

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1861.

MEMOIRS OF THE FREEMASONS OF NAPLES.

(Continued from p. 142).

The fatal day was come when the blood-thirsty Pallante hoped to establish his reputation by his treasonable practices: similar to a drunkard who seizes with eagerness the last bottle, without reflecting that it will deprive him of the small remains of his reason and expose him to the jests of the by-standers, by reeling him headlong on the earth. He had sent some one in the morning to the place of rendezvous. After dinner he sent for the Pole, to confer with him on the means of accomplishing his project, and anticipate with joy the triumph they were about to experience. These two proceedings served in the sequel to develop the plot, or Pallante would without doubt easily have concealed it from the public, and not have injured his own character. He posted, in the evening, soldiers and archers in ambuscade near the house where the company were to meet. Himself, accompanied by a young domestic, returned to the neighbourhood, to a house of one of his clients. Pallante had taken this young man into his service when he was eleven years of age; he was a handsome, agreeable boy, named Denys. Although Pallante was not his father, as some have imagined, he bestowed on him, while he was still a youth, a lucrative establishment, without being possessed of talents that would justify his elevation. He there waited the issue of this affair. The Freemasons, on their arrival, found at the gate a black cloth, a death's head, hammers, aprons, and gloves. On seeing this assemblage they viewed one another with astonishment; nor were they without their suspicions of some treachery. Peyrol told them, humorously, that it was a trick they were about to pay on a Polish nobleman. At that instant the soldiers and archers advanced, armed with bayonets and pistols, threatening them in case of resistance; they then seized the unfortunate Masons, and bound them with ropes and pocket handkerchiefs.

When they were well secured, Pallante, muffled up in a red cloak, his little page by his side, entered in the midst of them, crying out thrice in an audible voice, and taking his hat off each time, God save the King! He certainly meant to say, God save the prince, under whose authority I have succeeded in my enterprise. All the company repeated, God save the King! with voices half choked with terror and dismay. Their faces seemed to say, God save the King, revenger of oppressed innocence. The hypocrite Pallante contemplated with a well-counterfeited fear the apparatus of Freemasonry: "There needs no farther proof," cried he; "one may easily see that great preparations have been made for opening a lodge, or that they have already had one"—though he perfectly knew at the same time that everything had been prepared by his order. He then obliged every one of the company to declare their name and condition. The Pole, whom Peyrol had brought beforehand into a neighbouring apartment, dressed as an Armenian, his eyes blindfolded—which he had done in order to give him the appearance of one ready to be admitted into the society—was led to the room door where the others were assembled. Pallante pretended not to observe him, till a soldier of the guard (unacquainted with the plot) cried out there was another criminal they had forgot.

The number in all were nine—the Polander and Peyro; one Meyar, a Swiss; Brutschy, a German; Berne, a Frenchman; these three last were surgeons in the Swiss troops; Bassi, a Neapolitan, and professor

of the Greek language at Naples; Paccinini, a Roman, and teacher of mathematics; and Bereuzer, a Swede; the ninth was a young man of Naples, called Severio Giambarba, the son of a jeweller; all of them genuine or assumed Freemasons, except this youth, who was neither the one nor the other.

This last circumstance is sufficient to prove that it could not be a real lodge, where none but true brethren are accepted; but, notwithstanding, it was rumoured throughout all Europe that a lodge of Freemasons had been detected at Naples. They were conducted to prison in the midst of all that horror which criminals against the state naturally inspire, and were lodged in the dismal cells allotted for them. The youth Giambarba, who had more the appearance of a girl, subdued the cruel heart of Pallante; for while the others were obliged to go on foot, he took him into his coach, and conducted him to prison, accompanied by the little page. This happened the 2nd of March, 1775, on a very dark and rainy night. Notwithstanding the state of the weather, Pallante said he had been that afternoon at Capo di Monte, to enjoy the country air. When the poor prisoners were safely lodged he set off on the instant for Persano, distant about thirty miles from Naples, with all the pretended apparatus of Freemasonry, by way of trophies. The Marquis Tennucci was there at that time, attending the Court. Had Pallante not been hurried away, as it would seem, by his hatred to the Freemasons, he would have deferred his expedition till the ensuing day.

There appeared a trifling circumstance in this affair, which made even the poor Freemasons smile in the midst of their distress. Pallante had observed, among the movables of the house, a wooden ham, so well imitated, that at first he took it for a real one. An intimate friend of the master had introduced it there by way of a joke, and it had been suffered to hang from the ceiling in memory of the artist. Nothing could remove the thought from the mind of Pallante but that it must be one of the symbols of Freemasonry, and he presented it to the Minister in that light, after he had, no doubt, for a long time puzzled his brain to find out the meaning. It will be seen in the sequel of this history what strange ideas Pallante had formed in his mind in regard to the society of Freemasons. He went himself to the King, and gave his Majesty an account of the transactions already mentioned, with a list of the criminals—not the one drawn up on the spot, but another, where the name of the Polander was omitted, according to his promise, as an examination of him at the trial would have discovered the whole plot. It was then that Pallante was named a commissioner in the process of the Freemasons, either in virtue of his own solicitations, or rather, as we should suppose, by the care of the Minister, who endeavoured to conceal by this commission the unlawful steps Pallante had taken in the whole affair.

The Polander obtained his liberty the next morning, whilst the others were lamenting their fate in all the horrors of a dismal prison. Never were poor victims more to be pitied than these. Their imagination set before their eyes the terrors of the Inquisition and fanaticism. The unfortunate wretches condemned to suffer for doctrines of faith (and encouraged by the glory of martyrdom, and the honour of dying on account of their religion), cheerfully resign themselves to death in the hopes of a better life hereafter; but the Freemasons saw themselves oppressed by an arbitrary power against all the rights of humanity. They were in a moment separated from their wives, families, and friends, and had not even the comfort of dying for a society to which in reality they had no certain connexion; the horrors of a prison were augmented by the thoughts of

the condition in which they were compelled to leave their parents, brothers, and distressed children. They were even deprived of the mournful consolation of discoursing with compassionate witnesses on the nature of their misfortunes. Equally concealed from the sight of the all-culivening sun and the commerce of mankind, cruel uncertainty added to the load of their sorrows.

Two days after their imprisonment, a certain merchant of Naples, of the name of Ponsard, discovered the Polander walking very slowly through the street, not seeming in the least sensible of the treachery he had been guilty of. This merchant had been invited to the meeting, but unexpected business had prevented him from going. At sight of the traitor he was seized with such indignation, that he rushed into the street, and loaded him publicly with all the epithets his crime deserved; for he had been strictly informed of the whole transaction. The Polander endeavoured at first to soothe his rage, denied the fact, and accused him of slander. Encouraged by the power of his protector, he threatened Ponsard with the galleys, and immediately went to Pallante to inform him of the danger they were in of having their plot discovered. Thus, in an instant was an honest man snatched from the bosom of peace and security, and forced to change the agreeable sight of a beloved wife and children for the horrid looks of an implacable jailor.

Thus did these unfortunate prisoners for some time exist in all the horrors of an uncertain fate: each day, each moment, brought them nearer and nearer, as they thought, to their last fatal doom, when, behold, on the fifth day of their imprisonment, their cells were invaded with the horrid noise of bolts and bars; their different cells were open, in turn, and the traitor Pallante presented himself to them alternately. He went from one to the other, spoke to them with mildness, and endeavoured to inspire them with courage and fortitude; he assured them that all that had been done was for their own safety, and that they had nothing more to do than to sign a declaration, intimating that the meeting was intended merely for the sake of having some diversion with a stranger. He farther exhorted them to place entire confidence in him, and that he could assure them that the affair would end well. That the King was very young, and easy to be prevailed upon; that all the prisoners separately had taken his advice; that it was the only means of safety to themselves; and, to conclude, he gave them his word of honour that they should be all set at liberty the next day.

Such were the artful resolutions of Pallante. He took advantage of the terror they were in, and inspired them with a ray of hope, endeavouring by these means to deprive them of arms to defend their own cause. His conduct in regard to the youth Giambarba was quite different, as appeared in the sequel by his depositions in a court of justice. Pallante began at first with mildness to reproach him for so easily suffering himself to be seduced by the Freemasons. He was thoroughly convinced, he said, that that society was addicted to all manner of vice, especially one in particular, that he, Giambarba, was by that time too well acquainted with: "How was it possible," added he, "that you should suffer yourself to be corrupted in that manner?" Giambarba protested, in the strongest manner, never to have had the least connection with the Freemasons, and that he was entirely ignorant of the crime laid to his charge.

Pallante doubted the truth of what he said, and threatened to strip him if he did not confess. The youth, recollecting the insinuating behaviour of this man a few days before, when he took him into his coach, a deadly

paleness overspread his countenance, and he felt as if his blood were frozen in his veins; he no longer beheld Pallante in the light of a respectable magistrate, and by the resistance he made against his endeavours to strip him, he obliged the villain at length to honour his innocence and virtue. Giambarba was certainly much to be pitied; so far from being a Freemason, he had not the least knowledge of the secrets or regulations of the society, and was even ignorant of the anecdote relating to the wooden ham before mentioned.

After Pallante had obtained the signature of the prisoners, he denounced them to the Council, or the Chamber of Justice; they obliged them to confirm their declaration by oath. As they had named the Polander in their depositions, as one about to be admitted into the society, Crisconio, the fiscal judge, an upright and attentive magistrate, asked where he was. Pallante, who did not expect such a question, answered, that the King knew it. Crisconio (who began to suspect some treachery, especially as Pallante had not mentioned the informer against the lodge) added, that was not sufficient, and that it was absolutely necessary the tribunal should be informed of it, and afterwards to make their report to his Majesty:—"The judges," continued he, "cannot possibly dispense with the appearance of his man, who is certainly a very material evidence. We are told of a baptism,—we ought at least to know the person baptized, and the one who performed that ceremony; but here we see neither the one nor the other." Pallante again repeated that he had given an account of the whole transaction to his Majesty. "Very well," replied Crisconio, "in that case the King is sole judge; we have nothing farther to do in the affair." He then asked Baffi, the Greek professor, the name of a Freemason in that language, and was answered, Philanthropist, or a friend of mankind.

The unexpected questions of Crisconio had sufficiently alarmed Pallante, who was then, though too late, sensible of the faults he had committed. In order in some measure to prepare them, he sent privately to Ponsard, the Frenchman he had caused so unjustly to be imprisoned, and who had by this time been detained a month; he offered to give him proofs of his favour, either by money or interest, on condition of his declaring himself to be the person who was to have been made a Freemason on the 2nd of March. Ponsard rejected these proposals with horror, and flatly refused to render himself an accomplice in such abominable treachery. Pallante did not desist, but made use of flattery, promises, threats—but all in vain—even torments were made use of. Ponsard, having courageously resisted all they could do to him, was at last set at liberty, with strict orders to quit the country immediately. Furious at such unjust treatment, he left Naples, but re-entered the city on the opposite side, and without loss of time went to the Marquis de Clermont, Ambassador from the French Court, to whom he made a faithful recital of all that had happened to him. The Ambassador immediately ordered his coach, and made his complaints to the King, and in the sequel supported the cause of Ponsard and the Freemasons in general, with so much force, that the society will never forget the obligations they owe to him, and will always remember him with gratitude and respect.

(To be continued.)

The *Daily Review* is the title of a newspaper about to be commenced at Edinburgh. It is to be of liberal politics, "with no exclusive adherence to any political party." Mr. Guthrie, of the *North British Agriculturist*, is to take the general superintendence of its columns.

STRAY THOUGHTS ON THE ORIGIN AND
PROGRESS OF THE FINE ARTS.

BY DIAGORAS.

PART XV.

(Continued from p. 124.)

Between the sixth and tenth centuries the religious edifices of Italy were constructed on the plan of the ancient basilicæ; but, after the tenth century, the character of eastern and western architecture coalesced, and formed what is commonly called the *Lombard Gothic*, a style of building which resembles neither the Roman basilica, nor the Greek cross and cupola. The name *Lombard* indicates the place where this style of church architecture was matured. The chief characteristics of this style, in contradistinction to the Grecian, are a general unwieldiness and want of proportion, together with a profuse variety of ornament, in very questionable taste. The form of the Lombard churches is that of a Latin cross, oblong, with a semicircular chancel, consisting within of a nave and two aisles, separated by arched arcades, and often with a crypt beneath. Small buttresses are placed without the building to give support. The semi-circular Roman arch is usually employed in these structures in the doors and windows, and, indeed, wherever an arch is requisite. The most peculiar ornament of this style is the *chevron*, or zigzag, occurring in single, double, triple, and quadruple rows, of various dimensions, between the moulding of the doors and windows. The columns are of various forms and proportions, the shaft being usually of equal diameter throughout. The earliest forms were cylindrical, with a rough square block for a base; afterwards, multangular shafts were formed, and others with slender half columns round a thick pillar. The shafts are sometimes covered with spiral or zigzag ornaments. The capitals of this style are various. They are usually large square stones, either plain or rudely carved, with grotesque figures of monsters, animals, and human beings in all sorts of attitudes. The doorways and windows were extremely deep, on account of the thick walls of the edifices. These openings were surmounted with semi-circular arches, the mouldings about which were composed of reeds and channels, with concave or plane faces between them. The concave spaces were either plain, or had at intervals foliage and flowers, and grotesque figures. The windows of the upper storey were smaller than those below, and *germinated*—that is, two small ones were included within one large one, supported by plain, short pillars. Triple windows were also used, consisting of a central window, with a smaller one on each side. Corbels were in general use in the early specimens of this order. They were very clumsy, and project considerably for the support of a massive flat cornice, their ends being ornamented with uncouth figures, but afterwards with heads only. The Lombard architects constructed bell towers, for the purpose of collecting a congregation from distant parts at a particular hour; and in order that the sound might be more widely diffused, and impeded as slightly as possible by surrounding objects, the bells were hung in the uppermost part of the tower or belfry. As the use of bells became more general, a building, detached or separate from the church, was built to contain them, because neither belfries nor baptistries were considered to be essential parts of the church. Although this style of architecture had become universally adopted wherever the jurisdiction of the Latin Church was acknowledged, and though its prevalence throughout Europe, Asia, and Africa marked the bounds of Papal authority, yet, at the very time when it seemed to have secured a lengthened duration, it was

suddenly neglected for a new and very different style of architecture. In districts where the materials for building were costly, or scanty, it was nevertheless desirable to erect churches of such dimensions as to afford accommodation for large congregations, for processions, for the performance of masses and other ceremonies, and it was necessary that they should stand pre-eminent above all other buildings; while at the same time the quantity of material employed in their construction, should be as small as possible. It was also requisite in Northern countries that such a form of building should be employed as would combine, with great extent and elevation, surfaces which should afford little opportunity for the accumulation of snow on the roof. Thus, in ages when the art of architecture was almost confined to the religious communities, and when monks themselves were the principal designers of sacred edifices, it was to be supposed that the adaptation of the building to the climate, and fitness for the purposes of their religion, were mainly studied by them, and paved the way for many new and individual characteristics of the style in question. In all previous styles of architecture, the walls were employed to enclose the space designed for use, and to support the roof which protected it above; they were consequently made of such an extreme thickness and size as to occupy much space that might have been gained in the interior of the building, and they likewise consumed a vast quantity of material and labour; and where insulated pillars were added, they only shared with the cumbrous and massy walls the task of supporting the covering overhead; and as the arches within, were still rounded and spreading, they could be covered by roofs of only moderate pitch. But, in the new method of arrangement, pillars were erected at determinate distances from each other, which might leave an unobstructed space around, but whose position should be so regulated as to afford sufficient support to the superincumbent part. Thus was formed a skeleton of long, thin masses, with wide interstices between; and these forming the support of the roof of the building, to the relief of the walls and arches, nothing more was required as a lateral enclosure than a mere partition, to shield the edifice from the effects of the elements. As the walls of this style of building were only required as screens, and not as supports, the spaces between the pillars were occupied by windows, the extreme outline of which was often carried to the very edge of the pillars and arches, between which they were placed. This arrangement admirably displayed the boldness and lightness of the structure; and in order that the windows might the more fully harmonise with the pointed arches of the building, they were now constructed on the same plan, and their arches were likewise pointed. Thus, the pointed arch became adopted as a necessary consequence of the new style of architecture; and a taste having been acquired for such a style, it was copied and perpetuated in countries where utility did not demand its introduction. Arches were multiplied and carried into minute subdivisions, intersecting each other in all directions, whilst the structure was adorned with *spires, pinnacles, corbels, cusps, and tracery* in almost endless profusion. An increasing taste for ornament gradually appeared: pillars, at first distinct, were conglomerated into one single mass. These, again, were subdivided and multiplied, diverging, converging, and intersecting each other till they formed all that complicated tracery that adorns windows, screens, &c. The ornamental details were sometimes carried to absurdity; for instance, where the human figure was deemed an appropriate ornament, it was often squeezed into the confined spaces between the shafts, where the lank figure

harmonized indeed with the pointed style of the edifice, but presented a most unnatural representation of the human form. Sometimes the curve of an arch was decorated with such forms, and no objection was made to the ridiculous position in which they were placed, one above another, many of them necessarily being on their sides. Another ornament of the pointed style was armorial bearings, derived from the Crusaders, and the successors of such as gained renown in the holy wars. Not contented with exhibiting the shields and helmets adorned with these insignia in their halls, they brought them to the temple of the God of Peace, where they were hung in reality or effigy around the tombs or funeral chapels of their deceased relatives; thus telling a tale of bloodshed, feud, and warfare, where earthly care and turmoil should be no more remembered.

MASTERPIECES OF THE ARCHITECTURE OF DIFFERENT NATIONS.

BY J. G. LEGRAND.

CELTIC OR DRUIDIC MONUMENTS.

I should not be acknowledging in a becoming manner the honour paid me by the Celtic Academy, of admitting me amongst the number of their members, if I did not here give some slight idea of those astonishing and singular monuments of the Celts and Druids the ancient origin of which is lost in the darkness of ages.

The Celts are regarded as the first inhabitants of Europe, more ancient and less known than the people who formed a part of them, and with whom they have been frequently confounded—the Gauls and the Bretons.

It is stated that the language still spoken in Brittany is the same that was spoken by the ancient Celts, and that the Celtic or Gaelic language has remained equally pure in the two Brittanies (the American and the Insular), the Principality of Wales, Cornwall, Ireland, and Scotland.

