

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1867.

FREEMASONRY IN CORNWALL.

By Bro. W. J. HUGHAN.

(Continued from page 425.)

The next lodge whose minutes we have had the pleasure of examining is the Druids' Love and Liberality, Redruth, now held at Tabb's Hotel, and numbered 589. Its original warrant was dated 14th February, 1754, but, owing to the members falling off, it became extinct for a few years, and in 1851 it was again re-instituted, and to all appearance is now thoroughly established, and destined to enjoy a most prosperous and happy existence.

The first minute in possession of the lodge at the present time commences 17th June, A.D. 1777, when a Provincial Grand Lodge was held at Redruth. It "was unanimously agreed that there should be a procession to the Temple of the Divine Architect at Falmouth, on Tuesday, the 12th day of August next, and at the same time to install the Right Worshipful Stephen Bell, Esquire, into the office of Provincial Grand Master."

The minutes are continuously recorded until 24th June, A.D. 1802, when, the volume having done good service, it was superannuated, and another appointed, we presume, in its stead. It must, however, have been soon after that that the lodge ceased for a while from working, and in all probability the proximate cause of its having to succumb was the amount of "dues" owed by the members, which, for so small a lodge, were very large indeed.

Taking the minute-book as a whole, there are few matters of special interest recorded; but there are some events in the history of the lodge which certainly are *unique*, so far as we know, in Cornwall. In their proper order we will enumerate these, and think our readers will agree with us in our opinion of them. The lodge's number in A.D. 1777 was 139, whereas at its institution it was registered as 176:—"March 18th, A.L. 5779, the Worshipful Past Master in the chair, and the lodge in due form. The following brethren being prisoners of war, this evening favoured us with a visit."

(Signed) LABROUCHE GAYNIEGHT.

G. N. PEYABENI.

J. DUHART, &c.

At the lodge held 22nd April, A.L. 5779, these

"prisoners of war," numbering in all seven, "proposed themselves to become members of the lodge, which was unanimously agreed to." The lodge was in "abeyance" after this until February 26th, A.L. 1783, when it was revived, and the brethren who were present "unanimously agreed to pay their quarterages in full to this time," which speaks volumes for their Masonic zeal and interest in their lodge. These members, however, were rather severe on the brethren who "have had regular letters respecting this meeting and have not attended," as they determined that such "shall be for ever expelled this lodge."

The members generously aided the late Treasurer to the extent of five guineas on 20th October, A.L. 5789, and though evidently in "times gone by" their own funds were never in a prosperous state, the members were always attentive to the cry of the distressed.

The lodge minutes of the 10th August, A.L. 5790, were unusually lengthy, from the fact that several rough ashlers presented themselves for polish from the hands of the more expert workman. At the meeting it was remarked of one of the candidates, "That as Mr. Reynolds was the son of a Mason, he had the privilege of being made before Mr. Vivian, notwithstanding the difference of time between the proposing of each. It was therefore agreed that Bro. John Michell should inform Mr. Reynolds of this advantage, and that it was left to his option to embrace it. Bro. Michell returned with this answer:—"That as Mr. Vivian was desirous of being made first, from that and other friendly considerations, Mr. Reynolds was inclined to waive his privilege." "The by-laws for the better and more effectual regulation of the Druids' Lodge of Love and Liberality (No. 113), London Inn, Redruth, Cornwall," which were finally accepted 4th Jan., A.L. 5791, when Bro. Richard Smith, P.M., occupied the chair, are at this date neatly transcribed into the minute book, but being of a similar nature to those already inserted in various numbers of the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE, it is not expedient to give them in full. We may just mention that the fee charged on proposition was half a guinea, with two guineas and a half more on the eve of initiation for the "three degrees of Masonry." The quarterly subscription was only half-a-crown. The code of laws are well framed and arranged.

Bro. Reynolds rose and presented to the lodge a set of jewels, as the gift of Bro. Sir Francis

Basset, Bart., which being gratefully received Brother Pender moved that the thanks of this lodge be given to the illustrious donor. This resolution was, of course, unanimously adopted, and forwarded in form duly. A Provincial Grand Lodge was held at the house of Bro. Pellow, in Penryn, 7th Jan. A.D. 1793, when some fifty brethren attended, among whom were Bro. Sir Francis Basset, Bart., and Bro. Patric O'Brien, the Irish Giant.

We have not the exact dimensions of this gigantic brother, but we remember reading in the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE of the initiation of Mr. J. J. Brice, some little time ago, who measured near "eight English feet in height, four feet and a half round the chest, and could stretch no less than 103½ in. by extending his arms at full length against the wall." Since then I had a conversation with him, and he appeared to be particularly struck with the beauty and solemnity of the third degree.

On referring to the history of the latter giant, I find that the brother who visited the Provincial Grand Lodge, at Penryn, was not so tall as Bro. Brice by some three inches.

The tallest and the shortest men in the world are Freemasons. At the lodge held, 6th Aug. 1793, Bro. Michael Williams made a motion that this lodge do contribute a certain sum to relieve the distress of four brothers who lost their all by shipwreck; it being seconded by Bro. Pender, it was resolved to give them four guineas.

On 2nd September A.D. 1794, it was proposed, seconded, and carried unanimously, "That a lodge be held at the Castle Carnbray (the highest hill in the neighbourhood), and that a special lodge should be held at the said castle (in Ruins), on Tuesday, the 9th inst., and that a dinner should be provided, and notice sent to every member." The contemplated meeting came off in due course, as Sir Francis Basset, Bart. consented to so novel a procedure.

This reminds me of one of our old members at Truro, who persistently declares that the ancient Masons used to meet regularly on the highest hills and lowest vales, and instead of being shut up on fine evenings in the summer within the four walls of a lodge, they spent their time wandering along the lanes, hedgeways, and green fields, discussing the merits and advantages of Freemasonry.

This is certainly an old tradition, and surely not a bad plan on a fine evening. The Druids' Lodge transacted their regular business on the

hill, within the precincts of the old castle, and the members considered it was a circumstance worth commemorating "by a memorial in some convenient part of the room written on vellum," which was accordingly done.

This concludes the records so far as any special event in the lodge's history is concerned. We find that the lodge was a regular attendant since 1754 at the Provincial Grand Lodge annual meetings (excepting the few years it was in abeyance), and although from unfortunate circumstances it has not been able to preserve its name on the roll with its original date, yet the members are entitled in the present day to be considered the regular descendants of the old Druids' Lodge of Love and Liberality, which has thus existed for more than a century. We are glad to state that its present condition and prospects are in advance of those of any previous period.

For some time an encampment was held in connection with the lodge, and also a Royal Arch chapter. We have not been fortunate enough to secure any authentic details of the latter, but we know that certificates were regularly issued by the chapter, and that it was constituted 15th July, 1791. We have seen a certificate signed by the lodge and chapter officials (duly sealed), stating "that our loving Brother ———, aged — years, has honourably passed the chair of the Druids' lodge of Love and Liberality, No. 127 on the register of England, and likewise has been exalted to the sublime degree of Most Excellent Royal Arch Mason in our Druids Chapter No. 70, &c."

The chapter has ceased to exist, and the encampment has been previously referred to in our "History." The chief member of the lodge is now engaged in making arrangements to hold a Mark lodge in connection with the Druids', and, from the Masonic ability of the promoter, and the zealous Masonic love displayed by the brethren, we anticipate a successful career for the Mark degree in that neighbourhood.

(To be continued.)

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THE LATE SIR ARCHIBALD ALISON, BART., &c.,

By J. G.

Before proceeding with our sketch of the late Sir Archibald Alison, it may not be deemed inappropriate to take a cursory glance at his parents, to whom he is indebted for no inconsider-

able portion of his distinction in the literary world.

His father, the Rev. Archibald Alison, LL.B., was for a number of years senior clergyman of an Episcopal Chapel in the Cowgate of Edinburgh, and is reputed to have been possessed of various talents and accomplishments—the more prominent of which were a cultivated taste, ever susceptible to entertain and encourage what was ennobling and grand wherever found;—a pulpit eloquence characterised by much simplicity, warmth, and fervency, but devoid of the tone of lofty command, vehement mouthing, and denunciation which obtains so extensively among our over-zealous and dogmatic Scottish modern divines. He drew his illustrations, fair and fresh, from every field of nature, which, coupled with an amplitude of fitting words conveying his sparkling and original ideas, made his sermons peculiarly entertaining and attractive. Being thoroughly alive to the importance of the solemn themes he was inculcating, his preaching was profoundly earnest, and the truths he impressed on his hearers went direct to their hearts, and consequently left an indelible impression on the memory. His broad catholicity of spirit, and his thorough honesty of heart and purpose, secured for him, as they should do for all who possess them, unbounded admiration and respect. The historian's father was not only held in the highest esteem by the various religious denominations of that day, but even the political powers then in authority entertained for him the greatest regard. He was particularly fond of company, and he enjoyed the good offices and friendship of the celebrated literary critics then located in the metropolis of Scotland. His father was author of a small treatise entitled, "Essays on Taste," which once attracted the attention of students of mental philosophy. As he invariably carried about with him an inexhaustible stock of enjoyable humour, he met with a cordial reception wherever he went. He held various religious preferments in the English Church, among others, being Prebendary of Sarum and Rector of Rodington.—Sir Archibald was born at the Parsonage House of Kenley, in Shropshire, December, 1792. His mother, Dorothea Gregory, was daughter of Dr. John Gregory of Edinburgh, and grand-daughter of the 14th Lord Forbes. His mother being a woman of lofty character, fine feelings, and high intelligence, rendered valuable assistance in the cultivation of his judg-

ment, in the enlightenment of his mind, and in the moulding of his talents, which were evinced when a mere boy in an eminent degree, and prepared him for making himself worthy of the dignified and honourable position which destiny had reserved for him. The education he thus received at the hands of a loving and solicitous mother exerted a powerful and exhilarating influence upon his ardent and susceptible mind. A mother's love is touchingly described in the following lines:—

"A mother's love! how sweet the name!
What is a mother's love?
The noblest, purest, tenderest flame
That kindles from above,
Within a heart of earthly mould;
As much of heaven as heart can hold,
Nor through eternity grow cold;
'This is a mother's love."

