

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1861.

## OUR MASONIC CONTEMPORARIES.

BRO. HYDE CLARKE, D.C.L.

Bro. Hyde Clarke is a son of His Excellency Henry Clarke, a cadet of the baronet branch of the princely House of Harcourt. He was originally intended for the profession of the Civil Law, and a parliamentary career, his family connections having been, previous to the Reform Bill, virtual proprietors of several boroughs. At an early age he proceeded to the Continent, pursuing a severe course of study in the intervals of diplomatic and military service, principally on the Spanish and Portuguese staff, in co-operation with his father. At the request of the latter, Col. Clarke gave up his military career, and returned to England, with a view of attending to his family affairs; and has, from time to time, contributed to military literature. The history of Wellington's early career in *The Wellington Atlas* was appreciated by military critics. In 1859, at the request of the United Service Institution, he read before their members a memoir upon the defence of India—a subject embraced in his work, *Colonization, Defence, and Railways in our Indian Empire*. This memoir was published in the "Journal" of the Institution, and also in a separate form, and excited much attention amongst all classes interested in Indian affairs. He is likewise the author of numerous articles on the subject of the national defences, of which he was one of the earliest advocates.

On returning to England Bro. Hyde Clarke was early led to engage in civil engineering. He had previously been employed in a design for a harbour on the Belgian coast, and applied himself to the study of the hydraulic works of Holland, on which he afterwards published a treatise.

In 1836 Bro. Clarke became Engineer to the Grand Caledonian Railway, which he projected, and by which he proposed to embank a considerable portion of Morecambe Bay. For this undertaking he received the thanks of the county of Cumberland, of North Lancashire, of the city of Glasgow, and of the town of Dumfries, by the corporation of which he was entertained; but the Crown and the Duchy of Lancaster disputing the rights in the land proposed to be reclaimed from the sea, the undertaking lingered for many years. The late George Stephenson afterwards became one of the engineers, and this was one of his favourite projects.\* The works in Morecambe Bay, executed by Mr. Brumlees, although not of the proportions originally devised by Bro. Clarke, are very remarkable.

The Morecambe Bay plan led to Bro. Clarke being consulted on a design for improving Fleetwood Harbour, and on other hydraulic works, including the Solway reclamation, the Great Wash, the Dee and Lamlash Harbour. His plan for the improvement of Dublin Harbour, by forming a canal through the neck of the Hill of Howth, was taken in hand by Mr. F. W. Beaumont, C.E., whose report was published by order of the commissioners. As, however, at that time, active engagement in engineering works was inconsistent with Bro. Clarke's views, although he continued to give his attention to the subject, he became better known in connection with engineering literature, and particularly with the professional press. He was for twenty years one of the editors of *The Civil Engineer and Architect's Journal*, and was engaged for some time with John Herapath on *The Rail-*

*way Journal*, on leaving which he became the proprietor of the *Railway Herald* newspaper, and of the *Railway Register* and *Railway Portfolio*, monthly magazines.

In these publications will be found various standard articles on the political economy and statistics of railways and public works, many of which have been reprinted. Bro. Clarke stood alone in combating the doctrine that railways engulphed the bullion of the country, and in establishing the sounder teachings which are now received. These views are embodied in his treatise on the *Theory of Railway Investment*, 1846. He devoted particular attention to the management of railway traffic, on which he published separately, *Contributions to Railway Statistics*, 1844, 1845, and 1846, and *Contributions to Belgian Railway Statistics*. He was a strenuous defender of railway progress, at a time when it was urged that measures should be taken to limit speed on railways, and prohibit the broad gauge. On the introduction by Sir Macdonald Stephenson, Mr. Heath, and Mr. John Chapman, of the Indian railway system, Bro. Clarke took an active part, and published, what has been often quoted as a standard work, on the principles of Indian railway traffic, in which he has been fully justified by the results since obtained, thus rendering great service to the cause at a critical period.

Among numerous contributions by Bro. Hyde Clarke to engineering literature, must be included the work on the *Engineering of Holland, as applied to the Construction of Dykes*, in which the observations of the Dutch or Italian engineers, as well as those of the author, are embodied. A very able memoir, founded on this work, was read by Mr. J. P. White, before the Institution of Civil Engineers, to the discussion of which, Bro. Clarke contributed a note, which will be found in the "Proceedings" of that body. Hydraulic engineering received particular attention at Bro. Clarke's hands, and he took a leading part for some years in the discussion on the theory of bars and silting. Another valuable work is one on the *Hydrostatic and Hydraulic Dry Docks and Patent Slips of the United States*. Many of the plates and materials are likewise reproduced in the *Portfolio of Engineering Engravings*, published by Mr. Weale, in 1859. An article on "the Manufacture of Bricks in Holland," in the *Quarterly Papers on Engineering*, is also inserted in Mr. Robson's *Rudimentary Treatise on Bricks and Tiles*.

A series of papers by Bro. Clarke on "Ancient Engineering" in *The Civil Engineers and Architect's Journal*, derived from the classic authors, led him to some researches on engineering history and biography. He translated Arago's *Life of Watt*, with many additions and illustrations, and it was afterwards published in a separate form. The "Memoir of the romantic career of Trevithick," the inventor of the locomotive, in the same journal, has been republished in many of the professional and popular journals, and is still the standard biography of that great engineer. On the death of George Stephenson, Bro. Clarke contributed to the above-named journal, in a series of papers, a copious memoir of that distinguished man, in which he regarded him, not only as an engineer, but in his social relations as a working man. This memoir was not reprinted, but in an abridged form passed through several of the popular journals, and became the model of Mr. Smiles' *Life of Stephenson*, in which singularly enough Bro. Hyde Clarke is the only authority not quoted. Among the memoirs published in the *Journal* from the pen of Bro. Clarke are short biographies of Dr. Potts, the inventor of hydraulic piledriving, and others.

A leading principle maintained by Bro. Clarke as a

\* Smiles' *Life of Stephenson*.

journalist was the independent action of private enterprise; and, among other cases, he, while engaged on *The Civil Engineers' Journal*, successfully resisted an attempt of the Board of Trade to impose restrictions on the steamboat interest, for which the journal received a testimonial from the leading parties concerned.

On leaving the more active practice of engineering, Bro. Clarke engaged in researches on various branches of mechanics and physics. The subject of colour (on which some popular lectures by him have been more than once republished) occupied his attention, particularly with respect to color-printing. In the early series of *The Railway Magazine* will be found a paper "On Printing by Galvanism;" and he was the inventor of a type-composing machine, the adoption of which has on several occasions been proposed by large establishments. Professor Wheatstone's experiments for an acoustic telegraph were followed by Bro. Clarke, and some interesting articles by him "On the means of increasing and propagating sound" will be found in *The Mechanic's Magazine* for 1840. Acoustic and hydrostatic telegraphs having been abandoned for the electric telegraph, Bro. Clarke became engaged with the late Francis Whishaw in several telegraphic operations, including a means of doubling signals, the code system, and the telegraph for India. Bro. Clarke's report to the East India Company on this latter subject decided the matter; but, though Messrs. Whishaw's and Clarke's expenses were afterwards repaid by the Government, they were not employed in carrying out the system.\*

Bro. Clarke was afterwards engaged with Mr. Crampton on a scheme of Australian telegraphs for a Committee of Members of the Australian Legislature, which, on account of the financial crisis was postponed. On the first proposal of the ocean telegraph for the Atlantic, Bro. Clarke was employed in the investigation; but he declined to proceed with the undertaking, as he recommended a middle in preference to a northern route, and a stronger form of cable. In 1859, Bro. Clarke was again called in by some of the competitors for the Atlantic cable. We may mention here that Bro. Clarke was one of the first advocates of steam transit to America. In 1836 he expended a considerable sum of money on this object, but was defeated by the vulgar prejudices which opposed him on every side, besides getting the character of an enthusiast.

On some friends of his acquiring an interest in Mr. Berdan's gold patent, Bro. Clarke became secretary and engineer of the company; but, although too late to save them from complete loss, he rescued the directors from heavy liabilities, for which he received a testimonial. His exertions there led to a like invitation from a large company engaged in smelting in Chili, supposed to be in very prosperous circumstances, but requiring stricter management. Bro. Clarke devoted much time to the undertaking, and at length detected serious deceptions in the management, though too late to prevent very heavy loss to the shareholders and creditors, showed the necessity of winding up the concern, in which he was employed. While engaged in making himself master of the details, Bro. Clarke compiled a very valuable work on "Copper Smelting," read in 1859 before the Society of Arts, printed in the *Journal of the Society*, and since republished.

A large mass of statistical essays is the result of Bro. Hyde Clarke's continual labours, and in which principles are educed, and many new economical laws laid down. These discussions embrace banking, bullion, railways,

\* See "Memoirs of Francis Whishaw" *Proceedings of the Institution of Civil Engineers*.

fire assurance, and other subjects. Among those republished in a separate form are the pamphlets on the *Railway Returns* for several years, and on *Fire Assurance Returns*.

Although Bro. Clarke has been engaged on a great variety of subjects, and in a wide field of research, it will be noticed that each of these has been sedulously and perseveringly pursued for many years from the commencement of his public career. At an early period it was natural that this pursuit of numerous objects should be regarded as the result of a volatile disposition rather than of a comprehensive grasp of mind, and it must have required considerable resolution to contend against the influence of such opinions; but as years have passed on, the effects of these continuous and steady labours have been recognised.

In these various pursuits, the greatest measure as yet achieved by Bro. Hyde Clarke, is undoubtedly that of English settlement in India. Brought into frequent connection with India by various undertakings connected with the railways, steam navigation and telegraphs, he was led to mature his early views as a military student on the defence of India, and thereby to the advocacy of a combined system of English settlement and military defence by the occupation of the hill regions, particularly of the Himalayas. These questions have been partially discussed by every Anglo-Indian of eminence from Clive and Warren Hastings to the present day of Ronald Martin and Julius Jeffrey; but each had his own point of view, and the public opinions of Anglo-Indians were rather indisposed to any proposition of settlement than prepared for it. Under these circumstances, Bro. Clarke published, with the title of *Railways, Colonization, and Defence in our Indian Empire*, a well considered proposal for making the healthy hill regions the basis of our military and civil power, governing the plains by the aid of the railway, the steamboat, and the telegraph. At first this attracted contempt rather than attention; but, the events of the mutiny so fully confirmed many of the propositions, that the work began to be seriously discussed by statesmen.

One of those who was thus led to take a deep interest in these plans was an old friend of the author and co-operator in the cause of education, Mr. William Ewart, the member for Dumfries, and in consultation with Bro. Clarke, he determined to bring the subject before Parliament in 1858. He, however, met with such rebuffs from the members of the Government, from the East India Company, and from Indians, that he wished to limit the motion to one for papers. On Bro. Clarke's strong representations, after withdrawing one motion, he consented to move for a Committee of enquiry, which he did in a speech since published separately, and the motion was carried after a sharp debate, in which the representative of the Board of Control and the Chairman of the East India Company pronounced the subject absurd, and affirmed that a field a 100ft. square could not be found in the hill regions for cultivation by Europeans. The Government, however, did not dare to divide the house, and the successful result was greatly owing to the personal exertions and influence of Bro. Clarke, with members and the public press, which he brought to bear on this occasion, and by taking advantage of the political crisis. The Earl of Albemarle was prevailed upon to make a like motion in the House of Lords. The motion having passed, it required much exertion on the part of Mr. Ewart and Bro. Clarke to obtain working members and witnesses; but, when the proceedings had once commenced, such was the deep interest manifested by the Indian community outside the official circle, that the Committee

was occupied throughout the session of 1858, and the enquiry renewed in 1859, the Committee publishing seven valuable reports, which have established the fact of the resources of our hill territories and their capabilities for English occupation.

These proceedings were sedulously supported by Bro. Clarke, and he obtained an organ for the representation of colonization interests, which he edited for some time. In 1858 he read before the Society of Arts a paper "on Indian colonization," which was followed by a discussion in which several members of Parliament took part. This was printed in the *Journal* and afterwards in a separate form; and the society appointed a Committee to promote Indian progress. In 1859, as before stated, Bro. Clarke read a memoir "on the military defence of India" before the United Service Institution. This produced a deep impression on Indian military officers.

The Government and officials have since, in consequence of the agitation, continued to extend the garrisons and sanitorial stations in the hills, to open new districts for occupation, to promote tea and coffee cultivation, and to extend railways to the hill regions. One great result of the exertions of Mr. Ewart and Bro. Clarke, which of itself will exercise a material influence throughout India, is the concession of a freehold tenure of land, and the sale of public lands in fee simple. Thus has been broken down the system under which the East India Company alone had a property in the soil, and no individual, native or English, could acquire a freehold title. This proposition was stoutly resisted by the Indian officials, and by economists, but the Government felt compelled to yield, and a resource has been provided for the development of the capabilities of India, which of itself alone will produce the greatest results.

In India the Colonization Committee created the deepest interest, and its authors received the abuse of the old Indians and the grateful thanks of the friends of progress. In recognition of Bro. Clarke's exertions on their behalf, the settlers of Darjeeling and Sikkim, in the Northern Himalayas, appointed him their agent, being the first instance of such an appointment by an Indian colony, and this example was followed by the Association of the Planters in Western India.

In a late Session of Parliament, Bro. Clarke obtained on behalf of the Darjeeling settlers a promise from the Government that negotiations should be opened with the Chinese to remove the obstructions to intercourse overland between Darjeeling and Thibet, and between Eastern India and the south of China.

Bro. Hyde Clarke has been a zealous advocate of joint-stock banking, and took an active part in the controversies in its behalf, in co-operation with the late Thomas Jopling and Mr. J. W. Gilbert. By the former he was offered the editorship of *The Economist*, the predecessor in 1838 of the present journal of that name. In *The Economist*, *Herapath's Journal*, *Banker's Magazine*, and other publications will be found numerous articles on banking and currency; but it was while acting as one of the writers for *The Daily News*, and in the management of the City department, that he devoted most attention to currency and banking. His articles on the question of the relative value of gold and silver attracted much attention at the period of the great gold discoveries, a subject which he followed up for some time. Some small works of Bro. Clarke "On the Californian and Australian Gold Regions," published by Mr. Wyld, contain valuable statistics and interesting discussions on the bullion question. For the Useful Knowledge Society he corrected the article "On Exchanges."

In 1836, Bro. Hyde Clarke founded the London and

County Bank, then called the Surrey, Kent, and Sussex, as a means of extending joint-stock banking in the provincial districts within the limits of the Bank of England's reserved circulation.

Besides the undertakings already enumerated, Bro. Hyde Clarke has been employed upon several large financial operations and negotiations, for which he had advantages in his training under the great financier, the late Baron de Goldsmid, with whom he was occupied a considerable period. He likewise made an early proposition to the Government for the issue of Exchequer bonds, which was introduced to successive administrations by the Right Hon. Sir T. Wyse and the Baron de Goldsmid. The principle and details were much the same as those of Mr. Gladstone's recent measure.

While known among statesmen and men of business, as a thoroughly practical man, Bro. Clarke's labours and attainments in many recondite branches of knowledge are great and remarkable. His acquirements as a linguist and philologist are known to many. At the age of eight-and-twenty, he was acquainted with above forty languages, and with most of the dialects of western Europe. Some of these were merely cultivated for philological purposes, or are dead languages in which there are few books; but in many his knowledge is more than respectable. Besides writing critically several languages, he once wrote a French article in Lamartine's paper, and on another occasion he wrote a set of verses of four lines each in ten languages. He has also addressed public assemblies of several nations. This taste for acquiring languages, began at an early age, and was fostered by his father, but was principally exercised for about twelve years, in which time his chief acquisitions were made. This practice gave him facility in acquiring languages, where he already possessed a kindred one, and he is stated to have learned in a fortnight, to translate, write, and speak one language, being engaged in other pursuits at the same time. Of one European language rarely known here, Wallachian, he is reputed to have acquired the elements in half an hour; a feat, however, little remarkable to one who already knew fluently nearly every language and dialect of the European stock. He possesses a like facility in translating and interpreting off-hand from one language to another.

His works embrace considerable translations from the French, Dutch, Spanish, German and Italian, and to a smaller extent from the Greek, Romain, Latin, Portuguese, Anglo-Saxon, Frisian, Danish, Swedish, Icelandic, Hebrew, Arabic, and Hindoo. So far he would be redeemed from the reproach affecting most of the distinguished linguists, and particularly Mezzofanti, that they turned their attainments to no account; but Bro. Clarke has carried his labours further. In the *Handbook of Comparative Philology*, he has given a very practical comparison of the formation of the languages with which the English has connection through the Germanic or Latin stocks, as the Anglo-Saxon, Frisian, Dutch, Low Dutch, German, Danish, Swedish, Icelandic, Latin, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese and French.

A knowledge of Bro. Clarke's philological attainments and collections led to an invitation from Mr. Weale to write the *English Grammar* for the rudimentary series, which embraces the above treatise on comparative philology, and a *New Theory of English Prosody*, besides many original observations: this prosody is now taught in several colleges. The *Grammar* led to another work of immense labour, executed in the intervals of other pursuits—*The English Dictionary*—which, in a very small compass, brings together a more

copious body of words and meanings than in any of the existing dictionaries, and several remarkable features.

On the *Grammar* and the *Dictionary*, the results of nearly a quarter of a century's researches and labours were brought to bear, but they have been only partially applied. Among the other subjects which engaged Bro. Clarke's attention, were dictionaries of Dutch, Welch, and Maori, or New Zealand—additions to the Anglo-Saxon, Spanish, and Turkish dictionaries—a Portuguese grammar—and collections on English etymology.

Closely connected with these researches on the English language have been those on English history, particularly the Roman and the Anglo-Saxon period. On these subjects extensive materials have been collected, but as yet only preliminary essays have appeared. In a series of papers in THE FREEMASON'S MAGAZINE, 1857-8, are given the elements of his discoveries in that obscure portion of the national history, between the decline of the Romans and the establishment of the English or Anglo-Saxons, and of which have been published separately a treatise on the application of "Topographical Nomenclature to historical researches," the first portion of a work on "English Clan Names," and an essay on the term "Cold Harbour."

Following out on a large scale the system which Augustus Von Humboldt and other German philologists have applied on a limited scale to the Iberians, Etruscans, and Phœnicians, Bro. Hyde Clarke has brought to bear a discussion and classification of the names of places of Anglo-Saxon origin in Britain, something like a quarter of a million in number, to determine the ethnological and historical relations of the epoch at which they were named. This, too, throws an important light on the Romano-Germanic period, and a most obscure portion of Germanic history.