Originally descended from the Scythians, they gradually spread themselves over a great part of Europe,—France, Spain, Great Britain, Germany, the kingdoms of the North, and a portion of Italy. The number of Gaelic nations has been estimated at about 400. Their population was immense. There was great difference also in their names. For instance, the Celts, the Iberians, and the Ulteriorians anciently occupied the whole of Spain; when the Romans and Carthaginians went there those established on the Eastern side were distinguished as the Sarmatians.

In the time of Julius Cæsar, France—or, as it was then called, Gallia—was inhabited by the Belges, the Aquitain, and, properly speaking, the Gauls, though they are otherwise called the Celts. The Roman authors ascribe to them a knowledge of the arts, great splendour and luxury in their armour and suspended chariots, and immense riches. Gallia, they say, abounded in wealth. The common soldiers of the Gauls were clad in gold chains, collars, and bracelets. Their cavalry was held in high estimation. The Romans got their cavalry soldiers from that country. Gallia also furnished all kinds of grain and woollen goods, iron, copper, and other metals. The vessels of the Gauls were floating citadels, against which the much smaller vessels of the Romans were broken to pieces.

The Celts of Germany and those of Gallia were, according to Strabo, the same people divided only by the Rhine. The Gauls and the inhabitants of Great Britain were allies, and had commercial relations. The former boasted that they had peopled great Britain, and the Britons that they had sent colonies into Gallia. Brittany shook off the yoke of the Romans at the beginning of the fifth century, and was enabled to resist the Franks after they had seized Gallia. Never having been conquered, they preserved the language, manners, and customs of the Celts from the highest antiquity.

At first they built no houses, and, like the Scythians, lived in chariots while travelling across country, and established themselves in forests, valleys, or plains, according as they were hunters, fishermen, or tillers of the soil. But all were armed with the sword, the lance, and the buckler;

bold warriors were they, who often pushed bravery to ferocity.

When they were more civilised, when they were, moreover, abiding in towns, they had not, even then, as it is known, closed or covered temples. Their religious meetings were held in the open country or in the depth of woods, and there they offered their sacrifices around some large stone, some column, or some revered tree.

It was because they did not like the ground to be filled in these sacred places, that they were in the habit of surrounding them with large stones.

They paid a religious worship to fountains, lakes, rivers, and the sea. They adored Fire, as the symbol of purity, because it served to purify everything. They also adored the Sun as the source of light and of all reproduction. They immolated to it white bulls and horses. The Temples of the Sun were certain places designated in forests by green trees. In their meetings at night the Moon also shared their adorations.

The Curetes among the Celts, as the Druids amongst the Gauls, were honoured almost on the same equality as their gods. After these pontiffs, warriors obtained the highest consideration, and they were almost deified after their death in the poems of the Bards.

The Celts did not represent their divinities in any human form, or in that of any animal. Their idols were a sword or a halberd; or a very beautiful tree, which they made sacred; around which they lighted torches; which they often irrigated with the blood of victims—very frequently, it is said, by that of men, as being the most perfect of animals; and to it they attached the trophies of victory and the heads of vanquished enemies. When this tree died, they stripped off its bark, and it became a sacred monument, in the form of a very elongated cone.

Besides that, there was a very large stone, which occupied the centre of the sanctuary, the limits of which would not have been known had they not been marked out by other rocks or stones standing upright. These monuments are very numerous in England, Ireland, Scotland, the Hebrides, the Orkneys, Germany, Sarmatia, and other countries.

In 1779, there was discovered on an island in the Lake of Derwentwater, named Poeklington, in Cumberland, a Temple of the Druids, which is believed to be the oldest in Europe. It is 60 English feet in diameter. In its interior circumference was a small, square, subterranean entrenchment, which is believed to have served as a sanctuary. The height of the rocks was from 5 to 6 feet; and there was one in the centre.

The greatest Temple of the Druids, the Stones of Carnac, are immense granite rocks, placed upright on the sand, on the equilibrium, without foundation, and covering a vast extent of ground. They form eleven rows, with spaces from 30 to 33 feet; there is a space from 12 to 15 feet between each stone. These stones are as much as 22 feet high, and there are about 4000 of them. No inscription indicates the origin and use of this singular monument. The general belief is that it had some connection with astronomy and the measurement of time; and that stone after stone was raised at a particular period, the memory and number of which they were desirous of preserving. On this subject the work of M. Cambry on Celtic Monuments may be consulted, as well as those of Le Brigaut and La Tourd'Auvergne.

The flat stones of Stonchenge, in Wiltshire, are constructions of the same kind, the different form of which appertains to the nature of the materials employed. These stones are as like as possible to the largest blocks taken out of our quarries, and set upright sufficiently close to put one on the top, resembling the completely bare lintel and jambs of a door.

THE ARCHITECTURE OF THE ROMANS.

The Romans can have no pretensions to the glory of inventors in architecture. At their origin they were a poor, simple people. Then ferocious and intrepid warriors, they had no regard for the splendour of anything but their camps. They had a contempt for the comfort of towns, the ornaments of which originate only from the arts. When they became the masters of the world, they took cognisance of masterpieces of all kinds, and introduced them into their numerous trophies. And when the Greeks were subjugated, that people, supplying the place of power by craft, gradually captivated their conquerors by the charms of those very arts, for the want of which they knew how to awaken a desire;

and they succeeded in instilling into the Romans a taste for the enjoyment of all their beauties.

The lyre of Virgil and that of Horace modulated sounds similar to those which the divine Homer and the joyous Anacreon had immortalized. The age of Augustus became the rival of that of Pericles; and the marbles chiselled by those same Greeks, in the middle of the *Forum* of Trajan, made of the ancient Rome a new Athens, more sumptuous and more superb even than that of which the cruel Sylla had ensanguined the wall and laid prostrate the temples.

The magnificence of the Emperors collected in that capital all descriptions of architecture; it magnified their masses, and developed them in colossal proportions; it assembled all those pompous remnants in a new and imposing order; it robbed the Egyptians of their obelisks, and exalted them in the public squares; eclipsed them in triumphal columns; clothed afresh their pyramids with elegant peristyles in superb *moles* and in *septizones*; restored to the gods of Greece temples not less rich than were those of Ephesus Corinth, and Athens; surpassed in amphitheatres and in circuses all that had been done in that way of grand and noble; created in triumphal arches monuments of a new class, to perpetuate the recollection of victories; and finally imparted to the *thence*, or imperial baths, the idea not of palaces but of whole towns, where all kinds of luxury were gathered together to occupy for a moment the leisure hours of the masters of the universe.

Magnificent in her squares, her temples, her palaces, her tombs, impressing the character of her grandeur on her slightest edifices, Rome is still to this day what she formerly was for architecture, the mistress of the world; and her superb ruins, studied and measured since the revival of the arts, command the admiration of all travellers, and furnish models to all artists.

The ancient Romans knew how to make a new application of the riches of art, a knowledge of which they gained bit by bit by their conquests. They erected, for the games of a mere festival, eternal monuments. They covered the whole land with their roads, their bridges, their fortresses, and their aqueducts, the astonishing remains of which are still useful to us. Their thousands of columns, their altars, their tombstones, and their elegant and laconic inscriptions, are found and are read with interest in all the countries where they carried their arms and extended their dominion. If they had not the glory of invention, they cannot be denied that of appropriate application, and of having made great everything that they touched. If they do not exhibit in their monuments the plain grace and the simplicity of the Greeks, they have bold thoughts, masculine forms, lofty and extensive proportions, a pomp, a congregation of riches which the power of an ever-victorious people commanded, and the splendour of a Court where all the kings of the earth came as suppliants to lay down their crowns and their treasures, to preserve afterwards but an empty title.

(To be continued.)

SOME OBSERVATIONS IN EGYPT.

The subjects on which Prof. Donaldson addressed the Institute of Architects last week were M. Mariette's Excavations at Ghizeh and Saccara; the Domestic Architecture of the Ancient Egyptians as existing among the present Arabs; and the Catacombs at Alexandria, recently discovered. He commenced by stating that he would treat his subject in the light of a traveller's sketch, and describe as graphically as he was able a two days' excursion from Cairo to Ghizeh and Saccara. It would be necessary, however, that he should state at the outset that, having visited Egypt by direction of the Government upon a more serious subject, he had merely employed his few days of leisure to visit some of the ancient monuments of which he had read so much, which he had written upon, and which he had thought about for years. Many of those who heard him, who had not visited Egypt, were not perhaps aware that a donkey was a very useful animal in the East, and that the Egyptian donkeys upon which he rode were very superior of their sort, inasmuch as they were intelligent and docile, and took care of their riders, which latter was no small recommendation. They ambled away at the rate of five miles

an hour, and he had often been in the saddle upon one of them for ten hours without being weary; which was more than he could have said had his quadruped been a horse. The mode of travelling in Egypt was to start at an early hour in the morning, between seven and eight o'clock. The custom was to hire a dragoman, who provided food for a day or two, according to the length of the proposed excursion, and some wax candles to be used in exploring the ruins. Equipped in this manner, he started for old Cairo, which lies about a league distant from the modern city of that name. The way led by an avenue of trees planted by the late Pasha. The present viceroy disapproves of trees, and cuts them down in all directions. Passing old Cairo the traveller reaches the plain, and crossing the Nile, observes the hydrometer used for measuring the rise and fall of the river, and the village of Ghizeh. He then leaves the boat (in which his donkey has been accommodated) and passes through various Arab villages, groves of dates, and fragrant gardens. The Pyramids are then observed looming in the distance, paramount over all other objects. As the traveller advances, their huge proportions develop themselves at every step, while other objects become, as it were, dwarfed. The Pyramids stand upon a plateau or rising round, and in the neighbourhood can be distinctly traced the limits to which the Nile is accustomed to rise and spread its fertilizing influence. To the left of the Pyramids was the Sphinx, half-buried in the sand of the desert. The Pyramids (the largest of which is 480ft. in height), can be seen, in the clear pure air of the desert, at a distance of five-and-twenty miles. Once seen, the Pyramids never can be forgotten: one feels that an epoch has arrived in life, and the time of the Pharaohs and the history of the Bible all rush to the mind. The travellers in the railway carriages (for there is a railway in the desert) all exclaim, "The Pyramids! the Pyramids!" and your heart flutters as you gaze upon the monuments of an age long buried in the mists of obscurity, but around which there hangs an undying interest. At first two Pyramids alone are seen, but as you draw nearer the third becomes visible. The Arab villages are scattered to the right and left of the plateau, and when you reach the nearest of them the sheik, or chief, tells off a certain number of the men to act as your guides. For this service your dragoman pays him, and the guides are supposed to charge nothing more. The delight of a stranger is, however, so great, his sensations are so completely new, and the Arabs pull him and lift him along so heartily, that he gets up to the top of the great Pyramid in a quarter of an hour, amid exhilarating cries of "A la, la, backshish—very good;" and of course the money in his pocket melts away as if the sheik had not received anything on their behalf. The great Sphinx stands at a little distance. It is carved out of the solid rock; and though its paws and hinder legs are covered with sand, it is still a noble object, and one which the traveller cannot readily forget.

Professor Donaldson then proceeded to give a description of the excavations carried on at Ghizeh, under the direction of M. Mariette, of which we are able to adopt his own words:—

M. Mariette, so well known for his researches among the antiquities of Egypt, has for some years conducted excavations for his Eminence Said Pasha, the viceroy, and has had the control of all the antiquities of this country. No diggings are allowed without a permission granted through him. None of the Fellahs can sell the smallest object under pain of a severe punishment, extending, it is said by the Bedouin Arabs themselves, to death if any article be offered for sale without having been first brought to M. Mariette to buy it, if he choose, for the Pasha's collection. He is now carrying on excavations at the Ghizeh platform, Saccara, and Thebes, where gangs of Arabs are at work under the direction of their sheiks, with the slightest tool, and even with their hands, casting the sand, the dirt, and rubbish into small baskets, carrying it out of the trench, and depositing it at a short distance clear of the spot. This is a forced labour, each village in turn being obliged, as for other public works, to furnish and maintain its contingent without remuneration from the government. I observed that there were few grown-up people, the mass consisting of young boys and girls, who appeared very merry at their work, one or two of them singing a kind of couplet, constantly repeating the

same words, the rest joining in chorus at the end. M. Mariette is very stringent with respect to any strangers taking memoranda, sketches, or dimensions; and it was, as it were, only by stealth, and as though I were doing something else, to avoid observation, that I could put together a few notes of what I saw. In the illustrations, therefore, that accompany my remarks, these difficulties must be borne in mind; and, except when I give positive dimensions, very precise accuracy must not be expected. It is to be regretted that M. Mariette does not supersede such imperfect data by himself giving accurate descriptions of his most important discoveries. He has full knowledge of his subject, aptitude and felicity in knowing where to direct his researches, and great success has attended his labours; for the collection in the museum at Boulak contains many objects of the highest value, particularly those found in the tombs. He ought himself to reap the full benefit and credit of his investigations. But his delays are unjust to himself and injurious to the study of Egyptian archeology; and he must not feel either displeased or surprised that a passing traveller, like myself, should seek to make known to his colleagues, however imperfectly, some of the discoveries brought to light from time to time, and in which all Europe feel interested.

I regret that I had not the advantage of seeing M. Mariette while I was at Cairo. I called twice upon him at Boulak. He was out both times: the first he had gone to Ghizeh with M. Lesseps: the second time he had just started on the Nile to pay a visit of inspection to the operations carrying on at Thebes.

TOMB NEAR THE GREAT SPHINX.

M. Mariette has for some years past been engaged in excavating a tomb upon the Ghizeh platform, within 100 yards of the sphinx. This tomb, like that of Campbell, is sunk in the solid rock, out of which it has been excavated, 30 or 40 feet deep. It assumes very much the form of a church, with a central aisle, and an aisle on each side, separated by square pillars, with a transept at one end, having a central line of pillars. There is a wide door at the end, leading into a kind of vestibule parallel with the transept, nearly as long but only half as wide. In the vestibule there is a well of considerable depth, with water in it from the Nile. At each end of this vestibule are doorways, one leading into a gallery still filled with sand, the other into a wide passage running at right angles to it, the end also blocked up with sand. I should state that the whole of these parts have no roofing now, and are open to the sky. From the transept there are openings: that on the one side leads into three cells parallel with the aisles I have just described: they are about 10 feet high; and over them was a much larger chamber. The opening from the other end of the transept leads into a narrow passage, also running parallel with the nave and side aisles rising in an inclined direction, and being apparently the passage of entrance. On one side of this passage, in the thickness of the rock between the passage and side aisle, is a chamber; on the other side of the passage an inclined passage, leading to an upper story, probably over the entrance passage and the chamber last noticed. The inclined passage is lined half its height with large blocks of granite, and the other, or upper half, and the ceiling, are lined with slabs of Egyptian alabaster, 12 inches to 15 inches thick. A specimen of this alabaster I brought away with me.

The piers dividing the nave and aisles are monoliths, 4 feet 9 inches by 3 feet 4 inches wide and 14 feet high, upon which rested longitudinal beams or architraves, about 3 feet high: most probably on these rested the transverse beams, forming the roof or ceiling. The walls were lined with blocks of granite of different tints, some of deep red, others approaching to grey. I measured some of these as memoranda of the gigantic character of their construction,—15 feet long by 5 feet high; 11 feet long by 3 feet 6 inches by 5 feet, and others 3 feet 4 inches square on the face.

The blocks in the angles had no joints there, but returned on the other face 2 inches or 3 inches, of course alternately breaking joint with the blocks above and below. This must necessarily have caused great waste of material and considerable additional labour. In the upper part, near the surface, I perceived some constructed walling formed of huge blocks of the rock itself, laid in regular courses. As I did not meet with M. Mariette at Cairo, I was unable to

ascertain what had been found in this tomb; if any sarcophagus had been discovered; and the nature of any other particulars brought to light.

Before quitting the platform of the Pyramids I will venture to mention two or three other points with which I was struck. In front of the smallest of the three great Pyramids there was originally a considerable court, with a dromos or avenue which led up to it. The walls are thick and consist of blocks of the full depth of 6 feet, and in courses 6 feet high. I measured, as the average length, blocks 16 feet 11 inches, 16 feet 9 inches, 16 feet 6 inches, and 11 feet 5 inches long.

When the bases of the Pyramids were clear of the sand, debris, and blocks which now encumber them, they must have had large platforms, the rock having been cut away to form the level; consequently, at 100 or 150 feet behind the Pyramids, to the west, the face of the rock gave a perpendicular height of 10 or 15 feet. In the body of the rock tombs were cut having doorways opening upon the platform.

I found, on the lower part of the third Pyramid, courses of red granite, several blocks remaining in their original position, and having the appearance of bossed blocks, 3 feet 8 inches high, 3 feet 6 inches deep from front to rear on the upper bed, and from 2 feet 10 inches to 4 feet wide: they were wedge-shaped in plan, so as to form a key; and there was a curious angle-shaped channel on the face of some of the blocks lying about. The second Pyramid was faced with a granite revetment in the same manner as the first.

Of the once renowned Memphis, the great city of ancient Egypt which Alexander styled the gate of Egypt,—for whoever had possession of it could command the whole country,—there was not a trace left, save a gigantic statue, which lay half buried in a hole, from which the water of the Nile had not receded. All its magnificent buildings, its pyramids, its temples, had disappeared, and not a wreck remained to tell of its grandeur and its might. He was at a loss to account for this circumstance, save on the supposition that, as it was built so near the Nile, the Egyptians, from time to time, carried away its materials to erect temples in other places. The memorials of the dead alone remained to indicate the site. Long successions of pyramids occupied the Lybian range, and attested the magnificence of the mode of sepulture among the ancient Egyptians. The ruins of Saccara were distant from this place about three or four hours' journey. You pass a lake, and reach a mound, and behold a monument made of blocks. Another lake is then encountered, abounding with wild duck, snipe, and other aquatic birds, which furnish fair sport to the fowler. Fragments of mummies and of bones are strewn about for miles of the way.—He arrived at Saccara in the evening, and, yielding to the representations of his dragoman, deferred his visit to the ruins until morning. Rising very early, he proceeded before dawn to explore the ruins.

(To be continued.)

THE GOOD EFFECTS OF FREEMASONRY.

