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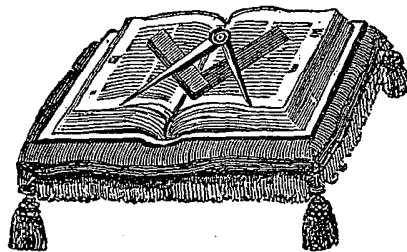
FREEMASONS MAGAZINE

AND



MASONIC MIRROR.

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THE
FREEMASONS MAGAZINE
AND
MASONIC MIRROR.

ADDRESS TO OUR READERS.

THE first half of 1862 has come to a close, and we have again to acknowledge the support which we have received from the Craft, though we should have been happy if it had been a little more extended.

The first six months of the year is generally the most interesting, because it is then that the new Grand Officers are appointed, and the Festivals of our various Charities are held.

Of the new Grand Officers we need not speak here, having already laid before our readers the peculiar services of each which appear to have recommended them to the notice of the Grand Master, who, we are glad to perceive, has not as yet made use of his power to give brevet rank to brethren as Past Grand Officers of the Grand Lodge of England, as that honour ought only to be granted for very exceptional services, and with the greatest discrimination.

The Festivals of the Charities passed off most satisfactorily, and some eight thousand pounds were added to the funds, upwards of three-fifths of which were subscribed in aid of the Boys' School, which, by the great exertions of the Secretary,

was made the favourite for the year, whilst the Girls' School received more than usual, and the Benevolent Institution, though not so well supported as for the last two years, had no reason to complain that the amount subscribed was not more than a full average.

The Board of General Purposes have at length made a report on the Grand Lodge Property, though not unanimously; as perhaps, looking at the differences of opinion existing on the subject, was scarcely to be expected. The report now stands for discussion by Grand Lodge, and, notwithstanding those differences of opinion, we trust that before we next address our readers, on the conclusion of a volume, a satisfactory settlement of the question may be arrived at, though we are threatened with some animated discussions in the meantime.

During the half year we have lost, by the hand of death, the Right Hon. Brother the Earl of Yarborough, P.D. Grand Master, and Prov. Grand Master for Lincolnshire, a brother than whom there were none more highly honoured and respected in the Craft, whilst many other brethren have also been taken from amongst us, closing their earthly pilgrimage with the prayers of the brethren that they may arrive at those mansions of bliss to which we are all taught to aspire.

The Earl of Yarborough has been succeeded, in his office of Prov. Grand Master for Lincolnshire, by a young nobleman of great promise—the Duke of St. Albans—who we trust may prove as useful and as popular as his predecessor.

As on former occasions, we shall make no professions of what may be done by the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE in the future, resting, as heretofore, on our past exertions, as our best recommendation to the support of the brethren, merely assuring our friends that we shall never shrink from the independent expression of our opinions on any subject which we believe to be of interest to the Craft.

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

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1862.

MASONIC FACTS.

The first number of *Masonic Facts*, promised last week, is unavoidably postponed owing to the non-completion of the engravings by which it was to be illustrated.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGES.

We now conclude our notices of the meetings of the Provincial Grand Lodges, held in 1861, having in our *MAGAZINE* of October the 5th, closed with that of Gloucestershire, held on the 28th of September.

The Provincial Grand Lodge of Worcestershire was held on the 1st October, but the notice we received of the proceedings was of the briefest nature. The only noticeable event of the day appears to have been the granting of £5 5s. to the Boy's School.

On the 2nd the brethren of West Yorkshire met at Wakefield, where every preparation had been made to do honor to the first visit to that town, since his appointment, of the new Provincial Grand Master, the Earl de Grey and Ripon. There does not appear to have been any business of importance, if we except the presenting a handsome testimonial, consisting of a tea and coffee service to Bro. Dixon, the Provincial Grand Treasurer, in acknowledgment of thirteen years services. The R.W. Provincial Grand Master and Bro. the Rev. A. F. A. Woodford, P. Prov. G. Chaplain, both ably advocated the principles of the Craft, which his lordship described as true charity, whilst our Rev. brother illustrated the theme by reference to the various Charities. The noble Earl is about to still further show the interest in those charities by presiding at the annual festival of the Royal Benevolent Institution for Aged Masons' and their Widows, on the 29th inst., when we trust the brethren of West Yorkshire will show their appreciation of their Prov. G. Master, by their support. We feel assured that it will be one of the best festivals for many years, it being his lordships first appearance as President of a charitable Masonic festival since his appointment as D. Grand Master.

On the 8th, West Lancashire held its annual meeting in Liverpool, under the presidency of Bro. Sir

Thos. G. Hesketh, (P.G.W. of England), D. Prov. G.M., in the absence of the Prov. G. Master, Bro. Starkie. The Provincial Grand Lodge met under somewhat mournful circumstances, having to deplore the loss of Bro. Littledale, Prov. S.G.W., and Bro. Walmsley, Prov. G. Treasurer, two brethren highly honoured and respected, not only in Masonry but in private life. The place of Bro. Littledale was filled by the appointment of our noble brother Lord Skelmersdale, whilst Bro. Hamer, Prov. G.D.C., was elected as G. Treasurer. It was also announced that the D. Prov. G.M. recommended the appointment of Bro. Brabner to the honorary rank of P. Prov. S.G.W., in consideration of his valuable services as Treasurer of the West Lancashire Masonic Educational Institution, the importance of which, we believe, cannot be overrated. The recommendation of the D. Prov. G.M. was, we are informed, adopted, and we have to return our thanks on behalf of the Craft to Sir Thos. Hesketh for having raised by, the appointment or nomination, a very important question whether such a power existed in the Prov. G. Masters and D. Prov. G. Masters, and which has since been decided by Grand Lodge in the negative. At the time we gave our opinion somewhat strongly against the assumption of the power, and we trust, though we have no wish to see Bro. Brabner deprived of any honours to which he is no doubt fairly entitled, that the question has been now finally set at rest. If, however, there is one province where the power is less wanted than another, it would appear to be West Lancashire, where the Grand Officers are not, so far as we can learn, annually appointed as in Grand Lodge and other Provincial Grand Lodges, but seem to hold their appointments for life. This, no doubt, is the way of rendering the purple more highly valued, but we would ask is it fair to a large number of brethren who have a right to a share of the honours which the law legitimately gives them. The report of the West Lancashire Educational Institution showed that there were invested funds to the amount of £3500, the greater part producing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. £10 10s. were voted to the Male Fund of the Royal Benevolent Institution, and £10 10s. to the Widow's Fund.

On the same day the Prov. Grand Lodge of Leicestershire was held, the Right Hon. Earl Howe, G.C.H., presiding. The business was not important, but the gratifying announcement was made that of the expenditure of £1700 on the building and furnishing of the new Masonic Hall, at Leicester, only £240 remained to be paid. It was announced that in the course of the winter, lectures would be given on the history and symbolism of Freemasonry, or other subjects connected with the Order. This is making Freemasonry what it should be, a source alike of rational enjoyment and instruction.

The Prov. Grand Lodge of Northumberland was also held on the same day, when some discussion took place on a motion of Bro. Barker, Prov. G. Treas. and Reg., to set aside a portion of the Prov. Grand Lodge funds for the purpose of gradually conferring on every lodge in the province a Perpetual Life Governorship of the various Masonic charities; but it was not proceeded with, it being ruled that sufficient notice of the proposition had not been given to the various lodges in the province—the resolution being shelved on a mere technicality. A discussion then arose as to the necessity of returning the Tylers of lodges to Grand Lodge and Prov. Grand Lodge as members, which we need not here discuss, having already given our opinion that, excepting in certain cases provided for by the *Book of Constitutions*, no such return is required. The Provincial Fund of Benevolence amounts to £550, having augmented by £100 during the past year.

On the 16th, the Prov. Grand Lodge of the North and East Ridings of Yorkshire was held, under the presidency of the M.W.G.M. the Earl of Zetland, but nothing worthy of notice took place.

On the 21st, the Prov. Grand Lodge of Herefordshire was held, in connection with the Eastnor Lodge (No. 1053), Ledbury, when everything appears to have passed off most satisfactorily; though our report did little more than give us the proceedings at the banquet table. In the course of the evening the Prov. Grand Master, the Rev. Dr. Bowles, gave a gratifying account of the progress of Masonry in the province, as, whereas, in 1848 the principal lodge in the province, the Palladian, was in such a position that its meetings were suspended, it had now upwards of sixty members; the Vitruvian nearly forty; and the Eastnor upwards of thirty. And he had received a petition for the establishment of a lodge at Leominster. We trust that Masonry in Herefordshire may continue to prosper, though we doubt whether any province with so small a constituency as 130 or 140 brethren requires a Prov. G.M., D. Prov. G.M., and the various other Prov. G. Officers to rule it.

On the 26th November, the Provincial Grand Lodge of Derbyshire was held, but there does not appear to

have been anything of general interest under consideration. The Prov. G.M., the Marquis of Hartington, and several other members of the province, agreed to serve as Stewards at the approaching Festival of the Boys' School. We are sure the brethren of London, who as yet know but little of his lordship, would be gratified to meet him presiding over a festival of one of the Masonic Charities.

On the same day, there was a gathering of the brethren of the Isle of Wight at West Cowes, when a brother was suspended from his Masonic duties under circumstances which we have already referred to in our notice of the proceedings of the last Grand Lodge, and to which, therefore, we shall not further advert. We are sure all will regret that the Provincial Grand Lodge was delayed beyond its usual time by domestic afflictions in the family of the Prov. G.M., a brother highly respected by all who have the honour of his acquaintance.

On the following day, the Provincial Grand Lodge of Warwickshire took place, it having been delayed until this late period of the year by a severe domestic affliction sustained by our excellent Bro. Chas. Elkington, D. Prov. G.M. One of the first acts of the Provincial Grand Lodge was to take steps for establishing a Provincial Benevolent Fund, in accordance with a resolution come to some time since. After the usual routine business had been disposed of, a very handsome jewel was presented to Bro. Elkington, the D. Prov. G.M., to mark the appreciation of the brethren of his valuable services for many years as Prov. G. Dir. of Cers. Warwickshire, chiefly through the exertions of Bro. Elkington, has nobly supported the Charities, having, at the Festival of the Benevolent Institution for Aged Masons and their Widows in 1859, and that of the Girls' School, last year, when the Prov. G.M., Lord Leigh, presided, added something like £700 to the funds of these institutions; and they are now about to complete their good work, our right hon. brother having agreed to preside at the Festival of the Boys' School, in March next, when he will be supported by twenty-one Stewards from the province.

On the 30th, there was a special Provincial Grand Lodge of Oxfordshire, for the purpose of laying the foundation-stone of a new Corn Exchange, by the Prov. G.M., Capt. Bowyer, who was well supported by the civic authorities, the great majority of whom are distinguished Freemasons. The proceedings were admirably carried out, and reflected the greatest credit on those conducting them. It is always gratifying to see the Masonic body taking part in public undertakings; and never are they more appropriately employed than in assisting their fellow citizens in works of usefulness in the districts in which they reside.

We have now briefly reviewed the proceedings of the various Provincial Grand Lodges (there being a few of which we have heard nothing—some of which probably have not met), which have come under our notice, and it is gratifying to us to find that Masonry is generally prospering throughout England, and that as a rule (there may be slight exceptions), the utmost harmony prevails in the various provinces. There were one or two points to which we intended when penning our previous articles to have adverted at the close of our notices, but that is now rendered unnecessary by recent action in Grand Lodge, the one being the appointment of Honorary Prov. Grand Officers, and the other the appointment of Prov. Grand Officers in districts in which they do not reside, without obtaining the dispensations required by law. On the first, Grand Lodge has already decided, and we rest assured after the strong expression of feeling at the last Grand Lodge the second abuse will be dealt with by the proper authorities, and the law more strictly carried out and enforced.

MASONIC ORATION.

The following oration to the Lodge of Hope, Bradford, was delivered on St. John's Day, December 27, 1861, by the Rev. A. F. Woodford, P.M. 382 and 727, P. Prov. G.C. for Durham, and P. Prov. S.G.W. and P. Prov. G.C. for West Yorkshire:—

WORSHIPFUL SIR, OFFICERS, AND BRETHREN,—There has been from time immemorial a laudable and useful custom among Masons to deliver, on special occasions, and at special seasons, addresses, or orations, as they are called, on some pressing subject of Masonic interest, or on some prevailing truth of Masonic teaching.

We have thus been enabled, as time has passed away, to commemorate, with kindly and fraternal sympathies, the departure from amongst us of some revered or regretted brother. We have thus been permitted to hail and encourage the happy revival of Freemasonry in different localities. We have thus assisted to mark some one epoch of abiding importance in the history of any particular lodge.

I was truly glad, therefore, to avail myself of the flattering invitation of your Worshipful Master to be present at your St. John's commemoration, and address a few fraternal words to the Lodge of Hope, for I esteem it, I assure you, no less a privilege than an honour to be invited thus, as an old Past Master and Provincial Officer, on this our common festival, to speak face to face, and out of a Masonic heart, to my brethren of this distinguished lodge.

Let me congratulate you, warmly and sincerely, then, in the first place, Worshipful Sir and Brethren, that your St. John's Day celebration of 1861, finds you so comfortably located in this convenient and comely lodge room. For whether we look at its proportions or its arrangements, at the admirable facilities it affords for carrying out, with proper effect, the beautiful cere-

monies of our Order; or at the chaste and yet appropriate taste which has presided over its present ornamentation, even those who least value such adjuncts to any touching ritual, most important as I venture to deem them, even they must confess that this, your happily completed undertaking, while it ranks second to none in this or any other province, reflects also the highest credit, not only on the brotherly zeal which carried it out, but also on the brotherly skill which planned your present enviable arrangements.

Much were it to be wished, Worshipful Sir and Brethren, that all our lodge-rooms were thus duly and decently arrayed—were thus set apart from common and profane uses—for the display, both in the letter and in the spirit, of those traditional observances of which we often make, and justly so, our boast; and at the same time, for the furtherance in just proportion of a reverential yet intellectual study of our history, our lectures, and our ritual.

I am happy to think that this good work, in which you have been so recently engaged, seems at last to be receiving encouragement on every side of us; and we all know instances in this, our province, and elsewhere, where this truest of all aids to Masonic improvement and Masonic extension, has been already successfully carried out. Let us hope that each succeeding year will see many and notable examples of the same.

Sure I am that nothing can do more to advance the cause of true Freemasonry amongst us, and to remove those foolish prejudices, which, as the result of past carelessness and past inattention on the part of the Order generally to this fundamental requirement of a pure and spiritual Freemasonry, seem yet to linger in the breasts of many whom we would gladly see enrolled in our great brotherhood. And if in time past your brother Masons in this province have had on more than one occasion most warmly to commend and admire the striking exertions of this Lodge of Hope, in the great and holy cause of Masonic benevolence; and the stimulus you have given to increased efforts on behalf of the noble charities of our Order to other lodges, they will also, I believe, at least many of them, rejoice now to hear and to see for themselves, how that you indeed deserve the thanks of every member of our fraternity for these your past efforts to adorn and beautify your lodge-room and so render it a becoming Tabernacle for our Masonic mysteries. Much had it been to be wished that the province at large could have witnessed here alike the genuine Masonic skill and the true Masonic spirit which have so remarkably triumphed over every obstacle; but as it is, you must be content, as you no doubt will be, with the heartfelt admiration and lively satisfaction which have been manifested by all who have been privileged to attend your monthly meetings, or to share in your unfailing hospitality.

Let me, however, entreat you to remember that by this open acknowledgment of the value and importance of lodge decorating, and that all things here should ever be done decently and in order, you also as forcibly acknowledge yourselves the prevailing allegation which lies upon you all to devote yourselves, especially the younger brethren, at all convenient opportunities, to the study and attainment of Masonic teaching. All that you see here to-night, whether of happy arrangement, of well-ordered system, of simple, yet striking harmony, seem to

impress upon you the unabated necessity of regular attendance, if you, too, would aim to excel in all that is good and great, and reach unto that Masonic knowledge, and that just appreciation of all the component parts of our well-arranged and compacted system, without which Masonry degenerates either into a mere convivial gathering or an unwholesome opportunity of outward display.

In the next place I would venture to remind you that this, your lodge-room, in all its decorations and emblems, is ever meant to impress indelibly upon every Masonic heart the dictates and the practice of every moral virtue, and that knowledge of your benign Creator now in the days of youth, which alone gives true dignity to manhood, or availing comfort to old age.