We may incidentally mention as among the results of Bro. Hyde Clarke's historical researches, the identification of the Varini of Tacitus with the Varegs of Russia,\* one of the most remarkable historical restorations, ranking, perhaps, next to the identification of the Ossetinians, and the confirmation and extension of W. Von Humboldt's theory as to the existence of the Iberians in Britain. A very interesting correction is that of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle and Alfred's Bede as to the extinction of the Angles in Jutland in the ninth century. A minor labour, which, however, attracted more attention, was the establishment of Milton's Ancestry, published in 1859.†

These various labours have not prevented a very active participation in the cause of charity and in institutions for the promotion of science and education. In these duties he was early initiated by his father, a friend and coadjutor of Brougham, Erskine, Lushington, and Mrs. Fry, and he became a co-operator with Sir Thos. Wyse and Mr. Ewart in their educational labours, particularly for the promotion of art education. He was for some time the Honorary Secretary of the Society for Promoting Practical Designs,‡ which obtained for the working classes cheap art education. He also presented to Lord John Russell the memorial of artists for throwing open Hampton Court Palace, which was conceded. Before this Society he gave many lectures, and for years he was ever ready to promote a new or struggling literary or mechanic's institution by giving a gratuitous lecture or contributing to its library. Many of these lectures are published. He was an active promoter of the Royal Botanic Gardens in the Regent's Park, and a Member of the

Council for twenty years; and took a zealous part in the foundation of the Geologist's Association. On being chosen a Vice-President of the last named institution, he delivered an address *On Geological Surveys*, which has been published. In conjunction with the late G. T. Lay and Richard Taylor, he made an effort in 1840 to establish a Philological Society, which failed; but a later attempt by other parties has proved successful; and, at the present time, a deep interest is felt in philological science. With Sir Thomas Wye, he published a plan about the same time for an English Historical Gallery, but the Government of the day declined to afford it countenance.

The extensive course of study pursued by Bro. Hyde Clarke, as already observed, was not of an excursive character, but systematically conducted. It originated in the wish of his father to give him a sound political education, at a period when he had the prospect of entering parliament and of following a political career. Having laid down a regular course, he followed it for many years, adopting other pursuits merely as subsidiary, and his occupations have been the result or application of these studies, and in some cases their extension. Thus, his attainments as a linguist and philologist have been the consequence of a liberal study of the ancient and modern languages, and his engagement in engineering pursuits have resulted from the application of his military acquirements. At the same time these occupations have been followed out in an independent spirit, and his literary and political measures have been accomplished chiefly by his own means. While he followed many objects for his own individual purposes as a student, and his own personal gratification, so he has pursued others without reference to his own views, and without regard to individual advantage. In other cases as in the measure of Indian Colonization, having a distinct object to achieve, he has pursued it with determination as a public duty.

With these incidents the Masonic career of Bro. Hyde Clarke is appropriately connected. Being the son of a distinguished Mason, he was earlier than the accustomed age in this country admitted to the order by dispensation. On account of his attainments and personal qualities, he was likewise early advanced to the rank of S.P.R. §, under the Grand Orient of France, and in special consideration of the services he had already rendered to Masonry, was promoted by the Supreme Grand Council of the 33° in France to the 32°. His cultivation of Masonic literature, and his exertions in extending Masonry, in maintaining it against persecution, and in promoting its charities, as well as the desire of the authorities to encourage a distinguished scholar, led to these unusual promotions. He had the equal good fortune to be received into the Order of Templars, under the G.M., Sir Sydney Smith, to be advanced to the rank of Commander, and at a later date to that of Grand Prior. His active occupations did not prevent him from attending to serious duties in working the Craft and higher degrees, and allied rites; but, he continued to devote greater attention to Continental than to English Masonry until of late years, although early invited to take a distinguished position by the late Duke of Sussex, as a friend of his father's.

The duties he was engaged in, however, induced him to delay participating in working at home; but of late years he has been enabled to devote more time to Masonic literature and working. He is a member of No. 32, St. Albans Lodge, of London; and of No. 91, Lodge of Freedom, of Gravesend; of the Metropolitan Chapter of R. §; and of the Grand Consistory of London, being now the senior member of the 32° in this

\* Antiquarian Society. † *Athenæum*.

‡ See Proceedings of the Meeting at Exeter Hall, 1838.

country, arising from his early admission. On proceeding lately to the east, he was successful in accomplishing an object dear to the M.W.G.M., the suppression of the Smyrna schism of the three irregular lodges, the Grand Lodge, the R.A. Chapter, and the Grand Chapter; the local Grand Master paying him the compliment of placing himself and the irregularly admitted brethren under Bro. Clarke's protection. At their request he petitioned for a warrant, which the M.W.G.M. liberally granted, nominating Bro. Hyde Clarke to consecrate the lodge and officiate as the first W.M. Bro. Clarke has also been engaged in measures to bring the ancient Swiss Lodge under the Grand Lodge of England, to constitute Turkey a province under the Grand Lodge of England, and to open R.A. Chapters at Constantinople and Smyrna, in which he will doubtless prove successful.

We cannot close this notice of so distinguished a brother without acknowledging the valuable and disinterested assistance we have received from Bro. Clarke in the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE, and of which we were only deprived by his departure to Turkey—"Our Architectural Chapter" and many of the articles on "Masonic Missions" having emanated from his pen, whilst he was the originator of the department of Notes and Queries, which still holds a prominent position in our publication, and which has been contributed to by so many brethren.

As a friend, we can speak of Bro. Clarke in the warmest terms, as one ever ready to assist another, and more especially a struggling author, alike by his advice and purse, the Editor of this Magazine having very early in his career as a journalist had the honour of making the acquaintance of Bro. Hyde Clarke, and having been indebted to him for many introductions which he highly values. In domestic life, too, Bro. Clarke, is much esteemed and regarded as a son, a brother, a husband, and a father, for qualities which justly endear him to all with whom he is connected.

#### FREEMASONRY IN VANCOUVER'S ISLAND AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

A Correspondent (J.S.) writes:—"Being a yearly subscriber and admirer of your valuable Masonic paper in this far-off British Colony, and having experienced much pleasure in perusing accounts therein of the progress of our beloved Order in various parts of the world, I thought it might not be uninteresting to your readers to hear of the well-doing of the Craft in this colony, and the establishment of Victoria Lodge (No. 1085), working under a charter from the United Grand Lodge of England, which was duly organised, and the officers installed, in accordance with the Constitutions, in August, 1860. Although many difficulties had to be encountered in the onset, in finding suitable premises for holding the lodge, and funds for furnishing the same, yet I am happy to say that everything has been arranged to the satisfaction of the members thereof, and we hope by the help of the G.A.O.T.U. to diffuse the blessings of Masonic Light in these young and rising colonies of Vancouver's Island and British Columbia; and although so far severed from our home brethren, we did not allow the Masonic year to close without some demonstration. I will therefore, with your permission give a brief statement of our doings on last St. John's Day, the 27th December, 1860, together with a short account of our first lodge festival, held in the Lodge Rooms, at the installation of officers for the present year, on the 24th January, 1861.

#### MASONIC BALL.

Victoria Lodge (No. 1085) gave their first Masonic ball at the Supreme Court Room, Government Buildings, James Bay, on Thursday evening, St. John's day, December 27th, 1860. The use of the room was kindly given to the Craft by his Excellency Governor Douglas, C.B.

Victoria Lodge being the first and only one in the two colonies of Vancouver's Island and British Columbia, and the first Masonic

appearance of the fraternity in public, its advent excited a good deal of curiosity in our midst. The members were all attired in the regalia of the lodge, whilst brethren not members appeared in regalia suited to their respective degrees.

The members of the lodge with W.M. Bro. Joseph Johnson Southgate (who is also Master elect for the ensuing Masonic year), and Bro. Robert Burnaby, acting P.M., with numerous other brethren to the number of one hundred were present, amongst whom was our respected Chief Justice, Bro. David Cameron. The other distinguished and invited guests who honoured the Craft by their presence, included His Excellency Governor Douglas, C.B.; and the most Worshipful Grand Master of Washington Territory, Bro. E. Garfield, together with a large number of officers of the Royal Navy, who contributed largely to the evening's entertainment by their ever-gallant and courteous attention to the fair sex, amongst them were Bro. P.M. Aguilar, Bro. H. W. Scaife, Bro. L. Geneste, Bro. D. J. Haukin, and Bro. A. Lew, of H.M. ships *Topaze*, *Hecate*, and *Plumper*, now laying out at Esquimalt.

The room was most artistically decorated with flags, wreaths, and emblems of our Order. The band of H.M.S. *Topaze* discoursed most excellent music throughout the evening.

The ball opened with the usual Masonic Grand March. The assemblage was probably greater than at any demonstration of a sociable character ever before given in this colony, comprising all its beauty, talent, and fashion, who pronounced the ball a decided success, and it will long be remembered by all of those who were present and participated in its festivities.

#### VICTORIA LODGE (NO. 1085), VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.

The installation meeting and first annual festival of this lodge took place on Thursday, 24th January, 1861, at the lodge rooms, Yates-street, Victoria, when the lodge was opened by W.M. Bro. J. J. Southgate, who had been re-elected for the present Masonic year. He was next re-installed into the chair by Bro. Robert Burnaby acting Past Master of this lodge; and after the usual salutes had been given, the W.M. appointed and invested the following brethren as his officers, viz.:—Bros. George Pearkes, S.W.; William Brooke Naylor, J.W.; Robert Burnaby, P.M.; James N. Yhain, Treas. (re-elected); Thomas E. Nuttall, Sec.; William H. Yhain, S.D.; Rody Gambitz, J.D.; Lumley Franklin, I.G.; Rory McDonnell, Tyler, (re-elected). The lodge was then closed in perfect harmony, and the brethren, to the number of twenty-two, adjourned to the banquet provided in the lodge rooms by Bro. Driard, the well-known restaurateur, the W.M. presiding, supported by P.M. Bro. Robert Burnaby, of Lodge No. 4, Royal Somerset House and Inverness, and by Bro. Wm. Brooke Naylor, of the Wakefield Lodge, No. 727, and several visiting brethren.

The cloth having been removed, the W.M. remarked that it had fallen to his lot to have the honour and privilege of presiding at this, the first Masonic banquet ever held in this part of the world, and his duty to propose the regular Masonic toasts usual on such occasions. He would, therefore, commence by giving "The Queen and the Craft,"—which was drank with all the honours and loyalty so characteristic of Masons and Britons. The next toast proposed was the M.W.G.M., the Earl of Zetland, coupled with the R.W.D.G.M., Lord Panmure, and the Officers of the United Grand Lodge of England—which was received with every demonstration of honour and respect, and responded to by acting P.M., Bro. ROBERT BURNABY, late Prov. G.D.C. for the county of Surrey, England, in a neat and appropriate speech, hoping the day was not far distant when the Craft would be in a position to apply to the M.W.G.M. for the appointment of a Provincial Grand Master for the colonies of Vancouver's Island and British Columbia, for the purpose of watching and protecting the interests of Freemasonry in these far distant portions of Her Majesty's dominions. He then proposed "The Health of the first and present W.M. of Victoria Lodge, (No. 1085), Bro. J. J. Southgate." All the members must acknowledge that had it not have been for his untiring zeal and valuable aid in forming and establishing the lodge they could not have met that night to celebrate the festival of that, the first English Masonic Lodge on the north-west coast of America. Drank with full Masonic honours and applause.—The W.M. responded briefly by thanking the members of the lodge for the kind manner in which they had drank his health, and said he had only performed his duty as a brother and a Mason in giving what humble aid and time he could spare for advancing the interests of the lodge and their beloved Order generally. He then proposed "The Health of Acting P.M., Bro. Robert Burnaby," whose zeal for the good of Masonry was so well known that no eulogium that he, the W.M. could pronounce would do justice to his well-merited place in the affections of the members of the lodge. Drank with all the Masonic honours.—Bro. BURNABY, in returning thanks, assured the brethren of his sincere wish to serve them and Victoria Lodge, No. 1085, in particular, for he considered it his duty to

render all the assistance he could in Masonry, and he felt great pleasure in having become a member of this, the first lodge under the constitution of the United Grand Lodge of England in this part of the world. The next toast, "The Officers of Victoria Lodge (No. 1085), individually and collectively," was duly responded to by S.W. Bro. GEORGE PEARCES, who hoped, that having accepted the collars from the W.M., they would make such exertions in their work as to reflect credit on the lodge, and in the name of himself and brother officers begged to return thanks for the toast.—The W.M. said the next toast was a pleasing one, viz., "The Visiting Brethren," who were heartily welcome to Victoria Lodge. The toast was duly acknowledged by Bro. Lewis from California. The next toast given by the W.M. was "To all Needy and Distressed Worthy Masons, whether dispersed over Land or Sea," which was responded to by Bro. Amir de Casmas in a most feeling manner. Several other toasts were drank and acknowledged, and the evening's labours and amusements were brought to a happy close; the brethren separating at high twelve, much pleased and gratified at this their first Masonic banquet.

## ARCHITECTURE AND ARCHÆOLOGY.

### ARCHITECTURE OF THE DARK AGES.

(Continued from page 6.)

About the middle of the 14th century there arose a *furor* for the study of classic literature (which, indeed, had been more studied during the middle ages than we generally credit, but then in an healthy way as food to be digested, and not so insanely bolted after the manner of bookworms as afterwards), antique manuscripts became eagerly searched for and pored over by the literati; fragments of sarcophagi and every production of Rome's New-road masons' shops were studied by sculptors, and voted to be admirable precedents; the ruins of the Coliseum, of the temples of the Forum, and of the triumphal arches, were diligently examined, and their proportions measured, and admired out of all proportion with their merits, and, as ill-luck would have it, a somewhat dogmatical treatise upon architecture, by an old gentleman who lived during the unpropitious days when Augustus had just strangled the Roman Republic, and who was, doubtless, a highly respectable member of a very worthy professional body at that time, was just then brought into fashion, and a number of suggestions that he had made for the guidance of his pupils and professional brethren, whom he had the sense to see (for he was a very sensible man) were not to be trusted to think for themselves, were propounded as a code of laws to regulate architectural practice, and to serve as canons of taste. The works of Vitruvius have since passed through many, perhaps too highly valued, editions, while a cotemporary architectural romance, "The Dream of Polypholus," which is replete with artistic suggestions, has passed through too few. Most fortunately the painters were not so successful as the sculptors and architects in their researches after the antique, and thoroughly can we sympathize with Rio, who, in his "Poetry of Christian Art," rejoices that no picture by one of the celebrated masters of antiquity was brought to light. "For," says he, "had this been the case, modern art would have been in possession of a model, from which an unalterable rule of taste, and an unerring theory of the beautiful might have been deduced and applied to painting." It was owing to this want of success on the part of the painters, and to their being forced to trust somewhat to their own resources, that their art flourished longer than its sister arts, and that in dying it shone, as the dolphin is said to do, with brighter lines, than during its life, casting not inconsiderable radiance over the decay of the rest.

It was then the unfortunate discovery, galvanising and deification of the exhumed bones of Classic, or to speak strictly, Roman art, which was the veritable Gorgon's head that paralysed true and healthy art. Its influence was doubly fatal; first, by substituting precedent for thought, and, secondly, by substituting second-hand paganism for Christianity. One result of the undue regard for precedent was, that the people (for whom artists ought to paint, sculptors to carve, and architects to build, rather than for

their own compeers) caring comparatively little for the defaced bas-reliefs and broken columns, whose stories had become obsolete and whose purpose was unintelligible to them; and the subtle mysteries of proportion being beyond their comprehension, or, at any rate, but a small compensation for the loss of the human interest and phonetic power of the class of buildings to which from mediæval times they had been accustomed, began to lose all interest in the works which they saw rising around them. They found that these very learned architects shot completely over their heads, and that when they asked for artistic bread, they got nought from them but stones. Certainly, we do not hear of bed-ridden old men asking to be brought daily to look upon any of the masterpieces of the Renaissance, as had been the case with the Campanile of Giotto, at Florence; for, in truth, theirs are not "bright, smooth, sunny surfaces of glowing jasper;" they have no "spiral shafts and fairy traceries" for the eye to delight in, but rather uncouth, rugged, prison-like rusticated walls and flowering cornices, such as those of the Palaces of the Strozzi and Ricardi, at Florence, and of the Farnesè, at Rome, which plainly told them "we were built to keep you out." And even if any, from the love of novelty, should in those days, as some I am aware from force of prejudice have in these days, turned from the Doge's Palace and St. Mark's, at Venice, to the contemplation of the library, by Sansovino, on the opposite side of the Piazzetta, one would think that when the natural surprise at seeing so many almost identical females, angelic by virtue of wings alone, somewhat awkwardly cramped into every pair of spandrels throughout the building, had subsided, and when sufficient pity had been bestowed upon the Cupids in the frieze, each condemned to bear in symmetrical balance, on either side of him, a swag of flowers altogether too heavy for his size, that the proportions of the building, admirable though they may be, would not detain a spectator long after he had exhausted the iconography which is so happily suggestive of its literary destination.

The consequence of all this was that the public ceased to ask for pleasure or instruction at the hands of architects, and the latter forgot that it was their duty to tender it, and, as if in revenge, hedged themselves about with a set of rules (the observance of which could, of course, only be appreciated by the initiated) in oblivion that art should "pierce directly to the simple and the true."

But the substitution of second-hand Paganism for Christianity was even more fatal than the slavish adherence to precedent. It is absolutely impossible to produce good work without faith in what one is attempting to realise. In such faith had lain the strength of the early painters, in whom we can excuse shortcoming in their powers of execution for the sake of the purity and earnestness of their aim, for while men wrought in the spirit of the statement of Buffalmacco, recorded by Vasari, viz:—"We painters occupy ourselves entirely in tracing saints upon the walls and on the altars, in order that by these means men may, to the great despite of the demons, be drawn to virtue and piety," and so long as the intention of works of art remained the same as that named in an inscription over the doorway of S. Nixier, at Troyes—viz., that three windows had been painted from "servie de catechisme et instruction du peuple," we may foretell their success, and that, step by step, they will overcome the difficulties and technicalities of their profession without the aid of infallible precedents from the antique; but when they began to pander their art at the bidding of princely patrons to the representation of the labours and loves of Hercules and Venus, and other of the gods and goddesses of Pagan mythology, we may as easily prophecy that, notwithstanding such splendid genius and wondrous powers as those of the artists who congregated around the corrupt courts of Leo X. and the Medicis, the system has become rotten to the core, the lamp is flickering with an unhealthy excitement which but precludes the speedy extinguishing of the light altogether. Such was the fact which ensued; the very prowess of Raffaele and Michel Angelo seemed to prevent their successors from making use of the powers they undoubtedly possessed. They prated of the composition, the drawing, the colouring, and the chiaroscuro of their great masters, and humbly strove to follow them with such success as they were able to command in these

particulars, but they seemed in their struggle after the means of art to forget the true object and end of it, and one may commend their diligence so long as they confined themselves to the representation of subjects from profane history or mythology, seeing that it is of comparatively slight importance whether Alexander or Darius be caricatured or not in a picture which pretends to no accuracy even in costume, or whether Juno or Venus appear questionable in point of character if not of beauty, seeing that no one is called upon to believe in either their existence or their virtue; but we cannot but regret the misapplication of their efforts to represent the persons or scenes of sacred history. Thus Caracci was far better employed upon his famed "Butcher's Shop" than upon his "Three Marys" weeping their crocodile tears, and Guido upon his "Aurora amidst the Clouds," for the future admiration of the dozen or so of devoted students who may be always found copying the same, to the not very evident advantage of modern art, than upon his sentimental "Madonnas" and "Ecce Homos."