Bro. William Hunter, Master of the Lodge of Journeymen Masons, Edinburgh (No. 8), in the course of an address which he delivered at a social meeting of the members and their friends, held a few days ago, in the Hall of the Lodge, said—He was often asked such questions as the following, viz.:—What is the use of Freemasonry? What good does it do? Does any person ever reap advantage from it? Were I, said Mr. Hunter, fully to descant on the beneficial effects of Masonry, even though I were to go no further than our own society, I would require the whole of the present evening, and even then might fail to exhaust the subject. When the illustrious Laurence Sterne wished to present an impressive picture of the miseries of captivity, he found that he was distracted with the multitude of sad groups that rose up before his fervid imagination. He selected only a single prisoner, and described his wretched condition. In like manner I will only give one or two instances of the good effects of Freemasonry, and hold them up as samples of thousands of others which I could advance. A member of this lodge, and as I do not see any need for concealment, I will give his name—Bro. Andrew Kerr, who sits beside me—(cheers)—a week or two ago heard that the widow and children of a brother of this lodge—a man

whose name will long live in connection with one of the proudest structures of this renowned city—were pining in want, and with a modesty characteristic of genuine worth, liked ill to make their wants known. Bro. Kerr procured a form of petition to the Committee of the Fund of Benevolence in connection with the Grand Lodge of Scotland, produced it at one of our meetings here, and I had the satisfaction of appending my name to it. The committee took it into consideration, and at once voted a donation of £5. (Cheers.) But this is not all. Bro. Kerr stated the case of the widow and her children to several brother Masons of his acquaintance. Their hearts were touched, their purses were opened, and their subscriptions liberal, so that Bro. Kerr has told me, since we came into this hall, that he had this day poured a handsome offering into the lap of the poor widow, which had made her heart and the hearts of her children to rejoice. (Cheers.) I will just give another instance. William McCrone, a brother of this lodge, having fallen into bad health, most likely caused by his trade, that of an operative Mason, a short time ago emigrated to Australia with his family, in the hope that a change of climate and employment might prove beneficial. In this he was disappointed. He never recovered. He lingered on for some time, and died at Sydney, in September last, leaving behind him a widow and several children in utter destitution. You can imagine their condition, placed in a far distant land, surrounded by strangers, and suffering from want. The widow, in the extremity of her distress, recollected that her husband had been a Freemason. She therefore petitioned the Lodge St. Andrew (No. 358), at Sydney, for a little help, and laid before the brethren a certificate, which is now in my possession, and which is signed by myself, and the principal office-bearers of our lodge. The numbers of the lodge at Sydney were wholly unacquainted with our deceased brother; his indisposition had prevented him from ever appearing amongst them. They acted, however, as Freemasons ought ever to act; they spurned not away the humble petition, but instituted an inquiry into the circumstances and character of the widow, and having received ample satisfaction in both respects, they set on foot a subscription for her behoof. Mrs. McCrone expressed a wish to return to her native country, so the Fellow Craftsmen of her deceased husband raised a sum sufficient to pay the passage of herself and her children to England, and accordingly they left Sydney in the ship *Speedy*, in October last. Previous to her departure, she consented that the brethren of the Lodge St. Andrew should transmit the sum which they had raised to the Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, to be paid to her on her arrival. Bro. Lawrie, the Grand Secretary, was, therefore, agreeably surprised, a few days ago, at receiving a packet from Australia, containing the Masonic certificate or diploma to which I have referred, an explanatory letter from the brethren of the Lodge St. Andrew, and a bill of exchange for £20 10s., the sum contributed by them for behoof of the widow and her children. (Cheers.) These individuals have not yet arrived, but when they do this sum will be handed over to them, and thus they will be placed above want till such time as arrangements can otherwise be made for their support. Such are the good fruits of the principles of the Order to which we belong. They are not solitary cases, but merely specimens of conduct which are every day occurring in all parts of the civilised world, and which contribute not a little to throw a glow of radiance over the most dismal and distressing scenes of human life.

The Bishop of Durham, writing to the Ven. Archdeacon Cox, thus characterises the *Essays and Reviews* now making such a ferment in the country:—"A more heterodox volume could scarcely have been produced. The cautious style of the writers may possibly render it difficult to frame out of this work a case for direct legal investigation; but no candid reader can be blind to the fact that, inferentially, the atonement is denied, miracles are explained away, prophecy is cast aside, inspiration, in the only real meaning of the term, is rejected."

Professor Wheatstone has recently made some very important improvements in the mode of transmitting telegrams, which will very much facilitate the sending of messages, and also afford better security for secrecy.

MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

CHARTLEY LODGE OF FORTITUDE.

In an inventory attached to the by-laws of the Chartley Lodge of Fortitude, there are mentioned "Four Crown-headed Staffs." What are their uses? Also, besides the rough and perfect Ashlars, "Three Masonic Stones." What are their uses?—A. H. G.

SORROW LODGES.

The American prints often speak of Sorrow Lodges. What are they?—HUN.—[They are in memory of those brethren who have died since the previous Sorrow Lodge, which is generally an annual affair. On the continent of Europe, the period of holding them differs from once a year to once in ten years. They are much thought of abroad, because they open a field for eloquent addresses by the orators and, in many instances, political allusions which it would be unsafe to utter elsewhere.]

CURIOUS KNIGHT TEMPLAR'S CASE.

A very curious case was submitted to the Grand Conclave, some years ago, which is interesting, as showing how matters were formerly carried on. The whole of the following is in the hand-writing of W. H. Goldwyer.—"Case: In the year —, a warrant to hold an Encampment of Masonic Knights Templar, under the title of the Encampment of True Friendship, was granted by the Grand Conclave of England to Edward Gale, George Godby, and one other, to meet at an Ale-House, the sign of the Three Tuns in Lewins Mead, in the city of Bristol. Soon after, Gale dies, Godby flies the city, and the other is now not forthcoming, and those made under that warrant cease to meet. Mead, the keeper of another Ale-House, purchases this warrant, takes it to his house, and Knights are installed under it. Mead dies—when the warrant is again sold, to Serjeant, keeper of an Ale-House also, who congregates Knights, and again makes Knights under this warrant.* In 1813, Sir B. Plomer, of the Grand Encampment of England, removes this warrant, and deposits it with the Provincial Grand Master of the City and County of Bristol, and Superintendent of Masonic Knights Templar of the City and County aforesaid, being forfeited, having been twice sold;† and that without notice given to, or authority received from, the Grand Conclave of England, or its Superintendent here in Bristol, and also from their making and installing as Knights, persons unworthy the honour and dignity of the Order. Serjeant, the last purchaser, demands the warrant as 'his property, bought and paid for,' and employs law to enforce the delivery. The opinion and orders of the Grand Encampment are requested in disposing of this warrant, which accompanies this case.—W. H. GOLDWYER, Superintendent of the Camp of Baldwyn and Knights in Bristol and Gloucestershire. Bristol, March 1st, 1814."—What became of the legal proceedings alluded to in the above?—H. H. H., Bristol.

THE GATES OF THE TEMPLE.

Where were the gates of the Temple situated? In some places we are told there was no door on the North side; others state there was agate or door on the North, and none on the West, because the Sanctuary was built there? Which is right, and why?—E. L. TR.

THE FIFTY-THREE DEGREES.

Dr. Dalcho, in his *Orations*, states, "I have had the honour of receiving all the Masonic degrees which are known, and which are, in number, 53."—Who can tell us what they were?—C. A. and F. F. S.

LODGE OF PERFECTION.

When such lodges are held, what is the extent of their jurisdiction?—F.—[Seventy-five miles.]

THE BALDWIN ENCAMPMENT AND THE DUKE OF SUSSEX.

The following may be of interest to your Templar readers:—

"Juramentum Fidelitatis et Obedientie Eminentissimi Superintendententis Ordinum Sancti Johannis et Templariorum, stationum Bristolia et Glosteri, prestatum in Conventu nostro annuali in Paraceve, Anno Domini 1813.

"Ego Gulielmus Henricus Goldwyer, Ordinum Hospitaliorum Sancti Johannis et Templariorum Superintendens et summus

* It is most probable that an imposition was practised on the Grand Conclave in obtaining this warrant, as, had it known the character of the persons petitioning and the appointed place of meeting, their prayer would have been rejected.

† Vide *The Book of Constitutions*.

Magister provincialis in hæc nostra statione, juro in presentia Numinis altissimi, Equitumque recte coustitutorum nostrorum, Fidelitatem et Obedientiam Principi Frederico, Filio Regis, Duci de Sussex, et nobilium horum Ordinum totius Imperii Britannici Summo Magistro, Juro regere Equites curæ meæ ab Eminentissimo Magistro commissos, cum Justitia et sodali Amore; et si unquam Magister summus noster ad Defensionem Religionis Christianæ, Ordinis, aut Patriæ nos vocare causam putet, quod paratus in Statione quâ situs, cum subditis Equitibus meis ad arma fugere non tardem.

"Quum vero Dilectissimi Fratres! Summo Magistro Ordinis nostri jurare Obedientiam meum esse putaverim, eo quoque tempore et meum esse mihi occurrit, jurare et vobis sub Sancti Evangelii Dictis me nunquam deseraturum fore vexilla Ordinum nostrorum nisi cum vita mea. Quod Deus omnipotens mihi detsemper bonam voluntatem ad servandum omnia quæ Eminentissimo Magistro nostro, vobisque dilectissimis fratribus juravi seunt preces ferventissimæ meæ. Amen."—
H. H. H., Bristol.

MASONIC TOKEN.

I have one of the Masonic tokens mentioned by "Denarius" in my possession, in a very perfect state. The coat of arms are, I believe, the old Masonic ones, with the motto "Amor, Honor, et Justitia," and round this, "24 Nov., 1790, Prince of Wales elected G.M." On the reverse side the motto is, "Sit Lux et Lux fuit." There is also, round the edge of the token, "Masonic token ✱ J. Schichiny fecit, 1794." I do not consider them extremely rare, as I have seen several.—SEMI-DENARIUS.

FREEMASONRY AMONGST THE NATIVES OF AUSTRALIA.

The *Melbourne Argus* of Nov. 2, says:—"By the *Aldinga* we have our files from Adeiaide to the 29th ultimo. They contain no news of interest. Mr. Stuart corrects in the *Register* the telegraphic report which made him say that the natives of the northern part of Australia which he reached gave him the 'true Masonic signs.' He states that, 'one old man, whom he supposed to be a Malay, gave him a Masonic sign.'"

IRISH FREEMASONRY.

It is a curious thing, but I have searched the catalogue over and over again, and can find no account of the Irish Lodges, though I find in the American list of works, vol. 9 of the *Universal Masonic Series*, compiled and published by R. Morris, Lodgeton, Kentucky, United States, entitled, *The Constitution of the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland, and Scotland*, professes to give the history of the Grand Lodge of Ireland from the earliest time to the present. This book is not in the British Museum. Perhaps this may answer your correspondent's inquiry in the last number of your Magazine.—R. M. HAYLEY, FEB. 26, 1861.

NOTES ON LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

Mr. W. C. Bennett, in his new book, *The Worn Wedding Ring, and other Poems*, has the following sonnet on Edgar Allen Poe:—

"You knew him, friend, this wonder, ere the night
Received him, and he vanished, seen no more
Of men, he who in death's darkness bore
What radiance, and what blackness from our sight,
He form'd for our bewilderment, delight,
Our admiration, loathing praise. Death tore
Never so strange a page from life before;
What wonder if we read it not aright?
His was a music, tender, strange, and wild;
The ghosts of many a weird, wan melody
Wail'd from his lines; wan faces through them smiled;
The sense of horror there unceasingly
Haunts us, to terror and to awe beguiled
By what we know not—what we feel, not see."

Mr. Matthew Arnold, M.A., Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford, in his three lectures *On Translating Homer*, says:—"When I say the translator of Homer should above all be penetrated by a sense of four qualities of his author—that he is eminently rapid; that he is eminently plain and direct both in the evolution of his thought and in the expression of it, that is, both in his syntax and in his words; that he is eminently plain and direct in the substance of his thought, that is, in his matter and ideas; and, finally, that he is eminently noble;—I probably seem to be saying what is too general to be of much service to anybody. Yet it is strictly true that, for want of duly penetrating themselves with the first-named quality of Homer, his rapidity, Cowper and Mr.

Wright have failed in rendering him; that, for want of duly appreciating the second-named quality, his plainness and directness of style and diction, Pope and Mr. Sotheby have failed in rendering him; that for want of appreciating the third, his plainness and directness of ideas, Chapman has failed in rendering him; while, for a want of appreciating the fourth, his nobleness, Mr. Newman, who has clearly seen some of the faults of his predecessors, has yet failed more conspicuously than any of them."

Professor Tagore will commence a course of twelve lectures on the Bengalli Language, on Tuesday next, the 5th inst., at University College, London; and also, at the same place, a complete course on Hindu Law, to commence on Thursday next, the 7th instant.

The next examination for the degree of Doctor of Medicine, at the University of St. Andrew's, will commence on Monday, the 6th of May.

The Rev. Charles Rogers, LL.D., in his recent *Familiar Illustrations of Scottish Character*, says:—"A superstitious observance of the course of the sun obtains in northern and highland districts. In proceeding to sea, the Orkney seaman would regard himself as being in imminent peril if the vessel was incidentally turned in opposition to the sun's course. In going to bathe, the Highlander approaches the water by making a circuit from east to west on the south side; and in this manner do they uniformly conduct their dead to burial. So is the bride conducted, in presence of the minister, to the side of her future husband; and at the social meeting, the glass is in this manner handed round. There are superstitions, likewise, associated with the moon. The increase, full growth, and wane of that satellite are the emblems of a rising, flourishing, and declining fortune. No business of importance is begun during the moon's wane; if even an animal is killed at that period, the flesh is supposed to be unwholesome. A couple to think of marrying at that time would be regarded as recklessly careless respecting their future happiness. Old people, in some parts of Argyllshire, were wont to invoke the Divine blessing on the moon after the monthly change. The Gaelic word for fortune is borrowed from that which denotes the full moon; and a marriage or birth occurring at that period is believed to auger prosperity."

A Laudian Professor of Arabic is to be elected at the University of Oxford, on Tuesday, the 12th inst.

Mr. F. T. Buckland, M.A., of the 2nd Life Guards, and son of the late learned Dean Buckland, has been lecturing at Oxford, on "The Curiosities of Natural History."

The Rev. George Gilfillan, in addressing a public meeting held lately at Dundee, said:—"The time surely has gone by when it can be doubted whether talent and genius could be reared in a warehouse or a shop. A thousand instances throng upon my recollection to prove that they can. Samuel Richardson, author of *Pamela* and *Clarissa*, a man whose power over the passions is scarcely inferior to Shakespeare, was a printer, and kept besides a stationer's shop. William Godwin, the immortal author of *Caleb Williams*, at one period of his life opened a shop of picture-books for children. Smollett—a name of which Scotland is still proud—was in his early days a surgeon's apprentice in Glasgow, and saw, while selling pills and compounding potions, those humours and oddities of life which he afterwards inscribed on the undying pages of *Roderick Random* and *Humphrey Clinker*. Charles Lamb, the gentle, the exquisite, the inimitable Elia, was a clerk in the India-house, and wrote at one time invoices, and at other times immortalities. Keats, one of the truest and divinest poets that ever breathed, was in his early days an apprentice to an apothecary, and would drop the pestle to lift the pen which wrote his Ode to the Nightingale, and his Hymn to Pan. Wordsworth was a distributor of stamps, as well as the author of the *Excursion*. Thomas Hood once occupied some commercial situation in this very town, living in the house of worthy old Mr. Gardiner, whom most of us remember keeping a grocer's shop in the Overgate. Alex. Smith, author of the *Life Drama*, and now secretary to the University of Edinburgh, was, when I first knew him, a pattern drawer in a Glasgow warehouse, not earning a pound a week. Sidney Yendys, or Dobell, the author of the brilliant *Roman*, and of the incomprehensible and critic-baffling *Balder*, was, till within a few years ago, a wine merchant with his accomplished cousin, Alfred Mott, author of *Amberhill De Stillis*. Ruskin's parents kept a shop—I fear it was a spirit shop. When, some years ago, I called upon the gifted Charles Swain in Manchester, I found him in a warehouse, and with a quill behind his ears. Nay, one of the best ascertained facts connected with the latter history of Shakespeare himself, is finding him selling corn and malt in his own native town of Stratford-on-Avon. So that, on the whole, literature and poetry have not been a whit the worse, but all the better, of smelling of the shop."

A valuable collection of coins and medals, in gold, silver, and copper, is to take place on Monday, the 18th inst., and two following days, at Newton Hall, Haddington. The collection formerly belonged to the late W. Waring Hay Newton, Esq.

The Autobiography of a Stage Coachman, by Thomas Cross, is the title of a book just out, dedicated by permission to Henry Villebois, Esq., Master of the Norfolk Hounds.

A new half-crown magazine is to be commenced in Edinburgh next month, under the title of *The Museum*, and is to be continued quarterly.

The *St. James's Magazine* is the title of a new periodical about to be commenced under the editorship of Mrs. S. C. Hall, and illustrated with steel etchings, by Hablot K. Browne, the "Phiz" of Charles Dickens's works.

Lady Julia Lockwood has a new work in the press.

The papers on "The Eternal City," which last year appeared in the *Leader* newspaper, now defunct, are about to be published in a collected form, under the title of *Rome in 1860*.

William Nathaniel Massey, Esq., M.P. for Salford, is preparing for publication *The Lives of the Speakers of the House of Commons*

Two Glasgow newspapers, the *Commonwealth* and the *Daily Bulletin*, have just been given up. The latter paper at one time circulated ten thousand copies daily.

A new work by the Rev. Henry Caswall, D.D., Prebend of Sarum, is about to be issued, entitled *The American Church and the American Union*.

Poetry.

A FRAGMENT.

INSCRIBED WITH HEARTY GOOD WISHES, TO THE BRETHREN OF THE BELGRAVE LODGE,

BY DIAGORAS.

The Roman Eagle, or the Golden Fleece
The star of state, or laurel crown of Greece,
Such grace or honour, neither can impart
As an insignum, near the Mason's heart.
Hail! sacred Masonry; hail! art divine;
In thee alone all other arts combine
Thy plumb of truth with never failing sway
Makes the rude parts in symmetry obey.
Hail! ancient Craft; at whose supreme command
All other arts, in glad obedience stand;
Whose magic fiat bids confusion cease
And chaos unto order yield the place;
Who summons treasures from the womb of earth,
And gives imperial cities glorious birth.
Nor to mere art is Masonry confined:
It regulates the morals, squares the mind;
Corrects with care, and purifies the soul,
Subdues the passions, holds them in control;
Inscribes on willing hearts each sacred rule,
And forms the lodge an universal school,
Where Nature's mystic laws unfolded stand
And sense and science, joined, go hand in hand.
O! may thy golden rules instructive spread,
Till truth and light in all climes rear their head;
Till men shall live by maxims pure and good,
And all mankind be one vast brotherhood.

BONIFAZIO.