Every Mason's lodge-room, like yours to-night, full as it is of many a mystic emblem of signs and tokens, of working tools and jewels, is but intended to set forth those sacred truths of practical value and practical application which are veiled in allegory, and illustrated by symbols. Honour, justice, mercy, fidelity, reverence, and truth, living morality, and brotherly love are thus evermore inculcated from first to last, not only on every aspirant after Masonic light, but on the old and proved members of the brotherhood. By the uniform practice of these and every other excellence, whether moral or Masonic, we hope to become excellent Masons, both within and without the lodge; for Masonry looks at the internal, not the external qualifications of every brother, and the humblest as well as the highest, if only they are worthy, may fairly expect not only to reach the highest attainments, but to the most exalted position in our Order.

These moral and Masonic virtues form a breastplate for the Mason still warring in the Vale of Baca. They compose an armour of proof, which equally repels the shaft of open calumny and the vile attacks of insidious slander.

By these, and these alone, divinely strengthened and supported, as Masons we are enabled to tread the dark valley of the shadow of death, looking ever upwards, in humble faith and holy hope, to that bright morning star, whose rising brought peace and salvation to the faithful and obedient of the human race.

By these, and these alone, the Divine goodness and compassion, we trust, and not in vain, though life and friends have alike to pass away, one day to arise from the tomb of transgression, and to shine as the stars for ever and ever. And, once more let me remind you, ere I sit down, though it is all but superfluous within these walls, to cultivate ever the blessed sympathies of brotherly kindness, and the practice of Masonic charity—the golden cement of our admirable fraternity, which binds together the most distant inhabitants of earth as with an adamant chain, which looks beyond the narrow limits of political decisions, and regards mankind as members of one great brotherhood—one in heart, one in interest, and one in affection.

By thus seeking uniformly to combine, Worshipful Sir and Brethren, the true principles and the true practice of Freemasonry, you will, indeed, best carry out the great and lasting objects of our great organization; and I will render your lodge meetings a source of mental light, as well as of personal improvement; you will enjoy, let us say it universally, even in this

sublunary lodge, an anticipation of further happiness in the Grand Lodge above, and thus, by a gradual, yet steady progress in brotherly kindness and brotherly sympathy, you will but be preparing, under supreme goodness, for that heavenly assembly where vice, and sorrow, and death shall be known no more; and where virtue, and truth, and affection shall reign for ever without alloy. Let us, then, now implore the Divine favour and protection upon Masonry in general, and this Lodge of Hope in particular.

So long as it ministers to Masonic virtue and Masonic charity, may it flourish and abound more and more, even from generation to generation. May nothing that can weaken the brotherhood; nothing that can disunite its members; nothing that can injure the Craft; nothing that can dishonour the great Lord of all, be permitted to enter or find a resting place within these happy and holy walls.

May the Great Architect of heaven and earth look down ever with his gracious approval upon this lodge assembled now and henceforth, in His most holy name. May those who here congregate ever bear in mind that He is in the midst of them, and that His all-seeing eye is continually watching over them. May He teach them by his divine word and wisdom, so to measure, so to contrive, so to execute the work done for Him, or in His name; that all their undertakings here may not only be begun with His blessing, but be continued to His glory, and evermore promote in all their hearts a due obedience to His divine precepts; that so when the toils and troubles of this life are ended, and the Grand Master of us all has called together His workmen to give them their wages, beginning from the first even to the last, they and all true Freemasons may be admitted into those beatific mansions, not made with hands, which are eternal in the heavens.

CLASSICAL THEOLOGY.—LII.

X.—VESTA AND DECEMBER.

The investigations which we have now pursued through so long a series of papers in the FREEMASON'S MAGAZINE, may, perhaps, from the manner in which the subject has been handled, have laid us open somewhat to the charge of repetition. This is, to some extent, true; but we hope that our lucubrations have not been found wearisome, while by diversifying our illustrations we have endeavoured to bring our thoughts and arguments more and more plainly, as we proceeded, before the intellectual circle for whom we write. As the subject which we have undertaken to discuss is one of surpassing interest and undeniable importance; we are content if our poor thesis become the means of leading any inquiring mind to philosophical investigation or pious meditation.

There is a conspicuous connection with the Holy Scriptures to be traced in all religions, in their primitive purity, before they became perverted by human folly from their divine origin.

The Mosaic history informs us that the destruction of the antediluvian world, and the scattering of the peoples at the building of the city and tower of Babel were the results of the general wickedness and blasphemous presumption of the human race, which had reached the utmost pitch of degeneracy. But notwithstanding the mystery of these momentous events,

there is assured evidence in the ninth and eleventh chapters of the Book of Genesis of Noah being a Freemason, and that it was "not by the erection" of the edifice whose top should "reach unto heaven," that the Almighty was provoked. It was with those who, in their futile minds, disregarded the established covenant of the Majesty of Heaven with every living creature "for perpetual generations," the token of which should be "His bow on the cloud" (that showed of itself that the world, or the solar system, had been changed), and who sought by their presumptuous labours to circumvent His supreme wisdom, and to defy His overruling judgment—that He was displeased, and saw it right to confuse them in their speech, as a never-to-be-forgotten chastisement. Therefore He said, "Go to, let us go down, and there confound their language." It is not recorded that God thought as in His own mind to do this; but that He uttered the words, as it were, to His heavenly host, through whom they were made known; the inspired writer would not have been so constantly graphic in detailing them, unless some important meaning had to be conveyed.

Sacred philosophy was the fundamental principle of the Pythagorean society, the transactions of which were kept in the strictest secrecy. Within their privacy Pythagoras condemned symbolized divinity as the work of men's hands; he also denounced the generally received opinions of representative worship. In fact, we are told by Diogenes Laertius in his *Lives of the Philosophers*, that the Grecian founder of the system of metempsychosis severely discountenanced the study of Homer and Hesiod on account of their mundane and irreverent descriptions of the gods. In later times, by substituting the idea of a host of angelic beings for that of a crowd of deities of doubtful morality, the Gentiles were easily led to comprehend and expound the Gospels. But Pythagoras could not have taught a religion that had yet to be revealed; and though he doubtless believed that by moral purification the soul could ultimately ascend into heaven, and although it is even possible that he had contemplated the truths of the Pentateuch, still he could have no idea of such a doctrine as that of the descent of the Holy Ghost, nor any comprehension how a new spirit could be given to man in virtue of his soul, in the place of a corrupt one.

We must for the present defer our inquiry into the six mystically involved "golden rules" attributed to Pythagoras, which were expressed in the following quaint terms:—"Never kill a cock. Never stir the fire with a sword. Never wear a ring too small for your finger. Never go barefooted into the temples of the gods. Never pause to cut wood in the speed of your journey. In a tempest adore the echo, or depart from the way of troubled waters as soon as you can."

In the time of the popular tumult at Croton, in which the mansion of Milo was burnt, and many of the Pythagoreans, who had therein assembled, lost their lives in the flames, Pythagoras, among other things, practised what he taught. The good sage sought the retirement of Metapontum, where, shortly after (about 504 B.C.), he himself gave up the ghost, or, according to his own doctrine, his spirit or soul was translated, or transmigrated. When Elijah "went up by a whirlwind into heaven," his spirit rested with Elisha. So it was with the prophets in general. We

are told, for instance, in the second chapter of the Second Book of the Kings, wherein mention is made of a "double portion" of the spirit.

"When the sons of the prophets which were to view at Jericho saw him, they said, the spirit of Elijah doth rest on Elisha. And they came to meet him, and bowed themselves to the ground before him. And they said unto him (because they could not believe that Elijah was not dead, neither was his body to be found). Behold now, there be with thy servants fifty strong men; let them go we pray thee, and seek thy master."

It was a received opinion with many of the Pythagorean philosophers that the souls of deceased relatives and friends whose moral worthiness had still failed to etherealise them for the regions of the gods, entered into the bodies of those living which had been their most esteemed relations and companions, that through them they might find redemption or regeneration, a doctrine which remained to be truly expounded by the great Master Founder of Salvation to His apostles, and by them to His disciples. We have scarcely more than to open the apostolical epistles to comprehend the reality of all that was required for the completion of the soul's heavenly salvation. We will avail ourselves of a few evidences from St. Paul's Epistles to the Romans and Corinthians:—

"I am not ashamed of the gospel of Christ: for it is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believe, to the Jew first, and also to the Greek. * * * There is therefore now no condemnation to them that are in Christ Jesus, who walk not after the flesh, but after the Spirit. For the law of the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus hath made me free from the law of sin and death. . . Ye are not in the flesh but in the Spirit. . . Now if any man have not the Spirit of Christ, he is none of His. . . For ye have not received the spirit of bondage to fear; but ye have received the spirit of adoption, whereby we cry, Abba, Father. The Spirit itself beareth witness with our spirit that we are the children of God. * * * For whether we live, we live unto the Lord; whether we live therefore, or die, we are the Lord's. * * * The preaching of the cross is to them that perish, foolishness; but to us which are saved it is the power of God. . . For it is written, I will destroy the wisdom of the wise, and will bring to nothing the understanding of the prudent. . . For after that in the wisdom of God the world by wisdom knew not God. . . But of him are ye in Christ Jesus, who of God is made unto us wisdom, and righteousness, and sanctification and redemption; that, according as it is written: He that glorieth, let him glory in the Lord. * * * Ye are God's building. . . The temple of God is holy, which temple ye are. . . The Lord knoweth the thoughts of the wise, that they are vain. Therefore let no man glory in men. For all things are yours. * * * Dearly beloved, flee from idolatry. . . Ye cannot drink the cup of the Lord, and the cup of devils; ye cannot be partakers of the Lord's table and of the table of devils. * * * Even unto this day, when Moses is read, the veil is upon their hearts. Nevertheless, when it shall turn to the Lord, the veil shall be taken away. Now the Lord is that spirit, and where the spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty. * * * For we know that if our earthly house of this tabernacle were dissolved, we have a building of God, an house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens. . . We must all appear before the judgment seat of Christ; that everyone may receive the things done in the body, according to that he hath done—whether it be good or bad. . . Therefore, if any man be in Christ, he is a new creature; old things are passed away, behold, all things are become new. . . To wit, that God was in Christ, reconciling us to himself, not imputing their trespasses unto them; and hath committed unto us the

word of reconciliation. . . . For he hath made Him to be sin for us, who knew no sin, that we might be made the righteousness of God in Him * * * For what fellowship hath righteousness with unrighteousness? and what communion hath light with darkness? and what concord hath Christ with Belial? or what part hath he that believeth with an infidel? And what agreement hath the temple of God with idols? For ye are the temple of the living God: as God hath said I will dwell in them, and walk in them; and I will be their God, and they shall be my people. . . . And I will receive you, and will be a father unto you, and ye shall be my sons and daughters, saith the Lord Almighty * * * But this I say: He which soweth sparingly shall reap also sparingly; and he that soweth bountifully shall reap also bountifully. . . . So let him give; not grudgingly, or of necessity, for God loveth a cheerful giver * * * But I fear, lest by any means, as the serpent beguiled Eve through his subtlety, so your minds should be corrupted from the simplicity that is in Christ. . . . And no marvel; for Satan himself is transformed into an angel of light * * * Examine yourselves, whether ye be in the faith; prove your own selves. Know ye not your own selves how Jesus Christ is in you, except ye be reprobates? . . . Be perfect, be of good comfort, be of one mind, live in peace; and the God of love and peace shall be with you."

The Pythagoreans also taught, with respect to ideas, that the brain might be the seat of many spirits, and that they might comprise the mind and even the soul: that such a condition as being what is called of two opinions, or having confused and vague thoughts, dreams and lunacy, was attributed to the action of certain spirits, according to the bad spirit they were of—to their possession of the body, and their power to unsettle and supplant the natural soul, the balance of the mind, or the reasoning faculties. If, then, such can be the state of the idolatrous (idolatry being the device of Satan to follow after the flesh, which is to break the Holy Commandments), we should spiritually strive all the more to cleve to "God with us," namely, Emmanuel. Christ has himself said, "Except a man be born again he cannot see the kingdom of God; or enter into it, except he be born of water and of the Spirit." Whosoever we are thus born again, we are therein assured of being made perfect; that is, "we shall be of good comfort, be of one mind, live in peace, and the God of love and peace shall be with us. And as we have borne the image of the earthly, we shall also bear the image of the heavenly."

FREEMASONS AND RIBBONMEN.—WHAT AN INCONGRUOUS ALLIANCE!

(From the *Carlisle Sentinel*.)

It is not because Dr. Cullen is a Roman Catholic prelate that the Conservative press, and, very frequently, also journals of what are called liberal politics, deem it a public duty to censure portions of his episcopal missives, which, strange to say, are, in general, more devoted to secular than to spiritual topics. It would be far more in accordance with our feeling, if a sense of public duty permitted, to write favourably than otherwise of those who dissent from us either in religious or political opinion. We cannot conceive any tyranny worse than that which would base personal regard, or estimate of character, on an exact conformity of religious or political opinion. And again, we cannot conceive a meaner occupation of the human mind than microscopic censure. It is only with

grave offences against the public interests that we would deal. Now, let us seriously ask, does not Dr. Cullen commit a grave offence against moral propriety in linking together, and placing in the same category, Freemasons and Ribbonmen? In his last pastoral the Most Rev. gentleman observes (to use his own words) that "all Catholics enrolling themselves as Freemasons or Ribbonmen, or entering into any society or brotherhood, established for purposes detrimental to civil society or religion, and bound to secrecy by oaths, fall under the severest penalties, and are, *ipso facto*, excommunicated; their lot is miserable indeed, for they are cut off like rotten branches from the Church." Let us ask is this awful *ipso facto* to be regarded as a rule of faith, the belief or non-belief in which is to determine the fate of a Roman Catholic in the world to come? If so, why have so many General Councils been silent on the matter? If so, why should Freemasonry, the same in principle to-day as it was at its first institution, be condemned by a modern afterthought? If this recent dictum of theocratic presumption is to be received by Roman Catholics, let us ask, what has become of Roman Catholic prelates "eminent for piety and virtue," such as Robert Beauchamp, Bishop of Salisbury, who was elected Grand Master of Freemasons England, in 1471? We must still further pursue our interrogatories, and ask, if Freemasonry be so much at variance with Roman Catholicism, how is it that Doctor Murray, the immediate predecessor of Dr. Cullen in Dublin, or Dr. Crolly, his predecessor in Armagh, never denounced the obnoxious brotherhood? How is it, let us ask, that Freemasonry has multitudinous votaries in all civilised countries, except those in which religious bigotry aggravates secular despotisms? How is it, if Dr. Cullen's dictum have any force, that the authorities of the Roman Catholic church should for centuries have been so remiss in duty as to tolerate among their co-religionists a fraternity so iniquitous as Dr. Cullen paints it?

These are plain questions which cannot be evaded or explained away by any sophistry however ingenious. It is well, too, to be enabled to state that there are many educated and intelligent Roman Catholics who do not recognise this modern dictum of Rome as a rule of faith. No one, unless he who, as it were, disgraces his manhood by still wearing the swathing cloths of an intellectual infancy, can reconcile respect for such an arrogant and newly-fledged dogma with his conscientious convictions?

Is it not, let us ask, an outrage on the proprieties of life to place such men as the Duke of Leinster, the Marquis of Kildare, the Earl of Donoughmore, and very many Irish, Scotch, and English noblemen and gentlemen, some of whom are distinguished by important services to the state, in the same category as reckless Ribbonmen and systematic disturbers of the peace? Ah! there are bad taste, bad logic, and worse feeling in confounding the virtuous and high-principled members of society with the characterless and the infamous. One would naturally suppose that men who have a large stake, a name, and a character in the country, would eschew Freemasonry as they would shrink from contact with a leper, if it were the vile and hideous thing which Dr. Cullen paints it.

What a strange, what an incongruous alliance is not that of Freemasons and Ribbonmen! The former, a time-honoured Craft, based on charity itself, proverbial for diffusing generous sentiments and goodwill throughout society at large, and pre-eminently distinguished for its active and practical sympathy with the victims of adverse fortune. The latter, a reckless confederacy rebels alike to the laws of God and man, mercenary assassins who have reduced murder to a system.