He was thus connected with a family which, during many generations, gave substantial evidence of hereditary talent so far at least as mathematics and the exact sciences are concerned. His elder brother, it may be mentioned, was Dr. W. P. Alison, the late medical professor in Edinburgh, who attained great distinction in his profession, while his praiseworthy philanthropic labours throughout that city have deservedly embalmed his name in the memories of many of its citizens. The residence of the family was transferred thither when the subject of our delineation was in his eighth year. He was educated in due course at the University, which then enjoyed the services of Dugald Stewart—a philosopher of rare compass of mind and vast learning—Playfair and Leslie, and other intellectual giants, who, though long dead, nevertheless by their new and glowing combinations of thought and fervid imaginations, yet speak, urging us on as it were to continued exertion and persevering effort, in order that we may leave behind us "footprints on the sands of time." Endowed with a retentive memory and great aptitude for the acquisition of knowledge, he made considerable progress in the exact sciences, so much so that he held a position in the front rank of the classes under the immediate surveillance of Playfair and Leslie. In the Greek class he likewise excelled, and triumphantly carried off the highest honours, and even in his later years, although engaged in pursuits at once engrossing and distracting, he still retained the same passionate fondness for this language as was exhibited by him in his earlier years. By the

indomitable perseverance and invincible courage with which he was so eminently endowed, he acquired tolerably proficiency in the literatures of France, Germany, and Italy.

Sir Archibald chose the law as a profession, and was called to the Scotch bar in 1814, when Moncrieff, Jeffrey, Cockburn, &c., were the chief leaders. At the same period a band of eager but younger men were rising up, who embraced with the utmost vigour and enthusiasm political propositions of a different order, the most famous of which were Wilson and Lockhart—although lawyers, were more distinguished in the fields of intellectual endeavour than in those of the law—Patrick Robertson, John Hope, and Duncan McNeill. On the opposite side were Andrew Rutherford and Thomas Maitland. Sir Archibald adhered to the majority of these contemporaries and rivals. Before, however, commencing the practice of the law, he took a Continental tour, which materially affected and shaped his whole future life. During that tour he necessarily became acquainted with the characters, institutions, and modes of government of various nations, which he found to be afterwards highly serviceable to him. Having an eye open to appreciate the beauties of nature, the picturesque and romantic scenery which ever and anon meets the gaze in all its beauty, sublimity, and rugged grandeur in Continental cities, made a deep and fixed impression on his mind; and we don't blame him for falling in love with the beautiful and varied scenes on the Continent. At this period the European nation was on the brink of a revolution, and no words can adequately convey an idea of the profound emotion and consternation which universally reigned in the hearts of the people, more particularly among the inhabitants of France. The vanity, self-conceit, and inordinate ambition of the first Napoleon manifested itself conspicuously at this time; and, in order to achieve his own selfish ends and capricious purposes, he seized every favourable opportunity which presented itself of signalising himself by his extraordinary measures, regardless of the consequences which inevitably follows a reckless and thoughtless course of action. Napoleon unquestionably was a man of great power, unbending will, and unconquerable energy, but he lacked prudence and discretion—hence his audacious designs. He had the ambition even to aspire at universal dominion—an aspiration unprecedented, we believe, in modern times; but

the country which he had treated with the most unrelenting malignity, naturally declined to accede to his exorbitant and foolish proposals, and made a determined stand in the vindication of the liberties and privileges which are indispensable to society. Napoleon was environed as in an atmosphere by indiscriminate admirers and smooth-tongued flatterers, who surreptitiously exercised an undue preponderance and control in the affairs of the country, and who with a regard to their own interests, magnified by attributing to him qualities and endowments which he unfortunately never possessed—indeed, their rank steaming praise, windy vanities, and other absurdities, which only misled him. At Prague, had he restrained his ambitious hand, he could have bounded his empire by the Rhine, and at Chatillon he might have retained the territory of ancient France; but as his ambition knew no limits, and as the power of combination against him was so great, he had eventually to relinquish his throne, to which he rose on the crest of the revolution—all that was left for him was the miniature sovereignty of Elba, to which he retreated as best he could, there to “rest and be thankful,” to coin the expression of Earl Russell. Verily the lofty position of the monarch is far from being an enviable one, as the whole history of the past in a thousand startling instances shows. The poet of “Childe Harold” beautifully remarks:—

“He that ascends to mountain tops must find
The highest peaks most wrapt in clouds and snow,
He that surpasses or subdues mankind,
Must look down on the hate of those below,
Though high above the sun of glory glow,
And far beneath the earth and ocean spread,
Around him are icy rocks, and fiercely blow
Contending tempests on his naked head,
And thus reward the toils which to such summits led.”

A magnificent gathering was held in the abandoned capital in commemoration of this memorable epoch in European history, at which the subject of our memoir attended. Sir Archibald had long watched with the intensest interest the stirring events transpiring across the channel but being on the field witnessing the enormous assemblage he was inspired with deep enthusiasm, and it was then that he first conceived the idea of narrating these events, and the happy consummation of this idea which flashed into his mind, like an electric shock, was his colossal “History of Europe”—a work which has gained for him a very extensive popularity.

By his thorough knowledge of the principles of

law, and his signal qualifications for dealing with the most complicated cases, he was soon brought prominently before the public, and he early attained a very honourable position at the bar, which he maintained till the close of his eventful life. His success as a lawyer may be said to have been meteoric, and that success is mainly attributable to the full strength of the attention and the energy which he devoted to it. In the year 1832 he was appointed an Advocate-Depute—a position he enjoyed down to the fall of the Wellington Administration in 1833. In this capacity, though Sir W. Rae, then the Lord Advocate, led the prosecution in person, he drew out the indictment in the complicated case of Burke and Hare, who played so infamous a part in the annals of crime. He took a prominent part in the struggle which was maintained with such remarkable ability on behalf of these world-renowned criminals, by Moncrieff, Jeffrey, and Cockburn. During these years he collected the materials for his works on the "Principles and Practice of the Criminal Law of Scotland"—volumes which, when first offered to the public, were admired for their elegance, conciseness, and perspicuity of style, not less than for the ability displayed in the treatment of the subject. The work is at present undiminished in popularity, and is a recognised authority not only in the Sheriff Courts of Scotland but also elsewhere. In December 1834, the Sheriffdom of Lanarkshire became vacant. Sir Archibald's capacity and energy together with his claims to the office were readily acknowledged. He was successful in gaining the appointment, which, in point of magisterial dignity and emolument, ranks next to the position of a Lord of Session. The duties were comparatively light then, compared to that to which they ultimately extended, and he found sufficient time for the prosecution of those literary labours which were so congenial to his taste. The first volumes of his "History of Europe" made their appearance, and it is almost superfluous to say, made a very creditable one. The other editions followed in quick succession, and met with an equally favourable reception at the hands of a discriminating public. He had not been long in his new position when he had to grapple with a case which called into play all his energies. Glasgow, as also other parts of the country, in the autumn of 1836, was labouring under a commercial paralysis of such an extraordinary character as forced some of the

principal houses in Glasgow to temporary founder. The advance of wages proposed to be conceded to the cotton spinners the previous year was threatened to be withdrawn, and the workmen became so indignant at the proposal that they immediately struck. On a rough estimate it is calculated that there were upwards of 10,000 individuals who suspended work at that time. The strike continued for four months, and the consequent loss to the city is computed at a little beyond £200,000. A union was formed which prevented members from taking employment at the reduced rate. The controversy which ensued became so vehement, that one man was shot dead in Clyde-street, Anderston, and such was the timidity of those who were agreeable to give evidence as to the charges of intimidation and murder to which this strike unfortunately led, that they positively declined to meet the Sheriff in his own office, so that he was forced to conduct his investigations very often at night, and at unsuspected quarters. The patient and exhaustive enquiries were gone about with the utmost secrecy; the witnesses with a regard to their own safety, adopting the wise precaution of coming and going alone by different routes. The witnesses, at their expressed wish, were kept in prison till the trial took place, at the conclusion of which they were despatched, in terms of agreement, abroad. The trial extended to eight days; M'Neil and Robertson being entrusted with the defence. The charge of murder was not sufficiently proved as to warrant the infliction of punishment, but from the evidence adduced, seven persons were found guilty of conspiring to intimidate, and were transported for seven years.

Sir Archibald at the close of the trial received the well-merited encomiums of the judges and others interested in the case, for the judicious and business-like manner in which he had so well acquitted himself throughout the severe trial. As they spoke so loudly concerning his tact, shrewdness, and general ability, he replied to them in a speech characterised by singular felicity of expression, of which the following is a brief *resumé*:—"Numbers of the cotton manufacturers in this city have constructed cotton mills which dispense with spinners altogether. Others have succeeded, by machinery, in reducing the numbers required to one half. By the boasted rise of their wages, by the harassing repetition of their strikes, the cotton-spinners have dug the grave of their own

industry on which they depend, they have none to blame for it but themselves. And if this effect does not take place, what other result do they anticipate? Do they expect by combination and violence permanently to secure both higher wages for their labour than circumstances will permit, and also a durable vent for their produce? Will not the market for our industry be lost if such an effect continues? Will not Prussia, and Russia, and France, receive it with open arms, and readily give it that protection which it has ceased to find in the British Isles? And will not this city be reduced to ruins, and the land of Watt and Arkwright be stripped of its fabrics; and despotism, in the end, reap those fruits which the arms of freedom have sown? Around us—on all sides—the woeful effect of these strikes upon the interests of industry are spreading. They tell us, in a voice of thunder, that the worst enemy of the poor is the combined conspirator. Fever and pestilence are walking in the rear of combination—they find a copious harvest of death in the weakened victims of compulsory idleness. Above 3,400 cases of fever were treated last year in the Royal Infirmary of Glasgow alone. The total cases of that disease were above 8,000. These numbers, appalling as they are, this year are on the increase. The average mortality of the city, which, fifteen years ago, was 1 in 40, and four years ago, 1 in 29, was last year so high as 1 in 24—a rate of mortality, it is believed, unparalleled in any other European city. All this has taken place during a period, till last year, of unexampled prosperity, when all willing to work had ample employment. I am not surprised at these calamitous results—they have advanced side by side with combined conspiracy. I see in them the effect of the arm of Omnipotence chastising the folly or wickedness of man—the necessary consequences of his own infatuation. Impressed with these ideas, I feel that in striving to bring to light the details of this conspiracy I have been really the poor man's friend. I have not been maintaining the interests of wealth against poverty—of tyranny against freedom—of capital against industry; I have been supporting the cause of industry against idleness—of innocence against violence—of liberty against oppression. Gratefully acknowledging your lordships' too flattering encomium, I can arrogate to myself no merit in what I have done—I have merely discharged my duty, as all my brethren in the same situation would have done; but I have the satis-

faction of thinking it will not be without its reward, if it shall be instrumental in opening the eyes of the working classes of this great community to their real interests, and restoring that harmony between them and their employers which infatuation only can seek to break, and the rupture of which mutual suffering must ever accompany."