How picturesque is Bonifazio
On its white pyramid of rock above
The straits between the islands. Genoa,
Princely Republic, held this fortress-town,
And still the lion rampant, Genoa's arms,
Is seen upon the antique houses there,
And still the name of Doria, Genoa's chief,
Lives in its streets.

Outside its fortress-gate
I sit at sunset on the dizzy brink
Of the white rock, and watch the violet sea
Flasht with the saffron of the sky, and mark

The golden light upon the glimmering sails
Of fishing-boats bound homewards. Opposite,
Sardinia's mountains melt into the haze,
Vague in the twilight as a lover's dream,
Or as the destiny of young Clotilde,
Sardinia's princess, mated to a man
Whose fiery fathers dwelt in Corsica.

And now the lighthouse, like a lamp upheld
By some strong Titan, glitters through the gloom.
And suddenly across the fading straits,
From Longo Sardo on Sardinia's north,
Red light of a fanal comes blazing out
In silent answer. So to Corsica
Sardinia sends "Good Night." Ay, verily,
Pharos to Pharos flashes greeting. Night,
With peace upon her wings for aching hearts,
Falls swiftly on the world.

These wondrous straits,
How magical their beauty while the west
Glow with innumerable dyes!—The west,
Where daily the Omnipotent Painter works
Fresh marvels!—In those granite island-crag
Now drowned in liquid gold, the Romans dug
Quarries, hewed columns, loaded bargues with stone,
To build their palaces. Even now, half-hewn,
The columns lie—the ruined forge is there—
Traces of charcoal still upon the cliff,
Though Æolus has let loose all his winds
Over that sea for centuries. As the day
Fades slowly, half I dream I see the ghosts
Of toga'd workmen, stalwart men and stern,
Plying the forge. How came they to depart?
Was it when Rome was falling? Did there fly
Over the sea strange rumours to their ears
Saying, *The Northmen seek the Imperial town:
And the great Prince for whom ye build is slain?*

Ah, City of the Cæsars! Other years
Bring other powers: and from this very isle,
This fierce fair Corsica, a race have sprung
Too Cæsar-like, who'll grasp the world, or else
Be driven from the perilous throne they hold.—M. C.
Dublin University Magazine.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor is not responsible for the opinions expressed by Correspondents.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I am given to understand that I cannot become a member of, say, the 18th degree, because I cannot profess my belief in certain formulæ, as to the nature of the Godhead. Is this so? If this is the case, by what right are these degrees spoken of as the high degrees in Masonry? Or, are they really something esoteric, designed to keep out all but such as are Christians in the orthodox and technical meaning of that word? If this latter is the case, however much one may regret not being allowed to participate in what seems a beautiful rite, one may congratulate oneself in losing nothing of Masonry. The interest professed by so many for the further extension of the so called high grades must be my excuse for troubling you in this matter.

I remain, Dear Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,
Feb. 25, 1861. R. A.

FERRERS AND IVANHOE LODGE (No. 1081).

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—There has been a great deal of unpleasantness in the above lodge from its commencement, 15th April, 1859, by a P.M. and a P. Prov. G. Officer, arising evidently from jealousy, owing to the progress the younger members of the lodge have made in Masonic knowledge.

The P.M. (not of the lodge, only a subscribing member), instead of considering his rank, and endeavouring to promote "brotherly love, relief, and truth," which is most

desirable in a young lodge, and trying to avoid all "private piques and quarrels," is endeavouring to deny the present W.M. the privileges and rank of a P.M. under the following circumstances.

At the close of the lodge year, viz., March, 1860, the election of the new W.M. took place; but, owing to some irregularity and misunderstanding (which arose thus—the S.W. who was elected, being already a P.M., courteously withdrew in favour of the J.W. in order, that he might obtain the rank of P.M., instead of waiting twelve months longer), a fresh election took place on the regular lodge night in May; the J.W., being elected, was installed on the regular lodge night in June, 1860. Is it not, therefore, desirable that the present W.M. should retain the chair until the regular lodge meeting in May next, and the new Master be elected on that night? or else the present W.M. will not be entitled to the rank and privilege of a P.M. if the election takes place in March, which a P.M. in the lodge is trying to effect. I cannot see what material difference it can make except denying the W.M. the rank of P.M.

Your opinion will greatly oblige, yours fraternally,

HENRY T. BOBART, S.W. 1089, J.W. 1089,
J.D. 907, P. G. Steward.

Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Feb. 26, 1861.

[The brother will not in our opinion lose any rank by the election taking place at the regular time. The only parties it can affect will be the Wardens, who must serve twelve months before they are eligible for the chair.]

MASONIC BALLS.

We have been requested to publish the following correspondence:—

53, Goodge-street, Tottenham-court-road,
February 16th, 1861.

SIR AND BROTHER,—I apologise for troubling you in such a matter as I am about to mention. But, as W.M. of 1006, I feel it necessary to get *definite* information on the subject. We are about to hold a ball—called a Masonic Ball. In the circulars and cards it states that the brethren will appear in Masonic costume. I am aware of the article in the *Book of Constitutions*, about the brethren not being allowed in *public processions clothed with the Badges of the Order*; but, as this seems somewhat indefinite to me, and does not seem to apply to a ball, I wish to ask you, Sir, if a Masonic Ball can be called a *public procession*, and whether there is any *positive interdiction* against the practice of wearing our Masonic clothing at a ball—the proceeds of which, after expenses, are to be devoted to the Charities of the Order. I am fully aware that it is, and has been done in many instances, and no notice taken of it; but I wish to save myself from possible censure in any way. I shall, therefore, feel personally obliged by a note from you, with your opinion upon the subject. The brethren of 1006 are anxious to wear the clothing, and I think it a pity they should be disappointed if it can be allowed.

Yours fraternally, F. W. Best, W.M. 1,006.
Gray Clarke, Esq., Grand Secretary.

February 19th, 1861.

SIR AND BROTHER,—I have laid your letter, having reference to a ball that is about to be held by the members of your lodge, before the Board of General Purposes, and I have to inform you that, in the opinion of the Board, there is no law to prevent brethren wearing their Masonic clothing in any private room.

Yours fraternally, W. GRAY CLARKE, G.S.

Bro. F. W. Best, W.M. No. 1006,
53, Goodge-street, W.

PROVINCIAL GRAND MASTER OF WEST YORKSHIRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—On behalf of the General Committee meeting here this day, as summoned by a preliminary meeting, I beg to enclose for your next issue a copy of resolutions passed at the General Meeting of lodges in and about Huddersfield, in reference to the matter of taking action herein. Allow me also to enclose you a copy of a letter

from the *Leeds Mercury*, February 26th, upon which I am desired most respectfully to solicit your notice and comment, if you approve and deem proper to advance.

I am, dear Brother, yours faithfully and fraternally,

JOHN SYKES, P.M. 763, and P.P.J.G.D.

At a meeting convened by circular, and held on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at the Freemasons' Hall, Fitzwilliam-street, Huddersfield, when a number of the Worshipful Masters, Wardens, and Past Masters of the neighbouring lodges in the province were present, Bro. William Kilner, P.M., in the chair, the following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

Moved by Bro. S. Hardy, W.M. of the Lodge of Truth, seconded by Bro. Boscovitz, P.M. of the Harmony, and supported by the W.M.s of the Huddersfield and Holme Valley Lodges, and a P.M. of the Lodge of Peace, at Meltham—“That this Meeting is of opinion that the necessary steps should be taken for securing to Huddersfield the honour of Installing the Earl de Grey and Ripon as Prov. G.M. of West Yorkshire, it being the place of holding the Provincial Annual Meeting, from its central position in the province; and further, that his Lordship was initiated, passed, and raised, having occupied the chairs of S.W. and W.M., and still being a contributing member to his mother lodge in the town.”

Proposed by Bro. T. Robinson, P.M., Prov. G.R., and seconded by Bro. J. Sykes, P.M., P. Prov. G.J.D.—“That this Meeting be adjourned to Wednesday, the 6th March next, at four o'clock, p.m., and that a copy of the foregoing resolution be forwarded to the W.M.s of all the lodges in the province, inviting their co-operation in carrying out the above object, and requesting them to appoint two or more brethren of their respective lodges to join in forming an Executive Committee to attend at such adjourned meeting.”

Moved by Bro. W. Cocking, P.M., P.G. Supt. of W., and seconded by Bro. W. G. Dyson, P.M., “That the Secretaries of the three lodges in this town be the Hon. Secretaries for the Executive Committee.”

MARK BEAUMONT, Hon. Sec.,
Lodge of Truth, 763.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE LEEDS MERCURY.

Fitzwilliam-street, Huddersfield, Feb. 23, 1861.

GENTLEMEN,—A paragraph appears in your valuable journal of this day in reference to the very important event of installing the Earl De Grey and Ripon in the above high and dignified position. The paragraph truly expresses the cordial feeling of the province as regards his lordship, but conveys an intimation which is calculated to mislead or wrongly impress the brethren with the noble lord's initiative position, by announcing simply that his lordship is a member of the Wakefield Lodge. It also intimates that it is undecided where the installation will take place. I beg, as an experienced past officer, that you will allow me to express a few facts in reference to those statements, without attempting to deny the “complimentary” fact of his lordship having “joined” the Wakefield Lodge. The Earl De Grey and Ripon (when Lord Goderich) was *initiated, passed, and raised* in *Huddersfield*; he has filled the respective chairs of S.W. and W.M., and still continues a contributing member and liberal supporter of the Masonic charities through *his lodge* in the town of *Huddersfield*. I blush to think it possible that there may be another “Esau” who would attempt to deprive that town of its birthright. Such an attempt will, however, doubtless prove futile.

As to the place of installation, it must be apparent to all that Huddersfield has priority of claim. It has every necessary accommodation for such a gathering; it possesses noble buildings and large rooms, and is the centre of the province in railway privileges—a fact conclusively decided by the removal of the provincial lodge to that town owing to these advantages.

Most respectfully submitting these facts, and hoping you will do so valuable a body of men the justice to insert them in your next journal, I beg to subscribe myself,

Yours very faithfully,

AN OLD PAST MASTER AND PAST PROV. GRAND OFFICER.

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

MASONIC MEM.

We regret that Bro. Crew, the respected Secretary of the Girls' School, is now lying dangerously ill.

GRAND LODGE.

The following is the agenda of business to be transacted in Grand Lodge on Wednesday, 6th March, 1861.

1. The Regulations for the Government of Grand Lodge during the time of Public Business to be read.
2. The Minutes of the Quarterly Communication, 5th December, 1860, for confirmation.
3. The motion for the erasure of the Lodge of Concord, No. 49, carried at the Quarterly Communication of the 7th September, 1859, for confirmation.
4. The Election of M. W. Grand Master.
5. The Election of Grand Treasurer.
6. The Report of the Board of Benevolence for the last Quarter, in which are recommendations for the following grants, viz.:—
Brother Silvano Francis L. Pereira, of the Caledonian Lodge, No. 156, London, £30.
The Widow of the late Brother Stephen Child, of the Domestic Lodge, No. 206, London, £30.
7. The Report of the Annual Audit of Grand Lodge Accounts.
8. The Report of the Board of General Purposes:—
To the United Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of England.

The Board of General Purposes beg to report that they have received and adjudicated upon the following complaints, viz.:—

1. By the Board of Benevolence against the Lodge of Charity, No. 439, Kersley, for certifying that a petitioner for relief had been a contributing member for the space of 43 years, whereas Grand Lodge dues had been paid for only 31½ years. The board being satisfied that the error had arisen from want of sufficient care in examining the books of the lodge, and that no monies the property of the Grand Lodge had been withheld, admonished the W. Master and officers of the Lodge to be more careful for the future.
2. By Bro. Alfred Day, P.M. and Treasurer of the Lodge of Prosperity, No. 78, London, against the W.M. of that Lodge, for allowing a motion for a grant of money to be brought forward, which motion, it was alleged, had been already disposed of, such proceeding being in contravention of the by-laws of the Lodge. The whole question turned upon the point whether a minute of a previous meeting, upon being put for confirmation, was rejected or deferred. The evidence was contradictory; but as it appeared that the original resolution had been proposed and carried at a Lodge of Emergency, and that no notice thereof had been inserted in the summons, the Board declared the whole proceeding illegal, and at the same time expressed its hope that the brethren would endeavour to promote a more harmonious feeling amongst themselves, and avoid bringing their lodge before the Craft upon such trivial matters as that which had just formed the subject of a formal investigation.
3. Against the W.M. of the St. John and St. Paul Lodge, No. 898, at Erith, for having admitted as joining members two Spanish gentlemen who had been initiated in an irregular lodge. The Board, having very carefully investigated the whole matter, and having heard the statement of the gentlemen in question and of the W.M., ordered that the brethren referred to should be re-obligated in the different degrees, and admonished the W.M. to be more careful for the future. At the same time the Board expressed its high sense of the frank, honourable, and Masonic spirit which had been exhibited throughout the whole affair by the Spanish brethren in question.

The Board desire to caution the W.M.s. of all Lodges to be especially careful in making the necessary inquiries previous to admitting brethren professing to hail from Foreign Grand Lodges.

4. Against the Royal Sussex Lodge, No. 61, Bath, for having certified in the petition of a child for admission into the Girls' School that the father of such child had been a regular contributing member for the space of 4½ years, whereas no dues had been paid to Grand Lodge.

It appears, upon examination of the books, that the brother in question had been initiated in the lodge in the year 1842, and had served various offices therein, including those of Sec., W.M., and Treas., that no dues had been paid either for him or for many other brethren, who had been initiated or admitted as joining members;

that about the year 1846 the lodge fell into difficulties, and that no meetings took place until the year 1854, when it was resuscitated, and certain dues were paid. It further appeared that none of the present members were members of the lodge at the time the irregularities occurred.

The Board remarked that the brother in question was himself responsible for such part of the neglect as had occurred during the time he held office. The Board exonerated the present members of the lodge from any participation in those irregularities, but reminding the W.M. and the present members that they took the lodge with its responsibilities, and that it had been ascertained that certain monies had been received by the lodge, which were the property of the fraternity generally, the Board felt that they had no power to remit the payment of such dues, and, therefore, ordered the lodge to pay over such amount as may, upon examination by the Grand Secretary, aided by the Secretary of No. 61, be found to have been received for, and to be the property of, Grand Lodge.

The Board beg further to report that they have, upon the application of Sir Lucius Curtis, Bart., Prov. G.M. for Hampshire, examined into the circumstances relating to the grant of a warrant to the Lodge of Economy (No. 90), at Winchester, and, upon the evidence adduced by Bro. J. Rankine Stebbing, Prov. G. Sec., and that afforded by the books of Grand Lodge, they are satisfied that the Lodge of Economy, at Winchester, is the same lodge which was established in the year 1761.

The attention of the Board having been called to the frequent absence of Grand Officers and Grand Stewards from Grand Lodge, it was resolved that it is incumbent on the Board to enforce the fines provided by the *Book of Constitutions* for non-attendance, and that on and after the next annual period of appointment such fines be enforced accordingly.

(Signed) JOHN HAVERS, President.

Freemasons' Hall, February 20th, 1861.

The Board subjoin a Statement of the Cash Account, showing that at the last meeting of the Finance Committee, held on the 15th inst., there was a balance in the hands of the Grand Treasurer of £1806 12s. 6d.; and in the hands of the Grand Secretary, for petty cash, £50. Of these sums there belongs to the Fund of Benevolence, £864 8s. 6d.; to the Fund of General Purposes, £479 15s. 3d.; and there is the unappropriated account, £512 8s. 9d., of which a portion belongs to the Grand Chapter.

9. The Report of Bro. R. P. Harding, the Auditor of the Grand Lodge Accounts.

10. Appeal of Bro. T. J. du Jardin, of the Samares Lodge (No. 818), Jersey, against two decisions of the R.W. the Prov. G.M. of Jersey—one inflicting a fine of £4 on him; the other for suspending him for refusing to pay such fine.

11. Motion of Bro. Joseph Smith, Past Grand Pursuivant, postponed from the Grand Lodge of the 5th September, 1860, and deferred from the last Grand Lodge:—

“Out of the amount of stock in the Three per Cent. Consols, now standing in the names of the Trustees of the Fund of Benevolence of Grand Lodge, the Grand Treasurer be directed to transfer the sum of £1,000, Three per Cent. Consols, in equal proportions, into the names of the Trustees of the following Masonic Charities:—

“Royal Freemasons' School for Female Children	£1,000
“Royal Masonic Institution for Boys	1,000
“Royal Benevolent Institution for granting Annuities to Aged Freemasons	1,000
“Royal Benevolent Institution for granting Annuities to the Widows of Freemasons	1,000
	£4,000

NOTICES OF MOTION.

By W. Bro. Henry Faudel, P.G.D.:—“To object to the wording of Bro. J. Smith's, Past G. Pursuivant, motion to transfer money to four Charities.”

By W. Bro. George Barrett, P.M. No. 212:—“That the sum of £50 be given from the Fund of General Purposes, to supply coals, &c., to the inmates of the Masonic Asylum, at Croydon.”

By Bro. John Savage, P.G.D.:—“That the sum of £200 be contributed from the Fund of General Purposes towards purchasing an annuity of £20 for Bro. William Watson, of the Grand Stewards' Lodge, P.M. of the Robert Burns' Lodge (No. 25), &c., in recognition of the valuable services he has rendered in disseminating the principles and tenets of the Craft, and of his untiring zeal in having devoted so large a portion of his time in promulgating the ceremonies and lectures of the Order during a Masonic career of more than twenty years.”

METROPOLITAN.

