell," late J.W. of this lodge, who died whilst serving with the China Expedition, proposed by Bro. Anderson; "The Health of the Treasurer," &c.

### HAMPSHIRE.

COWES, ISLE OF WIGHT.—*Medina Lodge* (No. 41).—The annual meeting of this ancient lodge was held at the lodge-rooms, No. 85, High-street, Cowes, on Thursday, 27th inst., being St. John's-day. The lodge was opened by the W.M., Bro. T. W. Faulkner, assisted by a full board of P.M.s, when the minutes of the last lodge were read and confirmed. The lodge was then opened in the second degree and Bro. Deacon, the S.W., who had been duly elected as W.M. for the ensuing year, was presented for installation. The ancient charges having been read, the lodge was opened in the third degree, and the W.M. proceeded with the ceremony of installation, which

he rendered most impressively, eliciting high encomiums from the brethren. The new W.M. having appointed and invested his officers, the lodge was closed in due form and time, and the brethren re-assembled at four p.m. at the banquet, at which the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given. The brethren finally separated at ten o'clock.

**ALDERSHOTT.—*Zanmore Lodge* (1025).**—The installation meeting of the above lodge was held on Tuesday evening, December 27th, at Bro. Tilbury's, Royal Hotel, Aldershott, Bro. Wood, W.M., Prov. S.G.D., presiding, supported by his officers and a large attendance of the brethren, among whom we noticed the following visitors:—Bros. Money, 67; Spink, 211; Vine, 211; Beatty, 211; Crook, P.M., 671; and Copeman, 1079, P.G.S., Surrey. The lodge having been opened, the minutes read and confirmed, Bros. Campbell, of Lodges 117 and 145 (Scotland) Watkins, 428 (England) and Payne, 26 (Ireland), were ballotted for and admitted joining members of the lodge. Bro. Howard, the W.M. elect, being presented for installation into the chair of K.S., that impressive ceremony was most ably performed by Bro. Wood, the retiring W.M., in the presence of P.M.'s Crook, No. 671, and Simpson, of No. 9. The customary salutation having been given, the W.M. invested his officers as follows:—Bro. Downer, S.W.; Buckland, Prov. G.S.B. J. W. Dewar, Treas.; Rowley, Sec.; Sheldrake, S.D.; Shoobraid, J.D.; Dobby, I.G.; Simpson, D.C.; Roberts and Phillips, Stewards; and Wallace, Tyler. The business being completed, the brethren adjourned to the banquet. The W.M. presiding was supported by his officers and the undermentioned:—Bros. Hall, Lacey, Kelly, Outtering, Rickards, Parrott, Bateman, White, Williams, Davies, Bird, Keastall, Shutterlin, Harrington, Brown, Kidney, Yates, and Tilbury, and in proposing the usual loyal and Masonic toasts, hoped that he should be favoured by the same zealous assistance and support as had been given to his predecessor, Bro. Wood.—Bro. Cook proposed "The Health of P.M. Bro. Wood," who, in returning thanks, spoke with feeling of the services of his officers during the past year, and alluded especially to the unceasing zeal of the Secretary, who had rendered invaluable assistance.—It was intimated by Bro. Crook, whilst returning thanks for the visiting brethren, that he and the brethren in the neighbourhood of Farnham contemplated the formation of a lodge at that ancient town. The whole proceedings were of a most satisfactory character, and the evening was spent in a truly Masonic manner.

#### HEREFORDSHIRE.

**HEREFORD.—*Palladian Lodge* (No. 141).**—The annual meeting of this lodge and the festival of St. John was held at the Green Dragon Hotel, in their new lodge-room, on Thursday, 27th December, 1860, to install the W.M. elect, Bro. Henry Clarkson. The ceremony was performed by Bro. E. Geary, P.M., Lodge No. 19, in a very impressive manner. After which the W.M. invested the following brethren as officers for the ensuing year:—Bros. J. W. Lacey, S.W.; J. G. Morris, J.W.; H. C. Beddowe, Treas.; J. Gardner, Sec.; W. Phillips, S.D.; E. George, J.D.; H. Gutton, I.G. After which the W.M. initiated Mr. R. F. Knight into the mysteries of our order, which proved to the brethren of the Palladian Lodge that they had chosen a gentleman to fill the office of W.M. who is second to none in this province as a working Mason. There is also great credit due to the whole of the officers of the lodge, as they went through duties with satisfaction to the lodge and credit to themselves. After which the W.M. presented a very handsome P.M.'s jewel, in the name of the lodge, to our excellent Bro. the Venerable Archdeacon R. L. Freer, D.D., P.M. of the Palladian Lodge, as a token of the high esteem in which he is held by the brethren of that lodge. The lodge was then closed in due form, and the brethren retired to banquet in perfect harmony.

#### LANCASHIRE (EAST).

**ROCHDALE.—*Hope Lodge* (No. 62).**—On Wednesday the members of Lodge 62 met at the lodge-room, Spread Eagle Inn, and P.M. Bro. John Lord installed Bro. John Clegg W.M. for the ensuing year. The Master-elect appointed the following as his officers:—Bros. Edmund Leach, S.W.; S. Jackson, J.W.; John Leach, S.D.; W. Davis, J.D.; T. Brierly, I.G.; E. Clegg, Sec.; John Cheatham, Tyler; George Holmes, Steward. Bro. John Standing was elected Treasurer; Bro. Edwin Collingwood was appointed to represent the lodge on the Provincial Committee of the Benevolent Fund; and a subscription was entered into to relieve a distressed local brother. At the subsequent dinner, the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were succeeded by "The Visiting Brethren," which was acknowledged by Bro. S. Brierly (375).

#### MONMOUTHSHIRE.

**ABERGAVENNY.—*Philanthropic Lodge* (No. 1120).**—On Friday, the 28th December, the usual monthly meeting of this lodge was held at the Masonic Hall, when more than twenty brethren were

present, in spite of the inclemency of the weather. Bro. Higginson, the W.M., assisted by Bro. Maund, Prov. G. Reg., and the other officers passed Bro. Saunders and Macfarlane to the Fellow Craft degree. The lodge was then resumed in the first degree, when Dr. S. Steel, and Messrs. Gosden, Evans, Wm. Williams, and E. Tucker, were initiated into Freemasonry. After the usual routine business the brethren adjourned to refreshment in the ante-room, and separated at their usual early hour. It was mentioned in the course of the evening that Dr. Steel made the fifth brother of the same family who had been either initiated in, or joined, the Philanthropic Lodge, the numbers of which are so rapidly increasing that the brethren find it necessary to use the utmost circumspection in the choice of candidates.

**NEWPORT.—*Silurian Lodge* (No. 693).**—A lodge of emergency was held at the new Masonic Hall, on Thursday, the 27th December, to instal Bro. Whitechurch as W.M. The ceremony was ably performed by Bro. Ed. Wells, P.M. After the appointment of officers, the brethren adjourned to the Westgate Hotel to the banquet; the W.M., Bro. Whitechurch, took the chair, and his S.W., Bro. Hancon, the vice-chair. The W.M. was supported by Bros. West, Wells, and Lync, of the Silurian Lodge; and Bros. Homfray, Leybourne, and Simpson, of the Isca Lodge; Bro. Higginson, W.M. of the Philanthropic Lodge, Abergavenny, and about thirty other brethren.—The healths of the W.M., the D. Prov. G.M. (Bro. Rolls), Bro. Lync, the Installing Master, the Isca Lodge, Newport, and the Philanthropic Lodge, Abergavenny, were especially honoured by the enthusiastic reception with which they were honoured, and a very happy evening was spent.

#### NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

**NORTHAMPTON.—*Pomfret Lodge* (No. 463).**—The brethren of the above Lodge celebrated the festival of St. John in the lodge-room at the George Hotel, on Thursday, the 27th ult., under the presidency of Bro. M. Easton Jones, the W.M. The minutes of the last lodge having been read and confirmed, the W.M. vacated the chair, to which Br. Motteram William Flewitt had been unanimously elected. The ceremony of installation was most ably and efficiently performed by P.M. Bro. Riley, of the Stuart Lodge, Bedford (787). The W.M. then appointed the following brethren as his officers—namely, Hinton, S.W.; Cotton, J.W.; Cogan Green, S.D.; Parberry, J.D.; Jeffs, S.S.; Horsepool, J.S.; Butler Wilkins, I.G.; and Robinson, Sec. Bro. Thomas Marshall, P.M., was elected Treas. The brethren then adjourned to the banquet, provided in a most liberal manner by the Messrs. Higgins. In addition to P.M. Riley, we noticed as visitors P.M. Inns, and Bros. Tunnard and Davies, of the Lodge of Fidelity, Towcester (652).

#### OXFORDSHIRE.

**OXFORD.—*Alfred Lodge* (No. 425).**—The annual festival of the Alfred Lodge was held at the Masonic Hall, on Thursday, when the newly-appointed Worshipful Master, Brother Rainsford, was duly installed by the Dep. Prov. G.M. Brother Spiers, as the presiding officer for the year ensuing, who appointed as his officers as under:—Bros. Wilkinson, S.W.; C. J. Vincent, J.W.; Rev. T. G. Mortimer, Chap.; H. Houghton, Treas.; J. G. Beteris, Sec.; G. Taunton, S.D.; Steane, J.D.; John Briscoe, Master of Cers.; W. Ringrose, Org.; Emberlin, Inner Guard; W. R. Hobbs, Assist. Sec. It was resolved that a subscription of five guineas should be contributed towards the statue of Euclid, to be presented by the Freemasons of the province to the New University Museum. The lodge having been closed in due form, the brethren adjourned to banquet, when the anniversary was duly celebrated. The Prov. G.M. (Br. H. A. Bowyer) was prevented by illness from attending, as was also the Mayor (Bro. Sadler). The evening was spent in a most agreeable manner, and the newly-appointed W.M. presided, and gave the usual toasts with considerable tact and ability. Amongst the brethren present we noticed Bros. Ald. Spiers, Sheriff Thompson; P.Ms. Wyatt, Owen, Martin, Bevers, Walker, Rev. H. A. Pickard; Bros. Holmes, Plowman, Frazer, Thurland, Briscoe, Bruton, &c. The brethren separated about half-past ten o'clock, with the feeling that a more agreeable evening was never spent within the walls of the Masonic Hall.

#### SOMERSETSHIRE.

**HIGHBRIDGE, BURNHAM.—*Rural Philanthropic Lodge* (No. 367).**—A lodge of emergency was held at the Masonic Room, Railway Hotel, Highbridge, on Friday, December, 28th, 1860, for the purpose of raising Bro. W. J. E. Poole, Lieutenant of her Majesty's 60th Royal Rifles, who is about to join his regiment in Ireland. Bro. T. Davies, having been examined, and found duly qualified, was passed to the degree of Fellow Craft. Bro. Davies having retired, Bro. W. J. E. Poole was examined, and being proved duly qualified, was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason. It was unanimously resolved to forward a letter of condolence to the family of

the deceased Prov. G.M. of Somerset, Bro. C. K. K. Tynte, a copy of which was read and agreed to. The lodge was then closed, and the brethren adjourned for refreshment, after which the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given and responded to. A collection was made for the Benevolent Fund, as usual, and the evening spent in a very agreeable manner.

#### YORKSHIRE (WEST).

**SHEFFIELD.**—*Royal Brunswick Lodge* (No. 373).—This lodge held its annual meeting on Thursday, the 27th December, when the following brethren were present, viz., Thomas Danby, P.M. 162 and W.M. 373; Dr. Bartolomé, P.M. 162 and 373; William Longden, P.M. 162 and 373; J. Sherwin, P.M. 298; William White, jun., W.M. 162; H. W. Garnett, 236; J. Hewett, H. Webster, H. J. Garnett, F. Primrose, E. Drury, G. Stuart, S. Newbould, W. Jackson, &c. The lodge having been opened, and the minutes of the last lodge read and confirmed, the W.M. opened in the second degree, and the W.M. elect, Bro. John Hewett, was duly presented by Bro. P.M. Bartolomé for installation. Bro. Danby, the retiring master, then proceeded to perform the ceremony in that able and impressive manner which characterises all his Masonic labours, and at its conclusion the W.M. appointed the following as his officers for the ensuing year:—Bros. J. Willis Dixon, P.M., S.W.; W. Longden, P.M., J.W.; F. W. Primrose, Sec.; Ensor Drury, S.D.; Graham Stuart, J.D.; and W. Jackson, I.G. At the banquet which succeeded, Bro. P.M. Dr. Bartolomé gave some very interesting particulars of the history of the lodge, and of Freemasonry generally in Sheffield.

**SHEFFIELD.**—*Britannia Lodge* (No. 162).—A meeting of this lodge was held on Friday, the 28th December, when Bros. Osborn and Clayton, of the Scarsdale Lodge (No. 981), were elected joining members. The ball committee reported that they had made arrangements for a grand Masonic ball to be held on the 23rd of January in the Cutler's Hall, and that the M.W.G.M. the Earl of Zetland, the D.G.M. the Marquis of Dalhousie, and several noble Prov. G.M.s. and other distinguished brethren had promised to become patrons and stewards.—The W.M., Bro. Wm. White, jun., then gave his recently appointed officers and the other brethren present, instruction in the several degrees, and pointed out the various little discrepancies which he had observed in the working of other lodges in the many different provinces he had had the pleasure of visiting.—Bro. Hx. Webster, Sec., gave the lecture on the T.B. in the first degree, and the lodge was closed in peace and harmony; the brethren adjourning to the banquet, where they continued to improve themselves by discussing the various subjects introduced by the W.M.

#### ROYAL ARCH.

**GIBRALTAR.**—*Calpean Chapter* (No. 345).—A convocation of this chapter was holden on Wednesday, 19th Dec.;—Present, Comps. Ingram, M.E.Z.; Ellison J., as H.; J. Williams, as J.; Wilkinson, S.E., Jackman, S.N., Irwin, P.S., Martin and Patterson, Asst. Sojs.; Swain, P.Z., and an unusual number of others. Bros. Major Dunn, 100th P.W.R.C., 345; Capt. Herbert, 7th Royal Fusiliers, 178; Capt. Dyer, 8th (The King's), 178; Lieut. Kitchener, 6th Royals, and Rennie, 100th P.W.R.C., were regularly exalted to the degree of H.R.A. Four brethren were proposed as candidates, and no other business being before the council, the companions separated at an early hour.

#### ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED RITE.

**WOOLWICH.**—*Invicta Chapter of Sovereign Princes Rose Croix.*—This flourishing Chapter held its first convocation for the season at the Freemasons' Hall, William-street, Woolwich, on Friday, the 21st ult. The members present were the Ill. Bros. Dr. Hinxman, Shuttleworth, and Figg, and the excellent brethren the Rev. E. J. Wade, Carter, Schwartzkopf, Read, Matthew Cooke, and Cockcraft. The excellent Bro. W. Littaur, of the Grand Orient of Paris, was a visitor. The business of the evening was that of admitting to this noble order Bro. James Stewart, of Lodge (No. 156), and Captain G. A. Crawford, of Lodge (No. 728), as well as installing the Ill. Bro. Carter as M.W.S. of the Invicta Chapter for the ensuing twelve months. In the unavoidable absence of the M.W.S., the Ill. Bro. Colonel Clark, Dr. Hinxman, the first M.W.S. of the chapter, admitted the neophytes, and ably installed the new M.W.S., who was pleased to appoint the following members to the respective offices placed against their names:—The Ill. Bro. Colonel Clerk, Prelate; Figg, First General; W. Smith, C.E., Second General; Fairlie, Grand Marshall; Cockcraft, Raphael; Schwartz-

kopf, Captain of Lines; Matthew Cooke, Organist; and Henderson, re-appointed Tyler. After which, the solemn and peculiar rites of this, the most beautiful of all degrees in Freemasonry, having been brought to an end, the Sovereign Princes adjourned to their usual banquet at the Freemasons' Tavern, near the Dockyard Station. After full justice had been done to Bro. De Grey's providing and the cloth had been removed, the Ill. Bro. Carter, M.W.S., gave the toast of "The Queen," which was received with that veneration which Her Majesty's name always elicits from her most faithful subjects the Masons of every degree. The next was that of the M.W.S. of the order, Dr. Leeson, followed by the Supreme Grand Council of the 33°. The Ill. Bro. Dr. HINXMAN then rose and said:—He had a high and distinguished privilege, to propose a toast which was to him, and every Sovereign Prince present, one of unbounded satisfaction. They had installed into the chair of M.W.S., that day, one who lived in the hearts of all. He (Dr. Hinxman) was tempted to wish their M.W.S. was absent, as he should then be enabled to say more in his favour than in his presence. But as he was there, amongst them, and they had elected him to that high position, they knew he would do his duty to the utmost, and they also knew him to be possessed of more than the requisite ability and application to perform that duty. For himself he felt sure that, prosperous as the Invicta Chapter was, it would continue to progress under their newly installed M.W.S., and he hoped that they might see him at every meeting. It had given Dr. Hinxman very great pleasure, imperfectly as he had done the ceremony; but in the absence of the late M.W.S. he was very proud that it had fallen to his share. As he before said, their M.W.S. lived in the hearts of all, and it was almost needless for him to call upon them to fill a bumper in his honour.—The Ill. Bro. CARTER, M.W.S., said, in rising to return thanks for the very kind expressions made use of towards him, and the ready response given by all present to the toast, he was somewhat at a loss for proper expressions. Their Ill. Bro. Dr. Hinxman had said that he, the M.W.S., would worthily succeed the two who had preceded him. This he begged leave to doubt, for of all the Masons he knew they were the most excellent. The height of Dr. Hinxman's attainments were known to them all, and it was utterly impossible to be a better Mason, friend, or man, than their Ill. Bro. Clerk. He had only one hope for himself, and that he should strive to realise, in leaving the Invicta Chapter as prosperous, respectable, and happy as he found it.—The M.W.S. said, they were honoured by the presence of two visitors, one a member of the Grand Orient of France, and the other the Ill. Bro. Shuttleworth, well known to most of the princes present. He should therefore propose "The Health of the Visiting Princes," coupling the same with the "Supreme Grand Council of the Grand Orient of France."—The excellent Bro. W. LITTAUR, had not hoped to have spoken first because he felt that their Ill. Bro. Shuttleworth should have had precedence. Still, as the toast had been coupled with the Grand Orient of France, he could not, as a member under that jurisdiction, refuse to respond. What he had that day seen could leave an indelible impression on his mind. The degree was not better worked in France than in the Invicta Chapter, and Masonry could never perish whilst such men were entrusted with its merits. They were all, as Rose Croix Masons, too jealous of their privileges to admit those who were not truly eligible, and whose motives were not in accordance with honour, brotherly love, and charity. He was quite unknown to them, but they had met him in that spirit of equality which always distinguished the members of the high degrees; and for their hospitality and urbanity in his reception he begged to thank them, assuring all present that such feeling would never be effaced from his memory.—The Ill. Bro. SHUTTLEWORTH said he went to Woolwich for the express purpose of witnessing the working. It was long since he had been in a Rose Croix Chapter, but he must say, in justice to the Invicta Chapter, he had never seen the degree worked better, and seldom so well. His worthy Bro. wished him to speak first, but as he was better known amongst them, he could not think of doing so; but now in his own name, and that of the brother who had last addressed them, he begged to tender their thanks for their reception as visitors.—The M.W.S. said, two brethren had that day been received into the Rose Croix degree. He felt sure that they must be pleased and gratified, although, from a candidate's being nervous, and his attention distracted to many things at the same time, the full beauties of the ceremony were not so apparent to him as they became afterwards, when he could contemplate them calmly. Then it was that every one admitted to that degree found that it was the most beautiful in Masonry, and that none could surpass it. He, the M.W.S., had very great pleasure in receiving them, and hoped they would be as constant in their attendance as circumstances would permit; and he hoped, yet more, that they would like the order, and those they met in that chapter. The degree was one to which very many high privileges were attached, and it was gratifying to them to be able to confer its powers on two such brethren as they had that day installed, and whose healths he then begged to propose.—The excellent Bro.

Captain CRAWFORD would detain them but a few minutes. He had derived great gratification and profit, that day, from the very beautiful ceremony he and his excellent Bro. Stewart had passed through. His professional duties prevented him from entering upon a steady course of attendance, but he felt that he had arrived at a degree of Freemasonry which was of the greatest possible advantage, and with which it was his intention to make himself thoroughly acquainted. As a Rose Croix brother he had added greatly to his knowledge and enjoyment, and the degree itself was sufficient to raise the character of Freemasonry in every recipient. On behalf of the newly installed, he returned thanks for the honour done them in the proposition of the toast.—The M.W.S. would now turn to the veterans who had preceded him in the office he held. No one would feel satisfied if he should be such a *derelict* from his duty to omit the healths of those Ill. brethren, Dr. Hinxman and Colonel Clerk; and it would be extremely improper to do so on the night of his installation. He was sorry that Colonel Clerk was absent, but it made his task easier; for he could say, that all agreed in that a more excellent Mason, a more worthy man, a more sincere friend, to everything and everybody in Masonry, was not to be found. (Hear. hear.) Dr. Hinxman was present. He had been their first M.W.S., and his worth was well known to every one round that table; therefore he should propose, as the next toast, "The Health of the M.W.S., who had passed the Chair".—The Ill. Bro. Dr. Hinxman felt himself incompetent to do justice in returning thanks, and expressed his very deep regret at the absence of the Ill. Bro. Colonel Clerk who was much more competent; still, as his *locum tenens*, he would say that, however hard their late M.W.S. had worked, if he were present, he, Dr. Hinxman, knew he would only declare he had done his duty, and was amply repaid in the prosperity of the chapter, which he had much at heart, in seeing it flourish. On his own part, he had worked hard, but had been most energetically supported, and it was admitted that the 18<sup>th</sup> was much wanted in Woolwich. When the chapter was established it, was intimated that it was too near London, and so it had been removed from Blackheath to Woolwich, in which latter town they were without the prescribed radius. As the first M.W.S., he was gratified to find such a spirit of emulation pervaded the members of the Chapter who were willing to show to others that they sought the ennobling and perfect representation of that degree. He need scarcely say that no province could boast of a better Masonic Hall. It was set apart for the purpose of Freemasonry, and entirely removed from all other influences. Its establishment had been crowned with signal success, and there had been no retrograde motion, but an onward striving by lodges, and chapters, to improve their position by making it their place of meeting. The Hall had done much for Freemasonry in Woolwich; it elevated the science, and took away the reproach too often made against the Craft. The Invicta Chapter occupied a position second to none, and inculcated those holy truths which were laid down in that most valuable of all books—the Bible; and the man who perfected himself in that book was truly most wise, for it inculcated those principles which taught him to answer for the deeds done in the body. Whilst that was their guide, the chapter would flourish; and he hoped he was not saying too much, or taking too high ground, when he assured them that it had been the endeavour of both those who had filled that high office, and which, he believed, they would also find to actuate their present M.W.S. Thanking them for the compliment on behalf of Colonel Clerk and himself, he resumed his seat.—The M.W.S. said there was a toast which was usual at all Masonic meetings, that of "The Officers," without whose aid nothing could be done. He hoped they would all be punctual in their attendance, and those whom he had appointed had always shown a ready disposition to attend. In the toast he should include one who had that evening acted as their prelate, and was extremely sorry to hear they were about to lose him, lamenting that his new sphere of usefulness was at such a distance. He then gave "The Officers," coupling the same with the name of the excellent Bro., the Rev. E. J. Wade.—The excellent Bro. the Rev. E. J. WADE said he was not going to return thanks for the officers, because he had only acted as one *pro tem.*, and should reserve their right to those who chose to follow him. He could not say but what he had hoped to have been numbered with the officers, although he had not expected to have been called on that day; but he supposed they thought it most becoming to have one in holy orders to do that portion of the duty he had done. It was a great pleasure to him to have found himself likely to learn that beautiful rite, and it was also a great disappointment to find his connection with the Invicta Chapter so soon severed. When he was installed nothing was further from his thoughts than the idea of quitting London. He was not going to say that he had not obtained a better appointment, but he was going to say that he extremely regretted leaving behind him such brethren as he found in the Invicta Chapter, and as a proof that he was sincere, one of his oldest personal friends, Capt. Crawford, had been accepted on his proposition, that day, and he had also proposed his own brother as a member. He had pro-