I have dwelt longer upon the effects of the Renaissance upon the painters than upon their brother artists, because as I have said, from their fortunate failure in finding classic models, and the consummate excellence of some of their Craft, the meteoric brilliancy of their fall was the more striking, and the warning it conveys necessarily the more patent; nevertheless, the same fate befell all the other arts, including that with which we are more nearly concerned, and to which my wasting space warns me I must now confine myself.

Let any one who would question what I have advanced, or desires to study Italian architecture, and the end to which it led, in a simple spirit of common-sense, take up Quincy's "Histoire des Architectes," and turn over the plates in their sequence; the first, representing the Cathedral at Pisa, the work of Buschetto in 1063, and the few next in order, he would find, clearly demonstrating what I have stated, as to the trammels by which, during even the mediæval period, the attempt to introduce into Italy the architecture which was then flourishing beyond the Alps, was restrained by the natural predilections for the antique. The plan of this cathedral, that of the Latin cross, its apsidal ends, reminiscences of the fatherland of its architect, its clerestory and ranges of arcades, and the Byzantine feature of the dome over the crux, are insufficient to conceal the preference for the horizontality of the Classic school, or to excuse the *mesalliance* of the Roman order with the arch; this latter is seen still more uncouthly, in the baptistery by Dioti Salvi, in 1152, where gables and crockets parodied from the Gothic were added. However, the fusion of the two elements with greater skill, and so much beauty of proportion and treatment of precious coloured materials, as to demand admiration of a style *per se*, are represented by the works of Arnolfo di Lapo and Burnelleschi in the Cathedral, and of Giotto in the Campanile at Florence.

In the palaces of the Medici, by Michelozzo, and of the Strozzi, by Cronaca, at Florence, we seem to lose sight of the desire to please which the other buildings I have named show by their unsparing luxury of marbles and mosaic, and thoughtful delicacy of detail throughout, and are made acquainted with the stern grandeur and air of shrug-the shoulder affected by the turbulent and selfish Italian nobles of the fifteenth century, in their fortress palaces, which, however, still depend for no small nor inferior portion of their effect upon their almost Gothic treatment of the windows, together with, to my mind, exaggerated frown of their heavy cornices of Classic type.

Then painfully evident is the study of the antique in the correct proportions, but tiresome monotony of the arcaded side of the Church of St. Francesco, at Rimini, by Alberti, each arch with its precisely similar sarcophagus, and each pier with its rectangular tablet, like a picture-frame, each spandrel with its circular panel like an *immortelle* strangely commemorative, but hardly symbolical, of the career of the restless Sigismond Malatesta and his generals, who were probably not all cast in the same mould. How differently would such a theme have been treated in Gothic hands, let the monuments of Aymer de Valence, and its neighbours in the choir of Westminster suggest, or the tombs ranged along the aisles of the church of the Frari at Venice.

#### GENERAL ARCHITECTURAL INTELLIGENCE.

The foundation-stone of a new chapel-of-ease to the parish of Heavitree, Exeter, was laid on Wednesday, June 26th, by Lord Poltimore, who has presented the site for the chapel and burial-ground. The assembly was addressed by the Rev. Canon Woolcombe, Vicar of Heavitree. The chapel is close to the hamlet of Whipton, and is to consist of nave, 49ft. 6in. by 21ft.; chancel, 16ft. by 16ft.; transept, vestry, and porch. It is to be of Early Decorated architecture, the facing of Killerton stone, and Bath stone dressings. The cost will be about £1,300, and accommodation for 200 persons.

Mr. Scott, architect, who had been requested to survey and report upon the condition of the old church of St. Cuthbert's, Darlington, gives it as his opinion that the edifice is in a most dangerous condition. The church, which he characterises as being "one almost perfect and uniform in its design, as well as one of the handsomest in the north of England," was built in the 12th century by the celebrated Bishop Pudsey, during the transition period of architecture from the Romanesque to the Pointed style, Mr. Scott makes various suggestions as to the best mode of restoration, and sets down the total cost at £6,100.

The Primitive Methodist Jubilee Chapel, Durham, has been opened. The building is situate on the North-road. It is in the Geometric period of Gothic architecture, and is estimated to hold about 600 persons. The principal feature in the front elevation is a large four-light window, with tracery, moulded jambs, &c. On each side of the central window, is placed a single-light window with tracery. The whole of the glass is of extra thickness, and ground so as to prevent the necessity of using sun-blinds. There are two entrances to the chapel, which have square-headed doors, with pierced typanums below pointed arches. The interior woodwork is of Petersburg and pitch pine, wrought, stained in tints, and varnished. Instead of the usual pulpit there is a platform, the front of which is ornamented with trefoil and circular-headed cusped panels, and hung with drapery behind. The lighting of the chapel is by a star-light of fifty-one jets, suspended from the ceiling, and also acting as a ventilator. There is a vestry attached to the chapel, which may be used for class and similar meetings. On three sides of the chapel there are galleries, supported by cast iron columns, which are also made available for the purposes of ventilation. Foundations for the building had to be dug 14ft. below the floor, and filled in with concrete.

The foundation-stone of a Methodist chapel has been laid at Jarrow. The chapel, when completed, will accommodate about 300 persons on the ground-floor, where there will also be a minister's vestry and class-room at each side of the entrance lobby. The design is of Italian character, and will be executed with pressed bricks to the walling, and moulded brick, cornices, stringcourses, &c. The interior will be fitted up with open benches of stained and varnished deal, arranged so as to rise by steps from the level of the preacher's platform.

The foundation-stone of a Jewish synagogue has been laid in Sunderland. The building will have a classic front, and be built of brick, with stone dressings. It will be 25ft. high, 42ft. long, and 36ft. wide. It will seat 120 males in the body of the building, and 70 females in the gallery, where they will be screened from observation, as is the custom in such places of worship, by a metallic screen. At the east end of the building the ark will be placed; Corinthian pillars, in Caen stone, being the ornamentation of it. In front of it will be placed the altar, and then the warden's pew. From the vestibule two folding doors will lead to the two aisles in the body of the building.

The English Congregational Chapel, Jersey, will soon be opened. The entire cost is £1,800, including architect's fees, gas, warming, &c. The cost of the land was £580. They intend to raise £306 for part purchase of the land, leaving a ground-rent of £15 per annum.

New schools have been erected by Mr. Cochrane, at Holly Hall, about a mile from his ironworks at Woodside, Dudley. The buildings are of red brick, with stone

window and other dressings, and the roofs are covered with red and blue tiles. A clock-and-bell-turret rises to the height of 60ft. The boys' and girls' schools are at right angles to each other, and are each 46ft. by 18ft. They may be thrown together; and opposite the girls' school and in the centre of the boys' school transepts, containing a communion rail, table, &c.; so that the building may be used for Divine service; the apse forming a small chancel, the two parts of the boys' school transepts, and the girls' school the nave. An infants' school, 35ft. by 18ft., is at right angles to that of the girls'; and two class-rooms are provided for the boys and girls respectively. The playgrounds are extensive; and, as the ground falls considerably in that direction, advantage has been taken of the circumstance to erect cloisters in which the children may play in wet weather. Houses are provided for the master and mistresses at opposite angles of the building; and each has a bay window in front. The interior height to the spring of roof is 14ft. and 32ft. to the top; the roof being open and of stained wood. The building has cost £2,500, exclusive of the land.

The foundation-stone of new parish schools at Newhaven, near Edinburgh, has been laid. The erection of these schools, the estimated expense of which is £1100, has been promoted by persons belonging to all the religious denomination, in the district.

The Three Counties Asylum is erected on a site in the parish of Stotford, Bedfordshire, and stands nearly north and south. The south and principal front consists of a large centre building, covered with the clock tower, and containing the superintendent's residence, with private entrance; committee-room, clerk's room and waiting-room, together with store-room; surgery, and apartments for matron; and two long wings, for the most part three stories in height. These are severally devoted to the patients; the males being located in the west wing, and the females in the east wing. These wings contain corridors communicating with large rooms, which, on the ground floor, form the day rooms for the patients. On the first and second floors the large rooms and corridors form the dormitories out of which open smaller rooms, containing three or four beds a-piece; and also single sleeping-rooms, every patient having a separate bed. The corridors and large rooms have all open fireplaces. To the several wards are appended sculleries, lavatories, bath-rooms, waterclosets, &c. The infirmaries are placed near the centre of the building. The north side contains the kitchen, larder, and store-rooms, beer-cellar, dairy, bakehouse, coal-cellars, &c.; and over the kitchen is the chapel, which is constructed to hold 400 persons. Three covered passages connect this building with the main building of the asylum. The water-towers rise to the height of 48 feet, and near to the top of each is a large tank, holding 10,000 gallons of water. There is also in each tower a smaller tank, which is supplied with hot water from boilers, erected in the basement of the towers: from these four tanks the general distribution of hot and cold water throughout the asylum is made; and fire-mains are placed in different parts of the building, from which, by the addition of hose, cold water can, by pressure, be thrown over any part of the asylum. Beyond the water-towers, on the male side, is an irregular wing, containing the tailor's, shoemaker's, and carpenter's shops; and behind which are the brew-house, malt-stores, plumber's, and smith's shops, with a forge, and various offices. On the female side the corresponding wing contains the laundry, washhouse, &c. There are also farm buildings, with suitable yards, and a gashouse, &c. The buildings are all of white brick, having a line of red brick in the cornices and chimneys, with stone mullions to the windows. The total cost of the new asylum, including land, outbuildings, and contingent expenses, has been £114,831 6s. 1d.

The new County Lunatic Asylum, Cardiff, may now be said to be commenced; The contract is to be completed in something under eighteen months, and the entire cost of the buildings will be between £22,000 and 23,000. The site selected is about a mile and a half from the town of Bridgend, on the road to Court Coleman, on elevated ground. The buildings will be of the native stone.

## MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

### THE DUKE OF SUSSEX AND THE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

The following extract from official documents in my possession will settle the long disputed question, whether H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex was Grand Master of the Order of Masonic Knights Templar in England and Wales.

"Grand Conclave of Emergency of Masonic Knights Templar of St. John of Jerusalem, Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields. Thursday, 6th August, 1812.

"The minutes of the last Grand Conclave, May 5, were duly read and confirmed. The presiding Grand Master, Sir Knt. W. R. Wright, then addressed H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex, Grand Master Elect, in an appropriate speech, after which H.R.H., kneeling before the altar, repeated the oath of office as read to him in Latin. H.R.H. was then conducted with great solemnity to the foot of the altar, and there repeated in an impressive manner the oath of office as read to him in the original language of the Order by the most eminent Grand Chancellor, and having duly sealed the same upon the Holy Evangelist, subscribed his name thereto.

"The Presiding Grand Master now quitted the throne, and installed H.R.H. thereon, on which the Grand Herald proclaimed H.R.H. Most Eminent Supreme Grand Master of the Orders of the Holy Temple and Sepulchre, and St. John of Jerusalem—H.R.D.M.—K.D.S.H."

The Duke, I believe, was elected afterwards Grand Prior of the French Chivalric Order of Knights Templar, of which Sir Sydney Smith was Grand Master, and during the latter part of his life greatly discouraged the English Order.—M. H. SHUTTLEWORTH, G. K. C.

BRO. JOHN STONE.

The *Critic* for June 15th, quotes, "as a specimen of that punning so often found in epitaphs of the 17th century," the following "from the tablet in the chancel of Sidbury Church, Devonshire, to the memory of John Stone, a Freemason, who died January 1, 1617."

"On our great Corner-stone this Stone relied.  
For blessing to his building, loving most  
To build God's temples, in works he died  
And lived the Temple of the Holy Ghost,  
In whose hard life is proved and honest fame,  
God can of Stones raise seed to Abraham."

From this it is evident that before the divorce of Operative and Speculative Masonry, the latter was far from being neglected by the brethren.—GEORGE MARKHAM TWEDDELL.

COMMON SOLDIERS.

What is the reason that lodges are prohibited from initiating common soldiers into the mysteries of the Craft? I hope some good and sufficient reason can be shown for it, though I confess I cannot find it out by my own sharpness.—BRO. PETER.

BRETHREN AMONG THE ABORIGINES OF AUSTRALIA.

Allow me to call the attention of the brethren, and also of Knt. Templars, to the enclosed very interesting extract from Dr. Lang's new work on Queensland. Who could have expected to have found brethren amongst the Aborigines of Australia. Knt. Templars will understand the allusion to the Kibah.—E. W. S., Leeds, July 9.

"The ceremonial of making kippers, as it is called, or initiating youths into the Society of men, is nearly identical with that described by Captain Collins, as having been practised by the natives in the vicinity of Sydney, shortly after the first settlement of the colony, the identity of the ceremonial may even be inferred from the name given it by Captain Collins, viz: ke-barra, from kibal, a stone. It is a trial of patience, strength, and endurance; and reminds one of the ceremonial of the middle ages at the admission of Knights. *No female or European is allowed to see the stone.* \* \* \*

"Nay, utterly incredible as it may seem, there is nevertheless pretty good reason to believe that the mysterious ceremonies in use among the Aborigines, for the initiation of young men into the society and immunities of their elders, ceremonies which it is death for any female to witness, are nothing more nor less than the Australian edition of the ancient institution of Freemasonry, and as such, one of the evidences of an extinct and long forgotten civilization.

"Mr. Stuart, the zealous and successful discoverer of much eligible country to the Northward of the colony of South Australia, came in contact, about latitude 20°, in Central Australia, with a tribe of black natives, with whom, to his own utter astonishment, he exchanged *Masonic signs*, and established the bond of common



brotherhood which they imply. The following is an extract of his journal on the occasion:—

“June 23rd, 1860. In about half an hour, two other young men approached the camp; thinking they might be in want of water and afraid to come to it on account of the horses, I sent Ben with a tin-dishful, which they drank. They were very young men, and much frightened and would not come near. About an hour after sundown, the first that came returned bringing with him three others. Two were powerful tall good-looking young men, and as fine ones as I have yet seen; they had a hat or helmet on their heads, which looked very neat, fitted close to the brow, rising straight up to a rounded peak, three or four inches above the head, and gradually becoming narrower towards the back part; the outside is network, the inside is composed of feathers, very tightly bound with cord, until it is as hard as a piece of wood. It may be viewed as a protection against the sun, or armour for the battle field. One of them had a great many scars upon him, and seemed to be a leading man. Two only had helmets on; the others had pieces of netting bound round their foreheads, one was an old man, and seemed to be the father of the two young men, he was very talkative, but I could make nothing of him; I endeavoured to obtain from him where the next water was by signs and so on. After talking some time, and he talking to his sons, *he turned round and astonished me by giving me a Masonic sign. I looked at him steadily, he repeated it, as did also his two sons. I returned it, which seemed to please them much. The old man then patted me on the shoulder, stroked my head, and they took their departure, making friendly signs until out of sight.*”

#### SUPREME GRAND COUNCIL.

Frederick II. the Great King of Prussia, was never connected with any of the so-called high degrees, and least of all with the Supreme Council, which was never introduced into Germany. Frederick II. took no part in the proceedings of Masonry after 1786. Bro. Mitchell, in his history of Masonry, gives a declaration of the National Grand Lodge of Prussia, (3 Globes) from 1838, where it is said, that the earnest German Mason can feel no sympathy with the (apogryph and not Masonic) higher degrees. The King had never worked in any other than the true Masonic degrees; but he was well informed of the Doctrines of many of the then existing higher degrees and was therefore averse to the same.—Bro. J. G. FINDEL, editor of the *Bailliette*.

#### FIELD-MARSHAL BLUCHER.

Field-Marshal Blucher von Wahlstadt was a brother Mason. In the lodge “Pax inimica malis,” at Emmeriah he was a constant visitor in 1800 and 1801 at every lodge, and there have been introduced into the mysteries of our fraternity both his sons Gustav Friedrich and F. J. Bernhard. In 1814 the lodge “Archimedes,” at Attenburg, received him as an honorary member.—Bro. J. G. FINDEL, Leipzig.

#### MANCHIN.

What is a Manchin?—Ex. Ex.—[Manchin was an individual, as any brother of the 30° will tell you.]

#### ANCIENT CRAFT DATE.

A. L., the year of light, is usually reckoned by adding 4000 years to the current year, so that 1860 would be 5860, but the old Masons add 4004 years, in which latter case it would be 5864. Which is right, and why?—H. H.

#### THE BLUE RIBBON OF THE ORDER.

We all know the blue ribbon of the country is that of the Order of the Garter. The blue ribbon of the sporting world, the Derby prize. But, in this sense, what is the blue ribbon of Masonry, or, in other words, the most coveted and highest honour a Mason can receive from his brethren?—P. A.—[We think it to be their good opinion. Others may differ from us, and if so, perhaps they will be good enough to state what they consider it.]

#### MASONRY AND THE TWELVE TRIBES.

What particular parts do the twelve tribes of Israel play in the Royal Arch degree?—Sc. N.—[You ought to know, but we suspect you are inquiring for what old Masons called the twelve points. If that is the case, ask Comp. William Watson. He can tell you.]

#### SOVEREIGN GRAND PRINCE HASSIDIM.

A foreign brother tells me he is a Sovereign Grand Prince Hassidim! What does he mean?—C. C.

#### MASONIC SCHOOLS IN AMERICA.

Are there any Masonic Schools in America, similar to ours?—A. TRAVELLER.—[The foundation of one, the College of Missouri, is thus spoken of in an American journal. Perhaps some of our readers will communicate what they know of others:—

In the year 1841, under the Grand Mastership and encouragement of the Hon. Priestly H. McBride, the idea of establishing a college for the education of the children of indigent Master Masons and their destitute orphans was introduced and discussed in the Grand Lodge. During the month of September, 1842, the Grand Master McBride and others contracted for the Marion College property, located in Marion County, Missouri, then owned by the N.S. Presbyterians, embracing about 1350 acres of land, including the college buildings; and at the annual communication of the Grand Lodge in October following, a resolution was adopted ratifying the contract made by the Grand Master and others for said property, and appointed a board of trustees to receive a title to the same.