WESTBOURNE LODGE (1035).—This flourishing lodge resumed its meeting on Thursday, 21st inst., at its new quarters, the Mitre Tavern, Craven-terrace, Upper Hyde Park-gardens, when the lodge was opened in due form. Bro. Isaacs was passed to the degree of a Fellow Craft. Bro. Cottebrune most ably and correctly installed his successor, Bro. H. A. Stacey, who appointed his officers as follows:—Bros. F. A. Dietrich, S.W.; W. Harrison, J.W.; David Little, Treas.; T. Carter, Sec.; Longman, S.D.; Oberdoerffen, J.D.; J. Richards, I.G.; Ember, Steward; Cottebrune, D.C.; and Bradley, Tyler. Mr. Thomas Fisher was initiated into Freemasonry in Bro. Stacey's usual style. Several propositions were made of new and joining members, when the lodge was closed in due form, and the brethren retired to an excellent banquet, which was served up in Bro. Fisher's best style. After the usual toasts, the W.M. briefly proposed "The Health of the Initiate, Bro. Fisher," who returned thanks for the honour done him, and expressed the pleasure he felt in being admitted into the Order. Some of his friends had enlarged upon the risks he ran in becoming a Mason; he could assure the brethren he, from the first, had no fear, and he was very anxious to obtain the other degrees, and he hoped he should never disgrace so honourable and ancient a body of gentlemen. The W.M. then proposed "The Health of the Visitors," wishing them a hearty welcome to the Westbourne Lodge, and hoped he should often have the pleasure of their company. Bro. Buss, P.M. 29, returned thanks, expressing the pleasure it had afforded him and his brother visitors in being present. Bro. Huguenin, of Lodge 166, and the representative of the Grand Lodge of Switzerland, also spoke in complimentary terms of the working of the lodge, particularly the manner in which the ceremonies of installation and initiation had been performed. Amongst the visitors we noticed Bros. Buss, Huguenin, Batty, Rose, and Winterson (25), Bro. Cobham (165), Bro. Dixon (201), and Bros. Tenback and Lederhausen, of German Lodges. The healths of the W.M., P.M.s, and officers were drunk very cordially, and suitably replied to by Bros. Stacey, Cottebrune, Caldwell, Dietrich, and Carter. The pleasures of the evening were much enhanced by some beautiful singing of Bros. Buss, Huguenin, Appleby, Fenner, Oberdoerffen, Carter, and others. We cannot close our brief account of this pleasant meeting without giving our meed of praise to the capital arrangements of our Bro. Fisher, and the very beautiful rooms in which the lodge and banquet took place.

BRITISH OAK LODGE (No. 1133).—The third regular meeting of this new lodge was held on Monday, Feb. 25, at Gurney's Hotel, Stratford Bridge. Bro. Richard Fairbairn, W.M., presided, and initiated Messrs. John Bretz and Charles Harris. Bros. J. R. Rogers, D. J. Gullason, and C. F. Singdalsen were passed to the second degree, and Bros. Cross, Lund, Spooner, Thompson, and Wright raised to the degree of M.M. The W. Bro. Stephen Barton Wilson, P.J.G.D., and Bro. Blichfeldt were admitted as honorary members of the lodge. After business, the brethren partook of refreshment. There were besides the members of the lodge several visitors present, among them being Bros. W. Rule, P.G. Purst.; J. How, Prov. G.D.C. Herts; T. Abbot and J. T. Finch, P.Ms. No. 264; F. Johnson, P.M. No. 29; W. Hamilton, W.M. No. 1056.

PROVINCIAL.

HAMPSHIRE.

ALDERSHOTT.—*Panmure Lodge* (1025).—At a Lodge of Emergency held on the 21st ult., Bros. Howard, W.M.; Wood, P.M., Prov. G.S.D.; Downer, S.W.; Haldam, J.W., *pro tem.*; Dewar, Treas.; Rowley, Sec.; Shoolbraid, S.D.; Sheldrake, J.W.; Simpson, D.C.; Henrick, I.G., *pro tem.*; and Wallace Tyler.—This lodge was called for the purpose of initiating Messrs. Phillips and Thomson, raising Bros. Davies and Sears, inaugurating the new lodge-room with a banquet, and presenting the immediate P.M., Bro. Wood, with a P.M.'s jewel, voted to him for his valuable services during his year of Mastership.—After business, the brethren assembled at the banquet, when the members had much pleasure in seeing Bros. Cope-man (1087), Prov. G.S. for Surrey, and W. Shaw (827), as visitors.—The W.M. read letters of apology from Bros. Ford, Hydon, and the much respected Bro. Stebbing, who regretted much his inability to attend on the present occasion, from the high esteem in which he held so worthy a Mason as Bro. Wood; but it being their St. John's Day, it was not possible.—After the usual loyal and Masonic toasts, the W.M. called the attention of the visiting brethren and members to what he called the real business of the evening. He must inform them that the lodge had unanimously voted their immediate P.M., Bro. Wood, a P.M.'s jewel, as a slight token of their esteem, and for the zeal with which he had performed his duties during his year of Mastership. They were all aware that, thanks to their P.M. Wood,

they were pulled through a crisis in the affairs of the lodge, which threatened at one time to dismember it. He (the W.M.) had much pleasure in performing this duty, for he could speak of their Bro. Wood's attention and services. He knew that during the past year Bro. Wood was not absent once from his post; his untiring efforts for the good of Masonry, and his willingness to assist them with his valuable advice. He then continued:—Bro. Wood, in affixing this jewel to your breast, I can unhesitatingly say that the man will adorn the jewel as much as the jewel will the man; and with truth I can endorse the sentence engraven on the back, which is, "Presented by the Panmure Lodge, No. 1025, to Bro. R. G. Wood, P.M., in testimony of their esteem, evincing the high sense they entertain of his distinguished, efficient services, rendered to the Lodge during his year of Mastership. Feb. 21, 1861." And allow me, Bro. Wood, to wish you every happiness this world can bestow, and may the G.A.O.T.U. spare you many years to wear and adorn this jewel.—Bro. Wood, W.M., in reply, said,—I am most deeply gratified with the distinguished mark of respect thus generously presented to me by the brethren of this lodge. As a young Mason I did not expect, when this lodge was established, to attain the high position which you were pleased to appoint me to in so short a time. I can safely say, that since my initiation I have been devoted to Masonry. I have endeavoured to learn some of its pursuits, and practise some of its principles. I know that Masonry has made me a better man. I feel I have imperfectly carried out the high and noble principles inculcated in the ancient and honourable institution; but I know full well that the more I devote myself to the principles of Masonry the happier and more useful I become. It was my most earnest desire, during my year of office as W.M. of this lodge, to perform the duties of that office faithfully and zealously; and I feel that I have not wholly failed in discharging those duties to your satisfaction by your kindness in presenting me with this jewel, which I shall highly prize; and so long as the G.A.O.T.U. spares my life I trust I shall preserve it untarnished by any conduct unbecoming a man or a Mason. I feel utterly unable to thank you in a manner I could wish for the distinction you have this day conferred upon me, but with a grateful heart I assure you I shall not forget your kindness. In conclusion, I beg to thank the W.M., Bro. Howard, for his very friendly address in presenting the testimonial. I also beg to tender my warmest expressions of satisfaction and obligation to Bro. Rowley for his kind assistance during my year of office.—The remainder of the evening was spent in a truly Masonic manner, and the brethren separated at an early hour.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

WATFORD LODGE.—The regular meeting was held on Friday February 22, in the Freemasons' Hall, Watford, Bro. H. C. Finch, W.M., presided, attended by his officers and several P.M.s, among whom were the R. W. Bro. William Stewart, Prov. G.M.; V.W. Bro. T. H. Ward, D. Prov. G.M.; Bros. John Sedgwick, Prov. G. Sec.; H. H. Burchell Herne, and W. Miles, P. Prov. G.W.; George Francis, Prov. G. Reg.; Thomas Rogers, Prov. G. Treas., and C. Humbert. Bro. James Weale York, was raised to the third degree, and Bros. E. B. York and F. Powell were passed. The brethren then proceeded to the annual choice of Master, Treasurer, and Tyler, and the result of the ballot, which was unanimous, was, Bro. John Goodyear, elected W.M., and Bro. Thomas Rogers, re-elected Treasurer. Bro. Thomas, the Tyler, was also re-elected. All business being ended, the lodge was closed, and the brethren again assembled at the banquet, and after the toasts of "The Queen and the M.W.G.M. and D.G.M. of England," were honoured, Bro. Ward said it was his duty and a pleasing one, to propose "The Health of the Prov. G.M.;" the toast required no comment, for Bro. Stuart had conferred so many benefits on the province, and had so endeared himself to every brother, that he was sure all would simultaneously rise to join in drinking "Health and Happiness to the Grand Master of Hertfordshire."—The Prov. G.M., in acknowledgment, said he had on so many occasions received the same good wishes, that he knew not how to find fresh words to express his gratitude. In the Watford Lodge he had been initiated into Masonry, and hence it was endeared to him by long association, and not the least pleasurable part of the connection was his long and pure friendship with his worthy Deputy, who he desired to acknowledge as his Masonic parent, and moreover, the father of the Watford Lodge, whose health, before he sat down, he proposed.—Bro. Ward briefly tendered his thanks, saying that his best wishes and most ardent hopes had ever been for the progress and prosperity of Masonry.—Bro. Francis said it was his privilege as immediate P.M. to propose "The Health of the W.M. in the Chair," a brother of whom the Watford Lodge might well be proud: they had seen that day, and on every other occasion since his installation, how well he had conducted the business. Bro. Finch was but a young Mason, and all must acknowledge he had attained perfection that never could be had anticipated; hence he had done honour to the lodge, and they were grateful for his services.—The W.M. said he could not but

feel pleased that thus, at the close of his year of office, to find his name so kindly greeted. He had endeavoured, by attention, to uphold the reputation of the Watford Lodge. It was pleasing to be thus commended in the immediate neighbourhood of the place where his family had been for a long period settled. Ere he resumed his seat the W.M. proposed "The Past Masters," especially alluding to the services of his predecessor, referring to Bro. Francis's cordial manner, whilst he assisted in the working of the lodge, and the encouragement he gave to the young brethren. Bro. Francis was desired by the other P.Ms. to offer their warmest thanks; the manner in which the toast had been received was an assurance their services were acceptable, and they were perfectly satisfied that those who followed them would leave nothing wanting.—The W.M. asked for a cordial greeting to be given to their only visitor, Bro. Davison, of No. 10, which that brother acknowledged. After "The Health of the Officers," the meeting broke up.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

LEICESTER.—*John of Gaunt Lodge* (No. 766).—The monthly meeting of this lodge, was held at the Freemasons' Hall, on Thursday, the 21st ult., under the presidency of Capt. Brewin, Prov. S.G.W., W.M. Among the brethren present were the D. Prov. G.M., Bro. Kelly; Kinton, P.M.; Bankart, P.M., and Treas.; Sheppard, S.W.; Johnson, J.W. The lodge having been opened, and the minutes read and confirmed, Bro. Jemson Davies was called to the pedestal, and examined as to his proficiency in the first degree; after which he was passed as a Fellow Craft. Bro. Barwell was duly examined, and having satisfactorily answered the several questions, he was raised to the sublime degree of a M.M. in highly effective manner by the W.M.,—Bro. Bithrey presiding at the organ. A ballot was taken for Bro. J. Morley Maxsted, of the Harmonic Lodge, Dudley, who was unanimously elected a joining member. Some business of a charitable and routine character having been transacted, the lodge was closed, and the brethren adjourned to refreshment.

WARWICKSHIRE.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON.—*Bard of Avon Lodge* (No. 1080).—This lodge celebrated its festival on the 18th Feb. The W.M., Bro. Hobbes, opened his lodge, when Bro. Capt. Machen raised Bro. Brookes, and initiated Mr. Mowrie. The W.M., Bro. Bird, was then duly installed, and proceeded to appoint his officers:—Bro. Bolton, S.W.; Blake, J.W.; Rev. G. Granville, Chap.; Moss, Treas.; Hobbes, Sec.; Gibbs, S.D.; Adams, J.D.; Thompson, I.G. Amongst the visitors were Bro. Charles Wm. Elkington, D. Prov. G.M., and Bro. Capt. Machen, Prov. G.S.B. The brethren then proceeded to an excellent banquet prepared by Bro. Hartley. The "Queen, the Prince Consort, and the rest of the Royal Family," "The M.W. the Grand Master," "The R.W. the Deputy Grand Master," and "The Grand Lodge" (replied to by Bro. Chas. W. Elkington, P.G. S.B.), and "The Prov. G.M., Lord Leigh," were duly given. Bro. Hobbes then proposed "The D. Prov. G.M., Bro. C. W. Elkington, and the Prov. Grand Lodge."—Bro. Elkington said he felt the importance of the valuable services his friend and brother Captain Machen had rendered to the lodge, and he should leave him to respond to that part of the toast. For himself and the Prov. Grand Lodge, he thanked them; he felt very grateful for the very complimentary terms in which his health had been proposed, and he assured the brethren it afforded him much pleasure to visit the lodge. Two years since he had assisted at its consecration, and he felt pleased to find it was progressing so well. He was glad to find the esteemed Vicar of Stratford-on-Avon at his post, as Chaplain; and he felt sure the appointment of officers made that day would add greatly to the success of the lodge. Bro. Elkington then urged upon the brethren the importance of supporting the Masonic charities, and called upon them to support the Prov. G.M., on the 8th of May, when he would preside at the Girls' Festival. As a steward, he (Bro. Elkington) would be happy to receive any contributions.—Bro. Machen said, any services he had rendered to the lodge, had given him pleasure, and he should at all times be ready and willing to lend a helping hand. "The W.M.," "The Chaplain," and "The Officers" were duly proposed and responded to. Some excellent singing from Bros. Bolton, Butchard, Lane and others added much to the enjoyment of the evening. It was mentioned during the evening that the stained glass window to be placed in the church over the monument of the immortal bard, in commemoration of the establishment of the Masonic Lodge, would be ready and consecrated early in the summer, when a Masonic gathering upon a large scale would take place.

YORKSHIRE (NORTH AND EAST.)

MIDDLESBOROUGH-ON-TEES.—*North York Lodge* (No. 876).—The monthly meeting of this lodge was held on Friday evening, the 22nd inst., in the lodge-room at the new Freemasons' Hall, Bro.

Doughty, W.M., presiding. Bro. Craster was passed to the second degree by Bro. Thompson, P.M., and Bro. Brown was raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason. The ceremony was performed by Bro. Hornung, P.M. Bro. Atkinson, P.M., presented to the Lodge Wardens the columns, square, level, and plumb-rule used in laying the foundation-stone of the Freemasons' Hall and the North Riding Infirmary. Bro. Thompson, P.M., presented to the lodge two elegant kneeling stools, and Bro. Hornung, P.M., presented the rough and smooth ashlar, with the necessary appendages. A vote of thanks was recorded to each of the above brethren for their liberal gifts, which will considerably enhance the internal beauties of the new hall. The lodge was closed in perfect harmony shortly after ten o'clock.

YORKSHIRE WEST.

BATLEY CARR, DEWSBURY.—*St. John's Lodge* (No. 1129).—This lodge held an Emergency Meeting on Monday evening, the 25th January, in the lodge-room at the Saw Inn, under the presidency of the W.M., Bro. R. R. Nelson, Prov. G. Sec. of West Yorkshire, for the purpose of raising Bro. the Rev. William Appleyard, M.A., Incumbent of Holy Trinity Church, Batley Carr, to the sublime degree of a Master Mason. The whole of the ceremony was gone through in that able and effective manner by the W.M. which characterises all his Masonic proceedings; after which, Bro. the Rev. William Appleyard was appointed and invested as Chaplain of the lodge, an office which the brethren are fully justified in saying he will fill with credit to himself and honour to the Craft. The lodge was well attended, and amongst the visitors were—Bros. John Spiking, W.M. No. 251; William Hemingway, S.D.; and W. C. Greaves, I.G. No. 251. The lodge was closed in perfect peace and harmony; after which, the brethren adjourned to refreshment, when the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given. The W.M. gave, for the first time, "The newly-appointed R.W. Prov. G. Master of West Yorkshire, the Right Hon. Earl de Grey and Ripon," which was received with great applause, and with that good feeling which there is little doubt but the name will always command throughout the province. The whole of the toasts being gone through, the party broke up in a manner which gave evidence of the prevalence of true Masonic feeling and brotherly love.

ROYAL ARCH.

YARBOROUGH CHAPTER (No. 812).—A convocation was held on Wednesday, 20th February, at the George Tavern, Commercial-road East, when Comp. George Biggs, P.Z. and P.G.D.C., presided as M.E.Z., in the absence of Comp. Robert Taylor; Comps. Alfred Day, H.; George W. Mobbs, J. The principals were installed at the previous meeting, the other officers invested being, Comps. John Purdy, E.; H. J. Thompson, N.; R. Williams, Treas.; Samuel Vasey, P.S.; E. W. Davis, and T. J. Middleton, Asst.S.; Thomas Adams, D.C.; J. Gray and J. Hudson, Stewards; and Speight, Janitor. The minutes of the preceding chapter having been read and confirmed, Comp. Biggs said he regretted to announce that illness caused the absence of the M.E.Z.; for the same cause some of the Past Principals were also unable to be with them. Comp. Rev. D. Shaboe was re-admitted a member of the chapter. After the disposal of some general business, the chapter was closed, and the companions adjourned to supper, at which Comp. Biggs presided.—In the course of the evening Comp. Wynne proposed "The Principals of the Chapter," on whose qualifications he dilated; and Comp. Biggs, as the *locum tenens* of the M.E.Z., said he regretted he had so to appear, Comp. Taylor being absent through severe illness. He was requested by the other chief officers to acknowledge the toast; and, in doing so, he could not but refer to their qualifications for the posts they held, both being well able to fulfil the important duties of their position. In proposing the toast of "The Past Principals of the Chapter," the M.E.Z. referred with pain to the hopeless state of one who was united with them in the formation of the chapter—Comp. F. Crew—who, he feared, would never again appear among them. An intimacy of thirty-seven years, which had been of unvarying love and friendship, enabled him to testify to Comp. Crew's excellence in all the relations of life. In pleading the cause of charity, no man had spoken so eloquently and so successfully; and although he was attached by his position to the Girls' School—which, by his untiring attention and energy, he had brought to its present state of prosperity—he gave every assistance to the other Masonic charities. Comps. T. E. Davis and Bettger were also absent through illness. There was that evening but one of the distinguished body of Past Principals present: all were entitled to the grateful acknowledgment for past services, and Comp. Wynne especially for his regular attendance, and undeviating support of the chapter.—Comp. Biggs, in proposing "The Officers," said, as in a lodge, the First Principal duties were ren-

dered easy by the conduct of his officers, in Craft Masonry, by gradual steps, each officer was prepared for his duties; but, in a chapter, a companion rose from almost nothing to a most arduous position. Hence, a companion who undertook the duties of P. Soj. was entitled to the commendation of the companions. It was with great satisfaction he saw the office filled by one so able as Comp. Vasey, who had in Comps. Davis and Middleton two most efficient assistants. The Scribe E. and the Treasurer were also highly complimented by Comp. Biggs for the service they rendered the chapter. The Comps. separated at an early hour.