We must charitably suppose that Dr. Cullen labours under some delusion as regards Freemasons. His description of that universally esteemed brotherhood is, as it were, a paraphrastic exemplification of that rhetorical figure known as antiphrasis, which implies the contrary of what is literally expressed in words. Fanciful philo-

logists inform us that at times the Pagan Greeks called the vengeful Furies Eumenides (*Benevolent*) and that the Pagan Romans called the merciless Fates Parcae (*sparing*) from the superstitious notion that their disastrous influence might be averted by the application of such flattering epithets. It would puzzle us, however, to find any prototype for that mental obliquity which, in this enlightened nineteenth century, confound a virtuous, generous, and enlightened fraternity with the worst scum of society—ruffians who revel in sodalities of bloodshed.

The Pastoral, which charitably dooms Freemasons to eternal perdition as an awful consequence of the vicious character of the fraternity, makes a humane and forcible appeal in behalf of the poor, and ministers some sound and sensible advice to those wretched dupes, on whose ignorance and credulity unprincipled agitators traffic. Is it then not melancholy to think that such an appeal and such advice should be disfigured and absolutely vitiated by the fulfilment of rash judgments against the very men who would second such an appeal, and who are bound by the principles of their affiliation, to discountenance evil doers and all enemies of rule and order.

Considering the influential position which Dr. Cullen holds, we could wish he were in sentiment more of an Irishman and less of an Italian. His long residence in Rome, and his immediate conversancy with sacerdotal absolutism in the affairs of temporal rule, seem to us to have given to him a second nature, and to have thereby disqualified him for appreciating the manifold advantages of constitutional government.

What an antithesis is not Dr. Cullen to his predecessor in Dublin, the estimable Dr. Murray! What an antithesis is he not to his predecessor in Armagh, Dr. Crolly. It has been often remarked that the cordial friendship which subsisted between "the two Primates," Lord Beresford, who rules so meekly, and the late Dr. Crolly, who scrupulously abstained from polemical offensiveness, went far towards forming a neighbourism of good feeling in the mixed community of Armagh. Their elevated examples shed a benignant influence on society at large.

The tendency of Dr. Cullen's writings and general policy is to create and foster social antagonisms, and to prevent that social union, in which, and which alone, centres genuine nationality.

Our best consolation, however, is, that the Irish people in general are too familiar with the blessings of good government to surrender themselves to the grinding tyranny of Ultramontaniam, and that the character of the Freemasons in particular is their best shield against archiepiscopal misrepresentation.

ARCHITECTURE AND ARCHÆOLOGY.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

An ordinary general meeting of this body was held in the rooms, 9, Conduit-street, Regent-street, on Monday evening, when, in consequence of the absence, through indisposition, of Mr. Tite, the President, Mr. M. Digby Wyatt, V.P., occupied the chair.

Mr. T. Hayter Lewis, Hon. Sec., read the minutes of proceedings at the last meeting, which were found correct, and confirmed.

The following donations were announced:—From the Royal Geographical Society, Proceedings of the Society, Vol. V., No. 5; from Mr. Edward Falkener, "On the Hypæthron of Greek Temples, together with Some Observations in Reply to the Reviewers of 'Dædalus' by Edward Falkener;" from Mr. C. H. Smith, "Linear Perspective, or a New Method of Representing Justly all Manner of Objects as they appear to the Eye in all Situations," by Brook Taylor, LL.D. and F.R.S.; from Mr. C. H. Smith, "New Principles of Linear Perspective," by Brook Taylor, LL.D. and F.R.S.; the from

Council of State for India, "Astronomical Determinations of Latitudes and Longitudes, and Magnetic Observations, during a Scientific Mission to India and High Asia," by Hermann, Adolphe, and Robert de Schlagintweit; from Mr. Taylor, "Taylor's Calendar of the Meetings of the Scientific Bodies of London for 1861-62;" from Mr. George Gutch, an excellent cast from a bust by Michael Risbach, sculptor, of Mr. Gibbs, the architect. A vote of thanks was passed to the donors on the motion of the Chairman.

Several gentlemen were balloted for and elected members.

Mr. Strong read some brief particulars respecting the life and career of the late Herr Zwirner, the architect employed in the restoration of Cologne Cathedral.

Mr. Wyatt Papworth then read a long and elaborate paper entitled, "On the Superintendents of English Buildings in the Middle Ages, collections for a historical account is of Masons, their Customs, Institutions, &c." As the paper is to be printed in the *Transactions* of the Institute, we only give a bare summary of it, and such few notes as will be found more particularly relating to our Craft. The subject included the names of Masons, the places at which they worked, their customs, wages, workshops, company and guild, constitutions, trade designations, confraternities, and lodges of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The paper was supplemental to one read some time ago, by Mr. Papworth, which was noticed in the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE, on persons having charge of buildings, under the various designations of architect, ingeniator, supervisor, surveyor, overseer, master of the works, keeper of the works, keeper of the fabrick, director, clerk of the works, and devizor of buildings. The lecturer referred to the earliest notice of Masons, which was in the eleventh century, when they were engaged at St. Albans, to their employment at Canterbury in the twelfth century, and to works executed by them in the thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries. The paper embraced a great many extracts from ancient documents relating to the Masons, their wages, conditions of engagement, &c. In the thirteenth century, John of Gloster, the King's Mason, was rewarded by a freedom for life from taxes, and an annuity of 6d. a day. In that century, one Henry was surnamed "Latomus." In the fifteenth century, Master Masons were found to be so designated when employed at Westminster Abbey. In the same century, contracts were made by persons described as Freemasons and Warden Masons. In the following century, mention was made of the King's three Master Masons. In 1347, a Master Mason was admitted and sworn into that office at York Minster; and his under Mason was styled the second Master Mason. In 1355 was the earliest Master Masons' and Wardens' regulations, whereby the whole of the employed were required to sleep in lodge, and their mode of working defined. Two Master Masons and carpenters were always to be present at the drinking, and to see all duly paid. In 1370, the Ordinances declared every apprentice was to be proved a week or more before being taken by a Master. That the church usually found aprons, gloves, clogs, and tunics for the Masons. It was also the custom, about the same time, for chapters to appoint Master Masons; and in the address of the Masons to one of the chapter of Durham, the Masons use the phrase "your brotherly reverence." In 1423, a Warden and two Master Masons were allowed two skins for aprons, and ten pairs of gloves. In the fifteenth century, agreements were entered into between ecclesiastics and Masons, in which it was stipulated the latter were to have a gown, each according to their degree. One was sworn to serve a dean and chapter "in the science of Masonry, and to conceal the secrets and counsel of the prior."

The term Master Mason was now nearly obsolete, though it was still employed by the Corporation of London. He could not find that the term Freemason

was used in Scotland at the period referred to in the paper. After referring particularly and at some length to the wages paid to Masons in various parts of the country in the middle ages, the lecturer directed the attention of his audience to the workshop, residence or lodge, &c., and dwelt at some length on the subject of companies and guilds, showing that there were guilds of Masons existing before the fourteenth century. He next brought under review the privileges of the guilds, in the course of which he made numerous quotations from old documents, and referred at some length to the marks of masons, carpenters, &c. The lecturer next proceeded to give a description of the designation of the Masons in the middle ages, which include ingeniator, latomus, cementarius, &c. The first use of the term Freemason in England was made in 1396, and was derived (as the lecturer contended) from the mason working in freestone. He next alluded to what were called the travelling masons, who were supposed to have erected the principal buildings of Europe, but he did not believe that any such body ever existed in England. On resuming his seat Mr. Papworth was much applauded.

The Chairman said he was sure they all felt much interested in Mr. Papworth's most learned paper, and hoped that some gentlemen, either from the paper itself or from their own resources, would contribute further information on the subject. Perhaps, Mr. Matthew Cooke, who was present, and was a most learned Mason, would address the meeting.

Mr. Cooke stated that he was not then prepared to make any observations.

Mr. Mylne said he thought the master masons had a great deal more to do with the architecture of the building than they generally got credit for. As to ecclesiastical buildings, he thought it was more likely the master mason would have such buildings handed over to him than a royal building. In several towns of Scotland in the fifteenth century, as for instance in the case of Dundee, a contract would be made between the ecclesiastics and the municipality to appoint the master mason upon certain conditions. One was led to believe that more than one master mason had been known to work at the building. There was a great distinction in Scotland with regard to the principal master mason and the master mason. The master mason was elected for a time, but he suspected that the principal master mason had more to do with the architecture of the work than the master mason, the principal master mason being appointed for life. And in reference to the works performed, great care should be taken to ascertain whether there was not a principal master mason over the master mason. In 1630, a certain house was built in Scotland, the master mason being John Ritchie, but at the same time he found there was a master of works, who had great taste and a liking for architecture, and he found that to him, whose name was James Murray, a payment of a thousand pounds Scots was made for drawing the model of the fabric and other services. So that they should not at once put down the words master mason and attribute works to him without further inquiry. In 1617, William Wallace, who was employed to build Heriot's Hospital, Edinburgh, was called a carver. He had not found the word Freemasons used in Scotland as indicating a company or guild at the period referred to. As to Scotland, where our best masons come from, it was curious to notice that all the principal master masons were originally Frenchmen.

Mr. G. E. Street referred to Spanish buildings, and thought that what was true of them might be true with reference to the architects in England as well as in France. He thought it was clear that in Spain there were men who carried on the profession of architect more than the men referred to by Mr. Papworth, who received a shilling a day, a class of men who were masters of works, which was a term perpetually occurring in Spain. Mr. Papworth appeared to him to prove that the Master

Mason was not the architect, while on the same stone were found the marks of the superior and of the inferior Mason. Referring to the study of the Gothic buildings of this country, he did not think that the person who designed one of those buildings could be one who only received a shilling per day—he did not think the designers could have been of that class. In England our architects were always as much architects as masons. In confirmation of what Mr. Papworth had said about the term Freemasons, he thought such a name was never used in the sense in which it was now employed, in reference to the men who superintended our buildings in the middle ages. And in Spain a committee of architects were asked to give their opinion as to the mode of construction of the *magister operum*. Mr. Street then complimented Mr. Papworth for the care and learning exhibited in his paper, and said they should endeavour to get some further information as to the mode in which some of the most eminent designers of buildings were paid at the period referred to.

Mr. Mylne was understood to say that the principal Master Mason was employed for life, but for a number of weeks or months when more actively employed he received more than his usual fee.

Mr. W. White said there were two or three particulars which might throw some light on the matter under consideration, and which were obtained from some inquiries he had made in several places. This was a subject that had been of exceedingly great interest, and had been to him for some years. In several of the conclusions which Mr. Papworth had arrived at he must profess himself to be at variance. One of them had reference to a point mentioned by Mr. Street, namely, the difference of order between the superior mason and the subordinate mason, and there were no less than four or five terms which came into general use, though in different countries different terms had been used, and even in England the same term did not always apply to the same man. For instance, the word "builder" meant in some places "plasterer," and in other parts they called a "plasterer" the "masoner." But what he wished to make special observation upon was the difference between the higher and the lower order of masons, although the body might be in some way connected; but in the present system of Freemasonry there was the term "free and accepted mason," which applies, and which he conceived did apply, to the artificers employed in carrying out works in different parts of the country, and the "arch mason," of which none of the lower order had any knowledge, and which was prosecuting the science of Freemasonry, brought down from the earliest days to the present time. It would be absurd to suppose the lower order of masons had the same sort of knowledge as the arch mason, but it would be equally absurd to say they had not some common knowledge to enable them to carry out the directions of the superior or arch masons. And more especially because he believed, and he had been able to gain specific evidence of this fact—which he hoped to be able some day to state more definitely and more systematically—that the guild of arch masons carried out the work from the first until the decline of art, upon a systematic geometrical principle, which enabled them by secret signs to communicate to those under them—the supervisors and the stone-cutters—how to carry out the work without a system of elaborate drawings now indispensable. We had the ancient plan of Strasburg, but he had never heard of the drawings of any detailed works whatever, which he thought was a corroboration of the supposition he had made. With regard to the difference of the terms employed, might he ask what the interpretation of *cementarius* was?

Mr. Wyatt Papworth—A "mason."

Mr. White—But some men translated that word "plasterer."

Mr. Papworth said some persons did so from a confusion of the word "cement."

Mr. White said there was in the course of his paper an observation made by Mr. Papworth which seemed to corroborate the view he (Mr. White) took, and insisted upon so strongly, of the setting out of work from the superior to the subordinate by a system of geometry.

Mr. Robert Kerr proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Papworth. Who was the architect of the middle ages? On this point there seemed to be several theories advanced. One was that the principal architect of the middle ages was a monk; another was that these were the master masons; and the third was that there was an architect, properly so called, between the two. As to the Freemasons, as they now existed, he did not suppose any person in his senses imagined they so existed in the middle ages. As to the Scotch masons, the working masons of Scotland of the present day had a sort of freemasonry amongst themselves almost identical, he was told, with the Freemasonry of the English society. They had the signs, symbols, and ceremonies of a very elaborate description, and they were "free and accepted masons" amongst themselves as working men, and the consequence was that the Scotch trades' union was in a manner more formidable, except as to numbers, than those in England. He was of opinion that it was clear the ecclesiastics of the middle ages must have had a great deal to do with buildings, there was at that period so great a gulf as to learning between the clergy and the laity. There was much in the theory that the clergy must have had a great deal to do with the architecture of buildings in the middle ages, though they must have had assistants. There might have existed in the middle ages a confederation of masons, which might have served important objects.

Mr. Morris asked if Mr. Papworth had met with the word "controller." He met it the other day in the statute of the second of Henry VII., which was passed for punishing workmen who should commit an assault on the overseer or controller. So he thought the overseer or controller was placed above the Master Mason.

Mr. Papworth said he had found the word "controller" as early as the reign of Edward III. The controller kept the accounts, and clearly had nothing to do but to look after the accounts.

Mr. E. Roberts seconded the vote of thanks to Mr. Papworth. He thought there were lodges of Freemasons in the middle ages, and also lodges of labourers and the livery then worn, he apprehended, would be used in the same sense as the livery of the city now, indicating that those who wore the livery were a superior class in the guild. He would ask Mr. Papworth to consider what the word "tile" meant—not that the roof was covered with tiles, as distinguished from slates, but that the roof was tiled, so that no one could get to it and see what was going on within the building. As to working drawings, those who had turned over the stones of mediæval buildings would find the lines cut in the stone. There were lines from which the mouldings were afterwards cut; these, he apprehended, were the production of the Master Masons, and that the work was the design of a superior mind.

The Chairman, in putting the vote of thanks to the meeting, remarked that Mr. Papworth had collected a great deal of interesting information, but the great difficulty remained unsolved, and further investigation would be required before it was proved who designed the buildings of the middle ages. From what Mr. Street had said, he thought it was clear that it could scarcely fall to the Mason only to make such a combination of materials in the buildings of that period. Any information connected with the actual existence of the working classes of those ages was of great importance, and referred to some Florentine papers on the subject, which referred to the conditions on which the men worked, and it would appear that some of those referred to were really architects, as those of the present day. He believed there were at the time referred to both architects and artists, and he

hoped that Mr. Papworth or some other gentleman would dig up further information on this matter.

The vote of thanks was passed by acclamation.

Shortly afterwards the meeting separated,

MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

SURPLICE IN LODGE.

Turning over the leaves of "Notes and Queries" in vol. iv., the following at page 369 attracted my notice, "I am Chaplain of a lodge. I think it more becoming to that character to do my duty in a surplice, can any of your readers favour me with a precedent.—M. A. CANTAB." —[A Chaplain should be appointed to every lodge, and in no society of English gentlemen would a minister of religion find himself more welcome, and, I may add, more at home. But M. A. should recollect that Craft Masonry is a school of moral philosophy only; once assembled in lodge, all brethren are equal, and all religious differences merge in the bond of fraternal union, the discussion of doctrinal, sectarian, or political topics being strictly forbidden. Even the Passion Cross, the emblem of our common christianity, although united in the jewel of the eighteenth degree with the Masonic Square and Compasses, can not be worn in Grand Lodge. The surplice is the distinguishing robe of a clergyman of the Church of England. I have always considered the white surplice worn by the sojourners in the R. A. degree singularly inappropriate when placed in contra-distinction to the robes of the three Principals, and reasoning by analogy, the robe of the priestly Order of Israel would be more consistent both in lodge and chapter with the prevailing element of Craft Masonry. M. H. S., 30°, Buckhurst Hill, Dec. 30, 1861.]

TOULON LODGE.