Sir Archibald had to perform a prodigiously large amount of business in his legal capacity. At his ordination to the Sheriffship of Lanarkshire, the duties devolving upon him in that capacity were comparatively light, but with the gradual growth and business capacity of the city, his duties necessarily became more burdensome and onerous. It is a generally acknowledged fact, that the cases either in point of number or value introduced and disposed of annually in the Sheriff Court, is more than equivalent to the Sheriff Court transactions throughout the rest of Scotland. The following facts will doubtless be interesting to the reader. In 1834, when Sir Archibald was appointed Sheriff of Lanarkshire, the population was under 400,000, in 1861, it was 631,000. The amount of judicial business in the county is now quadrupled. He reviewed the judgments of seven substitutes, sat in open court three times a week, while he was occupied during the remainder of the week discharging the multifarious duties pertaining to his office. With this large accession of new business, the expenses of the court necessarily increased. It will perhaps be remembered about twelve months ago, a movement was originated with the view of having his salary raised to a sum commensurate with the business he had to perform. His memorial to the Lords of Treasury we may state was supported by the Faculty of Procurators, and he succeeded, we believe, in getting it advanced to £3,000, being an advance of £1,300 a year over his former salary. Looking to these facts, which speak for themselves, it is really astonishing to find narrow-minded bigots, who are evidently the slaves of prejudice, passing sneering animadversions upon Sir Archibald's decisions. We readily admit that a few of his almost oral series of decisions were at times off-hand and careless, and occasionally were overturned by the courts of final appeal; but before descanting on his merits as a judge, we should thoughtfully consider the unparalleled amount of the business he had to perform. That as a judge he possessed signal abilities for fulfilling the duties of the office, no one divested of party spirit and prejudice, who has followed him through-

his long eventful, though somewhat critical, judicial career, can for a moment deny. That he had a marvellously quick apprehension of the characters of those with whom he came into contact; that he had a rare faculty of dealing with the most contradictory and conflicting mass of evidence; and that in the treatment of cases he had a peculiar sense of what was right and just—an adherence to the principles of common sense and truth is indisputable. In dealing with cases which absolutely required Sir Archibald's concentrated energies, the arguments he employed were acute and powerful, while his lucid ideas were couched in language admired for its copiousness and elegance. Besides, he had a large and firm grasp of mind, and when he had once decided upon what course of action he meant to pursue, formidable obstacles or intricate perplexities did not disturb the serenity of his mind. No one can have watched his career without being agreeably struck with his admirable immovableness and boldness of character. Sir Archibald was thoroughly consistent with himself—sham and hollow pretence, which obtains so largely now-a-days, being foreign to his nature. He had too much solidity and consistency to be swayed by prejudice, or to be carried off with the poor breath of popular applause. He invariably gave utterance to the thoughts of his heart with an honest and frank boldness which was peculiarly agreeable. While the minds of other men were shifting like an April sky, his mind remained calm as a lake, and in the midst of emotions at once novel and impetuous, and influences the most biasing, he maintained his magnanimity and calm stability of judgment. Although pressed with business of the most perplexing and unpleasant nature, he sedulously devoted himself to the pursuits of literature, as his voluminous works abundantly testify. The "History of Europe"—the latest library edition of which is in fourteen volumes—from the commencement of the French Revolution to the restoration of the Bourbons in 1815; the "History of Europe" from the fall of Napoleon in 1815 to the succession of Louis Napoleon in 1852, in six volumes; a "Life of the Duke of Marlborough"—said to be one of his most masterly productions; "Lives of the Brothers Castlereagh and Londonderry"; a work on the "Principles of Population"; legions of contributions to literary periodicals on various subjects, besides his legal treatises. One naturally wonders how this enormous amount of literary work could

have been accomplished by a mind so fully occupied as his was in the discharge of the assiduous duties of his profession. His chief delight was to roam at leisure over the wide fields of literature, culling how and where he might. Sir Archibald was largely gifted with great powers of application and resolute endeavour, and anything in the shape of politics, history, novels, and the drama, was devoured with an insatiable appetite, which he persistently fed. Had his writings not been so voluminous he would have passed through the ordeal of a rigid criticism with more success, and stood the test much more satisfactorily of this fastidious and mealy-mouthed age. While devoutly anxious to give quantity, he was frequently regardless of the quality, but it were ungentle and ungenerous to say that Sir Archibald was incapable of writing well. While some of his hasty and inconsiderate productions we acknowledge are unsatisfactory, notwithstanding, some of his writings, such as his "Life of Marlborough" and his legal treatises, indisputably exhibit a deal of subtlety, and soundness of thought, as well as consummate finish. No man could have unfolded with greater discrimination and success the animated and perpetually changing historical drama of the last seventy years. His descriptions are graphic and vigorous, and are as a historian's should be, free from the colouring of national partiality and prejudice. His style at times is easy and flowing, and when under the influence of feeling he assumes a tone of deep and touching pathos. Seldom have we met with a historian who moves with a surer hand the springs of sensibility, or who shows a more intimate acquaintance with the mysteries of the human heart, or who gives utterance to sentiments with more truthfulness and impartiality. Had Sir Archibald, instead of using an "overwhelming deluge of words," consequently making his sentences long, lumbering, and intricate, aimed more at conciseness, and at making them short and decisive, as it is remarked battles should be, he would have certainly occupied a much higher place on the platform of English literature; but as it is, he is entitled to our reverence and respect for his useful and valuable contributions.

Sir Archibald was always an interesting speaker, because his speeches were carefully prepared, and his words were weighty, and expressed in tones of voice accommodated to his subject. He generally began in a clear and audible voice, and when he had fairly launched out on his subject, especially

if it was one in which he felt an especial interest, he broke forth with an exuberance of thought and diction which, combined with a spontaneous felicity of eloquence, rendered them exceedingly effective. One had only to take a cursory glance at his tall and commanding figure, his massive forehead, his regularly chiselled features, and his openness of countenance, indicative of his kindness and generosity of heart, to admire him. But we are not alone in our admiration of Sir Archibald's varied intellectual talents and attainments—the acquisition of which is chiefly attributable to his persevering energy—as his noble independence and courageousness of spirit, together with his exalted patriotism, have justly commanded the unbounded admiration and reverence of neighbouring nations. Sir Archibald was an accurate discernor of the signs of the times. He watched with the liveliest interest the various subjects introduced into Parliament—indeed, he weighed each question so thoughtfully and minutely, that he could determine with a considerable amount of certainty its ultimate issue before it was made public. The affairs on the Continent likewise came in for a share of his attention. He had a great respect for the march of onward thought, provided that it progress in a true and safe direction, and Sir Archibald was proud at seeing the people on the Continent putting off the coloured spectacles of the past, and emancipating themselves from the darkness, superstition, and bigotry which brooded, like a nightmare, over them for centuries, and rapidly becoming more enlightened, and progressing in a higher state of material and spiritual existence. Perhaps there was never an age more remarkable, or which abounded more in peculiar signs than the wonderful age in which our lot has been cast. Everything is moving restlessly and resistlessly on, and amid the actions and reactions, discoveries and rediscoveries in science, history, and philosophy, we are often at a loss what to believe. Let us, however, like Sir Archibald, discern the signs of this perplexed transition period, and not be running, like the ostrich, to our bush when the danger flag is hoisted.

Sir Archibald's sociability and affability of nature, and his honesty of heart and purpose made his society courted, and secured for him an extended circle of acquaintances, among whom were the most eminent men of the day. He was a particular favourite of Her Majesty, and to show the respect in which she held him, we may state

that he attended her levees in London, besides being often a guest at Balmoral. When our virtuous and generous-hearted Queen, accompanied by her late devoted, courteous, and pre-eminently accomplished Prince Consort, visited Glasgow in August, 1849—a city, in the welfare of which the Queen has taken an unbounded interest—Sir Archibald accompanied her, describing the names and places of interest. Her Majesty was particularly delighted with the Cathedral, and expressed her admiration of it in no measured words; but on being informed by Sir Archibald that it was one of the scenes delineated in "Rob Roy," it excited even a deeper interest. Her Majesty's feelings of gratitude and delight at the enthusiastic reception she had received, as well as at the wealth, enterprise, and commendable industry of the inhabitants, were never excelled at any future period since her accession to the throne. Among the many observations she addressed to him was, that he was to be sure to point out to her the Saltmarket and the dwelling of "Bailie Nicol Jarvie," which the eminent historian did not fail to do.

Nevertheless, Sir Archibald, like all great men, was not without his detractors, the severest of whom are to be found among his professional brethren practising at the Edinburgh Bar. A critic writing in the *Journal of Jurisprudence*—a critic rather free in his judgment and censure—apparently anxious to get the first fling at him, has given vent to his malice in a notice appearing in the current issue, with scarcely a particle of literary or critical acumen. The object of the critic, unmistakably, has been to murder the legal reputation of Sir Archibald, and, in caricaturing his abilities, he has employed a redundancy of unwarrantably strong words. The critic seems to have forgot the enormous amount of work that he had to perform, else he surely would never have sneered at his decisions in the contemptible manner he has done. We are not indiscriminate eulogists of Sir Archibald. He had his failings and imperfections like other men, and, amid a multiplicity of business, occasionally committed grave legal mistakes; but his known anxiety was to perform the numerous and important judicial duties as efficiently and satisfactorily as possible, and those who are capable of forming a judgment of his capacity as a lawyer, know how successfully he accomplished that object. We do not think we are wrong in regarding the article as the product

of jealousy and ill-nature, so characteristic of the young Ishmaels of the Parliament House who are quicksighted in discovering and exposing to view a mote in a professional brother's eye, who, in point of tact, talent, and ability, is vastly their superior, but are insensible to the beam in their own eye. The malice of the warped and prejudiced critic seems insatiable, as he no sooner descants on his legal qualifications, and the manner in which he selects his substitutes, than he proceeds to deal with his literary abilities. To believe the critic, Sir Archibald was a mere "hodman," and had only a sort of stupid industry and immense capacity for literary or legal labours, without a spark of literary or legal ability, with other equally complimentary epithets. Here again the critic is mistaken in point of fact, and only evinces his stout dogmatism and contempt. That Sir Archibald was a careful, painstaking, as well as a useful historian, and that he was allowed to be one of the greatest ornaments of the bar, are facts beyond dispute. As we have already given a candid and moderate estimate of his literary and legal worth, and as the public have appreciated his herculean efforts so thoroughly, it is unnecessary to go further into detail. Had the *Journal of Jurisprudence* critic, in dealing with Sir Archibald, adhered closely to facts, which, as Burns says, are "chiefs that winna ding," instead of clinging to his doubtful theories, he would not have been led so wide astray. The article is wanting in common sense and propriety, and our advice to the querulous and ill-conditioned critic is, that if he cannot wield his literary tomahawk to better advantage, he had better go and admire his own shadow, or uproot the rank weeds of prejudice out of his nature.