CHAPTER OF IRIS (No. 317).—A convocation was held on Tuesday, Feb. 26, at the Greyhound Hotel, Richmond, Comps. Hill, M.E.Z.; Rev. Wentworth Bowyer, H.; J. How, as J. The minutes of the preceding chapter having been confirmed, a conclave of installed Principals was held, Comp. How acting as Z. Comp. Bowyer was presented by Comp. J. A. D. Cox, P.Z., and installed into the First Chair. Comp. Abbot, the J. elect, was afterwards presented by Comp. Hill, and placed in the Third Chair by Comp. How. This being the day of annual election, the several officers were re-elected by ballot for a second year. After the transaction of other business, the Companions adjourned to their usual agreeable banquet.

UNION WATERLOO CHAPTER (No. 13).—The annual convocation for installation of Principals was held on Wednesday, Feb. 27, in the Masonic Hall, Woolwich. The chapter was opened by the Principals, Comps. Lieut.-Col. Henry Clerk, M.E.Z.; Henry Moore, H.; John Henderson, J. The minutes of the preceding meeting, at which the Principals for the year were elected, having been read, a conclave of installed Principals was formed, consisting of Comps. Patten, Prov. G.S.B.; George Kincaird, Muggerridge, G. Turner, J. How, H. Clark, and R. E. Barnes, at which presided Comp. Muggerridge, who installed into the First Chair, Comp. Moore; into the Second, Comp. Henderson; and into the Third, Comp. Richard Brown—the other officers who were invested being Comps. G. Turner, Treas.; R. E. Barnes, Scribe E.; J. H. Rogers, N.; Russell, P.S.; Allison, J. The report of the audit showed a satisfactory state of the funds. All business ended, the chapter was closed, and the Companions adjourned to the Red Lion Tavern, where the banquet was prepared. In course of the evening Comp. Col. Clerk, in proposing "The Three Principals," who had that day been installed, expressed his satisfaction with the increased prosperity of the chapter, and also with the excellent Companions to whom its government was committed.—To this Comp. Brown, in reply, said it was their intention, as far as their ability allowed, to faithfully follow the footsteps of their predecessors, and he hoped that at the close of their career they would be enabled to render a good account of their actions.—The M.E.Z. rose to propose "The Health of the Visitors," Comps. Patten, How, and Kincaird, who, being all Past Principals, had contributed valuable assistance to the solemnities of the day.—Comp. How said he was desired by his associates to tender their united thanks for the gratification they had in being present and witnessing the highly interesting ceremonies of the day, and also for the courteous and hospitable reception accorded them on this and on former occasions, and to express the pleasure with which they would always feel to visit the chapter.—The M.E.Z. then proposed "The Past Principals of the Chapter," first referring to the admirable manner in which his immediate predecessor had conducted the business, and hence to Comp. Clerk the gratitude of every member was especially due. He noticed also the resignation of Comp. Muggerridge, whose skill had been exhibited that day as on former occasions, but whom he trusted they would not entirely lose, as, having been elected an honorary member, he might occasionally be with them. He noticed also two other valuable Past Principals, Comps. Turner and Barnes, who, in their separate offices of Treasurer and Scribe, did good service to the chapter.—Comp. Clerk, in reply, said he rose with pleasant feelings to acknowledge the toast. From his first entrance into Masonry he determined to discharge every duty with which he might be charged with integrity of purpose. He always felt that without each officer was perfect, the beautiful rituals of the Order must fail in effect. When the chapter came to the resolution to hold the meetings in the Masonic Hall, it was a step that gave him more satisfaction than he could possibly find words to express. He was always of opinion that the solemnity of the ceremonies were marred by the association of the tavern—not that he eschewed the pleasure of meeting his brethren at the social board, but the practice they had adopted was more consistent with the spirit of the institution. In these sentiments the other Past Principals joined, and also in their grateful thanks to the Companions. Some other toasts followed, and the Companions separated.

HEREFORD.—*Palladian Chapter* (No. 141).—The annual convocation of this chapter was held at the Green Dragon Hotel, Hereford, on Monday, February 18th, 1861. The following Companions were present—Comps. James Williams, Z.; J. H. Flanagan, H.; D. Hindley, J.; J. W. Lacy, S.E.; T. Phelps, N.; H. Clarkson, P.S.,

W. Phillips, Asst. S.; W. Russell, A.J.S.; Comp. Savage, of London; P.G.S.B.; W. H. Vale, of Maidstone; A. Myer, J. C. Russell, J. Gardiner, T. Duckham, J. E. Piper, J. G. Hill, Ven. Archd. Freer. D.D. The chapter was opened in due form, after which the following companions were installed into the various offices by Comp. Savage, P.G.S.B., of London, in his usual masterly style:—Comps. James Williams, as Z.; T. Duckham, H.; H. Clarkson, J.; W. Phillips, E.; E. George, N.; J. W. Lacey, P.S.; J. Gardiner, A.S.S.; W. Russell, A.J.S.; W. Bather, J. The companions then retired to the banquet. This chapter was resuscitated some twelve months ago (after lying dormant thirteen years) by a few old Arch Masons, who were obliged to obtain the assistance of some companions from a neighbouring province to complete the number to open a chapter, and I am much pleased to say, through the exertions of those few, we have now thirty subscribing members to the Palladian Chapter, and promises in a short time to be equal to any provincial chapter in its working, which must be a source of great gratification to those few companions to see their exertions crowned with such success.

ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED RITE.

ROYAL KENT CHAPTER OF SOVEREIGN PRINCES ROSE CROIX.—A meeting was held on Friday, February 22, in the Masonic Hall, Newcastle-upon Tyne. The chapter was opened by Past M.W. Sov. John Barker, 31°, assisted by the officers and several illustrious brethren; and this being the day fixed for the installation, the M.W. Sov. elect, the Ill. Bro. Henry Hotham, was presented by the Grand Marshal, and he received his installation from the hands of the presiding officer, the Ill. Bro. Barker, after which the M.W. Sov. appointed and installed the following Ill. Brethren as his officers:—Henry Bell, P.M.W.S.; W. Punshon, Prelate; C. J. Bannister, 30°, First Gen.; A. Gillespie, Second Gen.; H. G. Ludwig, Grand Marshal; James Rutter, Raphael; J. D. G. Klug, Recorder; J. T. Hoyle, Capt. of Guard; James Kendall, Guard Within; J. S. Trotter, Guard Without. It was announced by the Ill. Bro. Barker that the Order had suffered a severe loss in the death of the Ill. Bro. Matthew Dawes, 33°, and that, having had the pleasure of his personal acquaintance, he bore testimony to Bro. Dawes's worth, as one of the most learned Masons in England, and proposed that the Royal Kent Chapter express its great regret at his loss, and that the chapter appear in mourning until the meeting next after that in the month of June. This motion was seconded by the Ill. Bro. Bannister, and carried unanimously. The chapter closed, the brethren adjourned to the banquet, and passed a short time in love and harmony.

IRELAND.

MASONIC FEMALE ORPHAN SCHOOL, DUBLIN.

The annual distribution of prizes amongst the pupils of the Masonic Female Orphan School, by his Grace the Duke of Leinster, M.W.G.M., took place on Feb. 18th in the Ancient Concert Hall, Dublin, in the presence of a crowded assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. The ladies appeared in full dress, and the brethren wore the collars, aprons, and other insignia of their order. The hall was decorated with numerous richly embroidered banners, and the effect of the entire, when the hall became fully occupied, was extremely brilliant and animated. The band of the 26th Cameronians were placed in the orchestra, and performed a selection of music under the direction of Bro. Suckling, bandmaster.

At a quarter before eight o'clock, the grand officers, the representatives from foreign lodges, and the masters, wardens, and secretaries of the several Dublin lodges, assembled in the tuning-room, and a procession having been formed, it moved to the hall, the band playing a march.

On ascending the platform the brethren filed off to the right and left, according to lodges, and took their respective places, and the G.M., being seated on the throne, was saluted according to ancient usage.

The G.Org. having taken his place at the organ, the pupils of the school (twenty-seven in number) entered the room, preceded by the Hon. and Assist. Secs., and, on reaching the platform, filed off to the left and right, and occupied the seats provided for them.

The S.G. Chap., the Rev. Bro. M'SORLEY, then offered up a prayer, after which the children sang "The Orphan's Hymn."

The Hon. Secretary, Bro. EDMOND LA TOUCHE, then said:—Most Worshipful Sir,—Experience has convinced the Governors of the Masonic Orphan School that a public demonstration like the present not only stimulates the children to generous rivalry and kindly exertions, but teaches them that, although they have been bereaved of their parents, they have not been deprived of many of

those who, for their brethren and companions' sake, wish them prosperity and seek to do them good. (Hear, hear, and applause.) For this reason you, Most Worshipful Sir, as the Grand Master of the Order, and the most liberal supporter of our institution, have been requested upon this occasion to preside and distribute the premiums. And the governors trust that the report, which it is now my duty to read, will satisfy the brethren that the interests of the orphans have been most carefully attended to—will evoke a greater, wider, and more extended interest than the institution has hitherto enjoyed—and will make those who are unacquainted with the mystic ties that bind us see that Masonry does not consist in antiquated ceremonies, social enjoyments, or decorative jewellery, but in charity (applause); and that, while many institutions similar to the present languish and decay in the cold shade of ungenial apathy, our institution prospers beneath the warm support of fraternal reciprocity. (Applause.)

The Honorary Secretary then read the annual report, which was as follows:—"The Governors of the Masonic Orphan School desire to record their gratitude to the Father of the fatherless for the prosperity which that institution has experienced during the year 1860, and for the advantages it has conferred upon the orphan daughters of their deceased brethren. In consequence of the increasing number of eligible candidates for admission, and in accordance with a resolution to be found in the report for the year 1859, an addition has been made to the school house, which renders it capable of accommodating forty girls. To accomplish this object the funded property of the institution has been reduced by the sum of £900, but the governors feel convinced that an inspection of the manner in which the enlargement of the school house has been carried out will satisfy every person that the Building Committee have not only exercised a wise discretion and judicious economy, but have materially contributed to the internal comforts of the institution. The governors expect that each brother of the Masonic Order will, according to his several ability, contribute towards replacing the amount of stock which has been sold out, and thereby secure the permanent stability of the institution. The total income of the school for the past year was £1158 8s. 8d., and exceeds that of the preceding year by £211 4s. 9d.; and although the total expenditure during the same period exceeds that of 1859 by £41 15s. 8d., yet having regard to the increased number of inmates, the high price of food, and the outlay incurred by the removal of the girls to the country during the alterations, the average expenses for each pupil are less than they have been for several years. These results, whilst they indicate an increasing interest in the welfare and prosperity of the school, on the part of the Masonic Order, are attributable in some degree to the active and efficient services of Bro. Oldham, the Assistant Secretary, to the economic management of Mrs. Noble, and to the careful supervision of the Finance Committee. The wealth, the intelligence, and wide-spread influence of the Masonic body, together with the charitable obligations which Freemasonry imposes, entitles the institution to a far more liberal and extended support than it has hitherto received. The increasing interest which the members of country lodges have evinced, and their consequent claims to participate in the privileges and beneficent objects of the school, rendered some modification of its existing rules expedient. A new code of rules has accordingly been framed, which have received the sanction of the Grand Lodge, and are appended to this report. By these rules two important alterations are effected: the first enabling the governors to vote upon election of candidates, according to the amount of their subscriptions; and the second, dispensing with their personal attendance upon such occasions. At the recent examinations, held under the superintendence of the Education Committee (whose services the governors gratefully acknowledge), the answering of the girls was such as to elicit the encomiums of the examiners; while the improvement manifested by them, and the proficiency they had attained, attested the ability and efficiency with which Miss Lloyd and Miss Cuthbert have discharged the duties devolving upon them. Whilst it is no small gratification to the governors to be able to report thus favourably of the literary progress of the girls, they desire to impress upon their brethren that every effort is made to store the minds of the pupils with that knowledge best calculated to guard them against the temptations and snares to which they may hereafter be exposed, and at the same time to train them in those habits of industry and subordination which will enable them to fill with credit to themselves and satisfaction to their employers, any situation, however humble, in which they may be placed. The principal portion of the domestic duties of the establishment is performed by the girls, under the management of the excellent matron, Mrs. Noble, whom the governors feel to be entitled to their utmost confidence, and under the supervision of the Ladies' Committee, whose exertions and suggestions are most meritorious and valuable. The governors have also to state, that the Ladies' Committee have reported that the progress made by the girls in needlework during the past year is highly creditable, and manifests that the utmost atten-

tion has been made to this important branch of female education. The health of the girls has been good during the past year; and although the dangerous malady of scarlatina manifested itself in the school some months ago, the invalid was speedily restored to convalescence, under Divine Providence, by the skill and attention of Dr. Speedy, who still continues to afford his valuable services gratuitously to the institution, and the infection was mercifully prevented from extending its virulent effects to the other inmates. During the year 1860 four girls have been admitted to the school, which now contains twenty-seven inmates. Of these but seven are orphans of brethren of Dublin lodges, whilst of the remainder five are the orphans of brethren hailing from military lodges. Elizabeth Moorhead has been obliged, in consequence of delicacy of health, to relinquish the employment which Bro. Manning had afforded her, and the governors have received her into the school until her health (which has much improved under the maternal care of Mrs. Noble) shall be sufficiently re-established to enable them to provide a more suitable employment for her. The governors are likewise desirous to obtain a situation for Maria Dunn, who was obliged to relinquish the situation which had been provided for her in consequence of its being unsuitable. During the same period but one pupil has left the school; viz., Hannah Williams, who has been apprenticed to the Messrs. Lindsay, of Belfast, and the governors have received satisfactory accounts of her conduct, as well as of the conduct of the other former pupils. Four of the former inmates of the school have been suitably and respectably married during the year, and the husband of one of them, although not a Mason, has attested his appreciation of the merits of the institution by becoming a subscriber to its funds. Lydia Lawder, who, in 1859, was placed at the Training College of the Home and Colonial School Society, and who, after a searching examination by the Government inspectors, obtained the high distinction of a Scholarship, and has since had a first-class certificate awarded to her, she was immediately appointed to a school in the neighbourhood of London, commencing her career with a salary of £55 per annum, and a comfortable residence. In 1860, Eliza Beatty was admitted to the Military Training School, and, having creditably passed her examination by the Government inspectors, has been appointed, and entered upon her duties, as schoolmistress at the Royal Artillery School, Woolwich, at a salary and allowances equivalent to £40 per annum. Jane Connolly, who went to Australia in 1855 with a family, in whose employment she still remains, during the past year remitted £5 to the D.G.M., with a request that it should be received as a subscription of £1 for each year since she had left the school, and that she should consider it a favour if the governors would permit her to subscribe a similar sum annually, as a small but very inadequate token of her deep and heartfelt gratitude for the inestimable advantages she had received in the institution. The foregoing instances, whilst they attest the capabilities and desire of the Masonic orphans to avail themselves of the advantages presented to them, reflect back upon the institution some of the credit they are themselves to it. At the last election there were twelve eligible candidates for admission, and but two vacancies. There are, therefore, at present ten young and fatherless children, who are deeply entitled to the sympathy of every true Mason, appealing for assistance. The governors trust that such a solemn appeal may not be disregarded, and would urge upon every brother, before whom this report shall be laid, that he does no more than fulfil his Masonic duty in supporting and sustaining so charitable and meritorious an institution as the Masonic Orphan School."

The children then sang very sweetly the hymn, "I have a Home in the Promised Land."

Bro. TOWNSEND, D.G.M., said it was his duty, as Vice-President of the Board of Governors, to present to his Grace the G.M. the pupils of the school who were to receive from his honoured hands the tokens of the approbation of those who had taken upon them the responsibility of superintending and directing their education. He (Bro. Townsend) was one of those who had assumed a part of that responsibility, and he could speak, from personal experience, of the progress the children had made during the last year. It might be thought singular that, having schooled the children so long in the patient culture and discipline of their retired institution, when they were brought up they should now be brought forward publicly before such a meeting as that. It was not done with any intention of fostering a spirit of vanity in them. Far from it, and he trusted that such would not be the result. They had, in fact, shrunk from such a display, and had requested that it should not take place. The governors, however, thought it was better it should be so. The love of approbation was implanted in the human breast for wise and generous purposes, and they saw no reason why they should not avail themselves of that spirit which would be most likely to prove an incentive to the children to renewed, and, if possible, increased exertions. The children were not to be brought up in the conventual seclusion of a school, but were, as was hoped,

to become usual members of society; and the committee believed that they were acting wisely in determining that the prizes should be publicly given by the hands of his Grace to the children entitled to them. There was, however, a still further and ulterior object—namely, to bring the children more prominently before the eyes of the public—not the general, but the Masonic, public. (Hear, hear.) That had not been sufficiently done before, but the committee believed that it would be the best means of obtaining from the brethren that support for the institution which it needed and merited. It would be a shame, indeed, if such a vast and influential fraternity should be obliged to go outside to ask for aid. From the ducal palace to the shepherd's cot, and throughout the length and breadth of the land, their Order was scattered. It was to be found in every grade and every profession. When the chivalry of England charged upon the fatal field of Balaclava—when the bone and sinew of England struggled up the heights of the Alma, Masonic hearts beat beneath the soldier's uniform. (Applause.) It would be sorrow and shame if they could not find, not only hundreds, but thousands of pounds, if required, for the support of such an institution as the Orphan School. (Hear, hear.) They were anxious to get the sisters of their fraternity to take a greater interest in the school. Unfortunately, they could not be admitted to the association (laughter), and therefore it was not easy to get them to take an interest in the institution; but they knew that if they could only enlist the sympathies of the fair sex in the cause it would never want supporters. (Applause.) One of their Order, whose name, in mercy to him he would not mention, suggested that they should issue a strict injunction to their families never to visit the school. (Laughter.) They would keep that suggestion as a forlorn hope. Another suggested that, as the ladies would not go the schools, the children should be brought to that hall, and that if it were known the brethren would assemble in numbers, the ladies would be sure to come. (Laughter.) It was an artifice, but it had certainly succeeded. The orphans were now before them, and they could judge by their appearance the excellent maternal care that was taken of them. (Applause.) The institution was in existence for seventy or eighty years. For many years it was not successful, and would at length have died but for the liberality of their noble and revered Grand Master. Ever since the year 1813 he was its constant friend and benefactor; but while his Grace did more than his part, others did not do their's. Their friends had seen something of a Masonic ceremony, and they would now hear a little of a Masonic lecture. He addressed himself exclusively to the brethren of the Order. He asked them not to be satisfied with what they had done, and not to think that when they laid aside their trappings their work was done. They knew well that the Mason's labours end only in the grave—that the signal that summoned him to rest was the stroke of death, because their works were works of piety, benevolence, and charity. Every device on their trappings was known to them, and was full of mystic instruction. They knew that everything—colour, material, symbol, shape, fashion—signified something worthy to be written in letters of gold. They should go into the schools, be kind to the children, the orphans of their deceased brethren, draw out their affections, and take part in their education, and then they would, indeed, feel and know how true the words were of Him who spake as never man spake—"It is more blessed to give than to receive." (Applause.) If they did not act up to the principles of that great light—the Bible, which lay beside the G.M.—those symbols were as baubles for idle children to play with; but if they did, they might wear them with honest pride. They were fleeting and perishable, but charity, benevolence, brotherly kindness, truth, candour, morality—these were precious gems in the eyes of the great Architect of the universe, and would exist when He would reconstruct the heavens and the earth, and when these scenes would pass away for ever. (Loud applause.) Dr. Townsend concluded by moving a vote of thanks to the Ladies' Committee.