I have an old diploma, which belonged to a Smyrna Mason, from which the name of the holder has been carefully erased, for fear of his recognition as a Mason by the bigots of the city. It is dated the 11th day, 4th month, 5804, 22 prairial of the 12th year of the Republic. The name of the lodge is Les Vrais Amis Constants, of Toulon, the W.M. Estienne, R.C.; Javarry, S.W.; Roquefort, J.W.; Brossard, R.C., Keeper of the Seals; Luian, Chevalier de l'Orient, Sec.; Bulte, Ecossais, A.D.C.; Levesque, Treas.; Blazy, M.M. No reference is made to the lodge being under the jurisdiction of any G.O.—HYDE CLARKE, Smyrna, 10th December, 1861.

REGHELLINI ON MASONRY.

Reghellini is often quoted as a Masonic writer, what work has he published on the science?—N.R.—[See his *Esamen du Mosaisme et du Christianisme*, 3 vols., 8vo., Paris, 1834.]

KNIGHTS OF THE ROSY CROSS AND OF THE EAST.

I believe the Knights of the Rosy Cross (the Royal Order of Scotland) and the Knights of the East each claim to be the oldest order in Masonry. Which is the most ancient, and what are the dates of their foundations?—B. B.

JEWELS, ORDERS, AND MEDALS.

Where can I see a collection of drawings of the numerous jewels, orders, and medals appertaining to the various grades of Masonry, native and foreign?—† * †.

TRINOSOPHES DE BERCY.

Who are they?—X. E. Q.

PROV. G. TYLERS AND SWORD-BEARERS.

At a Provincial Grand Lodge held last summer, where need not be specified, the Provincial G. Tyler or Sword-Bearer, I am not certain which, entered the church in which divine service was performed with his sword drawn. I am informed it is usual with the military to sheath their swords when entering into the house of deace, if so, are Masons less peaceably inclined than the regular army?—T. DODD.

TRIPLE CROSS OF SALEM.

In the report of last Grand Conclave considerable stress seems to have been laid on some one's using with his signature, what is termed the "triple cross of Salem." Why is it a triple cross,—what Salem does it belong to,—and who is entitled to use it?—OXFORD.

SUPREME COMMANDER OF THE STARS.

A brother tells me he is a Supreme Commander of the Stars! Who took him up there, and how did he get so high?—AN EARTH-WORM.—[He belongs to the Rite of Misraim. The degree is the 52nd of that rite, the first of the 10th class, falling in the second series, which is philosophic. There are others quite as exalted under the same *puissance*, viz., the 51st degree, which is Knt. of the Sun, and the 68th, or Knt. of the Rainbow.]

ARK, MARK, LINK, AND WRESSEL DEGREES.

Where are the Ark, Mark, Link, and Wressel degrees practised in, or near, London, and are they all worked together, or separately?—J. A. CA . . T.

BRO. TANCOIGNE.

I have in my possession the diploma of Bro. Tancoigne, formerly of Smyrna. It states that Joseph Michel Tancoigne was born at Paris on April 8, 1787, that he was Government Interpreter for the Oriental languages, and that he was admitted in the Philadelphique Lodge at Paris under the jurisdiction of the G. O. of France. The date is 3rd Nov., 1810, and the diploma is signed by Enghelbert, R. C., W.M.; Cousavier, Officier du G. O.; Von Erberg, R. C.; Tesson, M.M.; Wideman, R.C.; J. F. Collos, Duval, Gualet, R. C.; Fustier, Baillier, S.W.; Damiette, J.W.; Tancoigne (a relative); Maradao? Baron du Mesnil, R. C.; Carpe des Sceaux, Wabarth, Godfrey, Orator; Wideman, R.C.; Roger, Sec. Many of the members were evidently Germans. Tancoigne was in Paris in 1816, and was affiliated in the Amis Incorruptibles on the 27th August, 1816, Houssenet? W.M.; Bourget, Sec.; Dupres, Jacquet, first Expert, Gerbié, Xavier, Bianchi. He was still there on the 24th Nov., 1817, when Bourget was Sec., and invited him to a meeting. Tancoigne resided at No. 35, Rue de l'Odéon.—HYDE CLARKE.

S. CHAPTER OF GENEVA.

In 1802, the S. Chapt. of H.R.D.M. of Kilwinning, at Geneva was in full vigour, but the names of the G.M., G.S.W., and G.J.W. do not appear on the documents, as they signed with initials and by a name in cipher. The first names of the G.S.W. were Jno. Gabriel, of the G. O., W. Abraham, Louis Meulmé, and of the Grand Sec., Daniel Benjamin [Ettley?]—M.

NOTES ON LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

Two new translations of *Homer's Odyssey* are in course of publication, the first volume of each, including the first twelve books of the poem, having appeared. One, entitled *The Odyssey of Homer in English Hendecasyllable Verse*, is by the Very Rev. Henry Alford, Dean of Canterbury. The following is the Dean's rendering of Homer's description of the cave of Calypso:—

"He walked, till a vast cave he reached, where sojourned
The fair-haired goddess: her he found within it.
Blazed on the hearth a fire, and far the odour
Of fissile cedar and of pine the island
Perfumed. Within, the nymph, with clear voice singing,
Speeding the loomwork, wove with golden shuttle.
High waved in air around the cave a forest,
Alder, and poplar, and the scented cypress.
There birds of ample wing their cyries builded,
Both owls and kites and long-tongued daws, by nature
Marine, whose work is in the ocean waters.
Round the smooth cavern's mouth its arms extended
A vine luxuriant hung with goodly clusters;

And four trim fountains gushed with limpid water,
Each near the rest its devious way pursuing.
Rich meads around, with violets rank, and parsley,
Flourished: a god immortal, there arriving
Might stand and gaze, and be in heart delighted.
There stood and gazed the herald Argeiphontes.
But when he all things in his mind had pondered
In the broad cave he entered; nor at meeting
Did not Calypso, nymph divinest, know him:
For not unrecognised are gods immortal
Each by the other, though far distant dwelling."

Major-General Elers Napier, in his *Life and Correspondence of Admiral Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B.*, relates the following characteristic anecdote of our late truly gallant and honest brother:—"Vessels, that had been for many years upon the slips, were rotting in an unfinished state; the docks were half filled with mud; their gates, too feeble to resist the pressure of water against them, had been allowed to remain long in a dismantled state. The people employed were about 2000 g-number, 'including the lame, the blind, and the lazy, who formed the principal part of the establishment.' The Admiral hoped soon to improve this state of things. He was, however, mistaken; for every one—officers and workmen—combined to evade his orders; and at last they carried their hatred to such an extent that his life was in danger. He also met with further annoyance from an unexpected quarter: for, on returning from any temporary absence, he would frequently find that Don Pedro had been interfering with his arrangements; and giving contradictory orders. After bearing this for some time, his patience was exhausted; he went to the Palace, requested an interview, and stated that he had a grave complaint to make against a person of high position. On being pressed by Don Pedro for an explanation, Admiral Napier said he came to complain to the Regent of Portugal, of the Emperor of the Brazils, who was in the habit of unaccountably interfering with his duties, to the great detriment of the Regent. Don Pedro smiled, said, 'he knew the Emperor was sometimes a troublesome fellow, but he would take care that he should give no further annoyance;' and they parted very good friends, although it is not stated whether the Regent kept his promise or not."

Miss Clara Loud has lately published a volume, entitled *The Woodbine Poems*, from which we extract the following verses, "On the Snowdrop":—

Gentle flower so sweetly blooming,
Fresh and fair in beauty's pride—
When the wintry winds are booming,
Clouds obscure on ev'ry side.
When the sun no longer beaming,
Shrouds his radiant loveliness;
Then thou comest in beauty gleaming,
In the garden wilderness.
Not one leaf the trees adorning.
Earth's bereft of all her flowers,—
Then thou comest as smiles of morning,
Cheering mid the wintry hours.
Lovely bells of snowy whiteness,
Leaves of brightest, richest dye,
Sweetly shed their radiant brightness,
Charming the admirer's eye.
Say, why dost thou come so sweetly,
Mid the gloom in fair array.
And why dost thou pass so fleetly,
Quickly fading to decay.
E'en as hope with cheering gladness,
Bids each dark cloud disappear;
Thus thou comest in hour of sadness,
When the sky is chill and drear.
Surely this thy sweet endeavour,
This the lesson thou'lt impart,
Though life's clouds be dark, yet ever
Strive to wear a trusting heart.
Never droop in pensive blindness,
Mid the darkest hours of gloom,—
Trust in Him, whose tender kindness
Bids the gentle Snow-drop bloom.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

THE BALDWIN ENCAMPMENT AND GRAND CONCLAVE.

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

DEAR SIR KNIGHT,—In the report of the meeting of Grand Conclave, at page 477 of the last volume of the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE, the signature of "David William Nash, M.E. and Supreme Grand Master," is stated to be attached to a draft of certain proposed articles of union. This being so, I should like to be informed at what period David W. Nash assumed this style? There can be, I think, but little doubt that the Duke of Kent was M.E. and Sup. G.M., and that he was succeeded by the Duke of Sussex, who was in turn followed by Colonel Kemys Tynte, and whose successor is our present M.E. and S. G.M., Sir Knight Stuart. Now under which of these S.G.M.'s did the Baldwin schism originate? It is evident that the Eminent Commander, and Prov. G. Master, of the Baldwin encampment took an oath of allegiance to the Duke of Sussex in 1813, as a reference to "Notes and Queries," in the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE, of March 2nd, 1861 (page 167) clearly shows, and which is here again reproduced with a literal translation; not very elegant in its rendering, but as close as possible. The latin is as follows:—

"Juramentum Fidelitatis et Obedientiæ Eminentissimi Superintendentis Ordinum Sancti Johannes et Templariorum, stationum Bristolæ et Gloucestri, præstatum in Conventu nostro annuali in Paracevi, Anno Domini, 1813.

"Ego Guilielmus Henricus Goldwyer, Ordinum Hospitaliorum Sancti Johannes et Templariorum Superintendens et summus Magister provincialis in hæc nostra statione, juro in presentia Numinis altissimi, Equitumque recte constitutorum nostrorum, Fidelitatem et Obedientiam Principi Frederico, Filio Regis, Duci de Sussex, et nobilium horum ordinum totius Imperii Britannici Summo Magistro, Juro regere Equites curæ meæ ab Eminentissimo Magistro commissos, cum Justitia et sodali Amore; et si unquam Magister summus noster ad Defectionem Religionis Christianæ, Ordinis, aut Patriæ nos vocare causam putet, quod paratus in Statione qua situs, cum subditis Equitibus meis ad arma fugere non tardeam.

"Quum vero Dilectissimi Fratris! Summo Magistro Ordinis nostri jurare Obedientiam meum esse putaverim, eo quoque tempore et meum esse mihi occurrit, jurare et vobis sub Sancti Evangelii Dictis me nunquam deseratum fore vexilla Ordinum nostrorum nisi cum vita mea. Quod Dens Omnipotens mihi det semper bonam voluntatem ad servandum omnia quæ Summo Eminentissimo Magistro nostro, vobisque Dilectissimis fratribus juravi serunt preces ferventissimæ meæ. Amen."

The English may be taken thus:

"The Oath of Fealty and Obedience of the Most Eminent Commander of the Orders of Saint John and the Temple, of the stations of Bristol and Gloucester, taken in our annual convocation in Holy-week, Anno Domini, 1813.—I, William Henry Goldwyer, of the Orders of Hospitaliers, St. John, and the Temple, Superintendent and Provincial Grand Master for this, our station, swear, in the presence of Almighty God, and of our Knights regularly constituted, fealty and obedience to Prince Frederick, the King's son, Duke of Sussex and Grand Master of those noble orders for the whole kingdom of Britain, to rule the Knights committed to my charge, by the most Eminent Grand Master, with justice and brotherly love, and, if ever our Grand Master thinks we ought to be called out for the sake of defending the christian religion—the Order—or our country—and, being equipped on the station where I am situated, to fly quickly to arms with the knight under me.

"But indeed, dearly beloved knights! I have considered it my obligation to swear obedience to the Grand Master of our Order, at the same time, I deemed it my duty to swear to yourselves, on the words of the Holy Evangelists, that I will never desert the standard of our Order whilst I live, and that Almighty God will, at all times, give me his grace to observe all

that is ordered by our Most Eminent Grand Master; and to you, beloved knights! I have sworn this my fervent oath. Amen."

In the above document there is no such claim put forward as M.E. and S.G.M. for the chief of the Baldwin Encampment, but it is modestly confined to "Superintendent and Provincial Grand Master" only, how then is the assumption of such a title by David W. Nash to be reconciled with the oath of fidelity and obedience sworn, in very bad latin, by his predecessor?

We are told that the Committee of Grand Conclave had pretty well agreed to acquiesce in all the demands made by the members of the Baldwin Encampment, but I have yet to learn that it is customary among nations, creeds, or Masonic bodies, that those who have been seceders should seek to return to their allegiance and dictate to the undoubted rightful chiefs their own terms, and terms so favourable as to give them precedence and indulgence over those who have never wavered in their fidelity.

It must be evident that in 1813 the Baldwin encampment, through its Prov. Grand Master, owned that the knights were committed to his charge by the M.E.S.G.M., and it is no less certain that they have never been released from that obedience, or submission, by any succeeding Grand Master. On what grounds then do the Committee of Grand Conclave advise the reception and high favour to be bestowed upon the Baldwin members?

This document is also corroborative of another point in course of discussion, viz., that the Duke of Sussex was Grand Master of the other orders mentioned in it, and which are still given in some encampments and withheld in others, for why, no one seems prepared with a reason.

Hoping that some frater will tell me when the Baldwin Encampment disowned that allegiance to which its E.C. had sworn: when the Prov. G.M. Goldwyer died, or gave up his office, who succeeded him and who first set up a claim of equal jurisdiction with the M.E. and S.G.M. of England, a claim acknowledged throughout the world, except by the Baldwin Encampment and its offspring, and that before the Committee of Grand Conclave are prepared to cede all to the Bristol Encampment they will earnestly enquire into the facts of the case.

I am dear Sir Knt., yours fraternally,

M.C., G.O., ✕.

PROV. G. MASTER OF CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

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

SIR AND BROTHER,—Your account of the position which the late Bro. George Adam Bowne held in the province of Cambridgeshire is perfectly correct. That esteemed brother took the lead in Masonry in Cambridge for many years, but he was never appointed Provincial Grand Master; and, although from the year 1812 to the time of his death his name appears in the Calendar amongst the Provincial Grand Masters, it has the word "Deputy" affixed to it, clearly showing that he was not appointed to the higher office. But I cannot claim the distinction of being the first Provincial Grand Master of that province, as, in the Calendars from 1797 to 1824, the name of Lord Eardley appears as Provincial Grand Master of Cambridgeshire. To what extent that nobleman exercised the functions of his office, I do not know, nor am I aware of any Provincial Grand Lodge having ever been held in the province prior to 1844.

I am, Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,

T. H. HALL.

Lincoln's Inn, December 31, 1861.

[Our esteemed Bro. Hall will please recollect that we qualified our statement by adding the first regularly appointed Prov. Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge, as we take our present stand from 1813. Lord Eardley, we believe, never acted after the union.]

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

MASONIC MEMS.

The brethren of the Province of Gloucestershire have just paid a well deserved and high compliment to their much esteemed and zealous Provincial Grand Master, the Honourable James Dutton, the Charity Treasurer, Bro. Henry R. Luckes, having forwarded to the Secretary of the Girl's Schools a sum that will complete the handsome donation of fifty guineas, this will make the Provincial Grand Master a Vice President of the Institution for his life. We say to other Provinces do likewise.

The new Lodge now being founded by Bro. E. S. Cossens, at Tewkesbury, is called "ST. GEORGE'S LODGE," and its number is 1202. Due notice will be given of the day of consecration.

SPECIAL GRAND LODGE.

The following Circulars have been issued from the Grand Master :—

United Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free, and Accepted Masons of England. The Right Honourable the Earl of Zetland, &c., &c., M.W. Grand Master.

W. MASTER.—Your attendance, together with your Wardens and Past Masters, is particularly desired at an especial Grand Lodge, to be holden at this place on Wednesday, the 8th day of January, 1862, at eleven for twelve o'clock at noon punctually, to consider of an Address of Condolence to be presented to Her Most Gracious Majesty on the recent melancholy occasion of the decease of His late Royal Highness the Prince Consort.

By command of the Right Honourable the Earl of Zetland, M.W. Grand Master,

W. GRAY CLARKE, G.Sec.

Freemasons' Hall, London, W.C., 30th December, 1861.

United Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free, and Accepted Masons of England.