posed both, feeling that the degree offered a high tone of interest to every Christian Mason, and in Ireland, to which he was bound by kindred ties, and where he was going, those high degrees were held in high honour. He felt that a minister of the Church was heartily welcomed in Freemasonry, and as such had looked forward to a pleasant career; and although this was but his second appearance, he did hope to meet them again, and assured them the Invicta Chapter had his hearty good wishes. Though absent, he should be always present with them in fraternal spirit, and hoped when next he appeared among them to find it increased by more such valuable members as he saw around him, and that the M.W.S. would pass as happily through his year of office as his predecessors had done. Thanking them for their kindness, and the honour they had done him, the excellent brother concluded amid considerable applause.—The Ill. Bro. FERG was sensible of the honour of being appointed first General, and likewise re-elected Treas. He had also the satisfaction to announce that the chapter had a balance in its favour in his hands. He had been acting as secretary heretofore, and as they were getting rather numerous, being above thirty strong, he thought the offices might now be divided.—The excellent Bro. COCKCRAFT was exceedingly obliged for his appointment, and believed the degree to be one of the greatest honours Masonry could boast. His anxious desire would be to render himself worthy of it, and hoped to be enabled to fulfil the duties attached to his position with credit to himself and satisfaction to the chapter.—The Sovereign Princes then drew round the fire, and passed the remainder of the evening in that agreeable and instructive converse which renders the meetings of the Invicta Chapter one of the most pleasant and intellectual re-unions in Freemasonry.

#### COLONIAL.

GI BRALTAR.—INHABITANTS' LODGE (No. 178).—This lodge met on Monday evening, 17th Dec., Bro. Irwin, P.M., acting for the W.M., absent in England. Bro. Jackman, S.W., and Bro. Wilkinson, J.W., were at their posts, and about fifty of the brethren. An officer of the Spanish Navy was initiated, and Bros. Prior (Lieut. R.A.), Dunlop (Lieut. R.A.), and Belling were raised to the sublime degree; after which the lodge proceeded to the election of W.M. and Treasurer, for the ensuing year. The voting papers having been collected, it appeared that the votes were equally divided between Bro. Jackman, S.W., and Bro. Ingram, P.M., Treas., whereupon Bro. Irwin was pressed to exercise his rights of giving a casting vote, which he at last consented to do, declaring Bro. Jackman duly elected.—Bro. Ingram having obtained permission to address the lodge, thanked the brethren for the confidence so many of them placed in him; he was quite unprepared for it. They had a long list of eligible candidates for the proud position of W.M., and he had not the least idea that they would have singled him out for one-half their votes. He greatly congratulated the lodge upon the casting vote of Bro. Irwin and that for several reasons:—1st however proud he (Bro. Ingram), would have been to be their W.M., yet he had already so much Masonic work on his hand that he could not possibly have given that attention and time to the affairs of No. 178 which he conscientiously would wish to give to any lodge over which it might be his lot to preside. 2nd, he thought, as a general rule, it was much better for the Craft that a Warden should be promoted than that a P.M. should be elected to the chair, as thus the number of P.M.s would be increased, which always tended to promote the stability of the lodge,—and as the position of W.M. was one of the prizes held out for good aspiring Masons, it would be discouraging if zealous Masons saw that prize repeatedly bestowed on the same person. 3rd, Bro. Jackman had proved so very constant in his attendance, and so efficient in his duties, that he could not do otherwise than make a good Master: it was a subject of congratulation that the lodge had elected a master who had regularly earned the distinction in such a manner that it had almost become his right to be elected.—A good deal of other business was transacted, and but little time was left for refreshment.

LODGE OF FRIENDSHIP (No. 345).—A numerously attended meeting of this lodge took place on Saturday, December 15th, Bro. Swain, W.M. in the chair.—Bro. Kempson (Royal Fusiliers), No. 178, was elected as a joining member, after which the brethren proceeded to elect W.M., Treas., and Tyler for the ensuing year. The W.M., in reading the list of members eligible, regretted that both Bro. Newcome (Lieut. R.A.), and Bro. Wheatley (Lieut. R.E.), J.W., had left this station on military duty. The choice of the lodge must therefore fall on a P.M. or P.W. On the votes being registered the voice of the lodge proved to be unanimous in favour of the election of Bro. Major F. D. Middleton, A.D.C., as W.M., Bro. Weir, Treas., and Bros. D. Bentubo and J. Romero, joint Tylers. A deputation was appointed to intimate the vote of the lodge to the W.M. elect, consisting of Bros. Ingram, P.M., Wilkinson, and Patterson.



## TURKEY.

SMYRNA.—*Homér Lodge* (No. 1108).—At a lodge of emergency, held on the 15th December, Hyde Clarke, W.M., seven of the late Smyrna brethren were re-obligated in the second degree, and one in the first degree, by the W.M., in pursuance of the authority conferred on him by the dispensation of the M.W.G.M. The lodge likewise considered the report on Constantinople matters, and passed unanimous resolutions accepting the fraternal invitation of co-operation offered by the Oriental Lodge of Constantinople, No. 1108, tendering thanks to W. Bro. G. Laurie, W.M., No. 1101, for his exertions in this matter, and electing him an honorary member.

## INDIA.

## MASONIC BANQUET AT LUCKNOW.

The Prince Moomtaz-oo-Dowlah gave a Masonic Banquet on the 11th November at the Ameenabab Palace, to commemorate his initiation as a Mason; as it is the first banquet held in Lucknow since our occupation, an account of it may prove interesting, especially to brother Masons. The palace itself was kindly placed at the disposal of the committee by brothers Hollingberry and Rees. The building itself can be seen from most parts of Lucknow, and has fine lofty rooms, with walls and ceilings handsomely decorated; for this occasion, however, it was magnificently illuminated, the gateway and avenue, as well as the front of the building was one blaze of light, which was visible from all parts of the city; the Star, the badge of the Lodge, with the transparencies underneath, consisting of the Royal initials, V. R., radiated over by a star and crown; under this again was the number of the Lodge, 810, the letter M, in honour of the Prince and the word "Welcome," the square and compass typifying the whole. At the four cardinal points, the pillars were also festooned and covered with lamps, throwing a bright light on the entrance. The banqueting hall was decorated with flags, wreaths of laurel, and quite a conservatory of choice plants and flowers, reminding one of the saloons of one of our larger metropolitan theatres, on the occasion of a State visit; the table, with its costly service of plate, glittering from the rays of light thrown down by the handsome candelabras, the *outré* but gorgeous dresses of His Highness, and other members of his family, intermingled with the scarlet, blue, and more sombre black of the civilians, with the Masonic attire of the Craft, combined in producing a most brilliant effect, and the *tout ensemble*, as the Prince, preceded by the Deacons, with their wands of office, followed in procession by the rest of the guests, entered the hall, and took their seats at table, was most picturesque, the fine band of the 23rd Welsh Fusiliers, kindly lent for the occasion by Colonel Wells, (who was unable to attend) at the same time striking up "The Entered Apprentice's Song."