The motives actuating the members of the Grand Lodge in undertaking that noble enterprise may be gathered from the following extract, taken from a Report of a Committee of which Bro. S. W. B. Curnegy acted as chairman:—

“And your Committee respectfully submit that there is no object of benevolence on which charity may be bestowed with so much propriety, with such happy results, as the education of the poor. It is indeed a happy impulse of heart which induces the fortunate man to pour out his wealth in feeding the hungry, clothing the naked, and in providing for and comforting the destitute widow and her suffering orphans; yet to provide for the poor the needed instruction in knowledge, religion, and virtue is still more commendable; because their possessor is freed from falling into want. When saw ye the righteous forsaken, or his children begging bread? was the interrogatory of one inspired, and is equivalent to the declaration that the righteous are never forsaken, and their children never beg bread.”

“To provide the proper instruction, therefore, is not only to furnish the bread that perisheth; but is somewhat to feed the hungry with the bread of life; if the former is benevolent and highly commendable, the latter is Godlike.

“If then to provide the education of the poor is thus benevolent and divine, with much energy and zeal should we all engage in its prosecution.”

The following resolution was adopted at the same communication:—

“Resolved,—That the Institution of Learning and the premises aforesaid retained for the school, shall be for ever under the control and Government of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, provided, however, that no person (females and servants employed in common labour, excepted), unless he be a Master Mason, shall be at any time chosen, elected, or in any way appointed to any office, place of trust, or employment in or about the said premises or Institution of Learning; nor shall any mere sectarian doctrine or principle be ever taught, introduced, or acted upon in said Institution.”

#### BRO. HOW AND SIR THOMAS GRESHAM.

Bro. How stated, at the consecration of a lodge at Waltham, that Sir Thomas Gresham, “in 1567, was by consent of Queen Elizabeth, appointed the Grand Master of the southern part of England, the Duke of Bedford governing the northern part of York. That on the occasion of the opening of the Royal Exchange the Queen dined at Sir Thomas Gresham’s house, when he appeared publicly as the Grand Master of the Order.” It would be a matter of interest to many if Bro. How would state where he found his data for these assertions, and what he means by saying in one sentence that Sir Thomas Gresham was appointed “Grand Master of the southern part of England,” and in the next adding “he appeared publicly as the Grand Master of the Order.” Either he was Grand Master of the south of England, or nothing, by Bro. How’s own showing. Grand Master of the Order he could not be if the Duke of Bedford was “governing the northern part at York.” Can Bro. How explain these inconsistencies?—K. A. P.

THE THEATRE IN THE DAYS OF GOOD QUEEN BESS.—The flag hoisted on the front of the theatres was only raised during the performance, and the price of admittance, as late as 1614, was only 1s., and at the inferior theatres as low as a 1d. or 2d. Some of the chief spectators, and especially the critics, sat on the stage, and paid from 6d. to 1s. for their stools: they were attended by pages, who furnished them with pipes and tobacco. The theatre was strewn with rushes, and the curtain looped back, when the play commenced.—*Englishwoman’s Domestic Magazine*.

## REVIEWS.

*War and Invasion. A Loyal and Patriotic Address to our Young Riflemen.* Harrison, Exeter Change.

*Loyal and Patriotic Songs for our Young Riflemen.* *Ibid.*

"Who'll beard the Lion in his den," is the motto of the first mentioned of the above publications. And certainly from the historic view of the invasions of this country set before us by the author, it would seem to be a very unlucky attempt to do so. The pamphlet is written in a style that we cannot approve. Its tendencies are to exaggerate the chances of a war between this country and France, and no very kindly words are used when speaking of Napoleon III. Still it is well written, interspersed with apt quotations, and calculated to keep the passions up to boiling point.

The *Loyal and Patriotic Songs*, by the same author, are creditable specimens of rhyme but totally unsuited for music. Mr. Edward Moody, who has arranged the music, has simply disarranged many good tunes. His rhythm is defective, and accentuation bad. and the whole, or any one, of these songs never likely to become popular.

*Reminiscences of Scottish Life and Character*, by E. B. Ramsay, M. A. (second series). Edmonston and Douglas, Edinburgh.

Dean Ramsay has produced a second series of *Reminiscences of Scottish Life and Character*. Continuations, and second series are not usually half as attractive as the first issue, but we must exempt from this rule the book now before us. Turn to whatever page we will, there are such racy tales, anecdotes, and stories, that the book will be at all times a resource of infinite amusement. Take, for instance, the following specimen of one of the ministers of the Scottish Kirk, and his hankering after the good things of this life:—

"We have more than once had occasion to mention the late Rev. Walter Dunlop of the U. P. Church, Dumfries. \* \* He was very much esteemed by his congregation as a faithful and affectionate minister. \* \* He was firmly persuaded that the workman was worthy of his meat, and he did not hesitate occasionally to intimate how agreeable certain 'presents' would be to him and his better-half. \* \* One evening, while making his pastoral visitations among some of the country members of his flock, he came to a farm-house where he was expected; and the mistress, thinking that he would be in need of refreshment, proposed that he should take his tea before engaging in exercises, and said she would soon have it ready. Mr. Dunlop replied, 'I aye tak' my tea better when my war's dune. I'll just be gaun on. Ye can hing the pan on, an' lea' the door ajar, an' I'll draw to a close in the prayer when I hear the haam fizin'.' Another day, while engaged in the same duty of visitation, and while offering up prayer, a peculiar sound was heard to issue from his great coat-pocket, which was afterwards discovered to have proceeded from a half-choked duck, which he 'had gotten in a present,' and whose neck he had been squeezing all the time to prevent its crying. On another occasion, after a hard day's labour, and while at a 'denner tea,' as he called it, he kept incessantly praising the 'haam,' and stating that 'Mrs. Dunlop at hame was as fond o' haam like that as he was,' when the mistress kindly offered to send her the present of a ham. 'It's unco kin' o' ye, unco kin,' but I'll not pit ye to the trouble; I'll just tak' it hame on the horse afore me.' When, on leaving, he mounted, and the ham was put into a sack, but some difficulty was experienced in getting it to lie properly. His inventive genius soon cut the Gordian-knot. 'I think, mistress, a cheese in the ither en' wad mak' a gran' balance.' The hint was immediately acted on, and, like another John Gilpin, he moved away with his 'balance true.' One day, returning from a short visit to the country, he met two ladies in Buccleuch Street, who stopped him to inquire after his welfare, and that of his wife. Lifting his hat politely, to the consternation of all three, out tumbled to his feet his handkerchief, followed by a large lump of potted-head, which he had received in a 'present,' and was thus carrying home, but which, at the moment, he had entirely forgotten. One Sunday, after sermon, just before pronouncing the blessing, he made the following intimation, 'My freens, I hae a baaptism at Locharbriggs the nicht, an' maybe some o' ye wad be sae kin' as to gie me a cast oot in a dandy-cart.' On descending from the pulpit, several vehicles of the description were placed at his service. He would not allow any of his congregation to sleep in church, if his eye caught them. One day he suddenly stopped in his sermon, and said, 'I doot some o' ye hae taen owre mow' they porridge the day: sit up, or I'll name ye oot.' Some four-and-twenty years ago, when Mr. Dunlop lost his excellent and amiable wife, to whom it was well known he

was strongly attached, Dr. Wightman, parish minister of Kirkmahoe, in the immediate neighbourhood of Dumfries, then upwards of seventy years of age and a bachelor, was invited to the funeral. On entering the house, he was surprised to observe that Mr. Dunlop, now a widower for a second time, did not appear to be much affected, as he would have expected, and, indeed, seemed wonderfully composed and cheerful. His peculiar humour could not be repressed even on this occasion, for he said, 'Come awa,' Dr. Wightman, come awa,' it will be lang to the day when ye hae onything of this kind to do."

There are many illustrations of customs and manners which have long since died out, or are confined to remote places, and they throw considerable light on the life of the working classes of the day. Of such is a carter's holiday in the midsummer of 1786—90. We do not remember having seen a previous account of such sport, more especially in conjunction as an aid to a benefit society. The Dean describes the scene thus:—

"On all such occasions it was the custom for each of the members to appear mounted on his best nag, saddled and bridled, well curried, and decorated, head, name, and tail, more or less with ribbons. The principal himself, in his best suit—a large broad bonnet, stitchee all over with ribbons of every colour, and obtained for the day from wife, sweetheart, or neighbour, and broad sash of same materials; also, when mounted, suspended at his left wrist, a wooden mallet, with a handle about thirty inches long, the purpose of which will be explained after. The place of rendezvous of the troop having been agreed on—generally a few miles in the country, having the advantage of a barn or such like accommodation, for lurching, drinking, or dancing, and a good public-house at no great distance—to which locality the whole party make off in procession, with colours flaunting, horses curvetting, and all in the best possible glee for a day's fun. That which at the time the writer witnessed was at the villa:e of Nether Liberton, about two miles south of Edinburgh, then a large thriving populous place, where, upon a spot selected for the purpose, were erected two firm posts, stuck in the ground at about ten or twelve feet distance, a good height, and bound at top with a cross beam, thus forming a kind of arch. Mid-way on the cross beam hung, by a rope of about three feet long, suspended by the bung-hole, a barrel or firkin of about two feet long in size. If it is asked, what of this barrel, to which all eyes are turned up, and such mighty preparations directed, for? Could any one of the present day be made to believe that the members of such a society could originate, and that thousands of citizens of all classes could witness with the greatest delight, the cruel torture of a poor animal—as in this said barrel was coopered up a live cat, with a large quantity of soot? The method of torture, or eliciting the fun, as it was termed, was in this manner—viz., each mounted clown was required to march in procession under the archway, and on passing to strike with his mallet the end of the suspended barrel, which if missed was a *fine of sixpence*. The first stroke on the barrel of course sent it swinging considerably from the perpendicular; hence the difficulty of the next trooper to plant his hit (as it was required to *keep moving*); also, if he did hit, not to do so with too much vigour, lest he should stave the barrel, and thereby have the cat and soot down upon him and his horse—the great point of the tomfoolery of the day. Consequently the *fun* was in watching the alternate hitting and missing of each trooper as he advances and passes, which he has many times to do, returning to the charge in a circle, and lasting probably for an hour, till the last stroke causes the descent of poor puss and the soot on the *luckless clown* of the day."

There is scarcely a page but what gives room for such extracts as the foregoing, and we might fill the whole of our periodical with quotations of equal curiosity and mirth. The eccentricities of good Scottish families are not amongst the least amusing part of the book, and although it is arranged in a miscellany, it is one that will often be found an agreeable companion, as a relief from more studious reading, or to introduce title by title, into the home circle. Dean Ramsay's *Reminiscences of Scottish Life and Character* will repay perusal, and furnish the reader with an overflowing amount of anecdote and quaint illustrations enough to set himself up as a wit for no inconsiderable portion of his life. Open the book where you will, there is no lack of entertainment.

*The Boys' Own Magazine.* S. O. BRETTON, Strand.

This is about the cheapest two-pennyworth we have seen for a long time; romance, biography, history, boys' games, poetry, conundrums, &c., all finding their appropriate place. The Magazine is carefully edited, and the illustrations well executed.

*the Boys' Own Library. Wild Sports of the World, No. III.* S. O. BEETON, Strand

This number is by no means inferior to the former, and at the present moment will be peculiarly interesting to the readers, to whom it is addressed, giving a good popular description of the Gorilla, with some excellent extracts and notes from the work of M. Chaillu, which has been the object of so much controversy amongst scientific men. The illustrations are all admirable and the *Wild Sports of the World* cannot prove otherwise than acceptable to many of the rising generation now home for the holidays, and we recommend the fathers of families at once to purchase a number and convince themselves of its value.

*The Life Boat; or, Journal of the National Life Boat Institution.*

The title of this Magazine bespeaks its subject, it being the organ of the excellent society established with the view of providing life boats for every part of the Coast of the United Kingdom, and the promotion of improvements in the boats. As an evidence of what the society is doing the journal is worthy of perusal, and will doubtless tend to promote the interests of the Institution. The present number contains an excellent article "The Ramsgate Life Boat," by the Rev. J. Gilmore, M.A., reprinted from Macmillan's Magazine.

*Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine for July.* S. O. BEETON.

This is a good average number of this popular Magazine. It contains, in addition to the usual amount of letter-press, an excellent coloured engraving of the fashions, and a full sheet of engravings as patterns for sleeves and bonnets. The "Family Secret" is continued and gains in interest as it proceeds. "The Domestic History of England" is also worthy of perusal, but the fair editress must have surely been caught napping when she admitted such an article on the Volunteers as the "The Conquering Hero." "The Marchioness of Aurebonne," is a neat little tale, and the chapter on Mocking Birds highly interesting to the admirers of the feathered race.

#### NOTES ON LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

Mr. John Stuart Mill, in his new work, *Considerations on Representative Government*, remarks:—"I am far from condemning, in cases of extreme exigency, the assumption of absolute power in the form of a temporary dictatorship. Free nations have, in times of old, conferred such power by their own choice, as a necessary medicine for diseases of the body politic which could not be got rid of by less violent means. But its acceptance, even for a time strictly limited, can only be excused, if, like Solon or Pittacus, the dictator employs the whole power he assumes in removing the obstacles which debar the nation from the enjoyment of freedom. A good despotism is an altogether false ideal, which practically (except as a means to some temporary purpose) becomes the most senseless and dangerous of chimeras. Evil for evil, a good despotism, in a country at all advanced in civilisation, is more noxious than a bad one; for it is far more relaxing and enervating to the thoughts, feelings, and energies of the people. The despotism of Augustus prepared the Romans for Tiberius. If the whole tone of their character had not first been prostrated by nearly two generations of that mild slavery, they would probably have had spirit enough left to rebel against the more odious one."

We are sorry to have to chronicle the death of the talented English poetess, Mrs. Elizabeth Barrett Browning, which took place at Florence, on Sunday morning, June 30th.

It is pretty generally known that the late William Etty, R.A., was the son of a baker at York, and that he assisted his father in the shop, until, at twelve years of age, he was bound apprentice to a printer at Hull; but both in the baker's shop and the printing office his tastes were for the fine arts; and when assisting his father, the neighbours used to patronise him by giving him coppers to buy drawing materials with. Mr. Eglington, of the Liverpool Academy, we understand, has just finished a painting representing the embryo artist as a frocked boy, busy with a few colours, inside his father's shop.

The *Elegy on Lesbia's Sparrow*, by Catullus, has been very much admired both in ancient and modern times. Mr. Theodore Martin thus renders it in his recent *Catullus translated into English Verse* :—

"Loves and Graces, mourn with me,  
Mourn, fair youths, where'er ye be.  
Dead my Lesbia's sparrow is,  
Sparrow, that was all her bliss,  
Than her very eyes more dear;  
For he made her dainty cheer,  
Knew her well, as any maid  
Knows her mother, never stray'd  
From her lap, but still would go  
Hopping round her to and fro,  
And to her, and her alone,  
Chirrup'd with such pretty tone.  
Now he treads that gloomy track,  
Whence none ever may come back.  
Out upon you, and your pow'r,  
Which all fairest things devour,  
Orcus' gloomy shades, that e'er  
Ye should take my bird so fair!  
Oh, poor bird! Oh, dismal shades!  
Yours the blame is, that my maid's  
Eyes, dear eyes! are swol'n and red,  
Weeping for her darling dead.

Lesbia, we may mention, was a feigned name for the poet's friend, Clodia. For ourselves, the lines "To Sirmio," on which the bard had a villa, are more to our taste. They are thus ably translated by Mr. Martin:—

Sirmio, thou fairest far beneath the sky  
Of all the isles, and jutting shores, that lie  
Deeply embosomed in calm inland lake,  
Or where the waves of the vast ocean break;  
Oh joy of joys, to gaze on thee once more!  
I scarce believe that I have left the shore  
Of Thynia, and Bithynia's parching plain,  
And gaze on thee in safety once again!  
Oh, what more sweet than when, from care set free,  
The spirit lays its burden down, and we,  
With distant travel spent, come home and spread  
Our limbs to rest along the wished-for bed;  
This, this alone, repays such toils as these!  
Smile, then, fair Sirmio, and thy master please,—  
And you, bright Lydian waves, your dimples trim,  
Let every smile of home be wreathed for him!"

Thackeray seems to have been alike out of humour and out of a subject when he penned the following sentences for the *Cornhill Magazine*:—"A favourite liar and servant of mine was a man I once had to drive a brougham. He never came to my house, except for orders, and once when he helped to wait at dinner so clumsily that it was agreed we would dispense with his further efforts. The (job) brougham horse used to look dreadfully lean and tired, and the livery-stable keeper complained that we worked him too hard. Now, it turned out that there was a neighbouring butcher's lady who liked to ride in a brougham; and Tomkins lent her ours, drove her cheerfully to Richmond and Putney, and, I suppose, took out a payment in mutton-chops. We gave this good Tomkins wine and medicine for his family when sick—we supplied him with little comforts and extras which need not now be remembered—and the grateful creature rewarded us by informing some of our tradesmen whom he honoured with his custom, "Mr. Roundabout? Lord bless you! I carry him up to bed drunk every night in the week." He, Tomkins, being a man of seven stone weight, and five feet high; whereas his employer was—but here modesty interferes, and I decline to enter into the avoiddupois question. Now, what was Tomkins' motive for the utterance and dissemination of the lies? They could further no conceivable end or interest of his own. Had they been true stories, Tomkins' master would still, and reasonably, have been more angry than at the fables. It was but suicidal slander on the part of Tomkins—must come to a discovery—must end in a punishment. The poor wretch had got his place under, as it turned out, a fictitious character. He might have stayed in it, for of course Tomkins had a wife and poor innocent children. He might have had bread, beer, bed, character, coats, coals. He might have nestled in our little island, comfortably sheltered from the storms of life; but we were compelled to cast him out, and send him driving, lonely, perishing, tossing, starving, to sea—to drown. There be other modes of death whereby rogues die. Good-bye, Tomkins. And so the night-cap is put on, and the bolt is drawn for poor T." Having got rid

of his "favourite liar and servant"—turned him adrift, as he rightly deserved, according to the irritated author's version of the story, and we shall probably never hear the other—why rush into print about it? We have always pitied those would-be-ladies, who, when they meet together, have no higher theme for conversation than the doings of their servants. Thackeray shows no better taste in the paragraphs we have quoted. He may be all the soul of goodness he there paints himself; but we fancy that he would have "cut up," without remorse, any of the humourists of the eighteenth century who had indulged in such garrulous self-laudation.