W. MASTER.—I am commanded by the M.W. Grand Master, the Right Honourable the Earl of Zetland, to state for the information of the Craft at large, that it is contrary to the regulations of the Order for any private lodge to present any Petition or Address to the Throne; and that when any Address is voted by a Provincial Grand Lodge, it must be forwarded, by the Provincial Grand Master to the Grand Secretary, in order that the M.W. Grand Master may take the proper steps to submit the same to Her Majesty.

With fraternal regard, I am, your faithful brother,

W. GRAY CLARKE, G.Sec.

Freemasons' Hall, London, W.C., 30th December, 1861.

METROPOLITAN.

ST. GEORGES LODGE (No. 164).—The third meeting of the brethren of this lodge took place on Wednesday the 18th ult., at the Globe Tavern, Greenwich. Messrs. Frederick Hards and Charles Badger were regularly initiated into the Order, and Bro. Godson raised to the sublime degree of M.M. Bro. Mourilyan, S.W., was unanimously elected W.M. for the ensuing year; and Bro. T. J. Ryder, P.M., having for many years given satisfaction in the performance of his duties as Treasurer was unanimously re-elected to that office. All business being ended the brethren retired to banquet, placed on the table in Bro. Moores usual good style. Bro. Collington, W.M., presided, and the remainder of the evening was spent in harmony. The visitors were Bros. C. W. Penny, W.M. Pythagorean Lodge, No. 93; and J. Noble, P.M. 93.

PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM LODGE (No. 1055).—This distinguished lodge held a Lodge of Emergency on the 30th

of December, it being originally appointed for the 23rd, but owing to the funeral of His late Royal Highness the Prince Consort taking place on that day, it was postponed. Punctually at 5 o'clock the lodge was opened by Bro. Thomas Robinson, W.M., assisted by his Wardens, Bro. Stapylton and Syms; Bros. Caulcher, Stacy (Sec.), F. G. Baker, West, and about 20 members of the Lodge. The ballot was taken for four candidates to be initiated, and Messrs. John Day, Sussex, Newton, and Cully Cubitt, being in attendance were most ably initiated in Freemasonry; the W.M. then raised Bro. Baker Smith. These ceremonies were rendered in a most impressive manner, and elicited the unanimous praise of the visitors and the members. Business being ended, the lodge retired to refreshment, and after the members had done ample justice to the good things provided by Bro. Stiles in his very liberal way, the usual Masonic toasts were given. In proposing "The Health of the Queen," the W.M. feelingly alluded to her recent sad bereavement. To "The Health of the Initiates," Bro. Sussex Newton, responded. Bro. Cragge, W.M. elect of No. 3, returned thanks on behalf of himself and Bro. Bayliss of 25 lodge. In the course of his remarks he stated he had visited many lodges but had never witnessed better working or had enjoyed himself so thoroughly as he had at this visit to the Prince Frederick William Lodge. "The W.M.'s Health," was proposed by Bro. Fraser, P.M., in his usual felicitous manner. The W.M. having responded, proposed the P.M.'s, Bros. Fraser, Hardy, Caulcher, Adams, and Watson, to which Bros. Caulcher (the founder of the lodge), and Fraser returned thanks. Then came "The Officers," the W.M. expressing his satisfaction in having so efficient a staff. Bro. Stapylton, S.W.; and Bro. Stacey, the Secretary, severally responded, and after spending a most happy evening the members separated. We may state that Bro. Tomlinson presided at the piano with his usual ability, and there was some excellent singing by Bros. Newton, Caulcher, Adams, Smith and Tomlinson.

PROVINCIAL.

CORNWALL.

CALLINGTON.—*Loyal Victoria Lodge* (No. 815).—On Monday last the Festival of St. John the Evangelist was celebrated by the brethren, at their lodge room, Wellington Inn, when Bro. Taylor was duly installed W.M. for the ensuing year, Bro. Mason being the immediate P.M., after which the following officers were appointed viz., Bros. Freeman, S.W.; Muckell, J.W.; Pearce, Treas.; Mason, Sec.; Venning, S.D.; Broad, J.D.; Trewack, I.G.; and Henwood, Tyler. The brethren afterwards dined together, some twenty brethren from the Dunheved Lodge (No. 1091), being also present, when the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given and responded to.

CORNWALL.

LAUNCESTON.—*Dunheved Lodge* (No. 1091).—Friday the 27th being St. Johns day, the lodge was close tyed at twelve o'clock. The Master elect, Bro. W. Derry Pearse, was then duly installed as W.M. The ceremony was most impressively conducted by Bro. C. T. Pearce, of the Loyal Victoria Lodge (No. 115), assisted by P. Masters, J. G. Mason, Trewake, and M. Frost, the recent Master. The W.M. then invested his officers as follows:—J. Hawkins S.W.; David Thompson, Treas.; F. Louch, S.D.; W. Parsons, J.D.; P. D. Maddox, Sec.; E. Chubb, I.G.; W. Dingle, Tyler. Previous to the installation Bro. Facy was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason. At four o'clock all the brethren of the lodge, with several visiting brethren, sat down to an excellent dinner provided by Bro. Facy, the new landlord of the Kings Arms Hotel, where the lodge is held. The dinner in every respect was unexceptionable, and the brethren having enjoyed themselves exceedingly, broke up at ten o'clock.

DURHAM.

HARTLEPOOL.—*St. Helens Lodge* (No. 774).—On Monday last, St. John's Festival was kept, on which occasion there was a general meeting of the members of the Craft, at the Masonic Hall, where there was to be holden an investiture of the officers for the St. Helens Lodge, but no installation, the W.M. having

been re-elected. Lodge was opened at two p.m., in ancient form, and with solemn prayer, and the worthy and Worshipful Master then proceeded to invest the brethren whom he wished to honour with the collars and insignias of office. The following were thus advanced, Bros. B. Huntley, to be S.W.; D. Cunningham, J.W.; G. Moore, D.C.; J. Emra Holmes, Sec.; Nathan, S.D.; Lindhardt, J.D.; Brown and Hart, Stewards; Hammerbom, also specially appointed I.P.M., or deputy to the W.M. Bros. Armstrong, P.M., who had been re-elected as Treasurer, and Mowbray, Tyler, for the ensuing year, were also duly invested. There were present a goodly number of visitors, amongst whom were Bros. Hotham, P.M., Knt-Templar, M.W.S. Rose Croix, &c., J. Sutcliffe, W.M. 1066, and several other officers and members of 1066. After Bro. Hammerbom had delivered the address, which was given with an earnest gravity and impressiveness worthy of the theme, and some business of little moment had been transacted, lodge was closed in due form, and the brethren proceeded to the King's Head, where a banquet was served calculated to satisfy the demands of the greatest epicure. There was a considerable addition in number at the festive board, which was furnished with all the delicacies of the season. When the cloth was removed the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given and responded to, with a vigour and heartiness calculated to astonish the unenlightened world, as to the lungs and loyalty of the Free and Accepted Masons. Several of the brethren enlivened their friends with vocal melodies, oftener in the sentimental than the Bacchanalian vein, both of course equally well received, and a pleasant evening was the result, closing as it had begun, in harmony.

DARLINGTON.—Restoration Lodge (No. 128).—On Thursday last, 29th December, this flourishing lodge, as usual, celebrated the festival of St. John, Evangelist, by the installation of W.M., and officers for the ensuing year. The brother chosen to fill the office of Master for the year 1892, has certainly had that honour conferred upon him on account of merit and ability; for he is one of the most zealous and able members the lodge can boast of, and will, no doubt, perform the duties of his high and important station with honour to himself and usefulness to his lodge. The lodge was opened in the Town Hall, at 2.30 p.m., by Bro. H. A. Hammerbom, P.M. 128, and 774, P.Prov.G.D.C. who, in the absence of Bro. Benson, the W.M., conducted the whole business of the day. Among the brethren present we observed the following:—Bros. Lev. R. J. Simpson, P.M., 128, P.Prov.G.S.W., Chaplain; G. J. Wilson, P.M., 128, P.Prov.G.J.W., Treasurer; C. J. Banister, P.M., 56, P.Prov.G.J.D.; T. F. Mac Nay, W.M., 1114, P.Prov.G.S.Wks.; J. E. Mac Nay, S.W., (W.M. elect);—Marshall, J.W.;—Senior Secretary; Allison, I.G.; Carlton, Turner, Wriggson, Thomas Smith, Sergeant-Major Wells, Nightingale, Gargett, &c. The lodge having been opened in the first degree, the minutes were confirmed and the Treasurer's account read and approved; after which the acting W.M. proceeded to initiate into the mysteries of the Order, Mr. William Hird, a native of Darlington, but now resident at Paris, who, at a previous lodge, had been ballotted for, and accepted as a fit and proper person to be made a Mason. Having completed this ceremony, and given the usual charge, Bro. J. E. Mac Nay, the W.M. elect., was presented to the W.M., for the benefit of installation. The Board of Installed Masters was opened, and Bro. J. E. Mac Nay was duly installed a ruler in the Craft, and W.M. of Restoration Lodge. The brethren were then admitted, Bro. Hammerbom, the Installing Master proclaimed the W.M. in the several degrees, and addressed him on the importance of his office, and his responsibility for the proper discharge of his duties. The W.M. then appointed and invested the following officers, viz:—Bros. Benson, P.M.; Marshall, S.W.; E. Waldy, J.W.; Wilson, P.M., Treasurer; Rev. R. J. Simpson, P.M., Chaplain; Robinson, Secretary; F. Harker, S.D.; Geo. Allison, junior, J.D.; Gartwaite, P.M., M.C.; Makepeace, I.G.; Gargett, Tyler. The Installing Master then addressed the brethren on their duties, and the merits and precepts of Freemasonry, after which Bro. Marshall proposed two gentlemen as candidates for admission into the Order, to be ballotted for next regular lodge night. The lodge was then closed down to refreshment. The banquet was held at the King's Head Hotel, where everything was served in Bro. Turner's superior style. On the withdrawal of the cloth, and after the usual loyal and Masonic toasts had been gone through, Bro. Banister, as a steward for the Boys' and Girls' schools, advocated these charities in eloquent terms, requesting the brethren to give

freely and ungrudgingly to these valuable institutions. Being pressed for time, having to proceed to Newcastle by the train, he left the matter in the hands of the excellent Chaplain of the lodge, who in his usual able and impressive manner successfully completed his task. What the collection amounted to we cannot say, but feel sure that, whatever the amount might be, it was freely given. The rest of the evening was spent in harmony and brotherly love, and the brethren separated at an early hour, highly delighted with each other.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

CHELTONHAM.—Foundation Lodge (No. 97).—This ancient lodge celebrated the Festival of St. John, on the 27th ult., at the Masonic Hall. Bro. T. J. Cottle, W.M. and A. W. Gabb, W.M. elect. The lodge was opened in the first degree, and the minutes of the last lodge read and confirmed, when the W.M. took the opportunity of presenting elegant jewels to Bros. T. A. Southwood, P.M. and Chap.; and George Atkins, P.M. and Steward, in token of the esteem and regard of the brethren, which were acknowledged in very feeling terms by each of them. The lodge was then opened in the second degree, when the ceremony of installation was performed by Bro. Amos Slead, P.M. 97, P. Prov. G.S.B., Gloucestershire, and W.M. 1141, in his usual able and efficient manner. The lodge having been closed in the second degree, the newly-installed W.M. proceeded to initiate Mr. Edwin Williams into Freemasonry. The ceremony was gone through in a manner clearly showing that the W.M. would "reflect honour on their choice." The meeting was an unusually large one, being attended by many members of other lodges in the province, particularly from the Royal Gloucestershire Lodge (No. 1141.) This lodge has, as its number indicates, only lately been formed in the City of Gloucester, and already has enrolled most of the leading merchants and professional men in the city, as well as many others, and promises to be a first-class lodge. It has received much assistance from some of the brethren of the Foundation Lodge. The meeting passed off in the greatest harmony and brotherly love.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

NEWCASTLE.—Newcastle-on-Tyne Lodge (No. 24).—Thursday December 27th, being the regular day appointed for the installation of the newly elected W.M., Bro. Albert W. Londes, S.W., the Lodge was opened in form by the W.M., Bro. Alfred Legge, assisted by several Prov. Grand Officers of Northumberland and Durham, P.M.s and brethren of this and other neighbouring lodges, among whom we noticed Bros. E. D. Davies, P. Prov. S.G.W.; Andrew Gillespie, Prov. G. Reg.; J. Barker, Prov. G. Treas.; H. Hotham, P. Prov. J.G.W.; Rev. Samuel Atkinson, Prov. G. Chap., all of Northumberland; Bro. Clapham, P. Prov. S.G.D.; C. J. Banister, P. Prov. S.G.D. Durham; Bro. Bryder, P.M. 56; Symmington, W.M. 919; Robt. King, P.M. 919; T. Anderson, W.M. 793. The ceremony of installation was most solemnly and ably performed by P.M. Andrew Gillespie. After the W.M. elect had been placed in the chair of K.S., duly saluted, and proclaimed in the various degrees, he proceeded to install the officers appointed and elected for the ensuing year: Bro. Alfred Legge, P.M.; Rev. Samuel Atkinson, Chap.; W. J. Harding, S.W. and Treas.; T. Roberts, J.W.; R. Hopper, Sec.; H. Hotham, Dir. of Ceremonies; G. E. Swithenbank, S.D.; John Brodie, J.D.; C. J. Banister, P.M., I.G.; J. S. Trotter, Tyler; J. Bagnall, S.S.; W. Blackie, J.S. As customary, the joint festival of lodges 24 and 793 was held, after the installation, at Bro. Bull's, the Neville Hotel, the chair being taken by Bro. Londes, W.M. 24, supported on his right by the P.M. above named, and a good muster of brethren. But the meeting was not so large as usual, owing to the W.M. elect, Bro. T. B. Winter, of Lodge 793, not having been installed as usual before the festival, and he and several members of the De Loraine Lodge not being present through the serious illness of that worthy brother. Notwithstanding this drawback the festival went off well, and justice was done to the ample and good cheer provided by the host of the Neville. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were proposed and responded to, "The Health of her Majesty," being drunk in solemn silence, in consequence of the sad bereavement which has fallen on the Royal Family, and the country. The evening was spent in a harmonious manner, and the brethren retired in very good time, to rejoin their family circles at this festive season.

YORKSHIRE (WEST).

BAILDON, NEAR LEEDS.—Airedale Lodge (No. 543).—At the monthly meeting of this lodge, holden on the 18th ult., the ceremony of installing the W.M., for the ensuing year took place, as also the initiation of a candidate for Freemasonry. The Brethren assembled shortly after six o'clock, when there were present the W.M., Bro. C. F. Taylor, and a numerous gathering of P.M.'s and brethren, many of whom were from Keighley and Bradford. After the lodge had been opened and the necessary business concluded, those who had not passed the chair retired, and the W.M., called upon Bros. Brown and Henry Smith, P.M.'s, to assist in the ceremony of installing Bro. James Cannell Read in the chair, Bro. P.M. Robinson acting as chaplain, and the ceremony was gone through in a satisfactory manner. After the brethren had been re-admitted, and the W.M. duly saluted, he invested his officers, Bro. S. Jackson, S.W., and J. Denby, J.W. The Treasurer had a working balance which we hope to see increased next year to enable the lodge to continue its usual charities. Bro. Read then requested Bros. John Walker and Henry Smith to assist him in initiating the candidate, the ceremony being concluded at a little before nine o'clock. When the lodge was closed the brethren partook of an excellent supper, provided by Mrs. Walker, at the Angel Hotel, after which, the W.M. and brethren spent an agreeable evening; the hilarity being considerably restricted, out of respect to the memory of His late Royal Highness the Prince Consort, and in deep sympathy with the bereaved lady, Her Majesty, the Queen.