Some seventy gentlemen sat down to dinner; grace being said by the Worshipful Master and Chairman, Brother Macgregnan, who was supported on his right by His Highness the Prince Moomtaz, and on his left by Past Master Lieutenant Buckley, &c. Nearly the whole of the representative members of the services were present, every delicacy one could wish for was on the table, and the wines, supplied by Messrs. Dalziel and Co., were most *recherché*, the whole of the arrangements reflecting much credit on the Committee, who had no easy time for the last week prior to the banquet, Brothers Russell, Young, La Chemette, Mackenzie, Hoff, and Rees.

As soon as the cloth was removed, the Chairman's voice sounded to order, and the Queen, Royal Family, the Craft, and other toasts usual on such occasions having been responded to with Masonic honours, the Chairman rose to propose the toast of the evening. He was happy to call on the brethren and visitors present to drink to the health of His Highness the Prince Moomtaz-oo-Dowlah, who had the evening before last been admitted an Entered Apprentice Freemason. The strictest examination had been made before the Prince was initiated, and he, the W.M., was happy to say, had passed through the ordeal with honour to himself. As early as May last His Highness had applied for the privileges of Freemasonry, but he, the Worshipful Master, and other Brethren had thought it right to make the minutest inquiries into the Prince's character ere he was made a member of the Craft. It was not because the Prince was a member of the Royal House of Oudh that he was now amongst us as a brother, but because he was a good and worthy man, liberal in his ideas, and loyal beyond a doubt. The W.M. hoped, in conclusion, that His Highness might have health and happiness to rise to the higher degrees of the Craft."

Captain YOUNG, Paymaster, 23rd Welsh Fusiliers, Senior Warden of the Lodge, said, in continuation of what had been so ably expressed by the Worshipful Master, that Masonry was free and open to all worthy men. It was true, like all large societies where

men of different characters and dispositions were joined together, this so widely-extended brotherhood must contain some unworthy members, but it would be unjust to condemn Masonry on account of the errors of a few; but he was sure the Prince would be an ornament to the Craft. His unobtrusive friendship to all, his gentlemanly behaviour, would have made him conspicuous in any society. He, Captain Young, had for many years been a Mason, but had never known any brother to have passed through a stricter examination than His Highness. He, Captain Young, was no politician, but could not help taking an interest in anything tending to advance good fellowship and feeling between natives and Europeans. It was by such meetings as these, that prejudices of caste, colour, and religion were eradicated. Masonry was not intended to supersede religion, but, on the contrary, was the auxiliary or handmaid of religion: a good Mason was always a good man. The Prince is the first native of Lucknow who had been initiated in Lodge Morning Star, and he would now call upon all to fill their glasses, and drink the W.M.'s toast of "Long Life and Happiness to his Highness Prince Moomtaz-oo-Dowlah," with Masonic honours.

As soon as the cheering and music had subsided, and silence obtained, the Prince, who spoke in Hindoostanee, returned thanks, which Mr. Hollingberry interpreted as follows:—"That his Highness felt unequal to express in words how much he felt the honour of seeing so many brethren and distinguished visitors at his entertainment. The heart was most eloquent when the voice was mute. He was proud of the honour of having been admitted a member of the Craft, and would endeavour to deserve all the encomiums the W.M. and Bro. Young had passed on him." His Highness sat down amidst great applause.

The W.M. next proposed "The Health of our Visitors," which was responded to by Bro. Bayley, the Judicial Commissioner, who expressed for himself, and for all the guests present, his thanks to his friend the Prince for the kind invitation to the banquet. By the happy faces around him, his conviction was that, whatever might be the merits of Freemasonry, there certainly existed among the members a feeling of fellowship and amity.

Lieut. BUCKLEY, &c., then proposed, "The Health of the W.M., Bro. Macgregnan." All knew the exertions which he, assisted by a few zealous brethren, had used in resuscitating Lodge Morning Star. Bro. Macgregnan had always the interests of that lodge at heart, and in the midst of the perils and privations of the siege of the Residency, had acted as a true soldier and Mason. When Havelock entered the garrison, he found more than three-fourths of the members of the lodge killed or wounded. He, Lieut. Buckley, therefore considered that W.M. Macgregnan deserved to be the Master of the lodge, now the most prosperous in the north-west. He had therefore much pleasure in proposing the W.M.'s Health, to be drunk by all with Masonic honours.

The W.M. and Chairman, in rising to reply, said, in a few brief words, that he did not deserve what Bro. Buckley had said of his exertions in resuscitating the lodge; but that was due to the Past Masters and other members of the lodge. With respect to Masonry, the W.M. observed that it was a peculiar duty he owed to the Craft generally, and he was pledged to do his utmost for its promotion, whenever and wherever opportunities presented themselves. This he ever studied to do, and it was to him a labour of love and pleasure. As regards services in the Baillie Guard, and his carrying away in safety to Allahabad such of the Government records as he could save, he had done so as a last act of duty to the Government he had the honour of serving. A task had been assigned to him at a critical moment, and he had had the honour of accomplishing it to the satisfaction of his superiors, and of the Government of India, which had acknowledged its appreciation of his services under the peculiar circumstances, and the difficulty and dangers of the times. But he was always ready to make himself useful to the State whenever the opportunity presented itself; although a non-military man, he trusted, if ever his humble services were again required in that capacity, he would be again at his post, and not be backward in delivering a few ounces of lead into the ranks of the enemy, with as much hearty goodwill as actuated every one of the unskilled men of his civil, uncovenanted, and non-official companions in arms in the Baillie Guard."

Senior Bro. Warden Hoff next rose, and in a telling speech proposed the health of the Past Masters and Officers, alluded to the gallant bearing and bravery of one of them, Lieutenant Buckley, &c., of Delhi celebrity. He also said there were few lodges out of Calcutta that could boast of having so many Past Masters as Lodge Morning Star, and that this alone might be pointed out as an indication of the prosperity of the lodge.

Lieutenant Buckley, &c., returned thanks, and enlarged on the principles of Freemasonry, stating that the endeavour of every Mason should be not only to assist the members of his own lodge, but of every fellow-creature in distress. Before he sat down, however, he, Lieutenant Buckley, desired, on the part of his other brothers, to thank Bro. Hollingberry for his services on this occasion, as, but for

Bro. Hollingberry's able assistance as interpreter, His Highness the Prince could not have been initiated.

Bro. Hollingberry having returned thanks, the W.M. gave as a last toast, "All poor and distressed Masons"—drunk in solemn silence.