Honours flowed on Sir Archibald in torrents from all quarters. In 1845 he was made Lord Rector of Marischall College, Aberdeen; in 1851 the students of Glasgow similarly honoured him; in 1852 the Queen conferred the honour of Baronetcy upon him; in 1853 he received the degree of D.C.L., at the installation of Lord Derby as Chancellor of Oxford University; and, for twenty years he was Provincial Grand Master of the Freemasons of Glasgow, and in that capacity he laid the foundation stone of numerous public buildings.

The latter days of Sir Archibald were calm and resigned. He died on the night of Thursday, the 23rd May, after labouring for almost a fortnight under a very severe asthmatic attack. He was in his seventy-sixth year, and enjoyed good health—the greatest of earthly possessions—up to his last illness.

He was surrounded in his last days by an affectionate family circle who anticipated his every wish. He has left behind a widow (a daughter of Colonel Patrick Tytler, brother of Lord Woodhouselee) and two sons and a daughter to mourn their irreparable loss.

According to his desire his remains were interred in the Dean Cemetery, Edinburgh, and his relatives deferring to the wish of the general public, kindly agreed to make his funeral of a public character. The deceased's remains were conveyed to Edinburgh *via* the North British Railway, and the route from Possil House to the station was thronged by hushed spectators. So deep was the emotion which filled the hearts of some of the spectators that tears—not the crocodile tears, so fashionable to be shed in these days, but those of true sorrow—were depicted on their countenances. By his death the literary world has lost one of its luminaries, who shed a gentle and brilliant radiance all around; the city of Glasgow an impartial judge, and one of its most conspicuous ornaments; while philanthropy in him has lost an earnest advocate, and last, though greatest of all, his family circle its light and attraction. Let us admire his winning urbanity, his modesty, and his unflinching adherence to truth. Altogether, despite his imperfections, he is worthy of admiration, and those who sedulously emulate his example cannot fail to acquire an enlargement of mind, an elevation of sentiment, as well as become useful and eminent men.

"Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the 'sands of time.'"

[The author has, in a very unassuming yet forcible manner, essayed to paint Sir Archibald's character, as well as his literary and legal abilities, in their true colours. J. G. after giving a brief *resumé* of the distinguished career of Sir Archibald, proceeds to point out some of the leading inconsistencies in the same ill-judged and unjustifiable remarks by an Edinburgh critic. We can bear testimony to the accuracy of our remarks; he has succeeded in the task undertaken by him, and though the production of a young writer, this little biographical sketch is well deserving of a place amongst the other and more copious and exhaustive articles which have appeared in vindication of the useful, industrious, honourable, and honoured public life of Sir Archibald Alison. We have already given a full account of the Masonic career of our late brother, and we think it right to state that J. B., the writer of the biographical sketch, is not a member of our Order.

The ill-natured remarks of the Edinburgh critic are not worthy of being considered as tending in any way to pale the lustre of the reputation which our

departed brother has left behind him. And we may here, in conclusion, endorse the words of the noble orator, who, in the course of his address to the assembled multitude of brethren at the funeral lodge held at Glasgow last week, in memory of the illustrious departed brother, whose loss we so deeply mourn, remarked, "that when history opens the volume to record her favourite son's name in it, we shall see that

"History writes with a pencil of light
That illumes the whole volume with Alison's name."

ED. F. M.]

MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

A QUESTION NOT PUT BUT IMPOSED.

Thanks, Brother —, for your very kind letter. The questions put should be answered in due time; but there is one question not put, yet sufficiently implied, which must be answered immediately. You belong to a noble family, and the peerage therefore records your age. It somewhat exceeds the "threescore and ten." You have never been married. You have unexpectedly come into the possession of £10,000 a year. It is plain you desire to be informed what, under these circumstances, a Freemason ought to do. You shall have the opinion of the Past Provincial Grand Master for Kent. Without delay you ought to make yourself a Vice-President of our four excellent Charities—the Girls' School, the Boys' School, the Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons, and the Benevolent Institution for the Widows of Freemasons.—C. P. COOPER.

CERTAIN ERRATA.

There must be a strange lack of acuteness in the Entered Apprentice who writes complaining of certain errata in my communications. He should erase the words "of the present volume" [vol. xvi.], coming after the words and figures "pages 207 and 208, and 186 and 370, and 90 and 110," and should substitute for them the words "of the fifteenth volume." He will then find that the formidable obstacle now lying in the way of his Masonic studies has been removed, and that the much-desired information respecting the God of Anaxagoras, the religion of Socrates, and the religion of Freemasonry as a universal institution, the Duke of Orleans (Egalité), and the making the commencement of a pocket edition of the Constitutions the locality of a lodge is easily accessible.—C. P. COOPER.

THE HIGH GRADES.

Dear friend and brother, if, as you assert, the high grades are useless, valueless (I purposely use two only of your epithets), how do you account for their having existed amongst us so many years, and for their being, as I am told, more flourishing now than at any former time? English common sense rarely tolerates, much less favours, what has no value, no use.—C. P. COOPER.

ORIGIN OF THE HIGH GRADES.

Brother —, you make obscurity of origin the foundation of an argument against the high grades.

If you are consistent you must, as it seems to me, equally make obscurity of origin the foundation of an argument against modern English Freemasonry.—C. P. COOPER.

THE SLOANE MANUSCRIPT.—BRO. HUGHAN.

If a description of the Sloane manuscript is inserted in the Notes and Queries of the *Freemasons' Magazine* such that an individual, having access to the reading room of the British Museum, can ask for its production, I probably shall be able to procure good information as to the period at which it was written. This, I regret to say, is the only point in which I can help my Brother Hughan.—C. P. COOPER.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

BOYS IN OUR SCHOOL AT WOOD GREEN LEARNING FRENCH.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I have just received a letter from a friend at Paris, which, I trust, will be thought to deserve the attention of the boys in our school at Wood Green who are learning French. My friend proposes a prize—a book, value twenty francs—for the boy whose conjectural emendations of the errata in my communication, *Freemasons' Magazine*, vol. ix., page 20, "Décologue Maçonnique," found in the pocket of a dragoon killed at the battle of Solferino, shall come nearest the true readings. The book to be chosen by the master of the school. The twenty francs have been remitted to me.

Yours fraternally,

C. P. COOPER.

Château Frampas, Montierendeo, Haute Marne,
July 30th, 1867.

THE W.M.'s LIGHT.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Probably the experience of most of your readers corresponds with my own as to the arrangements for one of our ceremonies in which a lamp is used. A few evenings ago I was requested as a visitor to take the chair and work this ceremony, when I found that no provision of the kind was made, but that in its stead the W.M.'s light was substituted. Having never before seen this plan adopted I inquired the reason, and was informed that, while the office of Grand Secretary was filled by Bro. White, a circular was issued to all lodges, for the express purpose of stating that the plan usually followed by the introduction of a lamp was irregular and incorrect, and that the ordinary light of the W.M. must be kept burning at all times when the lodge is open. To me this is quite new, though I am a Mason of twenty years' standing. I desire, therefore, to make inquiry on the subject, with a view to obtain some corroboration of the statement made to me, and to ascertain if the alleged directions of the circular are anywhere acted upon—for, certainly, I never before witnessed it—and if they are to be considered as still in force.

Yours fraternally,

H. H.

Birmingham, July 31st, 1867.

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

* * * All communications to be addressed to 19, Salisbury-street, Strand, London, W.C.

MASONIC MEM.

ST. ANDREW'S, FIFE.—The M.W. the Grand Master Mason of Scotland laid with full Masonic honours, on the 30th ult., the foundation stone of a new Episcopal church. A full report of the interesting ceremonial will appear in our next.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF DALHOUSIE, K.T., Lord Lieutenant of the county of Forfar, and R.W. Prov. G. Master of the Provinces of Forfar and Kincardineshire, laid the foundation stone, on Saturday last, of the new grand south front of the Volunteer Drill Hall at Dundee. A report of the proceedings will be given in our next.

We have great pleasure in announcing to our readers that we have been kindly promised, through our esteemed Scottish Bro. D. Murray Lyon, a monthly paper, "On Freemasonry in the United States," from the pen of Bro. Robert Morris, LL.D., of La Grange, Kentucky, U.S.

ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR BOYS.—The fourth anniversary of laying the foundation stone of the new School will be celebrated, on the 8th instant, by a grand fête on the premises at Wood Green. The occasion of the completion of the building and grounds is considered a fit opportunity for gathering together those friends and supporters of the Institution through whose instrumentality so stately and superb an edifice has been raised. These gatherings give unfeigned delight to all who participate in them, and will without doubt be anticipated with great satisfaction.

METROPOLITAN.

PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM LODGE (No. 753).—This well-conducted lodge held its annual installation meeting on Wednesday last at the Knight of St. John's Hotel, Queen's-terrace, St. John's Wood. A large number of the brethren being present, the lodge was opened at half-past three by Bro. Baker, P.M., who presided in the temporary absence of the W.M., Bro. Key Hardey. Bro. Stacey, P.M., the worthy Secretary, read the minutes of the last meeting, which received confirmation. The W.M. having now arrived, took his seat on the dais. A ballot was taken for the admission of Mr. Francis B. Dalton, who had been proposed by Bro. Caulcher, P.M., and founder of the lodge, and seconded by Bro. Stiles. The ballot proving unanimous in favour of the candidate, he was introduced, and went through the ceremony of initiation. Bro. Bird was questioned as to proficiency prior to being advanced to the F.C. degree. His answers being deemed sufficient, he was passed out, while the lodge was opened in the second degree. Bro. Bird was re-admitted, and entrusted with the advanced secrets. Bros. Whippendale, Stiles, and Pigott were afterwards placed before the W.M., and, having satisfactorily replied to the usual questions, assisted by that excellent instructor, Bro. T. A. Adams, P.G.P., retired to prepare for the third ceremony. The lodge was opened in the third degree, and, the brethren re-entering the lodge, were duly raised to the sublime degree of M.M. The W.M. then resigned the chair to Bro. Baker, for the purpose of installing the W.M. elect, Bro. J. F. Wuost. The W.M. *pro tem.* requested Bros. T. A. Adams and Robinson, P.M.'s, to occupy the Wardens' chairs. Bro. Wuost was presented, and, having acquiesced in the rules and laws laid down for the government of the lodge, was placed in the chair of K.S. The usual salutes having been given, the charming addresses in connection with this ceremony were most eloquently delivered by Bro. Baker. The new W.M. then invested the following brethren as his officers for the ensuing year:—Bros. Woods, S.W.; Mullens, J.W.; Caulcher, P.M.; Treas.; H. A. Stacey, P.M., Sec.; Danvers, S.D.; Davies, J.D.; Windle, I.G.; Robinson, P.M., Dir. of Cors.; and W. Watson, P.M., Steward. The lodge was then closed, and the brethren retired to banquet, which was of a most *recherché* description. The visitors were Bros. C. A. Podler, W.M. 865; H. Reed, S.W. 733;

Louis and G. Taylor, 25. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts followed, the replies being brief but expressive. Several excellent songs were given by Bros. Donald King and G. Taylor. The last-named brother received the thanks of the brethren for his excellent performance on the harmonium during the whole of the ceremonies. It was remarked that Bro. Taylor officiated musically at the consecration of the Prince Frederick William Lodge, nine years ago, for which he composed the music.

ROYAL OAK LODGE (No. 871).—This young and flourishing lodge met at the Royal Oak Tavern, High-street, Deptford, on Wednesday, 24th ult. Bro. W. Andrews, W.M., opened the lodge, and there were present Bros. J. Hawker, S.W.; S. G. Cook as J.W.; H. A. Collington, P.M., Treasurer; F. Walters, P.M., Secretary and D.C.; J. Truelove, S.D.; H. Whittle, J.D.; J. W. T. Barrett, I.G.; G. F. Honey, T. Kilner, H. J. Wright, G. T. Linn, W. Poyer, G. Ellis, G. Holman; W. Dalziel, and many others. The visitors were Bros. E. Harris, P.M., Treasurer 73, Collector for the Boys' School; C. G. Dille, 147; Secretary, 1,155; G. Gale, W.M., 548; J. Henderson, 548; and others whose names we were unable to ascertain. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and unanimsly confirmed. A ballot was taken for Mr. R. E. Turner, which was declared to be unanimous in favour of his admission. Bro. T. Killner was passed to the second degree. Bros. H. J. Wright and G. T. Linn were raised to the third degree. Mr. R. E. Turner was duly initiated into ancient Freemasonry. All the work was well and ably done, and reflected the greatest amount of credit on the W.M. One brother was proposed as a joining member, subject to the ballot, at the next meeting. Five guineas were paid from the lodge funds into the Boys' School. Five guineas, on the motion of the Secretary, were unanimously voted from the charity fund to the Boys' School, and ordered to be paid immediately. After these minutes were confirmed, it was announced that Bro. W. Andrews, W.M., who represented this lodge as their Steward at the festival of the Royal Benevolent Institution, had been fortunate enough to have as many pounds on his Stewards' list as there were members in the lodge, viz., £10, and but few Stewards ever realise such support. He was highly complimented for his successful exertions. An important letter was read from the Grand Secretary, and its contents were ordered to be entered on the lodge minute books. Banquet, dessert, and good wines then followed. Speeches, songs, and recitations brought a social meeting to a happy close.

PROVINCIAL.

CUMBERLAND.

CARLISLE.—*Union Lodge* (No. 310).—A lodge of emergency was held at the Freemasons' Hall on Tuesday, 23rd inst. The chair of K.S. was occupied by the W.M., Bro. G. G. Hayward, P. Prov. G. Steward, supported by W. Court, Treas., as S.W.; Thos. Cockburn, as J.W.; F. W. Hayward, P.M., P. Prov. S.G.W.; B. H. Cooke, S.D.; Robt. Calvert, J.D.; Geo. Murchie, Sec.; A. Moorhouse, S.W. 412, as I.G.; J. Barnes, Tyler; also Bros. J. Slack, G. Somerville, J. Gibson, J. Atkinson, and a visitor, Bro. A. Routledge, of St. John's, Wigton. The lodge was duly opened in the first degree. The ballot was taken for Mr. Williams, chief mate of the ship *Sarah Mandal*, which proved in his favour. Bros. Vaughan being a candidate to be passed was duly tested, and found worthy to be entrusted, and retired. The lodge was then opened in the second degree; the candidate entered, and was passed to a P.C. by the W.M. The lodge being closed down to E.A., Mr. Williams, being properly prepared, gained admission, with Bro. A. Woodhouse, who acted as S.D. on the occasion, and was initiated according to ancient custom by the presiding officer. The charge was given by Bro. F. W. Hayward, also the lecture on the working tools; the business being concluded, the lodge was finally closed, and the brethren retired to the festive board, at which the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were gone through. The W.M. proposed a toast to the health of the youngest brother, Bro. William Williams, with Masonic fire, which was duly responded to by the candidate. Bro. Slack, S.W., sang the E.A. song. Bro. Somerville, by the permission of the W.M., proposed a toast to the visitor, Bro. Aaron Routledge, with musical honours. Bro. Routledge returned thanks in a lengthened speech, in which he said that it was not the first time he had visited this lodge, for he was proud to say that he was a Mason, and had been for upwards of thirty years, and so long as he continued as such,

with the use of limbs and faculties, he would endeavour to do his duty. Bro. A. Woodhouse proposed a toast to the health and wealth of "Tommy"—that is a charity box placed on the refreshment table—trusting that every brother present would respond to that toast, as he felt in a position to do, not extravagantly, nor otherwise, but as the necessity of distressed brethren deserved, for the smallest contribution would be thankfully received, and faithfully applied; the box was then handed round, and Bro. Woodhouse, on behalf of "Tommy," returned thanks to the brethren for their kindness. The evening was enlivened by the vocal powers of Bros. F. W. Hayward, Cockburn, Gibson, Court, Woodhouse, and Routledge. The Tyler's toast brought the meeting to a close at half-past ten.

LANCASHIRE (WEST).

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE WEST LANCASHIRE MASONIC RELIEF FUND, ADDRESSED TO THE VARIOUS LODGES IN THE PROVINCE.

The Committee have much pleasure in presenting their seventh annual report. Each year's experience proves the necessity and utility of such an institution as the Masonic Relief Fund.

It will be seen from the balance sheet that a large amount of relief has been given, with great saving of time and funds to the lodges.

Many applications for relief have come before the Committee, which, upon a careful investigation, have proved unworthy, and consequently been disregarded.

The Committee again call the attention of the brethren to this fact, and would earnestly impress upon the brethren the desirability of referring every applicant for relief to the Committee, who can make those searching investigations which the case requires.

The good working of the Manchester, Birmingham, Newcastle, &c. Committees continues, and the interchange of reports prevents many impositions upon the lodges.

The Committee regret the non-attendance of the representatives of lodges during the past year, and they consider it their duty to state that some of the lodges have been entirely unrepresented for some time past; and the Committee respectfully urge upon lodges the desirability of electing only such brethren as will undertake the performance of the duties committed to them, so that the work of this Committee may be more fairly shared, and the lodges generally better informed of the arrangements and working of the Committee.

The Committee again thank the Secretaries of Manchester, Birmingham, Newcastle, &c., for their kind assistance.

The Committee cannot close their report without expressing their regret at the loss they have sustained in Bro. J. L. Hine, Prov. G.T.E.L., he having resigned the office of Secretary of the Manchester Committee, owing to ill health. His assistance in bringing the labours of this and Manchester Committees to a successful issue they respectfully acknowledge.

The annual grant is now due, and can be paid to the Treasurer or Secretary any Friday at six o'clock.

You will please elect three members to represent your lodge in the Committee, and forward the names of the same to the Secretary.

(On behalf of the Committee), THOMAS MARSH, Hon. Sec.

The following is an abstract from the balance sheet of the Hon. Treasurer:—

	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand, 1st July, 1866	7	5	2
Since received from various Lodges, Chapters, &c., in the Province	63	8	0
	<hr/>		
	£70	13	2
Payments on account of Masonic relief to seventy-three individuals, from 1st July, 1866, to 4th July, 1867	59	10	6
Stamps, Stationery, Postage, &c.	2	19	10
Balance in hand	8	2	10
	<hr/>		
	£70	13	2

GARSTON.—*Lodge of Harmony* (No. 220).—*Installation of W.M.*—Bro. J. W. Baker, the S.W., having been unanimously elected the W.M. of this lodge, the installation ceremony took place at the lodge-rooms at Garston on the 24th ult. Bros. Charles Leedham, the I.P.M.; C. J. Banister, P.M.; James Haines, Prov. G. Treas. West Lancashire, P.M.; Gardiner, P.M.; Scott, P.M. 594; Mott, P.M. 241; and Archer, W.M. 1,086,

were present for the installation ceremony. The lodge having been opened in the second degree, the W.M. elect, Bro. Baker, was presented by Bros. Leedham and Gardiner, after which the lodge was opened in the third degree, and a Board of Fast Masters formed. The W.M. was then installed according to the ancient rites by Bro. Banister, P.G.S.B. of England. The lodge was then closed down through the various degrees with the usual proclamations and salutations. The following officers were then invested, viz.:—Bros. James Cook, S.W.; Vines, J.W.; E. Cook, S.D.; Richard Jones, J.D.; Sellar, I.G.; Ry-lance, Treas.; and Washington, Sec.; Bro. Hamer continuing his duties as Dir. of Cers. Messrs. Thomas Stewart, George Wilson, and Thomas Ogle having been duly elected, were initiated by the new W.M. in a very creditable manner, after which the brethren proceeded to Rockferry Hotel, where they held a pic-nic, the arrangements for which were admirably carried out by the I.P.M., Bro. Leedham, and the refreshments, which were provided by the host, Bro. Vines, received the unqualified encomiums of all the brethren. We must not omit to state that the brethren were favoured with the attendance of about sixty of their lady relatives, and harmony was the order of the day. Several admirable groups of the company were taken by Bro. Burrows, who also took photographic likenesses of the various officers of the lodge, as well as one of them collectively. After refreshments, dancing and other amusements wiled away the evening, and the party, tempted by the beauty of the weather, prolonged their stay until nearly eleven o'clock, returning by a special steamer.