BRADFORD.—Lodge of Hope (No. 379).—An emergency meeting of this lodge was holden in the Masonic Hall, Market-place, on Friday, December 27th, to celebrate St. John's Day, at which there were present:—James Lumb, W.M.; John Gaunt, S.W.; Alexander Hunter, J.W.; Rev. Wm. Fearnside, M.A., Chap.; Luke Crosby Hill, Sec.; George Bealand, Treas.; George E. Townsend, as S.D.; James Pickard, J.D.; Geo. Coleman, I.G.; James Holt Buckley, P.M., Curator; Joseph J. Holmes, Tyler; Past Masters Thomas Hill, William Gath, William Mawson, John Barraclough, C. Henry Taylor, M.D., and John T. Robinson; Bros. J. J. Schaeppi, Henry O. Mawson, J. Pullan, J. Ogilvie, Chris. Pratt, Joshua Armitage, Manoh Rhodes, William Ibbetson, Wm. Bollans, George Snowden, Henry Berton, Alfred Marston Matthews, Arthur Briggs, C. S. Woodhead, &c.; also visiting brethren, Rev. A. F. A. Woodford, M.A., P.M. 382, 727, P. Prov. S.G.W., and Prov. G. Chap. of this Province; Capt. S. S. Walton, 317, Minerva, Hull; J. E. Mawson, 339, Harmony, Boston; James Carmell Read, W.M. 543, Baildon. The lodge was opened at the early hour of four o'clock, in order to dispose of the business on the summons previous to the installation of the W.M. and officers for the ensuing year, and the celebration of the Festival of St. John the Evangelist. Bro. Richard Harrison, P.M. 284, Leeds, was then admitted a joining member. Mr. David Little was next initiated into Freemasonry by the W.M. in his usual style, calling upon Bro. Thomas Hill, P.M., to present the working tools. Bro. J. T. Robinson, P.M., presented Bro. Henry Ogle Mawson, Past Warden, as the Master elect for the ensuing year, he having been selected by a unanimous vote of the brethren out of a large number of members who were well qualified to fill the important position of W.M. of this numerous and flourishing lodge. Bro. Lumb expressed his pleasure at the presentation of so well tried and worthy a brother as his successor, and proceeded to make the necessary examination of his willingness to conform to all the requirements of the constitutions of the Order; after which a Board of Installed Masters was declared, and the W.M. elect was regularly installed into the chair of K.S., Bro. James Lumb performing the ceremony. The brethren were then admitted in proper order, and the W.M. proclaimed and saluted according to ancient custom. The W.M. then returned thanks for the high compliment which had been conferred upon him, and while acknowledging his diffidence, expressed his earnest determination to endeavour to the utmost of his ability to preserve the prestige of his lodge in the province. He next proceeded to invest the following officers for the ensuing year:—Bros. M. Rhodes, S.W.; A. M. Matthews, J.W.; Rev. Wm. Fearnside, Chap.; H. Butterworth, Sec.; G. Bealand, Treas.; A. Briggs, S.D.; J. J. Schaeppi, J.D.; C. Pratt, I.G.; J. J. Holmes, Tyler; J. H. Buckley, P.M., Curator. Letters of apology were read from Bros. the Rev. Henry de Laval Willis, D.D., and P.M's. M. Rogerson, Henry Farrar, and Henry

Smith, for unavoidable absence. Bro. P.M. William Gath proposed the adoption of the following committee to superintend the refreshments for the ensuing year, viz., Bro. Robinson, P.M., Matthews, Hunter, Bealand, and Schaeppi, which was seconded by Bro. P.M. Dr. Taylor, and carried. Bro. Berlon presented to the lodge the portrait of our esteemed brother the late G. C. Tetley, S.D., whose decease had created so profound a sensation at the lodge in October last.—Bro. the Rev. A. F. A. Woodford, who had been specially invited to attend, then delivered an eloquent oration on the dedication of the new lodge-rooms to Masonic purposes, which appears in another part of the MAGAZINE.—Bro. the Rev. Wm. Fearnside proposed that the best thanks of the lodge be granted to Bro. the Rev. A. F. A. Woodford, for his kindness in acceding to the wishes of the brethren, and for his eloquent oration; this was seconded by Bro. Dr. Taylor, P.M., and carried by acclamation. The lodge was closed at 6 P.M., and the brethren adjourned to the refreshment-room, where a sumptuous banquet was served; covers were laid for sixty—and it is but justice to the stewards under whose superintendence the whole was conducted, to say that the entertainment was of a most *recherché* character, everything having been prepared on the premises. After the removal of the cloth, the W.M. proposed "The Health of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen," alluding in feeling terms to her recent bereavement. The toast was drunk in silence, and an appropriate version of the National Anthem, expressive of sympathy, was sung by the brethren.—"The Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family," was also honoured in a feeling manner.—"The Army and Navy," was on this occasion received with peculiar enthusiasm.—The usual Masonic toasts of—"The M.W.G.M. of England," "The R.W.D.G.M., and the rest of the Grand Officers," were received with proper honours. "The Right Hon. the Earl de Grey and Ripon, R.W. Prov. G.M. of West Yorkshire," "The Right Worshipful Dr. Fearnley, D. Prov. G.M. of West Yorkshire, and the rest of the Grand Officers," was likewise duly honoured and responded to by the Rev. Bro. Woodford, P. Prov. S.G.W., in a masterly speech, in which he took occasion to call the attention of the brethren, not only to the calamity which had recently befallen the nation, but to the dark cloud at present hanging over it, and while expressing his own feelings and those of the Masonic body at large, for the preservation of peace, still reminded the brethren that should adverse decisions be now floating upon the waves of the Atlantic, there were cherished privileges and sacred rights necessary to be maintained transcending all consideration of a pecuniary nature, and even dearer than life itself.—Various complimentary toasts were then given and responded to, after which the W.M. called upon Bro. P.M. Dr. Taylor, who stated that at the last regular lodge meeting a proposition was made and unanimously carried "that in consideration of the excellent services rendered by Bro. P.M. William Mawson, in arranging and designing the elegant and commodious rooms in which the lodge was now assembled, free of any charge 'that a suitable jewel of Prov. G. Sup. of Works should be presented to him.'" After stating the circumstances of the undertaking in a lucid manner, he handed over the jewel to Bro. P.M. William Gath, P. Prov. G.W. for presentation, who recounted the many and valuable services of Bro. Wm. Mawson, and the high regard and esteem in which he was held by the members of his lodge, placing the jewel upon his breast amidst the enthusiastic applause of the brethren.—Bro. Mawson's acknowledgement of the high compliment was couched in the most appropriate terms.—The visiting brethren, in responding to the toast of their health, expressed their high gratification at their reception, the satisfactory proceedings of the lodge, and the admirable arrangement of the refreshment room. During the evening the speeches were interspersed with glees and other harmonious strains by members of the lodge, amongst whom were Bros. Barraclough, Jowett, Matthews, Coleman, and Borrisow, whose services were recognised in a special manner in an elaborate speech by Bro. Charles Lees, and are ever worthy of the encomiums bestowed upon them. The Worshipful Master, in proposing the last toast of the evening, expressed his determination to follow in the steps of his predecessors by closing all festivities at the hour of eleven o'clock. Thus ended one of the most happy and satisfactory meetings of the Lodge of Hope.

BATLEY CARR, DEWSBURY.—St. John's Lodge (No. 1129).—The regular meeting of this lodge was held in the lodge room at the Saw Inn, on Monday the 23rd inst., under the presidency of Bro. R. R. Nelson, W.M., and Prov. G. Sec.; Bros. Abraham Wilson, S.W.; J. Wilson, S.D., as J.W.; T. Allot, P.M. 322;

J. O. Gill, P.M. 251; Benj. Oates, P.M. 251; Abram Brearly, W.M. 322; Wordsworth, W.M. 568; and the other officers and visiting brethren. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed, when Bro. Abraham Wilson, S.W. who had been duly elected W.M., was called forward, and installed according to ancient custom in the chair of King Solomon, by Bro. R. R. Nelson, and the rest of the W.M.'s and P.M.'s present. After which Bro. Abraham Wilson, W.M., appointed and invested his officers for the ensuing year as follows:—Bros. John Wilson, S.W.; John Lobley, J.W.; Rev. W. Appleyard, M.A., Chap.; Ephraim Fox, Treas.; John Armitage, H. Sec.; Jonathan Day, S.D.; Edward Ellis, J.D.; W. Richardson, I.G.; W. Thackrah, Dir. of Cers.; Frank Aked, Tyler; Tom Chadwick, Steward. Each being charged by Bro. R. R. Nelson, P.M., to discharge his duties faithfully, the lodge was closed in peace and harmony. After this the brethren adjourned to refreshments, but owing to the great national loss of the Prince Consort, the usual loyal toasts were given in solemn silence, after which followed the Masonic toasts. The whole having been gone through, the brethren separated with true Masonic feeling.

SHEFFIELD.—*Britannia Lodge* (No. 162).—A lodge of emergency was held on Thursday, 26th ult., in the Freemason's Hall, Surrey-street. Bro. Hay, W.M., presided, supported by Bro. White, P.M., and Prov. G. A. Dir. of Cers.; Longden, P.M., &c. The W.M. opened his lodge in the various degrees, and raised Bros. Hannath and Glencross in a very dignified manner to the degree of M.M., after they had given satisfactory proofs of their proficiency in the former degrees. Bro. White, P.M., gave the charge and lecture, and explained the tracing-board.

CHANNEL ISLANDS.

JERSEY.—*Lodge La Césarée* (No. 860).—The ordinary monthly meeting, held on Thursday, Dec. 26th, was presided over by Bro. Baudains, W.M., supported by his Wardens, Bros. Dickson Le Couteur, and Philip le Sueur. The lodge having been opened in the first degree, the minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The ballot was taken for Dr. Emile Piscart, and, this being unanimous in his favour, after the declaration had been signed, the usual preparations for his initiation were made. In the interval, the S.W. brought before the members a notice of the circumstances which had caused the symbols of mourning to be visible around, as well in the furniture of the lodge as in the outer world unconnected with Freemasonry, no less than the sudden and solemn death of the Prince Consort. In many private as well as public societies in England, a record had been made in the archives of the loss that had been sustained, which, though restricted within the respective circles of membership, still marked a sense of the estimation of the high moral and mental qualities, and also of the claims to general respect, and affection, of the late Princes. As distinguished by loyalty to the sovereign of England, Jersey-men would not be behind the inhabitants of the mother-country; he therefore proposed that a suitable entry be made in the minutes by the Secretary, expressive of deep regret and of sympathy with the Royal Family in their recent bereavement. Bro. Binet seconded the proposition, remarking, that though not a Freemason, the late Prince was nearly connected by ties of kindred with those who belonged to and were held in honour by the Craft, and that for this, as well as other reasons, it was suitable to pay respect to his memory. The W.M., in putting the motion, which was subsequently carried unanimously, observed that, while differing in opinion from the previous speakers as to the claims to distinction in a masons' lodge on the grounds mentioned, he heartily supported the proposition, because by his active and energetic support of institutions for the advancement of art and science, by his prominence in aiding by his influence and by his purse a great number of philanthropic and charitable objects, and also by the high standard of character and conduct which he had maintained, the late Prince had evinced that his feelings, his opinions, and his actions, were in accordance with the principles of our order. Dr. Piscart was then introduced and initiated as an entered apprentice freemason, with the usual rites, administered by the W.M. Mention having been made of the very recent death of two members of the lodge, the one, Bro. Le Montais, by a sudden accident at a distance from his native country, and the other, Bro. Bouttier, who had died

only two days before under very lamentable circumstances from brain fever, accompanied with a total loss of reason, a suitable record thereof, with expressions of kindly sympathy with surviving relatives, was ordered to be entered on the minutes. At the request of the W.M., the Secretary read, for the information of the brethren, and as an appropriate supplement to the address of Bro. Ratier two months previously, a long article on the present condition and future prospects of the Grand Orient of France, extracted from a French newspaper. The lodge, which was numerously attended, was closed about 9 o'clock, and the brethren adjourned for refreshment.—H.H.

SCOTLAND.

LANARKSHIRE (MIDDLE WARD.)

ST. JAMES.—*Old Monkland Lodge* (No. 177).—A special general meeting of this lodge took place in Bro. John Lindsay's hall, Coatbridge, on Friday, the 13th ult., for the purpose of interring the remains of Bro. Robert Pendor, their Chaplain, in compliance with a wish frequently expressed by him, that, if considered worthy of the honour, he might be interred with Masonic ceremonies. A deputation was present from the Airdrie St. John's Lodge (No. 166). The following lodges were represented by individual members, viz.—Kirkintilloch St. John's (No. 28); St. Bryde's, Douglas (No. 118); Caledonian St. John's Campsie (No. 195); Woodhall St. John's (No. 305); and Caledonian Railway Lodge (No. 354). After the funeral service had been gone through in the lodge room, the brethren, with their banner, regalia, &c., in deep mourning, having been arranged in funeral order, walked in procession to the residence of the deceased, and, with sincere feelings of regret, assumed the temporary guardianship of his remains, until deposited in the final resting-place of frail humanity. From thence, headed by the Drumpeller Instrumental Band, and keeping time to the solemn music of the "Dead March in Saul," the procession wended its melancholy road to the cemetery selected by his friends as the place of his interment. On arrival, and encircled by his sorrowing brethren and relations, and surrounded by numerous friends and neighbours, his remains were placed in the grave. The impressive Masonic funeral service was read by Bro. Peter Mackinnon, W.M. of the lodge of which the deceased was, for the long period of forty-eight years, a most efficient member. The apron and mystic offerings, according to ancient form, were deposited on the coffin. The last offices were performed, and the grave soon hid from our sorrowing view the mortal remains of a kind friend, a good neighbour, and an honest man. All will miss his friendly smile and cheerful recognition, and his "memory will long be green amongst us."

IRELAND.

MUNSTER.—The following circular has been addressed to the different lodges in the province of Munster:—"Ballynamote, Cork, Dec. 16, 1861.—Worshipful Sir and Brother,—In consequence of the heavy affliction with which it has pleased the Great Disposer of events to visit our beloved Queen and the nation, I beg respectfully to suggest and recommend that, as a dutiful tribute of respect to her Majesty, the usual festival dinner on St. John's Day be on this occasion dispensed with. I am happy to say that several lodges have already readily adopted this suggestion. I remain, yours faithfully and fraternally, GEORGE CHATTERTON, D. Provincial Grand Master. The W. Master of Lodge —." It is believed that the recommendation will be unanimously adopted.

BELFAST.—A recommendation having been made by Bro. W. S. Tracy, R.M., the D. Prov. G.M. of the Order, that the festival of St. John should not be celebrated on the present occasion, in consequence of the death of the late Prince Consort, we understand that the members generally of the several lodges in this town cordially concur in the propriety of their Worshipful D. Grand Master's suggestion, and we believe that it will be universally followed. It has been suggested to us that the numerous and proverbially loyal body of Freemasons of this town should go even further than what is recommended in the letter referred to. It is thought that it would not be unfitting for the Masons to express their sense of the national loss, and their

sympathy with the Queen's heavy bereavement, in an address to the Throne. The Prince Consort was certainly not a member of the Craft, but her Majesty is the daughter of one Freemason, and the niece of two Freemasons. It would seem, therefore, that the suggestion of a loyal address to the Sovereign at the present time would not be inappropriate on the part of a fraternity with which the Queen's father and uncles were so long and so intimately connected.—*Northern Whig*.

FREEMASONS AND RIBBONMEN.—We copy on our first page an able article from the *Carlton Sentinel*, on the subject of the Most Rev. Dr. Cullen's recent pastoral, in which he classes together and couples in denunciation Freemasons and Ribbonmen. The monstrosity of such a combination is well exposed by our contemporary. Of a verity here in Kilkenny, where the leading part taken by the late lamented Marquis of Ormonde in everything relating to Freemasonry, is so well remembered, and where it is known that the Earl of Dysart, the Earl of Besborough, and so many other of the first noblemen and gentlemen of the district, are members of the Craft, the absurdity of classing Freemasons with midnight assassins and cut-throats, must be glaring in the extreme, even to the most devoted of the admirers of the ultramontane Archbishop.—*Kilkenny Moderator*.

TURKEY.

SMYRNA.—At the meeting of the Homer Lodge (No. 1108), held in the Masonic Hall, on the first Tuesday in November, Bro. Hyde Clarke, W.M., in the chair, some Smyrna brethren were regularised. The lodge resolved to subscribe to the important work on Masonry, of their hon. member, Bro. Matthew Cooke. At the meeting on the 3rd December, two Smyrna brethren were regularised, one F.C. was raised, and the election of Bro. Paterson, as W.M. for the ensuing year, confirmed. At an emergency on the 11th December, two candidates were initiated, and one brother regularised in the third degree. A banquet was afterwards held at the Hotel d'Europe, the W.M. in the chair. At an emergency on the 13th December, two candidates were initiated, and a banquet afterwards held. The W.D. Prov. G.M., Bro. Clarke, has presented to the lodge the portraits of the M.W.G.M. and the R.W.P.D.G.M., published in the *FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE*.

ROYAL ARCH.

HAMPSHIRE.