*A Guide to the Art of Illuminating and Missal Painting*, by W. and G. Audsley, architects, has recently been issued, in which they remark:—"The great principle in all decorative ornamental art is conventionalism; and it must be followed in illumination, or failure is certain. The most brilliant period of art in any nation's history was when conventionalism was most strictly adhered to, both in design and colouring—the most certain sign of decay, when natural forms were copied, and nature's pervading hue most liberally used. It is a fact worthy of remark, that the frequent use of green in decorative works has ever heralded a prostration of decay in art. Our readers must not think that we countenance a decided departure from the laws and forms of nature; conventionalism can only be worthy in proportion as it adheres to those laws which govern the vast empire of the visible world. In illumination, it is imperative on us to have resort to conventional ornament in all designs, great or small; for, whenever we observe natural forms depicted, we likewise observe poverty of design—an attempt ending in a failure. It may appear strange and contradictory on our part, after what we have said, that, should we be asked by the eager student where and from what source may conventionalism be studied, we should tell him that nature must be his school, from it he must ever derive inspirations—yet so it is. Conventional art is founded upon natural laws and natural forms; the former cannot in any way be departed from with impunity. It must be obvious to every one that two leaves growing from one stalk, yet starting from that stalk in opposite directions, would be quite absurd and hideous, be they natural leaves or conventional ones. But suppose the leaves to be conventionalised, and placed true to nature as regards their connection with the stem, the result would be a pleasing conventional composition, true to nature's laws. It is somewhat difficult to describe what is meant by conventionalism. It may be said to be a departure from the detail and treatment of the natural form it expresses or embodies—a formal and severe treatment of nature's free and ever-changing forms. Conventional art aims not at copyism; while its greatest strength exists in expression and symbolism. In conventional ornament, the greatest display of colour may be indulged in. Having no copy to chain us down, we need only be governed by the laws of harmony and contrast. The inventive powers are also brought into play of conventional art, while they become cramped and torpid, if naturalism be alone restored to. In all the illuminated works of the best periods, and indeed all prior to the 15th century, conventional forms were almost entirely employed, while from that date, decay is to be observed proportionate to the amount of realism infused into the designs which decorate the manuscripts. Let us impress our readers with the fact that no success can ever attend an illumination if it professes to imitate natural forms; it is not possible for it ever to be considered other than an attempt, and as such it must be a failure."

The Rev. C. B. Gibson, in the first volume of his *History of the County and City of Cork*, just published, gives the following account of the present state of Kilcolman Castle, once the unfortunate property and residence of Edmund Spenser, the great English poet:—"It stands on the side of a small hill, about two miles from the town of Doneraile, and eight from Mallow. The castle is clothed with ivy to the top of the tower—the only tower which now stands, and which is about forty feet high. Among the ivy, points out here and there, the friendly looking little flower, 'forget-me-not.' Judging from the few names inscribed on the old stones, I should conclude the ruin is very seldom visited by strangers, or indeed by any one. The district around is greatly impoverished. Near the base of the castle is a stagnant lake, and on the margin of the lake stand a few desolate cabins. The people living on the estate and in the neighbourhood appear never to have heard of the poet's name." Of the ignorance of Spenser's name amongst both the English and Irish peasantry generally, unfortunately, there is no room to doubt; but we trust

that the bulk of the pilgrims to our historic sites do not belong to what Proletarian terms "that despicable class of visitors who carve out the dimensions of their vile hands and feet on the leads of our cathedrals, and disfigure our ancient ruins with their ignoble names," and for whom he prescribes the better employment of teasing oakum.

Mr. Henry Arthur Tilley does not appear to be very sanguine of our driving much trade with Japan, judging from the following extract from his *Japan, the Amoor, and the Pacific*, recently published:—"The great hope of political economists in looking towards this country was that the cottons and woollens of England would find purchasers among the thirty or forty millions of its people; but it is a hope not at all likely to be fulfilled; for what has Japan to give in exchange? She cannot furnish those two important commodities which China does—raw silk and tea—in themselves more than sufficient to balance the imports of our manufactured goods. She has now no abundant supply of the precious metals, apparently not enough to maintain the currency of the country, and the produce of her soil can only be very little over and above her own consumption. Besides, as I before said, the Japanese have their own cottons and linens, cheap and abundant and their thick wadded cottons are used in the place of woollen garments. Japan has probably in the bowels of her mountains wealth enough to balance almost any amount of importation, but that wealth can never be available until European art assist Japanese industry in working the rich mines, which, though said to be nearly exhausted, are probably only so in relation to the imperfect way in which they are worked. Free trade, free intercourse, and time will alone show how far this country can answer the country answer the expectations which have been formed; the people, it is true, are willing, but the government is averse to such a state of affairs, and it will only be when the same policy has been enacted against it as against China, that there can be any chance of success. But the interests at stake in Japan are trifling compared with those connected with China; and even though compulsion were crowned with success, the object attained would not be found to compensate for cost of securing it. The only real benefit of the treaties, therefore, is the opening of ports in various parts of the empire, where ships, and especially whalers, can refit and victual in safety. Of these there are at present five—Nagasaki, Hakodadi, Simoda, Yokohama, and Nee-e-ga-ta. The latter, however, not being a safe anchorage, and having a shallow bar at the entrance, is to be changed for another more suitable."

## CORRESPONDENCE.

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

### CANDIDATES UNDER AGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Let me remind your correspondent, "Verex" that coarse language and invective does not constitute a gentleman, and that if I were to reply that the *falsity* is on his side, it would be but meeting his own observations. I beg however, to assure him that I am perfectly conversant with the Book of Constitutions, as well as our traditional customs and ceremonies, (of which he seems to be utterly ignorant), and again assert, that to "initiate candidates under the age of twenty-one years, unless duly qualified," (*i. e.* unless he be a "Lewis,") is decidedly wrong and unconstitutional, and at variance with what we are taught in our ceremonies and lectures. "Verex" may probably be a Provincial Grand Master, who having done wrong, is desirous of defending himself by a *legal quibble*. If I am right in my conjecture, I know him well, and believe him to be well disposed, although, somewhat egotistical, and shall adopt his recommendation and "*attend to my own duties*," and not shrink from a comparison of our relative positions and credibility if in the discharge of these duties I should have occasion to cite him before the Grand Lodge. Let me refer "Verex" to the *Freemasons Quarterly Review* for 1849, page 369, where he will find that the M.W.G.M., the late Duke of Sussex was indisposed to the introduction of very young men as members of our Order, even in the case of a "Lewis," but it seems that the opinion and authority of "Verex" is in his own conceit, much greater than that which I have named. The Craft, however, will no doubt decide as to who is right.

Yours fraternally, VERITAS.

Gravesend, July 9.

# THE MASONIC MIRROR.

## MASONIC MEMS.

*The Indian Freemasons' Friend*, the publication of which was suspended in 1857, in consequence of the Indian Mutiny, is about to be resuscitated, under the sanction of the Prov. G.M., Col. Ramsay. We wish it every success.

A number of Members of the Committee and other friends of the Freemasons' Girls' School are about to present Miss Soutar with a testimonial, in acknowledgement of her services during the six years she has held the appointment.

### THE GIRLS' SCHOOL.

A quarterly court was held at the offices on Thursday, Bro. Udall, P.G.D., in the chair.

The minutes of the last Grand Meeting and the various committees were read and approved, the bills of the quarter were ordered to be paid, and £1000 to be invested in the new 3 per cents.

Bro. Chandler was elected a V.P., in acknowledgement of his services to the school.

On the motion of Bro. H. G. Warren, it was referred to the House Committee to consider what accommodation could be provided for increasing the number of the pupils in the school.

A vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.

## METROPOLITAN.

**LODGE OF NINE MUSES (No. 286).**—This distinguished lodge held its summer recreation meeting at the Star and Garter, Richmond, on Saturday last, under the presidency of Bro. R. B. Oakley, the W.M. The day was delightfully fine, and, for such a gathering, a more lovely spot could not have been selected. There was a large company, consisting not only of members, but of visitors who were not Masons, together with a considerable sprinkling of the fair sex. The banquet was in every respect worthy of the high reputation of this well-known establishment, and the proceedings were enlivened by some excellent songs by Bros. Tedder and Young. "The Health of the W.M." was drunk with great enthusiasm, and appropriately responded to; as also was "The Health of the Visitors," which Mr. Price acknowledged in a brief but telling speech. The company returned to town highly gratified with the proceedings of the evening.

**YARBOROUGH LODGE (No. 872).**—A lodge of emergency was held on Tuesday, July 2nd. The Rev. Bro. D. Shaboe, W.M., presided, and most ably initiated into the order Mr. William Moody. A ballot was taken for three other gentlemen who were unable to attend, and Bro. D. S. Oates of No. 91, was admitted a joining member.

## PROVINCIAL.

### HAMPSHIRE.

#### PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

The annual Provincial Grand Lodge of this Province assembled at Lynton, by command of R.W. the Grand Master (Admiral Sir Lucius Curtis, Bart. C.B.), on Tuesday, last (the 9th inst.). The brethren met at the assembly-room of the Town-hall (by permission of the Worshipful the Mayor of the borough, R. King, Esq.), the lodge being closed tyled at high noon.

Amongst the numerous brethren present we observed the following:—Bros. Wyndham S. Portal, P.G. Warden of England; the Rev. Dr. Bradshaw, W.M., 401, and Grand Chaplain of the province; John Hayward, Prov. G.S.W.; Heather, Prov. G. Treas.; W. Hickman, Prov. G. Sec.; F. Perkins, 152; H. M. Emanuel, P. Prov. G.S.W. and P.M. 428; J. Langdon, P. Prov. S.G.W., Isle of Wight, and P.M. 204; R. Chrisp, P. Prov. G. Reg. Isle of Wight, and P.M., 204; F. Newman, Prov. G. Sec., Isle of Wight, and P.M., 204, 809, 999; C. Sherry, P.M. (No. 90); E. M. Wells, W.M., 717; G. Webb, P.M., 462; W. Challis, W.M., 995; T. P. Payne, P.M., 152; W. B. Rogers, W.M., 230; A. Fletcher, P.M., 462; S. Bayley, P.M., 230; E. Thurlow, 204; J. Langdon, 204; W. E. Rebbeck, P.M., 230; G. F. Gale, W.M., 1106; T. J. G. Robertson, 452, 104; G. Dumper, P.M., 462; A. Lavers, 462, 152, 555; J. Travers, 154; H. Cuming, 462; W. Battery, 401; G. White, 717; E. Emery, W.M., 428; G. Doughty Tichborne, 401; T. A. Wills, 387, P. Prov. G.—, 152; G. Tucker, M.A., Lodge of Honour (769); J. B. Hancock, 462; J. R. Weston, W.M., 462; H. Huggins, J.W. and Sec., 90. L. How, Sec. 995; G. H. Lamb, 995; P. Somerville, 401; G. Wilkins, 428; J. W. Lamb, 995; J. Weeks, 1106; W. Seymour, 995; E. T. Howell, 555; R. Parker, W.M. 152; A. Gardner, 154; H. W. Webber, 428; A. G. Douglas, 152; W. A. Kemp, 152; A. Grace, 387; H. M. Powell, 935; J. Shoolbred, 1025; J. Purnell, 1106; J. D. Barford, 462; J. Milner, 401; W. Waterman, 401; W. Howard, 1025; W. Rowley, 1025; R. Harfield, 152; J. Lawler, 468; W. Jacobs, 401; M. E. Frost, 717; H. P. Aslatt, 555; R. Harkings, 319; W. Hooper, 555; R. S. Pearde, 555; W. Edmonds, 428; G. P. Klitz, 152, 462; J. B. Mosse, 387; R. Carter, 428; P. Keane, 152; G. Ryding, 401; H. Copus, 428; J. Watson, 717; G. Lockyer, 152; W. Adams, 462; H. Watts, 462; S. Hogg, 717; H. Grant, 90; J. Preston; E. Bannister, 428; W. H. Bruce, 152, 401, and 462; W. Doman, 401; Capt. Johnson, 401; Major Hooking, 319; R. S. Hulbert, 995; Wood, Aldershot Lodge, &c.

The R.W. the Prov. Grand Master, and the P.G. Warden of England (Bro. Portal), were saluted with the accustomed honours on entering the Prov. Grand Lodge. The Prov. Grand Lodge was opened in due form by the R.W. Prov. G. Master, and solemn prayer was recited by the Prov. G. Chaplain (Bro. the Rev. G. Bradshaw).

The SECRETARY then read the minutes of the last provincial meeting, and the same were confirmed. It appeared that, at the last meeting, there was a considerable cash balance in hand, besides capital invested in bonds of Southampton Harbour.

The SECRETARY read communications from brethren unavoidably absent: from Bro. T. W. Fleming, of South Stoneham, Prov. G. Master of the Isle of Wight, who with his family were suffering under domestic affliction; from Bro. Bowyer, Prov. G. Master of Oxfordshire; from Dr. Kent, P. Prov. G. Master, South Australia; from R. J. Spiers, D. Prov. G. Master of Oxfordshire; and from Bro. J. Rankin Stebbing, of Southampton, who had been peremptorily summoned to London on business connected with an important lawsuit, but who, in his letter, expressed a hope to join the brethren before the banquet was over. The D. Prov. G. Master, Bro. C. E. Deacon, was absent from the same cause as Bro. Stebbing. Bro. H. Pullen (Isle of Wight), Prov. G.D.C., it was explained, was absent on important business.

The PROV. G. TREASURER (Bro. A. Heather) reported that lodge (No. 154) was the only one that had not duly communicated. The state of the funds of the Province was satisfactory, there being a handsome cash balance in hand, and two bonds of Southampton Harbour. There had been a very apparent and progressive rise going on in the affairs of the Province during the seven years he (Bro. Heather) had held his present office.

Bro. WYNDHAM PORTAL begged to move the special thanks of the lodge to the Prov. G. Treasurer, in return for his able exertions during the past twelve months; and he said he thought circumstances were very gratifying in a pecuniary sense, considering that the past year had been a very heavy one for the Province in several respects, and yet, notwithstanding this, the funds had never been in a more prosperous condition.

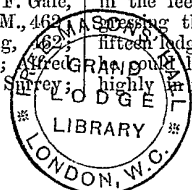
Bro. H. M. EMMANUEL, Prov. J.G.W. *pro tem.*, seconded the motion, and the same was carried unanimously.

Bro. F. PERKINS proposed a vote of thanks to another prominent officer—the Prov. G. Secretary, who, he knew, had not fallen short in the exercise of his numerically greater and more arduous duties. Bro. Hickman had exerted himself to advance the interests of Masonry, and though perhaps young in office, was deserving of thanks for much labour he yet had to perform in the position he had undertaken to fill. Bro. HAYWARD had much pleasure in seconding the motion, which was unanimously agreed to. The W. Brother was about to address the lodge in reference to the revival of the Ringwood Lodge, which had not kept up its returns and communications, when

The R.W. PROV. G. MASTER (Admiral Sir Lucius Curtis) said the circumstances of this lodge had come to his knowledge. He did not think it would be exactly expedient to enter into particulars at the present time, but he might say that he believed all would be amicably and comfortably settled within a short time.

Bro. HAYWARD said he had once been in a very similar position himself to that in which the Ringwood brethren stood, and it was from sympathy in their cause that he had been about to mention the subject, not knowing the nature of any memorial before the Prov. G. Master.

The R.W. PROV. G. MASTER, addressing the brethren generally, said it was most satisfactory to him, and no doubt they all joined in the feeling, to find that Freemasonry was so generally professed throughout the province of Hampshire. There were fifteen lodges now in existence within the Province, and from what he had learned there would shortly be sixteen; and this spoke highly in favour of the conduct of the brethren. He hoped they



would long go on progressing in the same way. At the time he was appointed to his present office, there were only ten lodges in the Province. Among the additions made since then, had been the resuscitation of this lodge of Lymington, the New Forest Lodge—(hear)—entirely, he might say, through the exertions of their esteemed brother Hayward, the ex-mayor of the borough. Looking at the future, he had no doubt they would soon also be able to assist their brethren at Ringwood, and once more bring them into working order. (Applause).

Bro. HEATHER, Prov. G. Treasurer, then replied for the vote of thanks. He said he was only thankful for the good opinion of Bro. Portal, though he must say he did not think he was deserving of one-half that had been said of him. It was a source of gratification to him to be able to do his duty with satisfaction to the province, and as long as he could make up good returns of their progress, it would be great satisfaction to him to bring them forward. Some brethren might not know exactly what he had to do besides keeping their money; but he might tell them that considerable labour was necessary in making out the various returns.

Bro. HICKMAN, the Prov. G. Secretary, said the vote of thanks in his favour had been passed very unexpectedly to him; but he begged to thank the brethren most heartily. The compliment was greater than he deserved; though he had been anxious to perform his duties to the best of his ability. He had had the assistance of Bro. Stebbing, who had exerted himself quite as much as if he was the Secretary. (Hear.) He was glad to bear witness to the valuable aid he had thus received. In conclusion, he wished to say that he should always be happy in doing his utmost to further the progress of Masonry in the Province.

Bro. PORTAL here rose with permission, and said, before the Prov. Grand Lodge proceeded with the business of electing the Treasurer, he wished to express the great satisfaction he experienced in again seeing Admiral Sir Lucius Curtis filling the chair at their annual provincial meeting. (Great applause.) The course he was now taking might not be one always followed in Hampshire, but yet he knew it was not an unusual one in the county; and when the brethren heard their Worthy and Right Worshipful Prov. G. Master express his satisfaction at once more meeting them all, it was nothing but a fair compliment in return (and he was speaking as he was sure they every one felt) for them to express their hearty satisfaction at seeing the gallant admiral again in his place, and this they must do with a heartfelt hope that he might yet for many years be spared to rule the Province. (Loud cheering.) It was a proof of good rule that the Province could now boast of fifteen ably-worked and prosperous lodges; and there was generally a visible increase in Masonry throughout the country (the initiations being at the rate of 100 a week). Entertaining these feelings, he begged to move the expression of the satisfaction of the Prov. Grand Lodge at once more assembling under Sir Lucius, and the earnest hope that he might for many years be spared to preside over them. (Cheers.)

Bro. the Rev. G. BRADSLAW, Grand Chaplain, seconded the motion with very great pleasure, because he was quite sure Bro. Portal had but represented in his speech, the opinion of every brother present. (Hear.) Sir Lucius Curtis not only presided over that province with such success, but also occasionally over the Grand Lodge of England, where he was ever received with feelings of respect. Their Prov. G. Master had ever been guided by justice in his ruling; and he with great pleasure conveyed to the worthy Admiral, the special thanks of the Masons of Lymington, trusting that for many years he would be spared to preside over them with as much vigour and ability as at the present time. The motion was carried with acclamation.