The only other speech we shall allude to is that of Major Chamberlain, Superintendent of Thuggee, himself a high Mason. It was fully of anecdotes and numerous allusions, and he succeeded in keeping up one continuous flow of merriment; the party did not break up till the small hours, hoping they might soon again meet to spend as pleasant an evening.—*Delhi Gazette.*

### Obituary.

#### THE R.W. BRO. THE EARL OF MEXBOROUGH, PROV. G.M. OF WEST YORKSHIRE.

The R.W. the Earl of Mexborough died on Tuesday, December 25th, 1860, at the residence of Colonel the Hon. James Lindsay, M.P., in Portman-square, after a short illness. The deceased was born on the 3rd of July, 1783, and married on the 29th of August, 1807, Lady Anne Yorke, eldest daughter of Philip, third Earl of Hardwicke, by whom, who survives his lordship, he leaves surviving issue three sons and a daughter, namely, Viscount Pollington (now Earl of Mexborough), the Hon. and Rev. Philip Yorke Savile, the Hon. Charles Stuart Savile, and Lady Sarah, married to Colonel the Hon. James Lindsay, M.P., of the Grenadier Guards. The deceased nobleman is succeeded in the family honours by his eldest son, John Charles George, Viscount Pollington, born the 4th of June, 1810, and married on the 24th of February, 1842, to Lady Rachel Walpole, eldest daughter of the late Earl of Orford, who died the 21st of June, 1854, and by whom he has an only son, John Horace, born in 1843. The present peer was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, at which University he graduated M.A. in 1830. In 1831 he was returned to Parliament for Gatton, and represented Pontefract in the House of Commons from 1835 to 1847. Our Bro. the late Earl was one of the oldest Masons—indeed so far back is the date of his initiation that we have been unable to trace it. His lordship, it is well known, was what has been termed an "Athol Mason," and when the two sections of our order merged in the United Grand Lodge of England, in 1813, it is believed that many of the Athol books were destroyed, the record of the late Prov. G.M.'s Masonic career being amongst those missing. His lordship held the office of Prov. G.M. of West Yorkshire for many years, and up to the time of his decease.

#### BROTHER MATTHEW DAWES.

On the 13th of December, at his residence, Westbrook, Bolton, Lancashire, Brother Matthew Dawes, F.S.A., F.G.S., in his 57th year. Bro. Dawes was initiated in the Anchor and Hope Lodge, No. 44, March 3, 1835, and served the office of W.M. in 1840; he was exalted in the chapter attached to the same Lodge, May 31, 1837, and passed the chairs. Bro. Dawes was Prov. Grand Com. of Knights Templar for Lancashire, and a member of the Supreme Council of the 33rd degree. In the Templar degree, as also those under the Ancient and Accepted Rite, Bro. Dawes took great interest. He was an assiduous searcher after Masons' marks, and had a most extensive collection of these memorials of Craftsmen. Few brethren were more esteemed and respected than our departed brother, and we may truly say a courteous gentleman has gone to his rest.

### THE WEEK.

**THE COURT.**—During the early part of the week, her Majesty and family have been dispensing the usual hospitalities of Windsor, and Mr. Lock, who brought the despatches from China, where he was one of the prisoners, has had the honour of joining the Royal circle at dinner. On New Year's-day the band of the Royal Horse Guards played a selection of favourite airs on the East Terrace. Her Majesty's annual distribution of food and clothing to about 660 poor persons of the Windsor and Clewer parishes took place on Wednesday, in the Riding House of the Castle. The Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Princess Alice, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and the Princesses Helena, Louisa, and Beatrice, left Windsor by a special train for Osborne. Prince Alfred has proceeded on a visit to Germany.

**GENERAL HOME NEWS.**—An increased rate of mortality is shown by the metropolitan returns for last week, attributable to the severity of the weather. From 1269 in the previous week, the number of deaths rose to 1407. Of births there were during the same period 1488—734 being boys and 754 girls. A proper idea of the unusual degree of cold may be had from the fact that the mean temperature of the air was 11° below the average of the same week

in 43 years. The lowest point reached by the thermometer was 8°, which happened at seven o'clock on the morning of Christmas-day. Heavy snow and intense cold are reported from various quarters of the kingdom; cold, indeed, to a degree such as has, perhaps, never been chronicled in our country's meteorological records. As much as 45 degrees of frost, or 13 below zero, has been registered by the thermometer in some situations. In the western counties the snow-fall has been very great, and in consequence of the obstruction caused to traffic several mails were delayed, and the Post-office announced the non-arrival of sixty in one day. On Sunday there was a fearful storm, accompanied by the breaking up of the frost, which has made itself felt on the coast, and marked its passage by a considerable amount of damage to both life and property afloat. The French sloop, *Jean Baptiste*, with a valuable cargo, was driven on shore under the South Foreland. All hands were got safely on shore with the exception of the captain, who, unfortunately, was drowned. In Cawsand Bay a schooner was wrecked, the captain, mate, and three men losing their lives. At Portland Bay a Swedish ship called the *Irene* was driven against the new break-water, when the pilot who had charge of her was drowned. Another storm passed over the metropolis on Monday night and Tuesday morning, which told with disastrous effect in the Channel, where its violence was experienced to a fearful degree. Serious losses, both of life and property, have been the result. On New Year's morning a large French barque was wrecked on the Goodwin Sands. Of the crew the fate is uncertain, it being only known that they succeeded in getting into their boats. Another large vessel, belonging to Hamburg, was also wrecked on the south part of the same sands. In this instance, also, it is to be feared the unfortunate crew have perished. The opposite French coast appears to have been the scene of even more numerous casualties than our own, the gale having raged there with extreme fury. The frost has since returned with the utmost severity.—A serious boiler explosion happened in the building of the School of Medicine and Surgery, Manchester, on Wednesday, through the pipes having become frozen up. Much damage was done to the house, and some of the students narrowly escaped with their lives.—At the Surrey Sessions a youth named George Lingham was charged with obtaining 10s. fraudulently. He had gone into a public-house where the prosecutor, a female, was standing at the bar, and offered her a "gold watch" for a pound. She, however, not satisfied with such a decided bargain, agreed to pay half the sum demanded. Soon after, on examining her purchase, she found it to consist of a brass locket. The prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to twelve months' hard labour.—In the Court of Queen's Bench an action against the Eastern Counties Railway Company, arising out of an accident at Tottenham, by which a gentleman named Stokes lost his life, and which has been protracted through six days, the jury found that there was no evidence to prove the welding of the defective tire by the company—that the weld was a proper one—that the defect could not have been discovered by inspection—that there was an insufficiency of break power, but had there been more the nature of the accident would not have been altered. A verdict was accordingly entered for the defendants. A bill of exceptions was tendered to his lordship's summing up on behalf of the plaintiff.—A young man named Lot Ivanson Leather, who shot a girl at Bury a few days ago, was brought before the magistrates on Friday, charged with attempted murder. It was shown that the girl, Jane Moonoy, had refused to receive the prisoner as her suitor, which moved him to commit the crime. After firing a pistol at her and wounding her he made several successive attempts upon his own life—by shooting, hanging, drowning, and ultimately cut his throat with a knife. He was committed for trial.—At a coroner's inquest, held in the Hat Barracks, Woolwich Common, on Saturday, a verdict of manslaughter was returned against a soldier, named May, for causing the death of his comrade. Immediately after the occurrence May absconded, and had succeeded in defeating the efforts of the pickets to discover his whereabouts. On Wednesday, however, he turned up amongst a batch of ruffians who were charged at Westminster police-court with perpetrating a series of dastardly outrages in Chelsea; showing by his subsequent conduct how little the fate of his poor comrade had affected his mind.—Two farmers of Somerton have been committed for trial at the assizes on a charge of cutting away a portion of the bank of the River Parrett. Their object is stated to have been to benefit a portion of their own land by the deposit from the river water thus made to overflow; but the effect to others is represented as likely to be very disastrous.—An explosion of gas has taken place at the South-Western Railway Station, Glasgow, which, although fortunately not attended with loss of life, has caused a serious destruction of property. The gas had accumulated in the cellars underneath, and ignited upon the door being opened. Doors and windows were blown out, the floor of the booking-office was lifted up and sent into the street, whilst a huge iron gate, several tons in weight, was shattered to pieces. Of

course there were some cases of personal injury, and many narrow escapes.—M. Louis Dethier, the projector of a distribution of twelfth cakes by lottery, which the authorities put a stop to on the ground of its illegality, ceased the issue of tickets and closed his office. A plan had also been devised by M. Dethier to meet the requirements of the case and satisfy his subscribers; but this had been interfered with through his having been adjudicated a bankrupt.—On Tuesday morning James Johnson, private of the 41st Regiment, satisfied the requirements of the law annexed to the crime of murder, by paying the penalty of his life on the scaffold in front of Winchester gaol. The culprit was convicted at the last assizes of the wilful murder of Serjeant Chipp and Corporal Coles, by shooting them with a rifle as they sat playing at backgammon in Aldershot barracks on the 29th of November.—A double execution has taken place at Durham, the wretched culprits being Thomas Smith and Milner Locke, both convicted of murder at the late assizes.—The county of Stafford has taken an important step in the formation of an association for the improvement of musketry practice—a measure without which the meetings of rifle volunteer companies must be as resultless as child's play, and the movement itself but a transient effervescence of national spirit. Lord Hatherton presided over a meeting held for that purpose in Stafford last week, when resolutions were adopted, and a proper organisation instituted for carrying them into effect. Subscriptions are largely promised, and everything seems fair for a successful result.

**FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.**—The *Moniteur* commences the new year by publishing a daily political review. The principal announcement it contains is that of the pardon of Count Teleki by the Emperor of Austria. This politic and prudent step is confirmed by the *Wiener Zeitung*, which says that Count Teleki having been summoned to the Emperor's presence, his Majesty accorded to him a cessation of the pending proceedings against him, and set him at liberty, Count Teleki promising to give up all his political connections abroad, and not to cross the Austrian frontiers.—The friendly act of the Emperor of the French exempting Englishmen from the annoyance of the passport system has been rendered still more gracious and complete by a circular of M. de Persigny, ordering the prefects to give instructions that English subjects may be received in France on the declaration of their nationality, and affording them the advantage of visiting public buildings on the mere production of a visiting card stamped by the agent at the frontier or a prefect of police.—The last accounts from Rome state that it is the general conviction there that the Papal Government will fall. The clerical party is represented as greatly dissatisfied with the Emperor of Austria, for his liberal concessions.—The National party are increasing in boldness. On Sunday, the 23rd, they assembled at the Cathedral of St. Peter, and made a strong demonstration in favour of annexation to Sardinia.—The reactionary movements in the Abruzzi were on the increase, the party being reinforced by the discharged Neapolitan soldiers.—The siege of Gaeta is now proceeding with great activity. The bombardment is continued day and night, and is causing great destruction in the city. The King, to be out of the reach of danger, passes the night on board a Spanish frigate in the harbour. The Sardinians are daily receiving additional guns, and an attempt will shortly be made to breach the walls.—The *Wiener Zeitung* contains two Imperial decrees, which show that the financial position of Austria is as desperate as ever. The first orders that, in view of the present extraordinary state of things, the forced currency of bank notes in Lombardo-Venetia shall be maintained; and the second orders that the payment of the interest on the National Loan shall be effected in bank notes with the correspondingagio.—The Emperor of Austria has addressed an autograph letter to the President of the Imperial Chancery for Transylvania, ordering the immediate organisation of the Chancery and of the Gubernium of the province, and also the assembling of a conference of the most eminent persons of the various classes of the different nationalities to deliberate on the early organisation of the Transylvanian Diet. Other matters of a public nature are also to be brought under the notice of the conference, and the whole terms of the royal letter indicate the intention of the Emperor to confer on the province independent and liberal institutions.—The *Kreuz Zeitung*, of Berlin, publishes a telegram received from Vienna, stating that the Emperor has sanctioned the resolution of the Gran Conference, and will convoke the Hungarian Diet in February.—Lieutenant Latour has arrived at Lisbon from Madeira, and from thence has communicated to Vienna by telegram the gratifying intelligence that the health of the Empress was quite satisfactory.—Letters have been received at Trieste from Mostar stating that the inhabitants of Piva, Drop-bak, and Banjano, have revolted against the Turks, with the intention of placing themselves under the Government of Montenegro.—Frederick William IV., King of Prussia, expired at noon yesterday in the palace of Sans Souci. He was the son of Frederick William III., and was born in the year 1795. His

education was carefully attended to, and he had the advantage of studying under some of the most celebrated instructors in the different branches of literature, science, and the arts. Although too young at the time to be entrusted with any command, he nevertheless took part in the celebrated campaigns of 1813 and 1814, in which Prussia in a great measure avenged the indignities heaped upon her by the great Napoleon. He was afterwards admitted into the Council of State, and shared in the direction of public affairs. On the decease of his father, in June, 1840, he ascended the throne, and commenced his reign by ameliorating the repressive system of government of his predecessor. In 1848, when the revolutionary mania extended to the Berlinese, he attempted to lead and direct the movement, placing himself at the head of the National party, and proposed to fuse all the German States into a great federal union under a single Monarch. His scheme, however, was not successful, and he finally entered on a career of re-action, which exposed him to much ill-will. In the year 1857 he first exhibited symptoms of insanity, which so greatly increased in force that in October, 1858, his brother, Prince Frederick William Louis, was created Regent, to the general satisfaction of the people. As the late king had no issue, the Regent consequently succeeds him, whose eldest son, Prince Frederick William, the husband of the Princess Royal of England, is now the heir presumptive to the Prussian throne.

**UNITED STATES.**—The most important news brought by the American mail is the resignation of General Cass, Secretary of State, caused, it is said, by the refusal of the Cabinet to grant the request of the commandant of Fort Moultrie, Charleston, for reinforcements. Mr. Treseott, the Assistant-Secretary of State, had also resigned. Mr. P. F. Thomas had accepted the Secretaryship of the Treasury, vacated by Mr. Cobb. Several of the members of Congress from the Southern States had issued a manifesto, advising the slaveholding states to separate from the Union. The debate on the secession question was continued day by day in both Houses of Congress, and had not concluded when the mail left. In the South the secession movement was carried on with great vigour, though there is evidently much reluctance in some of the states to push matters to extremities. The admission of Kansas into the Union will meet with no opposition from the democrats.

**WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AMERICA.**—By the arrival of the *Seine* at Southampton we are in receipt of intelligence from the West Indies and the Pacific. The political aspect of the islands was satisfactory and peaceful, and in Jamaica the anticipated conflict between the legislative bodies had been arrested by the spirit of fair play exhibited by both branches of the legislature towards the executive council. An average amount of commercial transactions at fair prices had taken place, and in most of the islands the weather was good, and the crops flourishing. From Lima we hear that another attempt had been made on the life of President Castilla, and failed. The civil war was still raging in New Grenada; the Liberals had bombarded Santa Martha, but with little effect, and it was thought they would soon retreat from want of ammunition. Chili was quiet, and the measures taken by Government against the invasion of the Araucanian Indians had been partially successful.

**INDIA AND CHINA.**—By the arrival of the Overland Mail we are in possession of advices and papers from Calcutta to the 23rd ult., and from Hong-Kong to the 15th ult. There is no special news from Calcutta, and the general Indian news has been anticipated by the Bombay mail. The China papers confirm the news arrived by telegram relative to the ratification of the treaty, and its conditions. The fate of Captain Brabazon and Mr. Bowlby is no longer doubtful; the latter died from exhaustion and mortification, brought on by inhuman treatment; and the former, with Abbé Luc, were beheaded by the orders of the Tartar general in whose hands they were, through exasperation at a wound he received in the battle of Chan-kia-Wan.

**CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.**—We have news from the Cape to the 21st ult. Sir G. Grey was at Cape Town, but great complaint was made at the little progress effected in public business. British Kaffraria has been proclaimed a separate colony. The agitation for the separation of the eastern provinces from the west was gaining ground, and a league had been formed to promote the object. Immigration prospects are reported to be favourable, there being plenty of work in the outlying districts.

## PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

### ASTLEY'S AMPHITHEATRE.

The Christmas novelty at the Royal Amphitheatre rejoices in the suggestive title of "Harlequin and the Wonderful Horse; or, Graciosa and Percinet, the Ugly Duchess and the Greedy King"—a name in itself almost "as good as a play" to an imaginative mind. The piece is very brilliant and attractive, full of fancy and alluring in fun, and will endure honourable comparison with the

very best pantomime that has heretofore been produced at this favourite theatre. The other performances consisted of the ever-welcome scenes in the circle, and Mr. J. Crockett's extraordinary feats of lion-taming, all of which, as well as the pantomime, were received with enthusiastic applause by a crowded audience.

#### STRAND.

The Christmas piece at this favourite little theatre is from the prolific pen of Mr. H. J. Byron. It is an illustration of the well-known fairy tale of "Cinderella and the Glass Slipper," which has so often done the stage, if not the State, good service by amusing Her Majesty's lieges on festive occasions. The treatment by Mr. Byron is, however, novel and ingenious, and care has been taken to make the "cast" sufficiently wide to embrace nearly the whole of the Strand company. The piece was highly successful, and the concluding scene, by Messrs. Calcott and Broadfoot, is a beautiful piece of scenic effect, of which the audience testified their admiration by a tumultuous call for the artists. A similar compliment was paid to Mr. Byron, and the curtain fell amid hearty and prolonged applause. The entertainments concluded with the new farce of "Did I Dream It." The house was filled in every part.

#### POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

The new management of this excellent institution, though under the control of a limited company, has shown itself no niggard in the amount of amusement provided for the holiday folk, and which agreeably combines the solid and the light, the instructive and amusing. The hall has been tastefully coloured, and the new arrangements include a sculpture-gallery, coloured in the Pompeian style, and furnished with impluviums filled with flowers, from which issue innumerable tiny jets of water; a gallery of carefully selected paintings, by deceased artists, in which is also the *armoire* of Napoleon the First, and a series of very interesting engravings, by Turner, and of woodcuts, by Bewick, as also prints of the etchings and various stages of the plates, &c. The architectural-room has some pleasing models, and the naval department is worth a visit from those interested in the subject. The great feature in the building, and an entire novelty, is a gigantic sectional model of the earth's crust, designed and executed by Mr. John S. Phené, managing director of the institution, under whom the various improvements have been effected. There are two performances a day—from half-past twelve to five, and seven to eleven, the first of which commences with an explanation of the model just named by Mr. King, and which is sufficiently scientific for all practical purposes without losing the best element of such lectures—a popular style easily understood by young and old. Then there is the oxy-hydrogen microscope, under which are shown some beautiful photographs of sculpture, as well as living and other objects; the well-known diving-bell; a Lecture on Astronomy; and some admirable Dissolving Views, especially of Italy and Sicily, with one series of comic scenes for the juveniles. Nor is music wanting to add to the charms of the Institution; the band, under the direction of Mr. Waud, being most efficient, and a most excellent entertainment being given by Mr. Charles Field, assisted by Messrs. Aylwin, Field, Frederick, and Tull, and the Misses Bennett and Warner, who introduce some favourite songs with good effect. These varied entertainments, combined with the various natural and mechanical objects to be found within the hall, render the Polytechnic one of the best of popular resorts.

#### ROYAL COLOSSEUM.

Dr. Bachhoffner appears to have greatly improved this establishment since he undertook the management, some six years since, during which period he has raised it to a character second to none. We need not here dilate on the beauty of the colossal dioramas of Paris and London—for who is there in London, or who has visited Paris, who has not seen them and formed their own opinion of their truthfulness and excellence?—or the stalactite caverns, the Swiss conservatory, the sculpture gallery, the cosmorama views, &c., for these are known as the standing attractions of the exhibition. A new pictorial and musical entertainment has been produced, entitled, "A Holiday Excursion," in which Mr. Austin Burns, the lecturer, contrives to give some interesting particulars, not only of the scenery, but of the manners and customs of the people in India, China, Australia, Turkey, Italy, France, America, &c.—a sufficiently wide range for the most extorting of sight-seers. Then there is another musical entertainment, by Mr. Hewson, under the title of "Musical Peculiarities of the Present Age;" and, in a "Casket of Mirth," Mr. Julian gave some capital imitations of popular performers, which was greatly applauded. The Colosseum is generally, as it deserves to be, well attended.

#### THE GREAT GLOBE,

in Leicester-square, is one of those exhibitions which does not provide any special entertainment for the holidays—the Great Globe

itself, and the various excellent dioramas it contains, giving scenes of all the exciting events of the last half-dozen years in the Crimea, in India, in China, and in Italy, proving, with the descriptive lectures, sufficiently attractive to secure a good attendance of those who, objecting to the lighter forms of amusement, are still desirous to do homage to the season, and present to their children a really instructive exhibition.

#### BURFORD'S EXHIBITION,

which has been established so many years as to be almost beyond the memory of man, but which never fails to be attractive. A new Panorama of Messina has just been opened; and looking at the peculiar interest with which everything regarding the Sicilies at present creates in the public mind, cannot fail to be attractive.

#### MADAME TUSSAUD'S.

The figures at this celebrated exhibition of wax-work are as fresh and brilliant as when the exhibition was first opened a quarter of century ago, whilst the arrangement has been greatly improved. Amongst the recent additions to the collections are—Garibaldi, the King of Naples, and Mullens, the murderer of Mrs. Emsley, who has found his place amongst other notorious criminals in what used to be termed the Chamber of Horrors, but which has recently changed its title, and is now designated as the Chamber of Comparative Anatomy.

#### ALHAMBRA PALACE.

This last venture of Mr. E. T. Smith promises to be the most remunerative of that gentleman's numerous speculations. Mr. Smith has shown himself a perfect master of the art of catering for the amusement of all classes of society, and never more so than at the Alhambra. A really popular and excellent concert by good singers and musicians, and admirable dancing by an efficient *corps de ballet*, could scarcely fail to be attractive, especially when brought together in one of the finest halls in the metropolis, which has been most elegantly decorated, and every convenience provided for the accommodation of the public, whilst the price of admission is only 6d. A neat, sketchy entertainment—musical, Terpsichorean, and diorama—has been produced, entitled "Donnybrook Fair," in which the humours and vicissitudes to be met with in that once celebrated gathering were ably and laughingly delineated—Mr. Sam Collins himself being sufficient to ensure its success, he being both a genuine Irish singer and actor.

#### ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

The selection of animals and birds assembled within these gardens has never been surpassed, and, notwithstanding the weather, they appear to be in excellent health. There are few studies more attractive for the young than that of natural history, and there is no place in the kingdom where it is so well illustrated as in these gardens.

#### GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION.

Mr. and Mrs. German Reed and Mr. John Parry have returned. What more need be said to assure our readers that a most excellent entertainment is in store for them if they have not already visited it? The lady has lost none of her appreciation of character; and, ably supported as she is by her husband and Mr. Parry, the Gallery of Illustration will continue, as it has ever been under the management of the Reeds, a most attractive and fashionable place of resort for the coming season.

#### ST. JAMES'S HALL.

The Buckley Serenaders well maintain their ground. Anna Maria Jones appears to be an immense favourite, whilst "A little more cyder" brings down a perfect hurricane of applause. Mr. G. Buckley is the best bones we have ever seen, and his solo from the Opera of "Zampa" must be heard to be appreciated. The entertainment is brought to a close by a plantation festival dance, entitled "Dixie's Land," the conicalities of which are irresistible, and the audiences never leave excepting in the best of humour.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ANONYMOUS.—Write to the Grand Secretary.

NIL.—It was only a flash in the pan.—Persons, however amiable they are, do not like to play second fiddle after having been so long, improperly, ranked as first.

GEORGE.—You have no *legal* right to keep a certificate presented to you by a beggar, even if you believe him to be an impostor.

T. T. T. (Jersey).—We do not undertake any such agencies. Be cautious how you are proceeding, or unpleasant results may follow.