SOUTHAMPTON.—*Chapter of Concord* (No. 555).—This chapter met on Thursday evening, Nov. 28th, Comp. Douglas, Z., presiding, supported by a large attendance of companions, among whom were many visitors from the other chapters of the province who had been invited to witness the installation of the three new Principals, Comps. F. Perkins, Mayor of Southampton; G. W. Passenger, and T. P. Payne. They were installed in their chairs by Comp. J. R. Stebbing, P.Z., and it was remarked as singular that while the new Z. was a twice elected Mayor of the town, the other two Principals were prominent members of the corporation, of which the installing P.Z., Comp. Stebbing, is an old and distinguished member. The ceremony was performed with Comp. Stebbing's usual admirable efficiency, after which Comp. Perkins, Z., presented the retiring Z., Comp. Douglas, with a P.M. jewel in gold, set with diamonds, subscribed for by the brethren of the Royal Gloster Lodge, and companions of the Chapter of Concord, as a mark of their respect and appreciation of the services he rendered Craft and Royal Arch Masonry during a long Masonic career. Comp. Douglas thanked the companions and brethren in a speech both feeling and fluent, when Comps. Booth as P.S., Collis as S.E., and G. Perkins as S.N., were appointed. The other business of the chapter having been transacted, several brethren were proposed as candidates for exaltation. The chapter was then closed in due form, and the companions present sat down to a banquet. Several appropriate toasts were proposed and responded to in very eloquent terms, and the proceedings terminated with the most perfect harmony at an hour rather later than usual.

NORFOLK.

NORWICH.—*Cabbell Chapter* (No. 1109).—The consecration of this chapter took place on Thursday, Dec. 19th, at the assembly rooms now used for masonic purposes by the kind permission of the R.W.Prov.G.M. of the province, B. B. Cabbell Esq., F.R.S. The following companions were named in the Charter of Constitution as the three Principals: Henry Jno. Mason, Z.; J. Howes, H.; Henry Underwood, J. The companions assembled at one o'clock, among whom were the Hon. F. Walpole, Capt. Lestrangle, Rev. F. W. Freeman, D.Prov. G.M. for Suffolk, J. Head, P.Z.E.; Dorling, P.Z. of the Royal Sussex Chapter, Ipswich; Rev. S. Titlow, P.Z.; B. C. Lamb, P.Z.; W. L. Fox, Prov. G. Sec., for Norfolk; A. F. Morgan, G. E. Simpson, G. W. Minns, J. Marshall, J. Darken, F. Colsey, J. Leggett, and other Comps. At two o'clock the R.W.D. Prov. G.M. for Suffolk, Comp. the Rev. F. W. Freeman, proceeded to the business of consecration, in which he was assisted by the two P.Z.'s of the Royal Sussex Chapter, Ipswich, J. Head and E. Dorling. The ceremony of consecration and induction of the Three Principals into their respective chairs, we need not say, was beautifully and impressively performed, for those Comps. And who has ever had the pleasure of meeting the Rev. F. W. Freeman on such or any other Masonic occasions, will readily understand that from him nothing else could be expected. The chapter having been duly consecrated and constituted, H. J. Mason, M.E.Z., proceeded to appoint his officers, G. E. Simpson, E.; G. W. Minns, N.; W. L. Fox, P. Soj.; Cap. Lestrangle, Asst. Soj.; A. F. Morgan, Jun. Soj. Ten brethren of various lodges were then proposed for exaltation at the meeting of the Chapter, in January. The most excellent Z. then closed the Chapter in solemn prayer. The Comps. assembled at 5 o'clock in the banquet-room, under the presidency of Comps. A. F. Morgan, and G. E. Simpson, where the customary masonic toasts were given, and a very pleasant evening enjoyed by thirty of the Companions.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

METROPOLITAN.

The **MOUNT CALVARY**, or Early Grand Encampment of England, H.R.D.M., K.D.S.H., assembled at their field of encampment, the Ship and Turtle Tavern, Leadenhall-street, on Friday, December 27th, 1861. Present:—Sir Knts. Brathwaite, E.C. elect; Lemanski, P.E.C.; Thompson, E.C.; Elliot, 30°, P.E.C. and P.G.H.; John Mott Thearle, G.B.B.; Purdy, 30°, P.E.C., and P.G.B.B.; Shuttleworth, 30°, P.E.C.G.V.C., and A.; Swan, 2nd C., and G.; Smith, G.E. The encampment was opened in due form, when Comp. Irwin, R.A., having been duly elected, was introduced and installed by Sir Knt. Commander Lemanski, Companion of the Order. Sir Knt. Brathwaite was then installed as the Eminent Commander of the encampment, and nominated Sir Knts. Swan and Thearle his 1st and 2nd Captains. The Almoner collected the alms, and the encampment was closed in ancient form with solemn prayer. The Knts. then adjourned to the banquet, which was provided by Bro. Painter with his usual taste. The customary toasts were given and responded to, and the Knts. separated at an early hour.

YORKSHIRE (WEST).

BRADFORD.—*Encampment of Faith.*—On Monday evening, December 30th, the members of the above encampment met for the purpose of installing the E.C. There was an unusually small number of Sir Knights present, in consequence of unforeseen circumstances when the meeting was fixed. The minutes having been read and duly passed, the P.E.C. presented Sir Knight Henry Smith, who had been unanimously chosen to fill the chair, having previously served for some years in various capacities in the encampment. Sir Knight Gath took the chair at the request of Sir Knight Thomas Hill, and performed the ceremony of installation. On the re-admission of the Sir Knights, necessarily absent during this portion of the ceremony, Sir Knight Henry Smith rose to thank them for the high position in which they had placed him, expressing a hope that they would not regret their choice, and his determination to exert every effort to keep up and, if possible, advance the present prosperity

of the encampment. He then proceeded to appoint and invest the following officers, viz.:—Sir Knights Wm. Mawson, 1st Capt.; Henry Farrar, 2nd Capt.; Thos. Hill, P.E.C.; Wm. Gath, P.E.C. Prelate; John Gamut, Expert; J. B. Lawrence, Capt. of Lines; P. A. Brady, Almoner; George M. Wand, P.E.C.; and J. L. McMichan, P.E.C., Herald; J. J. Holmes and J. H. Buckley, Equerries; Henry Farrar, Treas.; Horatio Butterworth, Reg. On the completion of the ceremony the Registrar called attention to various matters of business; also apologies for absence from Sir Knights David Salmond, Richard Mortimer Scholesfield, &c.; and from two candidates for installation. Comp. L. C. Hill, of the Chapter of Charity (No. 379), was proposed for installation in due course. The Treasurer presented his balance-sheet, the most satisfactory for some years; a happy omen for the future, should the present members continue in the same course. After the business had been completed, the Sir Knights retired to the Committee-room, where supper had been provided. After ample justice had been done to it, and the usual toasts proposed and responded to, the Sir Knights retired at the hour of half-past ten.

MASONIC FESTIVITIES.

ST. JAMES UNION LODGE.—The fifth annual ball given by the above lodge in aid of the Masonic Charities, will take place at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's, on the 31st proximo. It is sufficient to state that Bro. Gurton, P.M., is the President; C. Jackson, P.M., the Vice President; H. A. Stacey, P.M., Honorary Secretary; and that there are about twenty stewards, to assure those who are in the habit of attending these balls, that the same care and attention to the comfort of visitors, which have hitherto characterised them, will this year be displayed in the arrangements. Bro. Adams' band has been engaged for the occasion, and Bro. Frampton will act as M.C.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

There has been no want of amusement in the metropolis this Christmas, there being no less than twenty-one theatres open, besides innumerable exhibitions and concert halls. At

COVENT GARDEN

The Opera of "The Puritan's Daughter" is heard in the very highest perfection. Time has its beneficial effect on operas as well as on wine and pictures, and in this instance it has so toned and mellowed down Mr. Balfe's work, that it now stands first amongst that gentleman's compositions. This is followed by the pantomime of "Harlequin Gulliver; or, Giants and Dwarfs," by Mr. J. M. Morton. The materials for pantomime to be derived from the world-known *Gulliver's Travels*, are as plentiful as they are happy, and certainly he who moulded them into pantomimic shape has admirably achieved his task, for he has produced one of the most brilliant and stirring entertainments of the season. The whole of the mountings are excellent, and the transformation was a perfect triumph in the art of stage-scenery, and its successful author—Mr. W. Calcott—was vociferously called for to receive his reward in a further continuation of the bountiful applause showered on his efforts from every part of the house. It was delightfully noticeable, too, that the theatre was, during this scene, by some patent vapourising process, extensively perfumed. Altogether it was as much like Fairy-land as anything sublimary can well be. Harlequins, F. Payne and S. Lauri; Clowns, Harry Payne and E. Lauri; Pantaloon, H. Lauri; and Columbine, Miss Jenny Lauri; then commenced their revelleries, which, however, we have not space to further remark upon than to say that they were superabundant.

DRURY LANE.

The Christmas pantomime here is entitled "Harlequin and the House that Jack Built; or, Old Mother Hubbard and her Wonderful Dog." Mr. E. L. Blanchard is the High Priest of the Drury-lane Temple of Pantomime. Indeed, in the present

case, he has excelled himself. The manner in which the dual stories involved in the title of the pantomime have been amalgamated is in our opinion a triumph of dramatic skill, and exhibits Mr. Blanchard's genius most conspicuously. The Witches' Glen by Moonlight, and the wondrous transformation scene, Will o' the Wisp's Home, beneath the Waterfall, are triumphs of scenic painting and effect for which it would be difficult to find a parallel. Perhaps the most effective incident in the pantomime is the building of Jack's House. This is certainly one of the most delightful scenes ever contrived, and will not fail to charm the elder playgoers as well as the little ones. The harlequinade is more than usually bustling and effective, and is marked by several novel and highly humorous features. Two sets of pantomimists illustrate the various scenes. Amongst the many novel tricks which are introduced, we may mention the charge of an apple-stall into an immense elephant, and the sudden influx of a troupe of gorillas and "Perfect Cures."

LYCEUM.

The Christmas entertainment here is in the burlesque form, and is entitled "A decidedly erratic and slightly operative version of the popular nursery tale of Little Red Riding Hood." It is the joint production of Mr. E. Falconer and Mr. Leicester Buckingham, and in addition to a prevalent tone of genial humour, is enlivened by some excellent parodies on familiar songs, and also by some characteristic dances, arranged under the practised eye of Mr. Oscar Byrne, in which Miss Lydia Thompson plays a conspicuous part. A series of six panoramic views of the lakes of Killarney, painted by the Messrs. Telbin, assisted by Mr. Morgan, constitute a sight which no one should omit the opportunity of seeing. It is no exaggeration to say that these views of the most lovely scenery in Ireland are unsurpassed in beauty by anything that has been seen for many a day. The Lower Lake, from Castle Lough; Kenmare Cottage, The Old Weir Bridge, Dundag Bay, The Eagles' Nest, and Muckcross Abbey by Moonlight, severally received the enthusiastic applause of the spectators. In the view of Dundag Bay a sketching party of ladies and gentlemen are represented in the foreground, and a delicate and touching allusion is made to the calamity which has fallen on the illustrious family who visited those scenes last summer. The piece concludes with a brilliant scene, called The Magical Emerald Isle, where the lovers are landed by the Humane Society of Fairies, after having taken—like the Colleen Bawn—a "double header" into the lake. The effect is strikingly brilliant, and the prolonged plaudits of an audience nightly crammed to the ceiling, testify to the unqualified gratification which they derive from the entertainment.

HAYMARKET.

The pantomime, "Little Miss Muffet and Little Boy Blue; or, Harlequin and Old Daddy Longlegs," is sure to find favour with the children of all ages who may be allured to this house during the holidays. The opening is very graceful and pleasing, and it is illustrated by some charming scenery, painted in Mr. Frederick Fenton's best manner. A ballet, in which the dancers as bees each carried a coloured light, elicited the warmest expressions of admiration by its picturesqueness. Songs and choruses set to such popular tunes as "The Cure," "I'm a Young Man from the Country," and "Aunt Sally," gave the finishing touch to the burlesque character of the first part of the pantomime. In the harlequinade there are some hits at the topics of the day—allusions to America, the Gorilla, Deerfoot, the underground railway—but they are utterly subordinate to the practical pleasantry vigorously kept up in every scene throughout the pantomime.

PRINCESS'S.

The opening scenes of "Whittington and his Cat; or, Harlequin King Kollywobol and the Genius of Good Humour," are supplied by Mr. H. J. Byron, and are worthy the pen from which so many burlesques have flowed. The piece is produced with that combination of splendour and taste with which the management of Mr. Harris is now associated. The most remarkable performance in the piece is that of Master John Haslem as the Cat. This child, for he is nothing more, is announced as being already a Parisian and American celebrity, and as the pupil of Gabriel Ravel. M. Ravel's school, whatever

effect it may have had upon the lad's mental capacities, has, at any rate, cultivated his legs and arms to a rare pitch of suppleness and power. His main successes were doubtless gained by this activity, this pliancy, this rapidity of limb; but the boy is either naturally very clever, or else has been capitally trained, for his by-play is simply admirable. The careful and demure scratching of a grotesque ear with a soft and discreet paw—the exultant waving of a long and quivering tail—the stealthy step—the wild, frolicsome gambol—all were most cat-like. M. Leotard, too, has a formidable rival in this feline phenomenon. There is a great trapeze scene which roused the house to the heartiest applause heard throughout the entire evening; and a subsequent scene, in which the Cat, now figuring as a little Chinese, dances an infinitely comic jig, earned for Master Haslem the honour of a recall. The piece is illustrated by some beautiful scenery from the skilful hand of Mr. Gates; and the occasional use of one of Rimmel's perfume vaporisers refreshes the house from time to time by a grateful diffusion of the odour of roses.

ST. JAMES'S.

Mr. Wigan having retired this theatre is now under the management of Mr. George Vining. The Christmas entertainment which he has provided is an extravaganza from the pen of Mr. W. Brough, entitled "*Persens and Andromeda*." The piece is of course a travesty of Ovid's well-known story, which it turns into nonsense with much dexterity and humour. The scenery, though not remarkable, is well and gracefully painted; and there is one effect, the petrification of a crowd by the exhibition of Medusa's head, which is likely to take.

ADELPHI.

Nothing new produced here, the combined attractions of "*The Octoroon*," and "*The Colleen Bawn*," being deemed sufficient by the management to win the suffrages of Christmas-tide audiences without the aid of pantomime or burlesque.

OLYMPIC.

"*The King of the Merrows*; or, the Prince and the Piper," the name of the new piece produced at this house, is the joint production of Mr. Palgrave Simpson and Mr. F. C. Burnand. It is by no means destitute of literary merit; but we suspect that its attractiveness will depend more upon the beauty of its scenery, and the completeness of its stage appointments, than upon anything of art that can be discovered in its dialogue. The principal character in the piece is supported by Mr. Robson, who endeavours to concentrate the chief interest in Dan the Piper. The scenery and dresses are extremely beautiful, and the grand *réunion* in the closing tableau, exhibiting the genius of Happiness in a fairy isle, covered with holly and moss, and bright with a thousand enchanting flowers and silver streams, is quite a triumph in its way.

STRAND.

"*Puss in a New Pair of Boots*" will add nothing to the literary fame of the author, although it may, perhaps, pass muster well enough as a temporary holiday entertainment. The story is an unmanageable one for burlesque purposes, and if Mr. Byron has been less happy than usual in his selection, it must not be imagined that he has been sparing of his puns, which are sown broadcast over the whole dialogue.

NEW ROYALTY.

The Christmas entertainment at this charming little theatre consists of a burlesque from the pen of Mr. J. H. Tully. It is rather a free parody on Verdi's opera of "*Il Trovatore*," but the freedom with which that famous opera has been converted into its new shape constitutes, perhaps, its greatest charm. One of the best scenes in the burlesque is that in which a representation is given of the Epsom Downs on a Derby Day. *Mlle. di Rhona* takes a part in the burlesque, and lends it an additional charm by her inimitable dancing.

ASTLEY'S.