The R. W. Prov. G. M. rose amidst universal manifestations of love and respect. He said he approached with great difficulty the task of returning thanks for the very kind compliment paid him by Bros. Portal and Bradslaw, and so flatteringly confirmed by the company. It had been his good fortune, since he had held his present position (and he believed he had now entered his twentieth year of office), never to have for one moment experienced cause to regret that he had been elected to fill it. Such had been the unanimous support he had received from the lodges and the brethren, that it made him hope to continue in his post; but as to the duration of his reign, that depended upon a Superior Power; at his advanced period of life, he could not expect to be with them much longer; but while he was spared he would say that he should endeavour to continue to exercise those principles which he had in the first place laid down—those principles which they (his brethren around him) had so kindly and nobly supported. Without their kind aid he knew he should not have been so successful. He had endeavoured to treat each and every lodge with firm and equal consideration; and though the number of lodges in the Province continued to increase, yet at the same time he believed he had managed to divide the Provincial honours fairly between them. He much regretted that their respected Bro. Stebbing was not present,

he having been called away to a distance by especial business of importance. He usually received vast assistance from Bro. Stebbing, however, he had now received excellent aid from their Prov. Grand Secretary, and who he hoped would accept his best thanks. So long as he had the power to meet the brethren of the Province, so long should he have a pleasure to look forward to. In his absence heretofore, his place had been filled by Bro. Deacon, and that satisfactorily to all, and it was only justice for him to say so. He now begged to thank them all most cordially for the kind manner in which they had received his name, and he trusted he should ever receive at their hands the support and brotherly reception given to him that day. (Great cheering.)

Bro. EMANUEL said for the seventh time in succession he took upon himself the pleasure of proposing Bro. Heather for the office of Treasurer, and he felt sure he would still continue to give the brethren of the province full satisfaction. The motion was seconded by Bro. Mosse, and carried unanimously.

Bro. PORTAL addressed the Prov. Grand Lodge concerning the affairs of the Boys School. He said there appeared to be no report forthcoming in reference to any of the charities. He had hoped to have met with some information as to the election of the new head master of the boys' school, it being a matter in which he, and no doubt many other brethren, felt some interest, being one of great importance to them all. It might perhaps be generally known by this time that the office of head master had become vacant, if it was not well known, he would, however, now make it better known, and he might tell them that no less than three hundred applications had been made for the post. It had become his duty to urge how fitting for this situation was a person belonging to this province (he alluded to Bro. W. G. Mason, a member of the Lodge of Economy, No. 90). A man more deserving of the place, and more fitted for it, could not be in existence, and of that he was quite sure. (Hear.) He, therefore, had taken great interest in the matter of his election, and done all in his power to further his cause. He did not know Mr. Mason personally (and he hoped the gentleman was not now present) but he was influenced by the great superiority of his testimonials and his long knowledge of the character Bro. Mason enjoyed. He wished to remark that in the process of the election of this official, he detected an evil, and he would call attention to it. The election appeared to rest entirely with the House Committee; and the votes to be given for any party, must be personal votes, no proxies being received. He thought this was not right. Subscribing members should have the privilege of exercising their voice by proxies. The speaker was also understood to say subscribers should have a voice in the choice of the House Committee, with whom the election now to be made rested. He understood there was another party in the province applying for office, that of matron to the School, viz. the widow of the late Bro. Firmin, and who was most competent for the post she sought to fill. He hoped that any brethren present who had an influence to exercise, would use it for the persons he had named. (Hear.)

The R. W. Prov. G. M. said it had come upon him by surprise that the Head Mastership of the Boy's School was vacant. He believed there had been no official intimation of the vacancy, which he looked upon not only as a neglect but a want of courtesy to the Province. He had given Mrs. Firman his best support. Bro. Firman had been a most worthy Mason, and had assisted him most ably while in the office of Prov. Grand Secretary; and he was only anxious that all his friends would befriend the widow; she well knew the routine of a school, Bro. Firmin having once conducted such an institution, in which she gained every experience. The school was not large, there being little over sixty children. That number ought to be increased, and if there was not room for all the applicants for admission at election times, those highest on the list ought to be admitted, and the next highest on the list admitted in case of vacancies occurring before the next regular period of election, without again going through the form of nomination. He fully coincided in all that Bro. Portal had said concerning Bro. Mason, the candidate for the Head Mastership (whom he had not the honour of knowing), but from the character of that gentleman, so forcibly put forward by Bro. Portal, he felt it to be his duty to support him in every way, as a brother of the Province, and a man of most superior claims. (Hear.)

Bro. COUSINS (Prov. J. G. W., Dorset), said it had struck him as being strange that the election of Head Master of the Boys' School rested with the House Committee. He certainly thought the Governors should have the privilege of exercising their influence by proxy in such elections. He hoped the question would be moved in Grand Lodge, and in the different provincial lodges, with the view of some better arrangement being come to.

Bro. PORTAL said he was quite willing to leave the matter now where it stood, after the remarks of their Prov. G. M., which strengthened his point. There was an election lately when the Secretaryship of the Boys' School became vacant. He, as a governor, was canvassed

to give his vote to a candidate, and, on endeavouring to assist him, he was surprised to hear that his personal attendance in London was requisite for that end. With his very numerous engagements, of course, he could not ensure that, and so he lost the exercise of his privilege.

Bro. BAILLY (No. 230), called attention to the peculiarly distressed circumstances of a former subscriber to a lodge in Wiltshire, which had become defunct. The case was recognized as one for the Lodge of Benevolence of Grand Lodge.

The R.W. Prov. G.M. then proceeded to invest the various officers of the Prov. Grand Lodge for the ensuing year with their insignia of office. The appointments were as follows:—

|  |                       |
|--|-----------------------|
| Bro. Rev. G. Bradshaw.....                                       | Prov. G. Chaplain.    |
| ” R. Harfield, No. 152.....                                      | ” S.G. Warden.        |
| ” R. Parker, No. 152.....  | ” J.G. Warden.        |
| ” J. R. Weston, No. 642.....                                     | ” G. Registrar.       |
| ” A. Heather, No. 717.....                                       | ” G. Treasurer.       |
| ” W. Hickman, No. 555.....                                       | ” G. Secretary.       |
| ” Hocking, No. 319.....  | ” S.G. Deacon.        |
| ” W. A. Kemp, No. 152.....                                       | ” J.G. Deacon.        |
| ” M. E. Frost, No. 717.....                                      | ” Supt. of Works.     |
| ” E. Emery, No. 428.....   | ” Dir. of Cers.       |
| ” L. Howe, No. 995.....  | ” Asst. ditto.        |
| ” W. Howard, No. 1025.....                                       | ” G. Sword Bearer.    |
| ” H. M. Powell, No. 995.....                                     | ” G. Purst.           |
| ” S. Bailey, No. 230.....  | ” G. Standard Bearer. |
| ” Lockyer.....   | ” G. Tyler.           |
| ” H. Grant, No. 90.....  | ” G. ditto.           |
| Bros. Collis, Weeks, Dornan, }<br>” Stebbing, and Travers..... } | ” G. Stewards.        |

The R.W. Prov. G.M. announced that he had selected Havant as the place of the next Prov. Grand Lodge Meeting. The Havant Lodge was a young and thriving one, and he thought it his duty on all occasions to assist the young and deserving. (Hear.) He believed the Prov. Grand Lodge had met at all but at the Havant Lodge.

The R.W. Prov. G.M. moved a vote of thanks to the Past Grand Officers of the Province. This was seconded by Bro. F. PERKINS, who especially remarked upon the excellent manner in which the duties had been performed. Carried unanimously.

Bro. HAYWARD said, on the part of the Prov. G. Officers for the past year, he begged to tender the brethren his most grateful thanks. He was sure the duties had not been arduous, and he only hoped their performance had been so satisfactory to all as it had been to him, (Hear.) He believed he could say he had been generally punctual in his duty. (Hear.)

The Grand Lodge was closed in proper form at three o'clock, and the brethren adjourned previous to the banquet.

THE DEJEUNER.

At four o'clock (very precise time) the Town Hall was found completely metamorphosed. In the short interval after the closing of the lodge, the large room had been most excellently fitted up for the banquet. The table was literally covered with one of the most *recherché* and complete spreads the brethren of the province ever had the satisfaction of sitting down to. The whole was supplied from the neighbouring hostelry, the Anchor and Hope, prepared under the personal direction of Mrs. and the Misses Ackland. Seventy brethren sat down.

The first toasts, “The Queen and the Craft,” and “The Grand Master of England,” and “The Deputy Grand Master,” were given from the chair, and honoured in the usual manner among Masons.

Bro. PORTAL, after first warning the brethren to charge their columns, said that the toast he was then about to propose was, “Health and Prosperity, and Long Life and Happiness, to the R.W. Prov. G.M., Admiral Sir Lucius Curtis, Bart. C.B.,” a toast which, he knew well, would be drunk with perfect unanimity. It so happened that many distinguished Masons had been taken away from them since they met last year at Aldershot. The fraternity were about losing, temporarily, the services of the Deputy Grand Master of England, Fox Maule, afterwards Panmure, and, still later, Lord Dalhousie, who had been long connected with the Grand Lodge, in which he began his career as S.G.W., followed by representing Grand Lodge in the sister lodge of Scotland, and then, for years Deputy Grand Master. From ill health, his lordship could not give that time and attention to the business for a few months, but his interest in it continued the same. Recurring to the toast he was about to propose, Bro. Portal said he had on his left one who, for many years Prov. G.M. of Hants, still occupied that position so much to their satisfaction. He was a brother well known to them all; one known to be blunt, perhaps, in manner, but one open-hearted, whose head was good, and whose heart was as good as his head; one who deserved well of his province, and was endeared to all the brethren his anxious wish to do the best in his power in behalf of Masonry. (Hear.) If he knew

Hampshire at all, he was well convinced they would do justice to this toast. There was not one in the province but who wished long life, happiness, and prosperity to their esteemed and deservedly respected Provincial Grand Master. He would not conceal from Sir Lucius that he had told many it would accord with his and all their feelings if he would give them a longer notice of these provincial grand meetings; and, perhaps, he might be asked why? Influential, powerful, and respectable as their meetings were, they were not so much so as they deserved to be. He had told Sir Lucius that, if he would give them longer notice, the Masons of Hampshire, and surrounding neighbourhood, would rally round him in much greater numbers, and they should see double and treble the extent of visitors to their present gatherings.

The toast was drunk amidst enthusiastic cheering, which continued some minutes.

The R.W. Prov. G.M. said he never rose under greater embarrassment than he did at the present moment. His brother on his right had certainly attributed to him a good deal more of praise than he conscientiously knew he deserved. (No, no.) He had endeavoured since he had been G.M. of that province to do his duty, truly sincerely, honestly, and impartially, and if he had succeeded in doing that, he felt most grateful and most proud. (Cheers.) He must perhaps apologise for one thing, and thank his good brother on his right (with whom he believed he was on very excellent terms of friendship) and endeavour to profit by his counsel. They were all of them open to mishaps, and he was one of those, who, if he had found he had not done that which he ought to have done, was very ready to receive advice, if he considered it was good to follow it. (Hear and laughter.) If it pleased God to give him continued health, he intended to fill it with the views just now expressed. Indeed he had intended to give earlier notice last time, but he had been prevented by circumstances. It was proposed to him to put off the meeting till later, but he had fixed it for the first week in July, and then he would have had it, but the sessions occurred; and then in another week the assizes would be falling in. Then he thought it the best plan to fix a day between the sessions and the assizes. But next year he would fix a day so as to give all the brethren of the province due notice to attend. He had to repeat that he thanked his brother on his right for his suggestion. He knew Bro. Portal to be plain-spoken, and that what he did say came from his heart, and was true and correct. As to all he had said of his (the G.M.'s) good qualities, he could not agree with him. They were all subject to their faults, and he was by no means perfect. It was not possible he could be perfect, they were not born perfect, but should endeavour to come as near to perfection as they could. (Hear and cheers.) He had now been twenty years the G.M. of the province, and he had got to be, if not the oldest, the oldest but one of the Prov. G. Masters of England. (Hear.) He was proud of his situation. He would here allude to a nobleman with whom he was, he could not say closely, but intimately acquainted. He meant Lord Dalhousie, than whom a better Mason and a better man never lived. He and many others deeply regretted that the state of his lordship's health obliged him to resign his office, for he had been much liked for his urbanity and readiness to give assistance. He (Sir Lucius) was not much given to speaking; he could not pay compliments, but what he did say came from his heart, and was what he meant. (Hear.) And he would rather have that than all the flowing language that could come from the human tongue in one moment and be blown out of the window the next. He was truly plain spoken and blunt. (Hear and laughter.) He remembered once writing a letter and excusing himself for the bluntness of his style, and he received for an answer that his bluntness was preferable to a flowery letter—and he had ever since kept to his own plan. (Laughter.) He thanked them all most honestly and truly for the flattering manner in which they had received his name, and he especially thanked his honourable brother by his—(looking round—“Oh, he's gone.”) (Great laughter.) Still he thanked him for the flattering manner in which he had proposed the toast, and the company for the warm manner in which they had received it. He would take care that the lecture he had had given him should have its intended effect in reference to their next Provincial Grand meeting. (Loud cheers.)

The next toast was “The Present and Past Grand Officers of the Province.” Drank with applause.

Bro. Perkins was called upon, but made way for

Bro. HAYWARD, Senior Grand ex-Warden, who said he was sorry Bro. Perkins had not responded to the toast, being enabled to do much greater justice to it than he could. He believed he was a true Mason at heart, and they had given him credit for sincerity. The R.W. Prov. G.M. had entrusted him with a distinguished office some twelve months since at the Aldershot meeting; he must say it was a privilege to which he had not aspired or expected to obtain, and therefore the honour was appreciated by him in a ten-fold sense. He had experienced the honour and pleasure of keeping

up a Masonic connection in the town for twenty-five years, though they could not muster a lodge, and the R.W. Prov. G.M. on investing him with the office of Prov. G.S.W., had said he confided the honour to him in consequence of the Masonic zeal he had evinced during that long period. At last they had revived the lodge, through the instrumentality of their Southampton friends, and mainly and principally through that medium the New Forest Lodge (No. 401) was being brought up to hold, if not one of the highest, a tolerably good position in the province; and, under its present W.M., he was sure it would go on prosperously. To go back to the subject of the toast, he thanked them most kindly and sincerely for the honourable manner in which he and his brother officers had been alluded to. If he had in any way failed in giving that stimulus which he ought to have done, he hoped they would attribute that feeling to an error of judgment, a fault of the head rather than of the heart. (Cheers.)

The next toast was "The Isle of Wight and Dorset Past and Present Grand Officers and other Visitors." The R.W. Prov. G.M. said, as to the Isle of Wight brethren, they were of course always most happy to see them; and it also gave them much pleasure to meet those from Dorset or any other province. He was sorry to say, he missed the attendance of one Bro. (Hyde Pullen) who he believed was presiding over another meeting at Portsmouth. In conclusion, the Prov. G.M. expressed his firm love and devotion to the ancient Craft.

Bro. COUSINS, Prov. J.G. Warden of Dorset, was called upon to respond. He said he little expected the honour of having to return thanks, but with pleasure he replied on the part of Dorsetshire. He had visited many lodges, but he had never before experienced such a thoroughly Masonic meeting as that of the present day. The expressions of every brother present, representing fifteen lodges of the province, were actuated by but one feeling of affection and regard towards their R.W. Prov. G.M. It was a good thing to take the opportunity of intermixing with brethren of different localities and he was sure he would be led to say on his return, "Go into Hampshire and see how they act there." He was sure that any visitor to that Prov. Grand Lodge must go away deeply impressed with the virtue and worth of Masonry. He could only say, that if any brother from Hampshire visited the coming meeting at Wareham in September, they would receive a hearty welcome. (Hear.)

The R.W. Prov. G.M. then proposed "The Health of the newly-appointed Grand Officers of the Province."

Bro. HARNFIELD responded. He thanked the Prov. G.M. for the unexpected honour conferred upon him, and he would certainly strive to do his best, and make his services acceptable to the G.M. and satisfactory to the brethren of the Province. (Cheers.)

The R.W. Prov. G.M. then proposed "The Health of an absent Brother, Bro. Stebbing." (Cheers.) That gentleman had now been unanimously elected as Vice President of the Board of General Purposes. There had been a time when Bro. Stebbing was not considered by some to be a true and zealous mason; he had differed in opinion from those who held high situations in the Grand Lodge; but his good feeling and his zeal had at last become so conspicuous, that he was returned as one of the members of the Board by a large majority. This was a great honour to him, and to the province to which he belonged, and he was sure that the more they knew of Bro. Stebbing, the more they would appreciate him and his good qualities. He was sorry he was not competent to do justice to the toast, and all the claims Bro. Stebbing possessed; but it was with sincere feeling he proposed his good health, and he regretted he was not present with them. The toast was drunk with strong terms of approval.

The R.W. Prov. G.M. then proposed "The Health of Bro. the Rev. G. Bradshaw, Prov. Grand Chaplain," which was warmly received.

The Prov. G. CHAPLAIN responded, and in reference to his new degree, in his capacity as a scholar and a clergyman, said, no degree was prized by him more than the Masonic one of Prov. G. Chaplain of the Province of Hampshire. (Cheers.)

The Prov. G. CHAPLAIN then gave his toast, "To all poor and distressed Masons, and a speedy return to their native land," which was drunk amidst solemn silence.

"The Ladies" were also duly honoured.

Bro. EMANUEL proposed "The Health of Mrs. Ackland and Family," with the especial thanks of the assembled brethren for the excellent and sumptuous repast furnished for them that day.

The toast met with full acknowledgement. }  
}

On the R.W. Prov. G.M. leaving the chair he was most warmly applauded by the company. After the gallant Admiral had retired, Bro. Harnfield, the Prov. S.G.W., succeeded him, and several additional toasts and speeches were given.

It is satisfactory to notice that Bro. John Hayward, was induced during the meeting to accept the Stewardship of the province for the Boys' Institution, for the ensuing year.