WARRINGTON.—*Lodge of Lights* (No. 148).—The regular monthly meeting of this lodge was held at the Masonic Rooms, Sankey-street, on Monday evening last, the 29th ult. The W.M., Bro. Robert Stevenson, was supported by the following brethren:—Bros. Horatio Syred, as S.W.; David Finney, J.W.; Shaw Thewlis, P.M., P. Prov. S.G. Deacon; H. B. White, P.M., Prov. G.D.C.; John Bowes, P.M., Prov. G.D.C. Cumberland and Westmorland; William Mossop, S.D.; W. Richardson, J.D., Rev. J. Nixon Porter, Thos. Jones, Jabez Plinston, W. Donville, W. Savage, Thos. Morris, J. E. Goodfried, John Laithwaite; Ebenezer Talbot; George Woolf; Jos. Robinson; James Jackson, Jos. Robinson, Tyler; James Johnson, Assist. Tyler. Visitor:—Bro. W. Stuart Hawkins (No. 241). The lodge was opened in due form, when the minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The W.M. drew special attention to the circular received from the Grand Secretary relative to the incautious admission of persons into lodges. He said he considered the matter of so much importance, that he had ordered a copy of the letter to be sent to each subscribing member of the lodge. Bro. James Jackson now made his wish to take the degree of a F.C., and was examined as to his proficiency in moral truth and virtue. It was a subject of general comment that Bro. Jackson had shown that he was a lover of the art, and fully entitled to receive the higher degree he sought. He was accordingly entrusted with a test of merit, and retired. The lodge was then opened in the second degree, Bro. Jackson re-admitted, and passed by the W.M. The lodge was then opened in the third degree, and, at the request of the W.M., Bro. Bowes, P.M., delivered the latter portion of the traditional and the lecture on the third tracing board. The lodge was closed down to the first degree, when the remainder of the business was transacted. During the evening a visiting brother was announced, and on inquiry it was found to be a gentleman who had been twice rejected by the brethren as a candidate for the mysteries, after which he had gone to a distant town, where he had been initiated without inquiry, although unknown. It was resolved that it be represented to him that his presence in the lodge would destroy its harmony, and to ask him if he still desired admission, when he very properly decided to retire. The business completed, the lodge was closed with the usual solemnities, and the brethren separated in harmony.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

KIDDERMINSTER.—*Lodge Hope and Charity* (No. 377).—The monthly meeting of this lodge was held on Monday, 29th ult. The chair was taken by Bro. Augustus Hancock, W.M., at 6.30. He was supported by Bros. Alfred Hancock, S.W.; Baker, J.W.; Fitzgerald, Sec. and P.M., acting as I.P.M., the place of the latter being subsequently taken by Bro. William Fawcett, the proper officer. There were present as visitors—Bros. Dr. Hopkins, P.M. 43 and 958, and Nall, No. 993. The minutes of

the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The lodge having been opened in the second degree by the W.M., the chair was taken by Bro. Dr. Hopkins, who, by request, had come from Birmingham for the express purpose of rendering assistance. Bros. W. G. Hopkins and George Hopkins were presented as candidates for the degree of F.C., examined, entrusted, and dismissed for preparation. The lodge was opened in the third degree, and everything was duly prepared for the ceremony, when a summons having arrived for the first-named candidate, in consequence of the sudden serious illness of his son, he was obliged to leave. Bro. Geo. Hopkins was introduced, properly prepared, and duly raised to the third degree. The acting W.M. also gave him the traditionary history, the charge, and a lecture explanatory of the objects of the degree, which, containing some details not generally communicated in England, was listened to with the greatest attention by all present. The W.M. again took the chair, and resumed the lodge in the first degree. There were two candidates for initiation regularly proposed at the previous meeting. A ballot was taken for one of them, which proved unanimous in his favour, but he did not present himself as he had promised, probably owing to some unexpected engagement in his profession as a surgeon. With regard to the other candidate, some misapprehension having arisen, but which appeared to be capable of explanation, on the proposition of Bro. Joye Woodward, a committee was appointed to investigate the matter and report at the next meeting. The W.M., in his own name and that of the members, tendered the most cordial thanks of himself and the lodge to Bro. Dr. Hopkins for the valuable assistance he had rendered at this and the two previous meetings, remarking on the unusually impressive manner and the exactitude with which the ceremonies of the three degrees had been worked, and the interest with which the information contained in the lectures had been received. Bro. Fitzgerald read a circular from the Grand Secretary of England, referring to the caution requisite in the admission of visitors, which was ordered to be copied on the minutes. Bro. Dr. Hopkins, with the permission of the W.M., enforced the recommendations of the circular by a reference to particular instances which had come under his notice. The lodge was closed at 8.30, and the brethren adjourned to another room, where, after a substantial repast, a most pleasant evening was spent in paying the accustomed Masonic honours, and in listening to several addresses and songs, the harmony of the proceedings being promoted by the performances of Bro. Fitzgerald on the harmonium. The party separated before eleven o'clock.

YORKSHIRE (NORTH AND EAST).

SCARBOROUGH.—*Old Globe Lodge* (No. 200).—This lodge held its regular monthly meeting on the evening of the third Wednesday in July last, when there was a large attendance of the members and visitors, amongst whom were Bros. H. A. Williamson, W.M.; J. W. Woodall, P.M., Treas.; W. T. Rooke, P.M.; James Frederick Spurr, P.M.; H. C. Martin, P.M., Hon. Sec.; C. E. Lucas, Prov. G. Sec. of Lincolnshire; H. Hargraves, S.W.; W. Peacock, J.W.; Dr. Armitage, S.D.; R. H. Peacock, J.D.; D. Fletcher, I.G.; Ash, Tyler, &c. The lodge was opened in the first degree, and the minutes read and confirmed. Mr. Shepherd, of Scarborough, a candidate for Freemasonry, was balloted for and initiated into the mysteries. The lodge was then opened in the second degree, for the purpose of passing Bro. Grover, who was initiated in June last, after which the lodge was closed in peace and harmony at ten o'clock.

SCOTLAND.

GLASGOW.

HONORARY AFFILIATION OF BROS. THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF DALHOUSIE, *K.T.*, *G.C.B.*, D. PROV. G. MASTER, AND CAPT. SPIERS, OF ELDERSLIE, *M.P.*, J.G.W. OF ENGLAND, AS MEMBERS OF THE ST. MUNGO LODGE (No. 27).

An emergency sederunt of the Lodge of St. Mungo, No. 27, was held on Thursday afternoon, the 25th ult., at five o'clock, for the purpose of conferring honorary affiliation on Bros. the Earl of Dalhousie and Captain Spiers, of Elderslie. There was a large attendance of members of the lodge, and Bro. M'Inggart, *M.A.*, R.W.M., presided. He was supported by Bros. Allan, J.W.; Sheils, acting S.W.; Sinclair, Treas.; Wilson, Chap., and other

office-bearers. The visiting brethren present on this interesting occasion included Bros. D. Murray Lyon, G. Sec.; James Stevenson, late of the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR; and Stonier Leigh, West Hartlepool.

The lodge having been opened in due and ancient form, the R.W.M. announced the business to be transacted, referring to a meeting of date May last, at which Bro. Earl Dalhousie had been unanimously elected Proxy Master of the lodge, and at which also it was proposed, and enthusiastically agreed to, that honorary affiliation should be conferred upon him when it suited his lordship's convenience to attend for that purpose. The present meeting, he said, had been called in terms of the minutes of that meeting. Thereupon Bro. Sheils proposed, and Bro. Wilson seconded, that Bro. Capt. Spiers should be elected an honorary member of the lodge, and be affiliated at the same time with Bro. Earl Dalhousie. The motion was unanimously agreed to. It being then announced that Bros. Earl Dalhousie and Capt. Spiers, accompanied by Bros. Lord Dunmore, Cruickshanks, Flindt, &c., waited admission, Bro. Sinclair, at the request of the R.W.M., received the brethren, and conducted them to the seats reserved for them. They met with a most cordial reception. The R.W.M. performed the accustomed ceremonies, at the conclusion of which Bros. Earl Dalhousie and Capt. Spiers returned thanks to the office-bearers and members of the lodge for the kind reception they had met with, and the honour that had been conferred upon them in electing them members of so ancient and distinguished a lodge. Both claimed it as a high privilege to be thus closely connected with Masonry in the west of Scotland, and more especially with a province so extensive and influential as that of Glasgow, and expressed an earnest wish to see effected a closer union between East and West. The newly-elected brethren having appended their names to the roll of members, and there being no further business, the R.W.M. closed the lodge, after which the brethren proceeded to the City Hall to take part in the Funeral Lodge held in honour of Bro. Sir Archibald Alison, *Bart.*, late Prov. G.M. for Glasgow, the full particulars of which will be found on another page.

CHANNEL ISLANDS.

GUERNSEY.