The pantomime at this house is entitled "*Johnny Gilpin's Ride*; or, *Harlequin and the Black Witch of Edmonton*." The

subject is a capital one for an entertainment of this nature, and the difficulties of the worthy citizen create as much mirth as though they had been developed for the first time before the gaze of a sympathetic and admiring throng.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

The holiday amusements comprise M. Blondin on the high rope, in the central transept. His performance is of the usual character, and is only remarkable for one novel variation, namely, the feat of getting in front of his pole, rising with it behind him, and carrying it in that position. The Blondin exhibition is followed by a *melange* of nigger singing, dancing, and amusing buffoonery, the chief actors in which are the "inimitable Mackney," and the Perfect Cure. The final performance is a grand ballet pantomime, on a stage erected opposite the Handel orchestra. This ballet introduces M. Blondin as an ape, and Miss Adèle Blondin, a pretty little child, as a boy, whom the sagacious and benevolent brute saves from drowning, and adopts with parental tenderness. There is a tragic end to this ballet; for the ape is shot just before the discovery of his good deeds is made. M. Blondin astonished the spectators, not only by a marvellously close imitation of monkey manners, but in a much greater degree by feats of strength and daring. Having run up a rope from the proscenium to a side gallery of the transept, he seized another rope, which was suspended from the centre, and, holding it as a bellringer would do, took a flying leap across the immense width of the transept; in the same way he afterwards regained the stage. The effect of these astounding feats on the spectators was electrical. A breathless pause followed them, as if the public could scarcely believe the reality of what they saw; and it was not till after some moments that the applause broke forth. Apart from the extraordinary performance of M. Blondin, the ballet was very well acted, and was set off by some admirable scenery.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

The bill of entertainments provided at this establishment includes this season a phantasmagoric pantomime, with the name of "*Mother Goose*." Besides this, there are a series of photographs, magnified on the large screen, and showing scenes of striking interest in America; and a most instructive lecture, by Professor Pepper, on the magnificent field of discovery opened out by the new terrestrial and stellar chemistry and experiments of Professors Bunsen and Kirchhoff—a theory which maintains the power of discovering the metallic constituents of the heavenly bodies by appearance in the spectrum. There is also a Christmas tree, thirty-four feet high, and other amusements.

ROYAL COLOSSEUM.

Ample provision has been made for visitors to this old-established place of amusement during the holidays. An entirely new set of entertainments and exhibitions has been prepared for the present season. The programme includes a new musical and pictorial entertainment, entitled "*A Vacation Tour*," embracing visits to the City of Geneva, Convent of St. Bernard, Mont Blanc, St. Gothard, Valley of Lauterbrunnen, Swiss Cottage at Thun, Berne, Zurich, Basle, and a panoramic view of the Rhine, illustrated by dissolving views, with a description and vocal illustration, by Mr. Jones Hewson. An original comic monologue entertainment, entitled "*My Christmas Box*." The illusions of Mr. J. Taylor, the Wizard. A musical sketch, entitled "*Whims and Oddities of Domestic Life*," with songs and illustrations by Mr. Jones Hewson.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S.

During the holidays, this exhibition is sure to be one of the places most patronised by those who delight in sight-seeing; and certainly there was sufficient to attract and gratify the tastes of all. The whole suite of magnificent apartments are illuminated with more than usual brilliancy, and the promenade rendered more pleasing by the music of a good band of performers.

GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION.

Mr. and Mrs. German Reed and Mr. John Parry are to be found here every evening, and sometimes of an afternoon, en-

deavouring successfully to enliven the public, and we know not where a person can better spend an hour than in the company of these accomplished *artistes*. The personations of both Mr. and Mrs. Reed are too well known to need description, the lady's vocal and histrionic abilities being ably seconded by the admirable performances of her husband. Mr. Parry, too, is a host in himself, and his musical description of the "Colleen Bawn" is so outrageously funny that we may safely predict for it a run not less prosperous than that which distinguished the dramatic version of the story.

HER MAJESTY'S CONCERT-ROOM.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews are now really "At Home" in their admirable *Entertainment*, which has been much mellowed down by repetition, whilst the various characters represented have been brought out in bolder relief, fully justifying the experiment which this gifted couple made as public entertainers. Mr. Matthews' spirits are as unflagging as ever, his patter not to be surpassed; and the excellence of his partner in all representations so marked as to ensure full houses long after the holidays shall have passed away.

EGYPTIAN HALL.

M. Robin, the French Wizard, is no stranger to the British public, from whom he always receives a hearty welcome—one piece of M. Robin's magic being to command success by his undoubted talent, and the ease with which he conducts the whole of his performance. The great attraction for the holidays is the enchanted Christmas Tree, which is shown as it appears prior to Christmas—on Christmas-eve, with the preparations for the *fête*—undergoing a metamorphosis, and exhibiting what is called the apparition of stars, from which the tree comes out in full dress, and old Father Christmas appears reaping from the tree presents for everybody, which fly throughout the elegant little theatre in which the performances take place in numberless profusion, to the great delight of the young visitors. During the holidays there are two performances a-day.

THE WEEK.

THE COURT.—The Queen, who remains at Osborne, continues calm. The Duke of Brabant and the Count of Flanders left the Isle of Wight for the Continent at the end of last week, while their august father, the King of the Belgians, arrived at Dover on the same day, and proceeded to Osborne on a visit to Her Majesty. Sir James Clark, Sir Henry Holland, and Dr. Watson, have been summoned to Osborne to receive Her Majesty's personal acknowledgments for the care and attention they bestowed upon their illustrious patient. Dr. Jenner, who has been in attendance upon the Queen at Osborne, has, no doubt, also received the thanks of his Sovereign. Her Majesty, in her retreat, attends to public business as usual, messengers passing daily between London and the Isle of Wight with papers from the various departments of State. Her Majesty has announced her intention of taking the Royal Horticultural Society under her immediate patronage.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.—The return of deaths in the metropolis during the past week presents a gratifying picture of the health of London. It appears that the deaths registered in the week ending last Saturday were only 1148, which is less by 100 than the numbers recorded the previous week, and less by 400 than the weekly average mortality of the last ten years, allowing for the increase of population during that time. The births seem to have received a check as well as the deaths; for the number of children born during the week was 1523, while the average of the last ten years would raise the number to 1667. —Although the Revenue Returns for the past quarter and year show a decrease, the figures are regarded, upon the whole, as satisfactory. On the quarter, the falling off amounts to about £1,500,000; on the year, to about £3,300,000. The Excise suffers to the extent of £900,000 for the year, but the abolition of the paper duty and the shortened term of the malt credit last year sufficiently explain the decrease. The Customs, Stamps, Post Office, and Miscellaneous, all show an increase, but there is a heavy decrease in the returns from Income Tax—amounting

on the year to nearly three millions. This deficiency, however, is accounted for by the reduced duty, and the arrears of collection.—The Lord Mayor is taking steps to organise a public movement, with a view to perpetuate the memory of the lamented Prince Consort by the erection in the City of a suitable memorial. A private meeting on the subject has been held in the Mansion-house, when it appeared (as, indeed, was certain to be the case), that the leading bankers and merchants of the City had expressed but one feeling with regard to the propriety of such a memorial.—It has been determined, at a highly influential meeting held in Salford, under the presidency of the Mayor, to erect a statue of the late Prince Consort in Peel Park. A subscription for carrying this resolution into effect has been set on foot, and the sum required for the purpose will, no doubt, be speedily obtained. The *Gazette* of Tuesday contains a Home Office notice acknowledging the receipt of numerous addresses of condolence, which either have been or will be laid before Her Majesty.—A meeting has been held at Liverpool, under the presidency of Mr. Graves, ex-mayor of the borough, for the purpose of stimulating the naval reserve movement at that port. Resolutions were passed, calling upon the merchant officers of Liverpool to qualify themselves for the commissions offered by the Government, and to aid in other respects a measure of so much importance to the country. A hope was also expressed that the regulations recently issued "may hereafter be so extended that commissions will be granted to all merchant officers of respectability who will qualify themselves, so as to place at Her Majesty's disposal and the service of the country, in the event of danger, a reserve embracing the great body of the maritime marine service.—Some of the workmen engaged in the erection of the Exhibition building have struck work. The strike, we believe, has nothing in common with the demand, of which we formerly heard so much, for a reduction of the hours of labour without a corresponding reduction of pay. Their complaint is that the wages they receive do not compensate them for the number of hours they work, the exertions they are expected to make, and the hazard to life they run. We cannot doubt that grievances so distinct and tangible as are here alleged, if they really exist, will speedily be adjusted.—The Duke of Northumberland has declined to become a candidate for the Chancellorship of the University of Cambridge. The members of the University who put forward the name of His Grace do not appear to be ready with another candidate, and it is therefore probable that the Duke of Devonshire will be elected without opposition.—An inquest has been held on a boy who was killed by the explosion of some oil in the cellar of a shopkeeper at Camden Town. Several of the customers were examined, who stated that the oil they bought at his shop for paraffin was so bad they could not use it. On the other hand, the shopkeeper maintained that he kept only one kind of oil in his shop; but he admitted it was in two separate vessels, and that he varied his price according to the means of his customers. The inquest was further adjourned for a scientific report on the nature of the oil found in the shop.—William Charleton, engine-driver on the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, stands charged with the murder of an old woman that kept the crossing gates on the line near Carlisle. The principal evidence against him is that very doubtful testimony the mark of his shoes, which is proved to correspond exactly with some feet-marks that were to be traced all round the scene of the murder. The prisoner was remanded.—An apprentice lad has been brought before the magistrate at the Thames Police-court on the charge of robbing his master and setting fire to the premises. It appeared that on Christmas-eve the master had gone to his house in the country, leaving his shop in charge of the apprentice, who took advantage of the opportunity to pawn several valuable oil paintings belonging to his master; and by way of concealing his misconduct, set fire to the house. This was done with great zeal, but in the most clumsy manner, and showed that the incendiary was bent on mischief. The case was very clearly proved, and the magistrate determined to commit the prisoner, who made no defence, for trial.—Private Jackson, of the 78th Highlanders, who some time ago murdered his sergeant at Aldershot has been executed at Winchester.—Thompson, the man who murdered his mistress at Birmingham, and Beamish, who poisoned his wife and child at Coventry, have been executed together at Warwick.—We gather from a letter addressed to the Tynemouth Chamber of Commerce by Sir James Tennent, that the French Government decline to make their navigation laws the subject of a convention with any foreign power. The question of free trade in shipping will, however, undergo investigation, and

should any change be deemed politic, the matter will be dealt with by the Legislative Body.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—The Emperor of the French on New Year's Day received the diplomatic and legislative bodies, according to custom, on the opening of the new year. In addressing the diplomatic body, the Emperor adverted generally to the events of the past year, which have more or less affected European Governments, and alluded to the many losses which have been felt by the royal families of Europe. Lord Cowley was not present, but Count Kisseleff spoke in the name of the diplomatic body.—Some attention has been excited in Paris by the *Patrie's* publication of an article, conjectured to be inspired by M. de la Guéronniere, which advocates the introduction of changes that would so far alter the imperial constitution as to establish something resembling parliamentary government.—The French Court of Cassation has cancelled the judgment pronounced against Mires and Count Simeon, and decided that the case must be tried again. The members of the Paris bar have given a grand banquet to the venerable and celebrated orator, M. Berryer, on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of his enrolment among the body. The health of the guest was proposed by M. Jules Favre. Berryer was so affected when he came to reply, that the grand old orator fairly broke down, and could only stammer out his gratitude in a few agitated sentences.—The French Government have refused to give any satisfaction to Switzerland in reference to the affair of the valley of the Dappes, on the ground that no violation of the territory has taken place.—A telegram from Rome states that Cardinal Antonelli has replied in strong terms to the note of the Marquis de Lavalette, urging the departure of Francis II. from Rome. The Pope has prophesied the ruin of the enemies of the Papacy, and the triumph of the Holy See.—A despatch from Lisbon announces that Prince John is dead, and that the result of a *post-mortem* examination of his corpse, made with a view to allay the suspicions of the Lisbon populace, has been a medical certificate that his death was caused by typhoid fever, the malady which has been so fatal to the Portuguese royal family. The new King, in compliance with the popular demand, has quitted the royal palace, and taken up his abode for the present in a country palace; and a medical commission has been appointed by the Cortes to inquire into the sanitary condition of the royal mansions. The excitement has been so great in Lisbon that the streets were patrolled by detachments of troops. According to letters from Warsaw, there is no amelioration in the state of affairs in Poland. An open war existed between the State and Church. M. Hube, the new Minister of Public Worship, had ordered the heads of monasteries and the priests to open their respective churches within twenty-four hours, or he would have them all arrested and sent to the citadel. To this menace the clergy had unanimously resolved to send a negative answer. These letters allude to the discontent and disorganisation that are gaining ground in the Russian army, and the instances he gives of them are very striking.—The *Journal of St. Petersburg* publishes a note by Prince Gortschakoff, addressed to the Austrian representative, complaining of the recent intervention of Austrian troops in the Suttoria, and declaring that Austria has created a precedent which is likely to weaken the principles necessary, not merely to the security of Turkey, but to the peace of Europe. Prince Gortschakoff maintains that Austria has violated the principles agreed on between the Great Powers by her isolated interference in Turkey. Meanwhile it is stated that the insurgents, who appear to be once more springing into vigour, have again raised the batteries on the military road which Austria claimed the right to destroy; and the latter power will, therefore, have the dilemma presented to her either to abandon the right she had just claimed and enforced, or to enforce it once again, and in face of the protest made by Russia.

AMERICA.—Although the *Africa*, which arrived at Queen's-town on Wednesday morning, does not bring the answer of the Washington Government, it brings news confirmatory of the feeling towards conciliation and concession mentioned by the preceding mail. When the *Africa* left New York, on the 20th December, the despatch of the English Government had not been yet communicated to Mr. Seward, the Queen's messenger having arrived in Washington only at midnight of the 18th. The general purport of the demand, however, and the news of the warlike preparations in England, were known in New York and Washington three days earlier, having been telegraphed at once on the arrival of the *Europa* at Halifax on the 15th. The

feeling during those three days is described as running strong towards peace. There was no expression of defiance; no announced determination not to surrender Mason and Slidell in any case: on the contrary, it was said that, if the demand of the English Government were found to be couched in moderate language, it would be conceded and the captives surrendered. The House of Representatives had refused to take any resolution on the subject until it had been considered by its Committee on Foreign Affairs—a fact of undoubtedly good omen. Mr. Secretary Chase, too, the Finance Minister, had declared that this question is susceptible of, and will receive a peaceful solution; these words being uttered with a full knowledge of what the English demand was.—Two Federal regiments had landed on Ship Island, off the mouth of the Mississippi; and their commander, General Phelps, had published a proclamation declaring that the conduct of his troops would be governed by a belief that all Slave States admitted into the Union since the adoption of the Federal Constitution had been illegally admitted. This proclamation had, it is said, caused dissatisfaction among the Federal forces; and it was doubted whether General Phelps had been authorised to issue it. The statement that a great fire had occurred in Charleston is confirmed; and it is asserted that a large portion of the city, including the principal public buildings, was destroyed.

WEST INDIES.—The West India and Pacific mails have arrived. In Trinidad, preparations were being made to receive Prince Alfred. His Royal Highness does not yet know of the calamity with which he has been visited.

CHINA AND INDIA.—The news from China represents Prince Kung as still using his influence to promote a good understanding between the Chinese authorities and the foreign representatives. The rebels were becoming exceedingly troublesome. They had gathered in the vicinity of Ningpo, from which city the inhabitants were flying, to take refuge in Shanghai, where the recent alarm had subsided. The rebels are also reported to have invested Hangchow. At Hangkow the braves have been attacking the foreigners, and issuing threats to exterminate them. There is no change in the state of affairs in Japan. English men of war were cruising among the islands for the protection of British subjects. A telegram from Calcutta, dated November 29, announces that the Indian Council Act has been proclaimed.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

TO SUBSCRIBERS AND OTHERS.—All remittances by cheque, post office orders, &c., are to be made payable to the Proprietor, Mr. WILLIAM SMITH, C.E., 19, Salisbury-street, Strand. COMMUNICATIONS for the EDITOR to be addressed to H. G. WARREN Esq., 19, Salisbury-street, Strand.

ALL ORDERS or Communications with respect to the publishing department to be addressed to the Publisher, 19, Salisbury-street, Strand.

J. R.—A Master cannot close his lodge at will without going through the usual forms.

Q. P.—In establishing a lodge of instruction it is not necessary to petition the W.M. A resolution of the parent lodge is sufficient, and it is not usual to charge any fees for the permission to open it. A Past Officer of Grand Lodge does not lose his rank by ceasing to subscribe to a private lodge.

M. J.—The words, "No returns," in our Remembrancer mean that the lodge has not answered our circular, and informed us of the particulars relating to their meetings—without which we do not publish them.

P.M. 624.—The letter arrived too late for this week.

M.L.—We have mislaid your letter. We do not consider it degrading to have been initiated without the payment of fees if the "Constitutions" of the country allow it; those of England do not, excepting for serving brethren.