#### LEICESTERSHIRE.

LEICESTER.—*John of Gaunt Lodge* (No. 766).—The annual festival of this Lodge was held at the Freemasons' Hall, on Thursday, the 27th ult., by postponement from St. John's Day. Among the brethren present were Capt. Brewin, W.M.; Kelly, D. Prov. G.M.; Willey Clephan, Bankart, Millicent, Hardy, Past Masters; Sheppard, S.W., and W.M. elect.; J. O. Picton, Chaplain; Davis, Sec., &c. Visitors, Bros. J. F. Klein, P.G.S., Lodge of Emulation (No. 21); Landen and Weare, W.M.; Underwood, Pratt and Morris, P.M.'s No. 348. The lodge having been opened and the minutes, including the election of W.M., read and confirmed, Bro. Brewin, the retiring W.M. proceeded to initiate Mr. Henry Peake Green, into the mysteries of the Order. The lodge was then opened in the second degree, and the D. Prov. G.M. having taken the chair, installed Bro. Thomas Sheppard, as the W.M. for the ensuing year, who afterwards appointed and invested the following brethren as his officers:—Bros. W. Johnson, S.W.; H. J. Davis, J.W.; Rev. J. O. Picton, Chaplain, J. Spencer, Sec.; J. H. Garnar, J.D.; W. S. Bithrey, J.D.; T. Barwell, I.G.; Chas. Bembridge, Tyler. Bro. Capt. Bankart was unanimously re-elected Treasurer, and thanks were voted to him for his past services. On the proposition of the D. Prov. G.M., the thanks of the lodge were accorded by acclamation to Bro. Brewin, for his highly efficient services as W.M. for the past year. Some financial and other business of a routine character having been transacted, the lodge was adjourned for refreshment, and between twenty and thirty brethren sat down to the banquet, after which the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were duly honoured, and a very pleasant and social evening was spent.

#### MASONIC FESTIVITIES.

EASTERN STAR LODGE (No. 112).—The summer festival was celebrated at the Crown Inn, Broxbourne, on Wednesday, July 3rd. At four o'clock, twenty-five ladies and brethren were summoned by the dinner bell to the conservatory, where the banquet was spread. The chair of course was filled by the W.M., Bro. Fred. Inman Sharp, and the vice-chair by the S.W., Bro. Horatio Grey. The dinner disposed of, Bro. Sharp rose and said, as many were desirous of enjoying themselves in the grounds, he should offer but few toasts, and those would be introduced as briefly as possible; disposing of the loyal and Masonic healths, he then proposed that of "The Past Masters of the Lodge," and connected with it the name of an honoured member of forty-eight years standing, their venerated friend, Bro. Fuller, who all were pleased to see with them.—Bro. Fuller, in responding, said he never knew a greater amount of enjoyment than he experienced on that occasion, and he perceived by the arrangements on that as on all their gatherings, a desire to promote the happiness and cordial good feeling of the members.—Bro. E. W. Davis then rose, and observed that there was one toast never omitted, and which, on that occasion, it was his particular privilege to propose. As in the course of the year he should have other opportunities of doing justice to the merits of Bro. Sharp, he contented himself with proposing "The Health of the W.M."—Bro. Sharp, in a few words, gracefully acknowledged the compliment. He then proposed "The Visitors," which was acknowledged by Bro. Maney; and then followed "The Ladies." At a given signal, a band in the grounds struck up a lively strain, and a dance upon the lawn finished a most agreeable day.

YARBOROUGH LODGE (No. 812).—The Annual festival of this lodge was held on Thursday, July 4th, at the Star and Garter, Richmond, and was attended by about forty brethren and ladies. The meeting possessed more than the usual amount of interest, as testimonials were to be presented to Bro. P.M. Vasey, and also to Mrs. Williams, the respected hostess of the "George," Commercial Road, East, the regular place of meeting. The Rev. Bro. D. Shaboe, the W.M. of the lodge, presided. The cloth having been removed and the usual toasts drunk, the W.M. said they had reached the toast of the evening, and he had to present to his predecessor, to whose health he demanded the pledge, the testimonials of the gratitude of the Yarborough Lodge for Bro. Vasey's services during the preceding year, and also recently as Secretary. Bro. Vasey had made choice of a goblet, and in presenting it he devoutly wished

"May he ne'er want a friend,

Or a bottle to give him."

The silver gilt goblet filled with champagne was then passed round, it bore the following inscription, "This goblet with a P.M. jewel, was presented, on the 4th July, 1861, to Bro. J. Vasey, P.M. and Sec., as a testimonial of the regard and admiration of the brethren of the Yarborough Lodge (No. 812), for the excellent working manifested by him in all the degrees, and his skill in conducting the affairs of the lodge."—Bro. Vasey in acknowledging the testi-



monial said that day would be ever precious in his memory, and although certainly the hope of reward sweetened labour, their generosity went beyond his merits.—The W.M. then rose and said the toast he had next to propose was also accompanied by something beyond words, as they had to discharge a debt of gratitude for past favours. From the time of the formation of the Yarborough Lodge, its meetings had been held at the house of their esteemed friend Bro. Williams, and for many kindnesses and attentions they were indebted to the care of the hostess. The members of the lodge and chapter had united in a testimonial of acknowledgmnent of Mrs. Williams' affable attention to their comforts, which he had the pleasure to present. The testimonial was an elegant spoon case bearing the following inscription, "Presented by the members of the Yarborough Lodge and Chapter (No. 812), to Mrs. R. J. Williams as a small testimonial of esteem and respect for her uniform kindness and attention to them during the last twelve years. July 4, 1861. Bro. Rev. D. Shaboe, W.M.; J. H. Wynne, Treas.; Comp. Taylor, M.E.Z.; D. H. Mobbs, J.; Williams, Treas." The case enclosed four silver gilt table spoons, of antique design. Bro. Williams acknowledged the compliment. The party broke up soon after nine o'clock.

INDIA.

BENGAL.

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE.

A quarterly communication of the District Grand Lodge of Bengal, was held at the Freemason's Hall, on Thursday the 21st March, 1861, present: Bros. John J. L. Hoff, D. Prov. G.M., as Prov. G.M.; William Clark, P. Prov. S.G.W., as D. Prov. G.M.; John B. Roberts, Prov. S.G.W.; Frederick Jennings, Prov. J.G.W.; John G. Llewelyn, P. Prov. J.G.W.; Thomas Jones, Prov. G. Reg.; William H. Hoff, Prov. G. Sec.; Thomas E. Carter, as Prov. S.G.D.; John W. Brown, as Prov. J.G.D.; William Clark (2), Prov. G.S. of W.; Richard T. Callan, Prov. G.D. of C.; Joseph K. Hamilton, Prov. G.S.B.; Frederick C. Hoff, Asst. Prov. G. Sec.; James B. Knight, as Prov. G.O.; Albert M. Dowleas, Prov. G.P.; Louis A. Emanuel, James W. Browne, Prov. G. Standard-bearers, &c.

The Minutes of the quarterly communication held on the 27th December, 1860, were read and confirmed. The following appointments were made by the officiating Prov. G. Master, for the ensuing year, 1861-62:—

Bro. J. B. Roberts, P. Prov. S.G.W. to officiate as Dep.

- Prov. G.M.
- „ F. Jennings, Prov. Sen. G.W.
- „ H. D. Sandeman, Prov. J.G.W.
- „ R. T. Callan, Prov. G. Reg.
- „ W. H. Hoff, Prov. G. Sec.
- „ T. E. Carter, Prov. S.G.D.
- „ John W. Brown, Prov. J.G.D.
- „ W. Clark (2), Prov. G. Sup. of Works.
- „ A. M. Dowleas, Prov. G. Dir. of Cers.
- „ James W. Browne, Asst. Prov. G. Dir. of Cers.
- „ J. K. Hamilton, Prov. G. Sword-bearer.
- „ F. C. Hoff, Asst. Prov. G. Sec.
- „ J. E. Clinger, Pro. G. Org.
- „ L. A. Emanuel, Prov. G. Purst.
- „ J. Martin, } Prov. G. Standard-bearers.
- „ I. L. Taylor, }
- „ W. M. Benwell, }
- „ J. G. Bowerman, }
- „ W. H. Abbott, } Provincial Grand Stewards.
- „ J. H. Linton, }
- „ G. C. Paul, }
- „ W. F. Bick, }
- „ D. J. Daniel, Prov. G. Tyler.

The following letter was read from the Prov. G.M., Major General Ramsay:

MY DEAR BRO. HOFF,—Since my last to you on the subject of a proposed election of a Provincial Grand Master for Bengal, I have received the report of the quarterly communication of the District Grand Lodge held on the 24th September.

In the Provincial Grand Secretary's letter dated 11th September, which you directed to be addressed to the R.W. Bro. Howe, you appear to have had two objects in view; one, to prevent anything like an official stamp being given to a nomination, the other to enable Mofussil Lodges (which were not represented in Provincial Grand Lodge) to have a voice in bringing to the notice of the M.W. the Grand Master the name of some brother who might be acceptable to the Masonic body in Bengal as their ruler.

In these principles, as well as in the observations made by you in Grand Lodge, I fully and entirely concur.

The course which you deemed it your duty to adopt on the occasion, was both prudent and constitutional. It was, moreover, one to which no member of the Provincial Grand Lodge could well object, as it did not debar the expression, in another place, of any opinion as to the propriety or otherwise of recommending any brother as my successor.

I remain, yours sincerely and fraternally,

(Signed) JAMES RAMSAY,

Provincial Grand Master.

1, Sussex Square, Hyde Park, W., London,  
10th February 1861.

A Minute by the officiating Prov. G. Master (Bro. Hoff), was read, which said:

"At the last Quarterly Communication of the District Grand Lodge, R. W. Bro. Sandeman "expressed regret at the thinness, both of the procession to church, and of the meeting at Grand Lodge, which showed that Masonry was not flourishing in this important city as it ought to do." I have since examined the records to ascertain the attendance of brethren in Grand Lodge on St. John's Day, and have prepared the statement which I append to this Minute.

"From this statement, which embraces a period of ten years (1851 to 1860), it appears that the attendance at the last meeting of the District Grand Lodge did not fall short of that of previous years. In the first two years of the ten, Bro. Smith being in the chair, the Grand Officers and representatives of lodges who attended were thirty-two in the one year, and thirty-one in the other. In the two following years, when Bro. Ramsay presided, the numbers were thirty-seven and fifty-one. The larger of these two numbers may, perhaps, be accounted for by the éclat which attended the Rev. Bro. Bellev's preaching on that occasion. In 1855, Bro. Watson presided, and the attendance was forty-two. From 1856 to 1860 it has fallen to my lot to represent the Provincial Grand Master; and the attendance of Grand Officers and of Masters and Wardens of Lodges has been forty-two, forty-five, thirty-six, forty-four, and forty-one. Thus, it will be seen that, with the one exception adverted to above, there has been no falling off in the attendance of officers and members of the District Grand Lodge on St. John's Day. I do not consider the number of those forming a procession as affording any criterion of the prosperity, or otherwise, of the Craft. In the Provincial Grand Master's absence, it was not my wish to have processions, but they have got up in compliance of the general wish of the brethren. I have observed that sometimes the attendance has been as large as when a procession has been headed by a *puaka* Grand Master, while at other times it has fallen somewhat short. To me, the Church on last St. John's Day appeared to be just as full as on any previous occasion. It may be remarked that, as that day is not a holiday, many are prevented by their duties from joining the procession, while I know that there are some who disapprove of public display. However, be that as it may, I take this opportunity to state that, if I should continue in my present position till next St. John's Day, it is not my intention to get up a procession, unless the several lodges shall themselves take the initiative, and express their wish to have it; in which case they will have to give me timely intimation, and an assurance of a full attendance of their members. In 1851, the aggregate number of lodges in this province was twenty, whereas now it is thirty-three, showing an increase of thirteen; and the dormant lodges which made up a long list in former times, have, notwithstanding the destruction caused by the disturbances of 1857, dwindled down to three or four. At the Presidency we seldom had more than half a dozen lodges; at present there are *nine*, exclusive of the "Grand Officers' Lodge," and I believe they all prospering as much as they have ever done. The accounts from the country lodges are generally favourable. As I have always reported to the Provincial Grand Master that the Craft continues to prosper in this province, I have deemed it necessary to record this minute, to satisfy him and the brethren at large, that it has not deteriorated by having been placed under my supervision and control as acting for the Ruler of the Province, in his absence.

"He says, 'To my mind, the first parts of the resolution gives a direct contradiction to the professions of regard and esteem which, on his departure, we made to our R.W. Provincial Grand Master; whilst it stultifies all our proceedings to do him honour. Scarcely has the testimonial we voted to R.W. Bro. Ramsay has been completed—scarcely has the inscription for it been despatched, which speaks of our affection and faithful allegiance to him, and our appreciation of his successful Masonic Government of the province, before we are called upon by this resolution impatiently to request that he shall summarily relinquish that government, and dissolve his connection with us; nor are we deterred from betraying our indecent anxiety and haste by the fact that, in making this request, we fly in the face of the highest Masonic authority to which we owe fealty, and question the propriety of

directions which, to all staunch, true, and faithful Masons, ought to come with the force of law.

"The second part of the Resolution conveys instructions, by a vote of the District Grand Lodge, to the Provincial Grand Secretary, to print which, in this case, is to publish certain portions of the proceedings entire. It can scarcely be necessary for me to enforce what must be known to all, that the authority to sanction Masonic publication is vested in the person of the Provincial Grand Master alone by the M.W. the Grand Master of England, to whom the Provincial Grand Master is individually responsible for the right exercise of that power within the province. This attempt, therefore, on the part of the District Grand Lodge, to order the publication of its proceedings, was a dictatorial interference with the rights and prerogatives of the Provincial Grand Master, mischievous in its tendencies and directly opposed to constitutional authority."

The Prov. G. Wardens joined in the protest.

Bro. G. C. PAUL, of Lodge No. 715, with reference to the opinion expressed by R.W. Bro. Jennings in the above document, stated that those who had moved and supported the Resolution alluded to, had had no desire to show any disrespect to the ruling authorities, and that the Resolution could not, in fact, be so interpreted as to bear such a construction as that put upon it by Bro. Jennings.

R.W. Bro. JENNINGS stated that he adhered to his opinion, that those who had prepared the Resolution had, in reality, however unintentionally, shown, in this instance, a want of that respect which was due to the Grand Master of England and to the Provincial Grand Master of Bengal.

It was then moved by W. Bro. A. H. LEDLIE, seconded by W. Bro. W. H. BROWN, and carried *nem con.*, that "whereas it appears from a certain Protest now read, that a Resolution passed at the last Quarterly meeting has been considered as reflecting upon the conduct of R.W. Bro. Ramsay, we strongly protest against such an interpretation, cherishing, as we have always done, and still continue to do, the strongest feelings of brotherly love and regard towards that excellent brother."

A report of a committee appointed to investigate certain allegations made against Bro. W. Sier, Secretary and Treasurer of Lodge Marine (No. 282), viz.—that he signed a letter with the names of two brethren without their authority, which, being proved, it was resolved to expel him from Freemasonry.

A report was read relative to the initiation of His Highness the Maha Rajah Dhuleep Sing, in Lodge Star in the East (No. 80.) In making this report Bro. Sandeman, the W.M. of No. 80 says:—"Although the initiation of a young Mason is not generally a subject called for any official report, yet it is my duty to keep you acquainted with every thing of moment that occurs during my Mastership, and I think that the subject of the present report is one of sufficient interest to deserve a special notice. Everything was done to mark the event as one of importance and of interest. The entire building was very handsomely decorated, and the lodge was crowded with brethren, who paid us the compliment of being present on the occasion. Among those present were the Officiating Prov. G.M., and Senior and Junior Grand Wardens, and the Master and Wardens of every lodge in Calcutta and its vicinity, and many other brethren of note and Masonic rank. The young Prince was regularly initiated according to due and ancient form, the V.W. Bro. Dr. Mazzuchelli officiating as Chaplain, and W. Bro. Emanuel presiding at the organ."

The Officiating Prov. G.M. intimated that a contribution of 600 Rupees, which, on the recommendation of the Finance Committee, had been made to the Famine Relief Fund, out of the funds of the District Grand Lodge, required confirmation. The Fund of Benevolence and the Fund of the District Grand Chapter has also contributed 200 Rupees each; so that altogether a donation of 1000 Rupees had been made up and sent to the Honorary Secretary of the Famine Relief Fund. The resolution was adopted.

The Officiating Prov. G.M. announced, with deep regret, the demise, on the 5th March, of R.W. Bro. Lieut.-Colonel Edward Knollys, of H.M.'s 75th Regiment, at Ranceeungee, at the age of 51 years. The following is the record of the distinguished Masonic career of the deceased, which the Officiating Prov. G.M. promised to publish.—Bro. Knollys was initiated in the British Lodge (No. 419), at the Cape of Good Hope. In the Province of Bengal he filled the office of Master in several lodges, viz.:—Charity (No. 823), at Umballah, in 1851 and 1852; Khyber (No. 852), at Peshawur, in 1855; Hope (No. 596), at Meerut, in 1859 and 1860; Independence with Philanthropy (No. 550), at Allahabad, in 1860. All these lodges prospered under his rule. On leaving Meerut, he retained the office of Master, by dispensation from the Officiating Prov. G.M. On reaching Allahabad, Bro. Knollys, at the special request of the Officiating Prov. G.M., was induced to accept the office of Master of Lodge No. 550, for the year 1860, in order that he might introduce order and regularity into the lodge.

This object he accomplished entirely to the satisfaction of the Officiating Prov. G.M. and the benefit of the lodge. Bro. Knollys was re-elected to the E.C. of Lodge No. 550, for 1861; but was shortly after obliged to quit the station with his regiment for Calcutta, which city, however, it was the will of the G. A. O. T. U. he should not live to re-visit. Bro. Knollys was also the first Master of the Lodge at Rawul Pindee (now bearing the number 973 on the Register of the Grand Lodge of England), which was constituted in January, 1856, and was named after the Prov. G.M., Bro. Ramsay. In recognition of the eminent services of Bro. Knollys, the Prov. G.M. conferred on him the rank of a P. Prov. J.G.W., and further empowered him to grant dispensations, first at Meerut and afterwards at Allahabad, with the local rank of a Pro.D. Prov. G.M. The Officiating Prov. G.M. having enjoyed for many years the cordial friendship of Bro. Knollys, found a melancholy satisfaction in having the opportunity of a meeting of the District Grand Lodge of Bengal to testify to his worth as a zealous and distinguished Mason, a sincere friend, and a thoroughly good man.

There being no other business before the District Grand Lodge, it was closed in form.