Bro. Sir EDWARD BOROUGH, Bart., J.G.W., next addressed the meeting. He said that Freemasonry is a society based upon true religion, and there were no true brethren who did not, in their lives and conversation, prove that they held the high principles of that true religion which showed itself in visiting the fatherless in their affliction. They could not better exemplify their benevolence than by providing for the wants, and taking charge of the orphan children of their brethren who had passed from amongst them, and had not left adequate means for the support of their families. It was much to be desired that they could provide for boys as well as girls—(cries of hear, hear)—as their wealthier brethren in London did; but it was so far satisfactory that they were able to provide for at least some of the orphan daughters of deserving members of the fraternity. The duties of the ladies' committee were admirably discharged; and he (Sir Edward Borough) had great pleasure in seconding the vote of thanks to them for the almost maternal care they had bestowed on the children. (Applause.)

The motion was carried by acclamation.

Bro. THOMAS MOSTYN, G. Treas., moved a vote of thanks to the finance committee of the school, and appealed to the brethren for increased support for the schools. There were now 15,000 Masons in Ireland, and it was their bounden duty to replace the £900 which had been removed from the Funds, in order to enlarge the institution, and to place in the hands of the committee sufficient funds to enable them to receive and support the ten orphans who are now seeking admission. (Hear, hear, and applause.)

Bro. ELLINGTON, in seconding the motion—which was passed unanimously—bore testimony to the admirable and arduous manner in which the duties of the finance committee were discharged.

On the motion of Bro. the Hon. GEORGE HANDCOCK, G. Sec., seconded by the Rev. Bro. SIMPSON MORRISON, jun., G. Chap., a vote of thanks was passed to the Education Committee.

A vote of thanks was then passed to the Vice-President, Chaplains, and Hon. Secretary, on the motion of Bro. LUCIUS H. DEERING, seconded by Bro. Colonel BROWN RIGG, P.G.W. of England.

His Grace the DUKE of LEXTER then distributed the prizes, consisting of workboxes and valuable books, to the children to whom they had been awarded for good answering in Scripture, geography, grammar, history, spelling, French, and also for reading, writing, arithmetic, and needlework.

The National Anthem was then sung, and the proceedings terminated.—*Daily Express*, Feb. 19, 1860.

COLONIAL.

GIBRALTAR.

INHABITANTS' LODGE (No. 178).—A meeting of this flourishing lodge was held on Monday, January 7, Bro. Irwin, P.M., presiding, in the absence of Bro. Gorham, W.M. Several Past Masters were present, and about sixty of the brethren. We noticed as visitors Bros. Swain, P.M. 345 and 654; Smith, P.M. 325 (*G.E.L.*); and Hough, No. 199, All Souls', Weymouth. The first and second degrees having been worked, Bro. Jackman, S.W., was presented to the presiding W.M. as W.M. elect, and he, having promised adherence to the ancient charges when Bro. Jackman was duly installed into the chair by Bro. Ingram, Past Prov. S.G.W., assisted by Bros. Swain, Past Prov. S.G.W.; and Irwin, Past Prov. J.G.W. On the readmission of the brethren, Bro. Jackman was duly proclaimed and saluted as W.M., and proceeded to appoint and invest his officers as follows:—Bros. Lieutenant Warry, R.A., S.W.; Captain Herbert, J.W.; Weir, Treasurer; Martin, Secretary; Bowden, S.D.; Horsfall, J.D.; Moore, I.G.; Robinson, Tyler. Bro. Jackman then addressed a few most appropriate words with respect to his gratification at being elected to rule over so flourishing a lodge, stating also that he felt placed rather at a disadvantage, for he could not himself expect, and he trusted the lodge would not expect it of him, that he should make so good a Master as his predecessor, Bro. Gorham, who, during his year of office, had been so indefatigable, and who had so thoroughly made Masonry his study that few could compete with him, either in knowledge of the subject, or in ability in performing the arduous duties of Master. As far as his (Bro. Jackman's) abilities went, he should strive to imitate Bro. Gorham, but feared he should fall far short of the mark. The lodge being closed, the brethren adjourned to refreshment, and a short time was devoted to social intercourse, enlivened by vocal harmony.

INDIA.

MADRAS.

SECUNDERABAD.—*St. John's Lodge* (No. 628).—The brethren of this lodge met at the Masonic Hall, Secunderabad, on Monday, the 3rd December, 1860, for the purpose of installing the W.M. for the ensuing year. Bro. Dr. Hulseberg (1st Royals) having been duly elected to that office by the brethren, was most ably installed in the chair by Bro. P.M. Capt. Wright (Royal Artillery), in due and ancient form. The W.M. afterwards invested the following brethren officers of the lodge; Bro. Major St. Anbyn (10th Madras Native Infantry), S.W.; Bro. S. Martin (17th Dragoons), J.W.; Bro. Zabel, Treas.; Bro. Schreiber (1st Royals), Sec.; Bro. Underwood (49th Madras Native Infantry), S.D.; Bro. Macgregor (17th Dragoons), J.D.; Bro. Stevenson (18th Royal Irish), I.G.; and Bro. Capt. Nolan (17th Dragoons), Dir. Cers. To the kindness of Bro. P.M. Wright, in having (in the unavoidable absence of the W.M. for the year), performed the important duty of W.M., and to his unabated zeal and excellence as a working Mason, may be mainly attributed the present flourishing condition of this lodge, which the brethren testify by recording their unanimous vote of thanks

to him. The brethren having adjourned to refreshment, a large party sat down to a most excellent repast, served in the banquet hall of the lodge. "The Queen and the Craft," "The Earl of Zetland, G.M., and Officers of Grand Lodge," and "The Health of Bro. P.M. Wright, and The W.M. and Officers of the Lodge," &c., had been duly given and responded to, the lodge separated at an early hour, highly pleased with what had been done.

WEST INDIES

ANTIGUA.

In celebration of St. John's-day, Dec. 27, the members of the St. John's Lodge, with other unattached brethren, met at the lodge-room at ten o'clock, when a procession was formed, and headed by the musicians of the Rifles, proceeded up High-street to the Cathedral, where an appropriate and truly excellent sermon was preached by the Lord Bishop to a very large congregation, at the close of which a collection was made.

On the return of the brethren the lodge was opened, and after the installation of the Master Elect, Bro. Joseph Shervington, the following resolutions were unanimously carried:—

"That the Lodge tender their acknowledgements to the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of the Diocese for his kindness in acceding to the solicitation of the Lodge in preaching a sermon this day. The members pray his lordship's acceptance of their best thanks for the very able, impressive, and truly instructive discourse delivered from the pulpit of the cathedral."

"That the Lodge feels grateful to the Venerable Archdeacon Clarke for his kindness in accommodating the members in the cathedral, when his Lordship the Bishop was pleased to grant their request by preaching an excellent sermon on this the return of St. John's-day; and they offer to the Venerable Divine their cordial thanks."

"That copies of the above resolutions be enclosed to his Lordship the Bishop, and to the Venerable the Archdeacon."

On retiring from the chair, Bro. Henry Bourne delivered the following address:—Brethren, you are aware that it is customary, on the retirement of the Master, he should address a few words to the brethren, preparatory to the installation of his successor. I must, therefore, pray your indulgence for a few minutes, as the duties of the afternoon will take up a large portion of our time. In the first place, allow me sincerely to thank you for the support you have afforded me during the past twelve months, and to congratulate you on the prosperity of our lodge, which I principally attribute to the kind co-operation and assistance I have at all times received from both officers and brethren. I need say but very little in reference to the judicious selection you have made in electing Brother Past Master Joseph Shervington as Master for the ensuing year; his attainments in Masonry and devotedness to the cause need no comment—they are well known and appreciated by us all. To our highly esteemed bishop we are much indebted for the able and eloquent discourse delivered this morning at the cathedral; and I trust the principles and doctrines then laid down may long be remembered by all of us as a true and faithful guide to our faith and practice: and while we are proud of the name Freemason, let us not forget that its object is to enlighten man and to teach him the knowledge of himself, and that he must search and see how best he can fulfil the several duties which devolve upon him as a free agent. He alike abhors the slavery of mind and body, and, while all meet upon the level, they yet part upon the square. The end and endeavour of Freemasonry is to promote peace and goodwill through every portion of the habitable globe. It labours to make men what all should be—one universal brotherhood. The name Freemason seems to be but little understood, except among the Craft themselves; still, its societies are found scattered throughout the globe. Wherever intelligence, art, and science are to be met with, there the members of the fraternity recognise each other, and our glorious institution sheds its benign influence, endeavouring to subdue the worst passions of the human race, and to cultivate the Divine command, "Love one another." That our Order is founded on sound, correct, and good moral principles, the length of time it has stood against the prejudices of the world is a sufficient proof. The science is grounded on religion, virtue, and loyalty. Our institution is built upon, and venerates, the Sacred Volume. A firm belief in the existence of the Eternal God, and a cheerful obedience to His laws, are the grand and leading requirements of the fraternity. Its principles are benevolence and love; its religion, purity and truth; its intention, peace on earth; and its disposition, goodwill towards men. Such, then, being the important principles of Freemasonry, and the foundation and groundwork of our noble Order, it behoves us strictly to adhere to its rules and regulations, and, by so doing, we may confidently rely that the blessing of the

Great Architect of the universe will support and guide us in all our undertakings; and, when our labours here are ended, we may confidently hope that our memories will be celebrated by love, on the durable monuments of eternity, and our reward in the calm, silent joy of heaven secured, from the hand of God, the Grand Master of us all.

The new Master, after his installation, addressed the brethren as follows:—Brethren,—Ten years ago, when the lodge unanimously elected me to the occupation of this chair, I felt myself honoured, and doubly so by their re-election on the expiration of my first term of service; and although I endeavoured to the utmost of my power, as you are aware, to pray your relieving me from again assuming its occupancy when the proposition was made by our esteemed Immediate Past Master last month, such was the unanimity in lodge in refusing to accept any excuse from me, that I felt constrained to bow to your wishes, and submit to your decision. While it may be necessary for one, in whose hands the reins of control are placed for the first time, to make professions with regard to his administration, yet, in my case, I look upon such as quite uncalled for. It is to be presumed that my former course must have been acceptable to you, or you certainly would not have selected one to preside over your communications for the ensuing year, in whom you could not confide—I have already served you, brethren, to the best of my ability, and will serve you still, to the utmost of my power. For your unanimous election, and seating me in this chair to-day, I pray you to accept my thanks, and the expressions of my gratitude. After the able and instructive address delivered to you by our highly esteemed immediate P.M., it scarcely renders any comment with regard to the fraternity necessary on my part—nevertheless, I must encroach on a few moments of your time with a brief remark or two. We have, brethren, a mission to perform, individually and collectively, and so long as the laws of that mission have been written by men of the most unquestionable piety, and recognised and followed by millions on our predecessors, and since they have been found to work well, bearing good fruits, let us accept them as worthy of their promoters, in all veneration and faithfulness. Let us be satisfied that if we walk in the beaten paths of the recorded good and worthy Masons of old, we shall dispose well of our time, and confer lasting benefits on our successors. We have not to dig deep into the heart of the earth for our treasures; they lie on the surface, it may be said, for our acceptance. Masonry holds forth to the mariner, the compass; to the artizan, the square; to the stranger, a light; to faithful subjects, good laws; and to the brethren, the Bible—the compass to direct; the square to adjust; the light to reveal; good laws to encourage; and, though last, the best—the Bible to guide us upwards. I have endeavoured to become acquainted with the principles of Freemasonry, and you, my brethren, by the installation of to-day, as well as from your past favours, have given your judgment on those exertions. But those exertions must, and would, have been of no avail without the efficient support and assistance I have received, and trust still to receive, from the experienced members of the lodge. If those principles were more universal they would calm those angry storms which often agitate society, and man would no longer be the bitter enemy of his fellow man. Let us, therefore, all endeavour to practice out of lodge those duties taught within it, and thus prove to the world the happy and beneficial effects of Freemasonry, so that when any one is said to be a member of it, the world may know that he is one to whom the distressed may prefer its suit, to whom the burdened heart may pour forth its sorrow, whose heart is guided by justice, and whose hand is extended by benevolence. Brethren, I we follow this course, and have full confidence in each other,

"When sorrowful time comes o'er us, if some kindred breast w share,

And have faith in one another, we shall never know despair."

The gratifying position of our lodge, as alluded to in the address of our valued late Master Bro. Henry Bourne, entitles him, for his zeal and able administration (assisted by his officers) to our increased gratitude.—He has, however, been much too lavish towards me in the indulgence of his brotherly and friendly feelings, to which his kindness prompted him. I know him too well to hesitate in making this declaration—that he is always the first to perceive the merits of others, and the last to perceive the merits of himself. Even in this day of buoyancy, brethren, we cannot but feel a depression of spirits at the recent loss of one, whose deserts held him dear in the estimation of his Bro. Craftsmen. The lamented Past Master Charles Alexander was initiated in this lodge on the 15th day of December, 1852, and received his Master Mason's degree on the 25th day of May, 1853—within that period, he served in various offices, was ultimately elected Master of No. 723—in all which stations, his zeal, his study of the principles of the Order, and benevolence of heart, rendered him an invaluable member; moreover, he was exalted to the Royal Arch Degree in the Mount

Lebanon Chapter of this island on the 18th January last. The will of Providence has deprived us of him; but we trust that his spirit is now associated with the spirits of the just made perfect, in the Grand Lodge above.

At seven o'clock, the brethren, who with several invited guests (among the latter, the Lord Bishop of the diocese, and his Honour Anthony Musgrave, Esq., Administrator of the Government of Nevis) sat down, to the number of sixty, to a well-furnished repast, at which all present enjoyed themselves.

Obituary.

The following is extracted from the *Daylesford* (Victoria) *Advocate* of the 2nd November, 1860:—

DEATH OF BRO. CHARLES MOULTRIE.

The death of this lamented gentleman is now so generally known in the district, and even beyond it, it would be necessary to refer to it as a subject of intelligence for our readers; but nevertheless the melancholy duty devolves upon us of recording it in our columns in terms of respect commensurate with the high esteem in which he was held. To the accidental occasion of it we will but briefly advert, for the cherished memory of the dead should not be disquieted by the recital of rude incidents which did not occur in that regular course of nature to which both Christianity and philosophy teach us to submit as being the end inevitable in the fate of all men. On Friday afternoon last, immediately after the deceased gentleman had mounted his horse at the rear of his residence a large dog playfully jumped up with the apparent intention of biting the animal, who, frightened, first reared and afterwards bucked, so throwing Brother Moultrie off beside his own threshold, from which he was raised in an insensible state by his friend Mr. Trimble, who with assistance bore him to his bedroom. Hither and thither now sped messengers for medical assistance, which was promptly available in one instance; and before half an hour had elapsed three doctors were in attendance upon the sufferer, while at the same time, on the lawn before the house, were assembled many of his fellow townsmen, anxiously awaiting a medical opinion, and feeling deeply interested in its being a favourable one. Not many minutes after the accident had occurred it was known throughout the town, and the utmost interest was manifested by every one in the result, which unhappily proved fatal about three o'clock the following morning. The deceased, Bro. Charles Moultrie, Esq., solicitor and attorney of the Supreme Court of this colony, having been born on the 29th of May, 1818, was 42 years of age at his death. His father was the Rev. George Moultrie, M.A., Vicar of Cleobury, Mortimer, Shropshire, and the Rev. John Moultrie, Rector of Rugby, is his brother. The deceased gentleman first practised in London, and afterwards sailed for Jamaica, where he spent two years. From that place he came to this colony where he arrived on the 1st Sept., 1853. After a brief stay in the metropolis, and a short residence in Geelong, he came up to Daylesford, and here established himself in the practice of his profession. The police court and county court practice he avoided as much as he could do so consistently with the interest of his regular clients, and devoted himself almost exclusively to the conveyancing branch of his profession, in which he was reputed to possess high ability. In a small community such as this is, that merit which commands general respect and secures the friendship of all, must be eminent indeed, for the same opportunities that exist for distinguishing in a man what is good are open to those who delight in detecting what is bad in him. And yet by all the deceased was esteemed; his goodness by being familiar to his fellow townsmen was not diminished in their regard, and his necessarily easy accessibility to all in no wise detracted from the respectability of his position in our society.

NOTES ON MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

The first concert of the fifth season of the Vocal Society is to be given at St. James's Hall, on Tuesday evening, the 12th inst.

The anniversary festival of the Royal Society of Musicians is to take place at Freemasons' Hall, on Thursday, the 14th inst., the Hon. F. Henry F. Berkeley, M.P., in the chair.

The first concert of the Philharmonic Society is to be holden on Monday next, the 4th inst.

The original Christy's Minstrels will commence their London season, on Monday, the 18th inst., in the concert room attached to Her Majesty's Theatre.

Mrs. George Case, better known as Miss Grace Egerton, is at present giving her entertainment of "Latest Intelligence from Abroad and at Home" at the same place.

M. and Mme. Rieder have returned to London for the season.

THE WEEK.