DOYLE'S LODGE OF FELLOWSHIP (No. 84).—The monthly meeting of this lodge was held at the Masonic Rooms, on Friday, the 12th ult., when Mr. W. H. Muntz was initiated into Freemasonry. There were present at the meeting Bros. Gallionne, D. Prov. G.M.; J. H. Guilbert, W.M. (in the chair); Churchouse, I.P.M.; Hutchinson, P.M. and Treas., acting as S.W.; Gardner, J.W.; Glencross, S.D.; Parker, acting as J.D.; Sarchet, Sec.; S. Neath, I.G.; and Nicollo and Mangor, Tylers. There were also present as visitors several brethren from other lodges in the island and England. The minutes were read and confirmed. The ceremony of initiation was gone through by the W.M. in his usual careful and correct manner, and he was well supported by his officers. The musical arrangements, which were ably conducted by Bro. Churchouse, I.P.M., who presided at the harmonium, assisted in the vocal parts by Bros. Smythron, W.M. 618, and Nicollo, conducted very greatly to the effectiveness of the ceremony. There is no regular organist attached as an officer to this lodge; and it is only a fair tribute to Bro. Churchouse's kindness to remark that, on all occasions when his services are required, he does not scruple to vacate his chair as I.P.M. to preside at the harmonium. The W.M. read a letter from the Grand lodge, relating to the examination of visitors before admission, and to the holding of irregular lodges; and this finished the business of the evening. The lodge having been closed, the brethren retired to the banqueting room, where a very pleasant evening was spent in true Masonic enjoyment and pleasure.

ROYAL ARCH.

METROPOLITAN.

MOUNT LEBANON CHAPTER (No. 73).—The regular convocation of this well-established chapter was held on Thursday, 25th ult., at the Bridge House Hotel, Wellington-street, Southwark. The chapter was opened by Comps. F. Walters, P.Z., as M.E.Z.; Dr. Dixon, P.Z., as H.; J. W. Halsey, as J.; R. Watts, P.Z.; and C. A. Cottebrune, P.Z. The companions

were admitted. The minutes of the previous convocation were read and unanimously confirmed. Ballots were unanimous in favour of the admission of all the candidates for exaltation. Apologies were received excusing and regretting their non-attendance. For the sake of practice the ceremony was gone through and ably rendered. Two companions were proposed as joining members, subject to the ballot at the next meeting. The chapter was then closed. Amongst those present were Comps. F. Walters, P.Z., S.E., as M.E.Z.; Dr. Dixon, P.Z., as H.; J. C. Gooddy, J.; A. D. Loewenstark, S.N. and Treas.; R. Watts, P.Z., as P.S.; T. J. Sabine, 1st Assist. Soj.; J. Norrish, 2nd Assist. Soj.; M. A. Loewenstark, W.S.; W. Youldon, Thomson, C. A. Cottebrune, P.Z.; R. W. Wheeler, and others. Visitor, J. W. Halsey, H. 507.

SCOTLAND.

DUMBERTONSHIRE.—*Consecration of the Alexandria and Bonhill Chapter* (No. 121).—A deputation from the Supreme Grand Chapter, Edinburgh, and companions from Stirling and Glasgow, met in Alexandria on Friday, the 19th ult., to consecrate a Royal Arch Chapter in connection with St. Andrew Alexandria and Bonhill Lodge (No. 321). About thirty brethren attended in their lodge-room, and after the consecration of the chapter were installed comparisons of this holy Order. The manner in which Comps. Hay, Z.; Kay, H.; Mackersey, Scribe E.; and Bryce, J., performed their respective duties, was the theme of admiration. Office-bearers to work the new chapter were chosen as follows:—Comps. J. F. Harkness, Z.; William Graham, H.; Peter McNair, J.; Arthur Pollock, Scribe E.; Robert Brown, Scribe N.; J. Walker, 1st Scribe; Robert Graham, 2nd Scribe; J. Wilkie, 3rd Scribe; Walter Brown, J.; and Robert Henderson, Treas. The brethren having adjourned from labour to refreshment, a number of toasts were given and congratulations passed on the success of the evening's proceedings. The new chapter is styled Alexandria and Bonhill Royal Arch Chapter, No. 121, and from the successful start it received promises to be wrought vigorously and efficiently.

ROSE CROIX.

SUFFOLK.

IPSWICH.—*Consecration of the Victoria Chapter of Rose Croix*.—On Tuesday, 23rd ult., a chapter of Rose Croix, 18°, was formally consecrated at the Masonic Hall, Ipswich, by the following distinguished members of the Supreme Grand Council: Col. H. Clerk, S.G.I.G., 33°; Capt. N. G. Phillips, 33°; C. J. Vigne, 33°; A. H. Royds, 33°; H. Pullen, 33°; H. G. Goodall, 30°, representative of the Supreme Council New York, U.S.; Sir P. Colquhoun, 30°; A. H. Shuttleworth, 30°; J. F. Starkey, 18°. After the ceremony of consecration fourteen members of the Prince of Wales Lodge received this exalted degree, which was ably performed by Bro. Hyde Pullen, who afterwards installed Bro. Edward Dorling as the first M.W.S. This is the first chapter of Rose Croix Masons ever established in the Eastern Counties, and we have no doubt many of the brethren will avail themselves of taking this high and exalted degree. We can but recommend our brethren in the East to give this degree their most serious attention.

YORKSHIRE, WEST.

SHEFFIELD.—*Talbot Chapter*.—The annual meeting of this flourishing chapter was held on Wednesday, the 24th ult., in the Freemasons' Hall, Surrey-street, Sheffield. The chapter was opened at four p.m. by the Ill. Bro. Hyde Pullen, 32°, Sec. Gen. of the Supreme Grand Council, assisted by Bro. William White, 31° P.M.W.S.; Joseph Rodgers, 30°, P.M.W.S.; Henry Webster, 18°, P.M.W.S.; Gilbert Wilkinson, 18°, M.W.S., and a large number of other brethren. A petition was presented from Bros. Major Woodall and Dr. Rooke, of Scarborough, and the ballot proving unanimous in their favour, the petitioners were admitted and duly constituted Princes of the Order of Rose Croix of H.R.D.M. The ceremony was very ably worked by Bro. Pullen and the officers of the chapter, and the musical department was conducted by Bro. C. H. Perrôt, the organist. The Rev. Peter Browne, D.L.A., 18°, Prov. G. Chap. of West Yorkshire, was then duly installed by Bro. Pullen as M.W.S. for the ensuing twelvemonths, and he appointed the following

officers—viz., Rev. Joseph Senior, L.L.D., 18°, P. G. Chap. of England, Prelate; Bentley Shaw, 18°, D.P.G.M. West Yorkshire, 1st Gen.; Robert Arnison, 18°, 2nd Gen.; William White, 31°, Sec. and Treas.; William Roddewig, 30°, Raphael; William Henry Brittain, 18°, G. Marshal; H. J. Garnett, 18°, Capt. of Guard; Thomas Collinson, 18°, G. Chamberlain; T. W. Parker and F. W. Hoyle, Heralds; C. H. Perrôt, Org.; and George Wilkinson, Tyler. Throughout the whole of the ceremonies Bro. Pullen displayed that impressiveness of manner and elegance of diction for which he has so long been known and admired, and the officers of the chapter showed that they thoroughly understood and appreciated, and were fully able to perform, all the duties entrusted to them. At the conclusion of business a very sumptuous banquet was provided, to which the brethren did ample justice, and the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given and received with great enthusiasm.

REVIEWS.

Calendrier Maçonnique du Grand Orient de France, &c.
Au Sec. Gen. Paris: Rue Cadet, 16.

We have just received a copy of this very useful little annual from the obliging Chef du Secrétariat, Le F. Thévenot, for 1867-8, and, so far as we can judge from a hasty perusal, it appears more complete than any previous edition, especially as respects the "Liste des Puissances Maçonniques Etrangères avec lesquelles le Grand Orient de France est en Correspondance."

The information relative to the Grand Orient de France itself, is very comprehensive, and arranged with neatness and perspicuity.

According to the arrangement which has been in operation for some time, "Le Grand Collège des Rites se diviso en autant de sections qu'il existo de rites différents recouus par le Grand Orient de France."

1st section	Rite Français.
2nd "	Rite D'Hérédom.
3rd "	Rite Ec. A. et A.
4th "	Rite De Kilvining.
5th "	Rite Philosophique.
6th "	Rite du Régime Roctif.
7th "	Rite de Memphis.
8th "	Rite de Misraim.

The grand total of all the subordinato lodges or chapters is as follow:—

Lodges (syms.).....	256
Chapitres, &c.	66
Conseils, &c.	20
	342

We should mention that the Constitutions of this Grand Lodge (as do also the other foreign Grand Lodges) confirm in full the statements of Bro. Charles Partron Cooper respecting the theological belief of candidates, which have, no doubt, instructed and interested our numerous readers considerably. The Grand Orient "a pour principes l'existence de Dieu, l'immortalité de l'âme et la solidarité humaine."

LODGE MEETINGS, ETC., FOR THE WEEK
ENDING AUGUST 10TH, 1867.

TUESDAY, 6th.—Colonial Board, at 3; St. John's Lodge (No. 167), Holly Bush Tavern, Hampstead; Stability Lodge (No. 217), George Hotel, Aldermanbury; Temperance Chapter (No. 169), White Swan Tavern, Deptford; United Pilgrims Chapter (No. 507), Horns Tavern, Kennington.

WEDNESDAY, 7th.—Grand Chapter, at 8; Temperance in the East Lodge (No. 898), Newby-place, Poplar; New Wandsworth Lodge (No. 1,044), Freemasons' Hotel, Wandsworth.

THURSDAY, 8th.—Lily of Richmond Lodge (No. 820), Greyhound Hotel, Richmond; Capper Lodge (No. 1,076), Marine Hotel, West Ham.

MASONIC FUNERAL LODGE IN MEMORY OF BRO. THE LATE SIR ARCHIBALD ALISON, *BART., D.C.L., LL.D., &c.*

As previously announced by us, the Provincial Grand Funeral Lodge in memory of Bro. the late Sir Archibald Alison, *Bart.*, Prov. G.M. Glasgow, was held in the City Hall, on the evening of the 25th ult., and, as we had fully anticipated, from the high position held in our ancient Order by the deceased Baronet, coupled with the great respect entertained for him throughout Scotland in particular, and by the Craft generally, the occasion proved to be one which will be preserved amongst the most noteworthy events in the history of Freemasonry in Scotland. Every part of the spacious building was taxed to its uttermost to accommodate the great gathering of brethren who had assembled to pay this special mark of respect to, and commemorate the character and services of, the late Provincial Grand Master; and though, as was to be expected, the local counties, Lanarkshire in particular, contributed most liberally to the total numbers present, yet some of the parts of Scotland most distant from the metropolis of the West were represented by contingents of brethren who had willingly travelled a long journey in order to be present on the occasion. Representatives under the Sister Grand Lodge of England, and under Sister Grand Lodges in the United States, were, as enumerated below, also present:—

The Grand Lodge of Scotland was represented by Bros. the Right Hon. the Earl of Dalhousie, *K.T., G.C.B.*, acting M.W. Grand Master; Right Hon. the Earl of Dunmore, acting Sub. G. Master; W. Mann, acting S.G.W.; W. Officer, acting J.G.W.; W. A. Laurie, G. Sec.; A. J. Stewart, G. Clerk; C. Law, G. Dir. of Cers.; Sir M. R. S. Stewart, *Bart.*, Prov. G.M. Renfrewshire West; A. Smollett, of Bonhill, Prov. G.M. Dumbartonshire; R. Wylie, Prov. G.M. Ayrshire; W. M. Gilmour, Acting Prov. G.M. Middle Ward of Lanarkshire. The following Grand Stewards, namely, Bros. H. G. Bell, Sheriff of Lanarkshire; Sheriff Strathern, D. Murray Lyon, J. Wallace, Captain McCasland, T. Baker; and the Grand Tyler, Bro. W. M. Bryce.