### THE WEEK.

THE COURT.—Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, with several of the Royal Princes and Princesses, and accompanied by the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia, left Buckingham Palace yesterday, for Osborne, where the Court will probably remain till the end of August, when Her Majesty will pay a private visit to Ireland. No receptions or public ceremonies are contemplated, but it may be a difficult matter to prevent Irish loyalty from manifesting itself with an exuberance fatal to any desire for privacy. Her Majesty, it is stated, will remain four or five days at the Vice-regal lodge; will probably visit the Curragh Camp, where the Prince of Wales is now doing military duty; and will then make an excursion to the famed Lakes of Killarney. Her Majesty's birthday was celebrated on Wednesday, but there was an absence of the usual drawing-room. An inspection of the household brigade took place on the parade in front of the Horse Guards; the church bells were rung, and the Royal Standard was hoisted on the Tower and other public buildings. In the evening there was a somewhat extensive illumination. The accounts from Canada state that Prince Alfred had met with an enthusiastic reception at Montreal.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.—In the HOUSE OF LORDS on Thursday, 4th inst., the Harbours Bill was read a second time.—On Friday, Lord Shaftesbury moved an address to the Crown, praying that the means of extending as widely as possible throughout India the best system of irrigation and internal navigation, may be immediately and seriously considered. The noble Earl at great length dwelt upon the capabilities of India to produce cotton and flax; and strongly urged, on considerations of imperial as well as industrial weight, that every effort should be made to develop the vast resources of our Indian empire. Lord de Grey pointed out that in Mr. Laing's budget larger grants were made for public works than had ever before been proposed by the Indian Government. More attention had also been given to opening up canals through the cotton-growing districts, and the Government felt that they had done as much in this respect as they could possibly do in the present state of the finances of India. Some discussion followed, in the course of which Lord Overstone, who contended that reliance should be placed rather upon private enterprise than upon Government aid, moved the previous question. Lord Shaftesbury declined to press his motion, and the amendment was carried without a division.—On Monday, a discussion on national education was raised by Lord Lyttelton, who urged that great advantage would result from the adoption of the recommendations embodied in the Education Commissioners' report. Lord Granville said the Government did not intend to take any action in the matter at present, while the Duke of Newcastle explained his reasons for thinking the existing system unsatisfactory. There was, first, the enormous extent to which the grants for educational purposes had swelled; in the next place, the Privy Council Office threatened to break down under the pressure of work thrown upon it; and last—and most important of all—the present arrangements failed to meet the wants of a large proportion of the population.—On Tuesday, a large number of bills were advanced a stage, including the East India Council Bill, which, after some discussion, in which Lords Ellenborough, Lyveden, Derby, and Granville, and the Duke of Argyll took part, was read a second time.—In the HOUSE OF COMMONS on Thursday, the 14th inst., on the motion for going into Committee of Supply, Mr. Dillwyn called attention to the growth and present large amount of the educational vote, and moved that, in the opinion of the House,

votes in aid of educational establishments should, so far as may be consistent with existing arrangements, be limited to those in which elementary instruction alone is given, and to those for the training of schoolmasters. The amendment was negatived. Mr. Osborne called attention to the practice of volunteers firing in Hyde Park, near Kensington Road, to the danger and annoyance of equestrians. Mr. Cowper promised that such instructions should be given as would prevent the drill of the volunteers from interfering with the comfort of the public. The House went into Committee of Supply, and passed several votes.—On Friday, the House held a morning sitting, which was wholly occupied with the consideration, in committee, of the bill for shortening the period of residence from five years to three, after which the poor shall be irremovable from the place where they have fallen into a state of destitution.—On Monday, a long debate took place on a resolution, moved by Lord Elcho, condemnatory of the Palladian design adopted for the new Foreign Office. The resolution was, of course, stoutly opposed by the Government, and was negatived by a large majority. The House then went into Committee of Supply, when a goodly number of votes were disposed of. The Appropriation of Seats Bill was considered as amended, Wakefield being substituted for Pontefract as the polling place for the southern division of the West Riding.—On Tuesday, the House held a morning sitting, which was wholly occupied with the further consideration of the Irremovable Poor Bill. At the evening sitting Mr. H. Berkeley, on receiving an assurance from Sir G. C. Lewis that it was intended to insert a clause in the Election Law Amendment Bill disfranchising Gloucester and Wakefield for a period of five years from the presentation of the Commissioners' Report, withdrew the motion of which he had given notice for the issue of a writ for Gloucester. The Home Secretary, at a later stage of the sitting, said that, owing to the backward state of the public business, he could make no promise with reference to the future progress of the Election Law Amendment Bill. Lord John Russell stated, in reply to Mr. Crawford, that it was intended, if possible, to proceed with the consideration of the Lords' amendments to the Bankruptcy Bill, on Monday night. A resolution, moved by Mr. B. Cochrane, to the effect that the case of the naval captains placed on the Reserved List by Order of Council in 1851, be referred to the Attorney-General for his opinion, was opposed by the Government, and negatived by a large majority. Sir G. C. Lewis obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the act relating to the payment of the expenses of prosecutions, and the House then went into Committee of Supply on the Miscellaneous Estimates.—On Wednesday, the Fictitious Savings Banks Bill was withdrawn. So, also, as the Church-rates Law Amendment Bill, the second reading of which was moved by Mr. Hubbard. The Vaccination Bill passed through Committee.

**GENERAL HOME NEWS.**—There were last week 1043 deaths in the metropolis, a number which exhibits, as compared with previous periods, a very satisfactory state of the public health.—On the other hand, there were registered the births of 1747 children—570 boys and 877 girls. The barometer averaged 29.614 inches in height, and the mean temperature of the air was 59.7 degrees. On Wednesday, a deputation waited upon Lord Palmerston to confer with him on the subject of the slave trade. Lord Brougham in introducing the deputation, referred with great satisfaction to the abolition by the Emperor of the French of the system of so-called free immigration on the East Coast of Africa; and Mr. Charles Buxton thought that measures should be taken to put a stop to the exportation of slaves at Wydah. Lord Palmerston, in reply, said that the conduct of Spain in the matter of the slave trade was marked by "great insincerity," but that the rebuke which he administered to the Spanish Government the other night had induced them to send off to the Coast of Africa a number of cruisers. The Government of the United States were now doing more than they had ever done before to suppress the slave trade. He spoke approvingly of the appointment of consuls on the West Coast of Africa, but thought it dangerous to make the attempt in the dominions of the King of Dahomey.—The two Houses of Convocation for the province of Canterbury re-assembled on Monday, and the Upper House at once proceeded to take into consideration the resolution of the Lower House, affirming that there were sufficient grounds for proceeding to a synodical action on the book entitled *Essays and Reviews*. The bishop of Chichester pointed out that the Bishop of Salisbury had lately instituted a suit against one of the writers of the book in question—the Rev. Dr. Rowland Williams—and that as the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London would most probably be called on to act judicially in that suit, it was not expedient that their lordships should proceed, under these circumstances, in the discussion of the resolutions of the Lower House. His lordship accordingly moved a resolution to that effect, which, on being put by the archbishop, was carried *nem. dis.*, and communicated to the Lower House.—The result of the official inquiry into the loss of the Canadian has been published. Mr.

Raffles, the stipendiary magistrate of Liverpool, and Captain Harris, the nautical assessor, by whom the investigation was conducted, attach no blame to the Captain of the ill-fated steamer. Captain Graham, and his officers and crew, are stated to have acted in a manner worthy of British Seamen, but the report questions the propriety of passing through the Belle Isle straits so early in the year as the month of May. It is suggested that the printed rules of the company should be so altered as to forbid any captain taking this dangerous passage earlier than the 20th of June—an arrangement, it is asserted, which would not be unacceptable to the company.—Flames are still occasionally rising from the Tooley-street ruins, but there appears to be little doubt that the fire is on the point of complete exhaustion. Traces of Mr. Scott, who perished close by the side of Mr. Braidwood, have at length been discovered. His watch, his portmanteau key, some coins, and a few pieces of human bone have been found in close proximity to each other under a mass of *debris*.—It is again reported that Lord Herbert, feeling himself unequal to the wear and tear of so onerous a department as the War Office, has retired from the Ministry.—One of Mr. Train's tramways—that laid down in Bayswater Road, London—has been condemned. The Metropolitan Road Commissioners have, by a large majority, decided upon its removal, and the restoration of the road to its original state.—Mr. Mackley, a surgeon, residing at Bradford, has been committed for trial by the local Bench, on the charge of giving a false certificate of the death of a young woman who acted as his housekeeper, and who died at his residence.—The coroner's inquest on the bodies of the three men who were killed on the North Staffordshire Railway, near Burton, on the 21st of June, was brought to a close on Saturday; the jury finding that the accident arose from two causes—the defective state of the line, and the high speed at which the train was travelling.—The case of assault by Mr. Barnes upon Mr. Rich, at Cremorne Gardens, some short time ago, has been before the Middlesex sessions. The defendant expressed great sorrow for his conduct, but the counsel for Mr. Rice pressed for punishment in order to put a stop to such doings. The assistant judge, after passing some severe reflections upon the conduct of the defendant, sentenced him to pay a fine of £25.—In the Central Criminal Court there has been one or two trials of public interest. Jane Palethorpe was tried on a charge of having killed her little boy by administering laudanum to him, and was acquitted. The case, it will be remembered, excited the public commiseration, on account of the extreme poverty of the unhappy woman. Frederick Strungnell was next put upon his trial on a charge of attempting to murder Mary Ann Redkisson. This poor girl was the victim of what is known as the Islington outrage, the double object of which was robbery and murder, and in view of the frightful injuries which she sustained, her recovery must be regarded as verging on the miraculous. A verdict of guilty was returned, and the judge ordered sentence of death to be recorded against the prisoner. This sentence will, of course, be commuted to penal servitude for life. In the Court of Common Pleas on Wednesday, Lieut Allen brought an action for illegal imprisonment against the Duke of Cambridge. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £200.—In the same Court an action was brought by Mr. Turnbull, late one of the calendarers in the State Paper office, against Mr. Bird, secretary to the Protestant Alliance, to recover damages for two alleged libels. This action has its origin in a memorial that was drawn up and presented by a deputation to Lord Palmerston against Mr. Turnbull's appointment, in which memorial the alleged libels were inserted. The jury gave a verdict for the defendant. The appeal of the Rev. James Bonwell, incumbent of St. Philip, Stepney, has been before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. In this case the Bishop of London, through proceedings in the Court of Arches, had procured a sentence of deprivation against the appellant for certain circumstances connected with his intimacy with Miss Elizabeth Yorath. Mr. Bonwell, who conducts his case in person, urged that the bishop had acted in an irregular manner, and that the sentence ought consequently to be set aside. Judgment was reserved.

**COMMERCIAL.**—At the meeting of the Union Bank of London the report was adopted, and a dividend of 12s per share for the half year declared, the retiring directors being re-elected.—A deputation of Mexican bondholders on Monday waited on Lord John Russell, at the Foreign Office, on the subject of the Mexican debt. The deputation was introduced by Mr. Robertson, M.P., who stated that there were three points the deputation wished to urge on his lordship; first, the restoration of the 660,000 dols.; second, the enforcement of the agreements; and third, the appointment of interventors to receive the Customs dues which were assigned for the payment of the debt. Lord John Russell, in reply, stated that the owners of the 660,000 dols. were robbed of it, and that was admitted by the Mexican Government, and it must make the sum good. As to the agreements they must be adhered to, and he had received a dispatch from the French Government,

expressive of their intention of insisting on their observance, which was the course the Government of this country intended to adopt. As to the appointment of interventors, he was not in possession of sufficient information to enable him to speak definitely on that point at present.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—The *Moniteur* publishes a letter addressed by the Emperor of the French to the Minister of Marine, announcing that a treaty has been signed with England, which authorises the French Government to engage labourers in India for the French colonies. The Emperor, therefore, orders the Minister of Marine to take measures for preventing the introduction of negroes from the African coast into the French colonies after July, 1862, the date of which the treaty with England is to come into operation. In India and the French possessions in Africa, the Emperor announces that as many free labourers as the French colonists require can henceforward be found. It would seem that the relations between the French and Russian Courts must be somewhat cooler than they have been. At all events a lithographed correspondence, which under semi-official superintendence transmits from Paris such news as it is ministerially deemed desirable to promulgate in the provinces, has been permitted to circulate or invent a report that demonstrations of discontent were openly made by the audience when the Emperor Alexander visited the theatre at Moscow.—It now appears that the ground on which the Emperor Francis Joseph refused to receive the address of the Hungarian Diet, was that the address was so framed as not to admit him to be King of Hungary. The Diet has consented to alter the preamble in such a way as to remove this objection, but it has made no change in the substance of the address, which remains as M. Deak originally drew it.—According to some of the foreign papers, the Syndic of Turin has received from London a letter signed by the Lord Mayor, and containing a list of English subscriptions to the monument to Count Cavour. Among the names are said to be those of Lord Palmerston, Lord John Russell, and other Ministers, many of the leading nobility, members of Parliament, literary men, artists, naval and military officers, &c.—The Italian Chamber has voted a fresh levy of 24,000 men, perhaps because the conscription in the Neapolitan and Sicilian provinces must have failed to produce the recruits required from those districts.—The semi-official journal of Madrid says that there will be an interview between the Emperor Napoleon and Queen Isabella, if the Emperor expresses a wish for one.—The King of Greece is expected to arrive immediately at Trieste, on his way to visit his family in Bavaria.—There is a collision at Bucharest between the Legislative Chamber and the Ministry. The former have passed a vote of want of confidence against the latter, for having permitted the circulation of a petition advocating the union of Moldavia and Wallachia, and not having presented the budget, &c. The people take part with the Government.

INDIA.—By the Overland Mail we have intelligence from Bombay to the 12th ult., and from Calcutta to the 3rd ult. No event of any striking interest had occurred since the dispatch of the last mail. Mr. Laing's state of health did not permit him to land at Penang, and the steamer *Australian* was to return with him to Calcutta, from whence, after settling some important public questions, he would return overland to England. The volunteering for Her Majesty's forces had been so successful that only 500 of the late company's troops have remained for local service. The famine was dying out, and future prospects were bright, rain having fallen throughout the North-west provinces. There has been a "ministerial crisis," after an oriental fashion, in the native state of Bhawalpore, on the Indus. The Nawaub's troops attacked the house of his minister, who had garrisoned his dwelling with 250 men and two guns, and after a sharp fight the minister and his brothers perished sword in hand. The Nizam had declared his intention of dismissing his chief minister, Salar Jung, who did much to maintain tranquility in Hyderabad and throughout the Nizam's territories during the great mutinies; but the influence of the British residents seems to have effected a reconciliation between the sovereign and his premier.

AMERICA.—By the arrival of the *Arabia*, we have received Boston journals to the 26th ult. In a Washington telegram, dated the 25th, received at Boston, a broad contradiction is given to the report that the Southerners had made propositions for peace; on the contrary, the Federal Government had received information that the rebels intended to prosecute the war with vigour. The Federalists, however according to a despatch in the *New York Herald*, had resolved to defer offensive movements till after the meeting of Congress. Colonel Stone, it appears, had entered Harper's Ferry, and was prepared to hold it against the secessionists. The latter were erecting defensive works in the immediate neighbourhood of Fairfax Court House.—A letter from Nova Scotia furnishes some interesting information respecting the discovery of gold in that colony. The gold fields appear to be ex-

tensive, and to contain some rich veins, but they are not sufficiently productive to inundate the colony with adventurers.

AFRICA.—The news from the west coast of Africa is of very little interest. Mr. Foote, our consul at Lagos, died of fever shortly after the attack on Porto Novo. Eyo Honesty, King of Old Calabar, died on the 22nd of May. The *Falcon* had captured a Boston slaver with 554 slaves on board. The weather on the coast was very dry, and the rivers empty.

### NOTES ON MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

"A preliminary Prospectus of the English Opera Association," has been issued. The list of the "Provisional Committee" is not altogether satisfactory. The scheme of a joint-stock company has not hitherto worked well for Music.

Fräulein Agnes Büry, who sang in London, it may be recollected, some years ago, has again arrived amongst us. She has appeared at the Lyceum operas as *Marguerite* in "Les Huguenots" to the *Valentine* of Mdlle. Tietjens.

Difficulties have arisen (German journals say) which may prevent the production of Herr Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde" at Carlsruhe.

There is to be music at Brussels, during the September annual festival,—directed by M. Fétis;—on the first day a Beethoven Symphony and scraps from Handel's Oratorios; on the second, a concert of solo music, executed by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, M.M. Lemmens, Vieuxtemps, and Servais; all four Belgian artists.

Signor Pacini, now a veteran, having been born at Syracuse in 1796, who has probably written more operas for the Italian stage than any man living, who still holds on there, and whose "Niobe" Rondo has made the tour of the world, and will keep his name remembered, is about to give another opera to Florence—"Belphegor."

It is announced that "The Colleen Bawn" will be withdrawn this evening, not because its attraction is on the wane, but because Mr. Boucicault has determined, and we think wisely, to stop its run for the present. The continuance, for a long period, in one part, is no doubt injurious to the actor's health; and it is but natural, under the circumstances, that he should desire repose. At the same time, he has more than one company, at provincial theatres, acting his play, and from each of them is in nightly receipt of profits. The amount of his winnings is stated at a figure that we scarcely like to endorse; but that the sum is large, amounting to several thousand pounds, is universally agreed.

The organization of the approaching musical festival at Brussels has been committed to M. Fétis. At the first concert there will be a performance of one of Beethoven's Symphonies, besides selections from some of the oratorios of Handel; in the second, solo pieces will be introduced; amongst others, M.M. Vieuxtemps, Gervais, Lemmens, and Mdme. Sherrington.

A monster concert was lately given at Havannah, by Gottschalk, the celebrated American pianist. Amongst the other novelties, was a Triumphant March for eighty trumpets and drums.

The *Athenæum* mentions that for the Great Exhibition of next year there are likely to be a full orchestral and choral anthem, to range (as regards length) with Handel's "Zadok the Priest"—orchestral pageant music, a procession, march for wind instruments, and a choral hymn for voices. The German and French composers mentioned (M. Meyerbeer and M. Auber) have accepted the commissions offered to take part in this ceremonial music, which must of necessity be within restricted limits. The step taken by the Commissioners is noticeable as the first of its kind made in this country for many a long year—since the anthems commanded for coronations, or recent more private Court solemnities, hardly offer a parallel to this commission for musicians of the four great musical countries to represent their art at the World's Fair of 1862.

### TO CORRESPONDENT.

A.L.O.—A lodge should be consecrated in the third degree—but we do not think that the lodge would be held by the authorities to be irregularly constituted, because the ceremony was performed whilst the lodge was only open in the first degree.

X. Y. Z.—Any Masonic jeweller can give you the information.

A YOUNG MASON will learn in due time—There is an old proverb that a still tongue makes a wise head.

P. G. W.—In 1843.

OBSERVER.—The subject shall be attended to. We agree with you that it is quite time something was done to render the property valuable.