THE COURT.—On Friday, Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princess Alice, went to the horticultural grounds at South Kensington. In the evening, the Queen and Prince Consort honoured the performance at the Princess's Theatre with their presence. On Saturday, the Queen gave a dinner party. On Monday, His Royal Highness the Prince Consort presided at an adjourned meeting of the governors of Wellington College. His Royal Highness arrived at the New Palace of Westminster at eleven o'clock. The meeting broke up at half-past one o'clock. The Prince Consort presided in the afternoon at a meeting of the Royal Commission for Promoting and Encouraging the Fine Arts in the rebuilding the Palace of Westminster. His Royal Highness arrived at the New Palace of Westminster at three o'clock, attended by his Equerry in Waiting. The meeting broke up at a quarter before five o'clock. The Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princesses Alice and Helena, honoured the performance at the Covent-garden Theatre in the evening with their presence. On Tuesday, Her Majesty and family proceeded to Osborne, Isle of Wight.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.—In the HOUSE OF LORDS, on Thursday, the 21st, the following bills were read a third time and passed:—The Indictable Offences (Metropolitan District) Bill, the Fictitious Savings Banks Bill, and the Constructive Notice Amendment Bill. Lord Stratheden called attention to the report of the select committee of last session on the election franchise, and moved for a return of the number of 40s. freeholders in every county of England and Wales. Earl Granville said there was no objection to producing the returns, but that the subject matter was easily accessible in the returns which had already been laid upon their lordships' table.—On Friday, the Duke of Marlborough laid on the table a bill on the subject of church rates. The noble duke having described the state of the law at present, observed that the measure which he wished to introduce provided for the abolition of the jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical courts in the matter of church rates, and for the restoration to the parishes of their ancient right to assess themselves. It also proposed to give relief to Dissenters upon their complying with certain prescribed conditions. The bill was read a first time.—On Monday, in reply to a question, Lord Wodehouse said it would not be consistent with the public interest that the correspondence relative to Syria should be published at present. A conference of the representatives of the Great Powers and of the Porte was now sitting at Paris to consider the affairs of Syria, and to produce the correspondence at such a moment would obviously lead to the greatest possible embarrassment. He was happy to say that the course adopted by the Turkish Government and by the Great Powers had led to the restoration of order and the punishment of the wrongdoers.—On Tuesday, the Bishop of Oxford moved the second reading of two bills—the Houses of Ill Fame Bill and the Protection of Females and Children Bill. The object of the former bill was, he said, to facilitate the prosecution of persons offending against the law, but who often escaped owing to collusion with parochial authorities. The Lord Chancellor said the bill contained clauses relating to money penalties, and that in all probability the House of Commons would not receive it. The bill was then withdrawn. Earl Granville opposed the second reading of the Protection of Females and Children Bill, which, he contended, was an unnecessary interference with the law as it at present existed. The noble earl moved as an amendment that the bill be read a second time that day six months. On a division the amendment was carried by 48 to 27. The bill was consequently lost.—In the HOUSE OF COMMONS on Thursday, the 21st, Lord John Russell made a very painful statement relative to the cruelties which a portion of the reactionary party had committed in Naples, and which had, he said, rendered severe repressive measures on the part of the Sardinian army necessary. He said that the perpetrators of these outrages were liberated convicts and brigands, and that they had been armed by virtue of orders received from Gaeta and Rome. In answer to a question, his lordship said that these facts had been communicated to him by the Sardinian Minister. The House again went into committee on the Bankruptcy Bill, and made some progress.—On Friday, Mr. Digby Seymour directed the attention of the House to the report of the Consular Service Committee of 1858, the chief recommendations of which he recapitulated. Lord John Russell replied at considerable length. Mr. W. E. Forster, in a brief speech, which was very cordially received,

asked the Foreign Secretary if he would consent to publish the correspondence upon the very delicate question raised at Charleston as to whether, in view of the fact that a revolutionary Government had been established in South Carolina, British shipowners would be liable for non-compliance with the Federal revenue laws. Lord John promised that the papers should be published. The question of the Canada extradition case again came before the House. Mr. Haliburton asked for the correspondence on the subject which had passed between the English and Canadian Governments. He, at the same time, impugned the conduct of the English Court of Queen's Bench in granting a writ of *habeas corpus*, and said he thought that the constitutional rights of Canada had been violated. Mr. C. Fortescue declined to produce the papers in their present incomplete state, and explained and justified the steps which the Government had taken in the matter.—On Monday, in answer to Mr. Duncombe, the Attorney-General said that the law officers of the Crown were now engaged in the preparation of a bill to amend the Corrupt Practices at Elections Act, and that he hoped to be able to introduce it shortly. Lord John Russell stated, in answer to a question from Mr. James, that it had not been decided that the occupation of Syria should be prolonged beyond the period specified in the convention, nor had the representative of the Ottoman Porte protested against any longer occupation. His Excellency had stated that it was the opinion of the Sultan's Government that it was not necessary to prolong the occupation by foreign troops, but that if the European Powers thought that a short and definite period of occupation was desirable he would refer the question to his Government. The House then went into committee on the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill, and having agreed to clauses 118 to 193, the Chairman reported progress.—On Tuesday, in reply to questions from Mr. Vincent Scully, Mr. Cardwell stated that as soon as the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill had passed the House it would become the duty of the Attorney-General to introduce a similar measure for Ireland. The right hon. gentleman also stated that it was not the intention of the Government to propose any alteration in the law relating to mixed marriages in Ireland.—On the motion of Mr. Lindsay, a select committee was appointed to inquire into the organisation and management of those branches of the Admiralty, War-office, India-office, and Emigration Board, by which the business of transporting, by means of shipping, troops, convicts, emigrants, materials of war, stores, and any other similar services, was now performed.—On Wednesday, Sir John Trelawny moved the second reading of the Church Rates Abolition Bill. He observed that in the course of the last session, petitions against church rates had been presented signed by 699,000 persons, and that the number of petitions presented in the course of the present session against the bill was far less than might have been expected in a case of so much importance. He assured the House that he was not indisposed to an amicable settlement of the question, because some of the hardest work he had had in reference to the matter had been trying to bring about a compromise. The bill, after a long discussion, was read a second time, by a majority of 281 against 266.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.—Last week there were recorded 1281 deaths in the metropolis, giving the favourable comparison of a reduction of nearly 100 on the average rate of mortality. The births registered in the same period were 1891—1085 boys and 856 girls. There was a considerable increase in the warmth of the air, the mean temperature being 45.9 degrees; the mean height of the barometer was 29.461 inches.—The House of Lords has given judgment on the Berkeley peerage case, in which Admiral Sir Maurice Fitzhardinge Berkeley claimed to be declared Baron of Berkeley, and to sit as a peer of Parliament by tenure, as holding the barony of Berkeley *per baroniam*. The Lord Chancellor delivered the judgment of the House in a very clear and elaborate speech, and concluded by declaring that the claimant had not made out his claim. Lords St. Leonards, Chelmsford, Wensleydale, and Redesdale concurred in the judgment.—The judges in the House of Lords have also decided that a clergyman has no power to solemnise his own marriage, and the issue of such a marriage was illegitimate. The question came before their lordships in connection with a case which has excited considerable interest in Ireland.—The honorary freedom of the Fishmongers' Company has been unanimously voted to Mr. Cobden.—The terrible hurricane which has just swept over the south of England has been attended by the most disastrous results, both on land and sea. At the Crystal Palace, the damage was confined to the square block which formed the termination of the north wing. In the metropolis itself a great deal of mischief was done. The roof of a house in the Clapham-road fell in, and occasioned the loss of three lives. Many stacks of chimneys fell to the ground, in one case causing the death of a child; and several accidents of lesser importance took place.—At Northampton a house was literally blown down, occasioning a loss of two lives. From Plymouth we learn that a French brig was

driven ashore, and became a hopeless wreck. It is believed that three of the crew have unhappily perished. We fear that this is only the beginning of a long catalogue of similar casualties which we shall have to report.—An unfortunate event has happened at Chichester, the beautiful spire of the cathedral, of which the inhabitants were justly proud, having fallen to the ground. The accident was occasioned by the unsoundness of one of the piers upon which the spire rested. Fortunately the workmen who had been engaged in strengthening the pier were absent at dinner at the time the accident occurred, or a lamentable loss of life would inevitably have occurred.—An extraordinary trial is now taking place in Dublin. Nominally it is intended to decide the question of a money claim; but, really, it involves the legality of the Hon. Major Yelverton's marriage with an Irish lady of great beauty and accomplishments. No trial of late years has excited more intense interest in Ireland; and throughout England also the feeling of sympathy with the unhappy lady cannot fail to be as deeply awakened. As Major Yelverton has married a second time, his position will be a most serious one if the validity of the first marriage should be proved.—A summons has been heard at the Lambeth Police-court, by Mr. Elliott, taken out against Mr. Morton, proprietor of Canterbury Hall, for permitting the performance of a pantomime in his place of entertainment, without being duly licensed. The managers of the London theatres at a meeting had agreed to institute these proceedings, with a view of testing the legality of such a representation, and Mr. Benjamin Webster, of the New Adelphi, appeared as prosecutor. Evidence was given as to the character of the piece complained of, and it was urged in defence that it could not be brought under the definition of a stage play. Ultimately, an adjournment was granted, at the request of the defendant, for the purpose of calling other witnesses.—The strikes in the manufacturing districts continue, notwithstanding the fatal effects of preceding struggles. A threatened strike at Bolton is now pending.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—The Bishop of Orleans has published a pamphlet in reply to La Gueronniere's "France, Rome, and Italy." It views the question from the exclusively Papal and ecclesiastical point of view, and endeavours to retort upon the French Government the charge of having brought about the present antagonism between Rome and Italy.—The text of the address of the French Senate has been published. It expresses a full approval of the policy of the Government, which, it affirms, exhausted all equitable means to prevent the conflict between the liberty of Italy and the Court of Rome. Full confidence is announced in "the monarch who shelters the Papacy beneath the French flag." The home policy of the Emperor, and the degree of reform which he has recently introduced, likewise receive approval in the project of address.—The treaty of commerce between France and Switzerland, proposed by Zurich, has met with some opposition in the Federal Council. A discussion, which lasted two days, took place on the subject, and the result was, that the project was referred to the Customs department for re-examination. It is stated that a protest against the treaty had been signed by 3000 citizens of Geneva, but only on the presumption that it would endanger the rights of Switzerland in reference to Northern Savoy.—A meeting of the German National Association took place at Heidelberg a few days since, which was attended by more than 300 members, and at which a resolution was voted, declaring that the present Constitutional situation of Germany does not secure to her the rank and influence in European affairs to which she is entitled, and urging that a German Federal State, with a strong central power, should be formed.—The representative of Prussia at Frankfort has received, it is stated, orders from his Government to urge, in reference to the proposal of Hesse Darmstadt relative to the National Union, that the prohibition or toleration of that association is a question for the decision of each separate Government concerning its own territory, and that it is not the duty of the Diet to offer any recommendation on the subject.—The movement in favour of a reform of the passport system throughout Europe progresses. A motion has been submitted to the Prussian Chamber of Deputies to apply to the Government that diplomatic measures may be taken to secure by international conventions the abolition of the system with regard to that country and its natives.—The National Committee of Rome appear to be undisguisedly bold in their undertakings. Letters from that city to the 20th, received at Marseilles, affirm that the National Committee have issued a proclamation announcing that Victor Emmanuel will soon be proclaimed King of Italy at the Capitol. This manifesto expresses at the same time significant thanks to France for the reserved attitude of her Government with regard to Rome. Notwithstanding, however, the confident tone of this announcement, the Papal Government appears still to be making an effort to struggle against the rising revolution. Several persons are said to have been banished on suspicion of having promoted the late political manifestations, and the French authorities

had taken possession of the keys of the Capitol.—The text of the capitulation of Gaeta has been published. The officers and soldiers who fought under Francis II., and the widows of those who have fallen, have been dealt with very considerably by the conquerors. The Neapolitans, wounded and invalided, are to remain in the town for the present, and are to be entitled to the ordinary pension, or to reception in military hospitals.—A sum of 4000 lire has been sent to General Cialdini by the Central Committee of Ladies of the National Society for succouring the wounded in the Italian war. The sum is intended to be applied to the relief of the wounded of Gaeta, and is accompanied by a letter addressed to General Cialdini from Turin, expressing the cordial congratulations of the ladies' committee at the result of the siege, and their admiration for the courage and magnanimity of the soldiers of Italy.—The property of the religious orders which have been suspended at Naples has been taken into the possession of the Government. The Neapolitan soldiers from Gaeta, who, according to the capitulation, are still prisoners of war, have been sent to the Neapolitan islands.—The *Patrie* and the *Pays* contradict the rumour which has again been gaining ground to the effect that France intends to withdraw her troops from Rome.—The Senate of Turin have adopted by 129 votes against 2, the project of law which grants the title of King of Italy to Victor Emmanuel and his descendants. It is stated that Francis II. is about to address to the great European Powers, in a few days, a memorandum protesting against the usurpation of his rights, and demanding an appeal to a Congress.—The Austrian Government have promulgated the plan of the new Constitution. The representation of the Empire is to retain the name of Reichsrath, and is to consist of an Upper and Lower Chamber, the former to be composed of hereditary and life peers, and the latter of 343 members, to be elected by provincial diets. Except for the manner in which the members of the Lower House are to be elected, the frame of the new constitution, at least as it is set forth on paper, considerably approximates towards that of our own. The Reichsrath is to have the right of legislation and of initiation; to legislate in all matters of taxation, to fix the amount of the budget, to manage public loans and the national debt. A bill is to become law when, as in our own legislature, it has passed both houses and received the royal assent. The former constitutions of Hungary, Croatia, Slavonia, and Transylvania are to be restored, but it is added within the limits of the diploma of October. The Provincial Diets are to legislate for their respective provinces with full autonomic rights. A project of constitution is to be prepared for Venetia.—The text of the Emperor of Austria's "royal letter" convoking the Diet at Ofen, to be opened by himself in person, has been published. The Comitats of Agram are stated to have resolved upon addressing the Emperor, calling on him to open a Diet for Croatia in person, and to be crowned King in that city. It is very doubtful whether the issue of the letter of convocation will do much to satisfy the feelings of the people of Hungary. It maintains the diploma of October, against which the Comitats have protested as the basis of policy, and it convokes the Diet for Ofen despite of the formal demand made in favour of Pesth. A Pesth newspaper notices, indeed, a rumour that orders have been received from Vienna to suspend the works going on at Ofen for the preparation of the Diet Hall; and some hopes appear to be entertained that the mission of the Cardinal Primate to Vienna may not be without effect.—The Syrian Conference, according to the *Constitutionnel*, resolved, after a brief sitting, to admit the necessity of prolonging the duration of European occupation. With regard to the time or the terms no decision was adopted, the members of the Conference having to communicate with their several governments.—A rumour has reached London, through Berlin, of disturbances having taken place at Warsaw, which rendered police interference necessary. The celebration of the anniversary of the battle of Grockow, fought between the Russians and the Poles on the 25th of February, 1831, is said, like the Boyne celebrations in Ireland, to have caused the outbreak of national animosity, and the consequent collision.—Serbia complains of the conduct pursued by the Porte towards her. The Prince of Serbia assembled the foreign consuls at Belgrade on the 22nd, and made a statement for the purpose of showing the loyal and honourable manner in which he had acted towards the Turkish Government, and the suspicious and offensive style in which the Porte had behaved towards him.—The financial embarrassments of the Turkish Government are stated to be increasing. There was a rumour that Count Orloff will arrive in Constantinople soon, upon a special mission from St. Petersburg.

INDIA.—The papers and advices brought by the Calcutta mail afford but little information in addition to that received by the last Bombay mail. Mr. Laing landed at Calcutta on the 10th of January, and was well received. The suffering caused by the famine was increasing; relief funds were being formed in the various districts, to which both Europeans and natives were liberally contributing, and the citizens of Calcutta had held a meeting

to organize a system of relief. The Government also were engaged in inquiries as to the best mode of meeting the emergency.

AMERICA.—We are now in receipt of intelligence from New York to the 14th inst. In accordance with a provision of the American Constitution, the electoral vote for the President and Vice-President had been formally counted by the Congressional Committee, in the presence of both the Senate and the House of Representatives. Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Hamlin were declared to be duly elected. In the meanwhile, Mr. Lincoln was continuing his progress to Washington, and had made a speech before the Legislature of Ohio. The Southern Government was debating the important question of a new national flag. The Virginia State Convention had met. The President made a Union speech, but declared that Virginia would remain in the Union only on condition that her rights were secured.

CHINA.—From China we learn that Lord Elgin had arrived at Hong Kong and left that port for Canton. Admiral Jones, it seems, is the British officer who has gone to Japan with a squadron. The English settlers, it would appear, had been guilty of very gross conduct, and Captain Vyse had denounced their proceedings. It appears by a telegram, dated Shanghai, 5th of January, that China has ceded to her powerful neighbour Russia the seaboard between the rivers Amoor and Tumen.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

NATURAL CHORAL SOCIETY.

Amongst the Musical societies of the metropolis, there are none which deserves greater encouragement than the National Choral Society, lately established by Bro. G. W. Martin, the eminent composer and musical instructor. The chorus, formed of members of this new society, numbers upwards of 500 voices, being considerably larger than the Sacred Harmonic Society's chorus. The first performance of the *Messiah* by the society, under the direction of Bro. Martin, was excellent in every respect; and, we are therefore performing a pleasing duty in announcing that the next performance will take place on Wednesday evening next, at Exeter Hall. The vocal performers will be Mrs. Suchit Champion, Middle. Sainton Dolby, and Bros. Perren and Thomas.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA.

The success of Auber's "Domino Noir" is confirmed. Miss Louisa Pyne is in the fullest possession of her magnificent voice, and never has Auber's sparkling and thoroughly dramatic music been more brilliantly executed than on this occasion by our great English soprano. Mr. Henry Haigh surpasses his previous efforts with respect to vocalisation, although as an actor he still left much to be desired. The quaint music of Bridgetta is exceedingly well sung by Miss Leffer; and Mr. Corri causes great merriment by his humorous impersonation of Gil Perez. The "Domino Noir" will take its stand as one of the stock pieces of this theatre.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Under the homely and suggestive title of "The Chimney Corner," a new drama, from the pen of Mr. H. T. Craven, author of "The Postboy," has just been produced at this theatre, and received with a favour which, though enthusiastic, was not more so than the occasion warranted. Mr. Robson and Mr. Horace Wigan, to whom the two most important characters are assigned, act them with admirable skill and win great applause. The author was rapturously called for, and experienced as hearty a reception as could possibly have been accorded to him.

STRAND THEATRE.

The reappearance of Miss Marie Wilton has added to the brightness and gaiety of as bright and gay a little theatre as any in London. Miss Wilton—whose long absence from the stage, of which she is so great an ornament, was as much to be regretted as the cause which occasioned it—reappeared for the first time since her severe indisposition, in the comedietta of "Court Favours," and was received with enthusiastic applause. She was called for at the end of every act, and was visibly affected by the fervid expression of sympathy and regard which her return evoked.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R. R. R.—We do not interfere in private disputes.
 J. W.—Consult the Master of your lodge.
 STARLIGHT.—We do not understand your question.
 P. M.—We hold that a jewel given to a P. M. as a matter of course confers no honour on the recipient.
 BETA.—We are not Masonic jewellers.
 S. S.—Next week.