The sister Grand Lodge of England was represented by Bros. Captain Speirs, of Elderslie, *J.P.*, J.G.W.; J. Stevensen, of the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR, and Stonier Leigh, West Hartlepool.

Foreign sister Grand Lodges of the United States were represented by Bros. W. Barr, New York; W. Kelly, Philadelphia; and R. P. Hosie, Staten Island.

The mother lodge, Kilwinning, was represented by a deputation of fourteen brethren.

The Province of Glasgow was represented by Bros. Jas. Cruickshank, Depute Prov. G.M.; John Binnie, Sub-Depute Prov. G.M.; W. M. Neilson, Prov. Sen. G.W.; Thos. Ramsay, R.W.M. No. 3 his, Acting Prov. S.G.W.; A. McTaggart, M.A., R.W.M., No. 27, Acting Prov. J.G.W.; Rev. G. K. Flindt, Prov. G. Chaplain; J. B. Walker, Prov. G. Treasurer; W. Smith, Prov. G. Secretary; D. H. Miller, Prov. G.S.D.; Jas. Anderson, Prov. G. Junior Deacon; D. P. Low, Prov. G. Architect; R. Robb, Prov. G. Marshal; David Sutherland, Prov. G. Jeweller; James Leith, Prov. G. D. of C.; Robert Donaldson, Prov. G. D. of M.; Jas. Campbell, P.G.S.B.; James Hakness, Prov. G.I.G.; James Pollock, Prov. G. Tyler; and the following Prov. Grand Stewards, namely, Bros. Bailie Lamb, Paisley; P. Conyn Macgregor, Paisley; George Doddrell; J. D. Porteous; John Davidson; J. Muir, Bro. the Rev. — Pullar.

The Provincial Grand Lodge of the Middle Ward of Lanarkshire was represented by a deputation of ten brethren, headed by Bro. W. M. Gilmour, Acting Prov. G.M. The Provincial Grand Lodge of Renfrewshire (West), by a deputation of four brethren, headed by Sir Michael Robert Shaw Stewart, *Bart.*; the Provincial Grand Lodge of Renfrewshire (East), by a deputation of fifteen brethren, headed by Bro. R. Jamieson, acting Prov. G.M. The total number of sister lodges represented was seventy-five, which gives a total assemblage, including the choir, of 1,893 brethren in the hall.

In glancing over a list of the returns of the deputations from sister lodges, we were struck by noticing the great distance which some of the brethren had travelled to be present. Thus, Oban was represented by a deputation of seven brethren under the leadership of Bro. the Rev. P. McKercher, Acting R.W.M.; some others of the deputations having travelled also a considerable distance from the South and East.

The hall and its occupants had a fittingly sombre appearance, and was studded here and there with the bright scarlet uniforms of military brethren. Black cloth in festoons covered the front

of the galleries and the platform. The symbols of the Order rested on an altar also draped in black. The chair of the late Prov. G. Master occupied the centre of the platform, and on it were displayed the jewel, badge of office, and apron so often worn by our deceased distinguished brother.

The choir was under the direction of Bro. Robt. Donaldson, Prov. G. Dir. of Music, Bro. Lambeth presiding at the organ. The music performed was a very beautiful requiem service by Lابلر, which was specially adapted for the occasion by Bro. Donaldson, and a selection of choral hymn music; the whole performed in a degree of perfection which must have been surprising to all who know the difficulties attending such occasions, and reflected great credit upon Bro. Donaldson, and the city organist, Bro. Lambeth.

At six o'clock the Prov. G. Chap., Bro. Flindt, having offered up prayer, the Depute Prov. G. Master, Bro. Cruickshank, and his assistant officers, opened the lodge in the Apprentice degree. Bro. Lambeth then played the "Dead March in Saul," and, while the strains of Handel's music stilled every noise and hushed every lip, a deputation of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, headed by the acting Most Worshipful Grand Master, the Earl of Dalhousie, and accompanied by the Earl of Dunmore, acting Subs. Grand Master, entered the room. The Earl of Dalhousie wore the jewels of his Masonic rank draped in crape, a striking contrast being offered by the brilliant Star of the Thistle and the insignia of the Bath. Proceeding along the centre of the room to the platform the deputation ranged themselves on each side of the vacant chair, the M.W. G. Master being on the right, and Lord Dunmore on the left.

The Depute Prov. G. Master having handed over his authority to his superior Brother, the business for which the lodge was called was proceeded with. The grand organ played a sonata of Mendelssohn's, and thereafter the whole of the brethren took part, standing, in the chorale, "The living know that they must die." The singing of the choir, which was led by the organ, swelled up with a purity and beauty which words can but feebly describe, and which will long be remembered by those who were privileged to be present on this solemn occasion. Prayer was again offered up by the Prov. G. Chap., the brethren standing as before.

The Earl of Dalhousie then spoke as follows: Most Worshipful Senior Warden, Most Worshipful Junior Warden, and Brethren all,—In rising to address you in this most solemn assembly, I cannot help expressing a feeling of regret that it should be my first introduction to the brethren of the West. When I look around this lodge and see the sable trappings with which it is hung, when I see all our clothing veiled in crape, and our jewels hid from the light of the sun, I cannot but feel that it is a somewhat inauspicious occasion to make a first appearance in this district. Nevertheless, brethren, I accepted at once, with gratitude, the proposition that came to me from the brethren of the West, that I should, on the occasion of this solemn meeting, address you upon the main subject for which it was convened. Brethren, you alone can know the extent of the loss which we now mourn. The subject of it lived among you as a Mason and as a man for so many years that you not only learned to appreciate his merits while he lived, but you deeply deplored his loss when he was removed. Brethren, in reviewing the life of our late Bro. Archibald Alison, there are two aspects of it which I must pass over. The first of these is his private and domestic life, from which to raise the curtain—although I am certain that the scene which would be disclosed behind it would be one of affection and of love—is not for the hand of a stranger to perform. The other is the political character of our deceased brother. He and I had the misfortune to differ so widely in political opinion that it would be impossible for me to speak in praise of his opinions without doing violence to my own. But of him I will say this, that I am certain he adopted his political views early in life upon the most conscientious convictions, and I know that he maintained them with consistency and with honour; and let me tell you, brethren, that in these days that is no small praise. Brethren, there are three other aspects of Bro. Archibald Alison's life in which I feel a perfect liberty to roam for a short period over the field—first, as a Mason; secondly, as a judge; thirdly, as an author. In all these characters our brother was public property, and it was a property which the public looked upon with affection and with pride. Brethren, as a Mason you probably know more of the character of our departed brother than I do. Many of you from experience know his Masonic career. I have been obliged to search the records for it, and I find in these records that his

mother lodge was the Glasgow Kilwinning; and I understand from all who knew him, and the relations which subsisted between him and his mother lodge, that he never lost for one moment of his Masonic life the love for that mother lodge which he drew in when he was initiated into Masonry, and which expired only with the last sigh of his life. I find, brethren, that our late brother was elected Provincial Grand Master of Glasgow just twenty years ago, and that so great was the respect held personally for him, and I have no doubt which was felt by the Grand Master of the day for such an important district, that he was inducted into his office personally by the Grand Master himself. During his Masonic career Bro. Archibald Alison was always a most zealous Mason, ready to give up his time whenever called upon by the brethren, and ready to embark in every work which required his Masonic assistance. We find him in the first great work in which he was engaged, laying the foundation stone of the Barony Parish Poorhouse; and in doing this he not only laid the foundation stone of a most important work in your city, but he brought his Masonic character to bear upon that charity which is the mark of every good Mason. I find that he assisted in laying the first stone of the Victoria Bridge in Glasgow, which the Grand Master of the day laid—a work most important to the city in which he resided. Further, he presided at a great assembly of the brethren, with great satisfaction to the vast number of Masons congregated upon that occasion, upon the 18th January, 1856. The next event of any moment that I find mentioned in the records is his laying the foundation stone of the Court House at Airdrie. On 3rd May, 1858, he assisted in laying the foundation stone of the Freemasons' Hall in Edinburgh. Of that I can speak more particularly, for I was there as one of the representatives of the Grand Lodge of England, and I had the satisfaction of not only seeing Bro. Sir Archibald Alison discharging his duties upon that occasion, but of hearing the speech which he afterwards made at the dinner which was held in Edinburgh—a speech which displayed all his usual eloquence, with that truly Masonic feeling for which he was remarkable. Brethren, the next record I find of our departed brother's works is that in July, 1859, he laid the foundation stone of the Court House at Wishaw. In January, 1864, he presided at the funeral lodge of the late Duke of Athole, our beloved Grand Master, as I now do at his own; and the feeling with which he treated the subject on that occasion, the manner in which he discharged that mournful duty, must be still green in the memory of many who hear me. And I can only say that I am quite certain it was conducted at that time in the manner in which we should have expected such a man and such a Mason to conduct it. At the close of 1864 I find him still going on in his Masonic career, and consecrating the Glasgow Lodge (No. 441). In 1865 he laid the foundation of a new school and hall at Renfrew. In 1866 he laid the foundation stone of a new bank at Govan, and this I imagine—as far as I can ascertain from the records—was the last Masonic work in which our departed brother was engaged. Brethren, this is a short summary of the manner in which our brother discharged the duties of his high station, but it is quite impossible for me in the space of time which is given me to narrate all, or half of all, that he did on behalf of Masonry at large. The urbanity of his manner, the equanimity of his temper, the cheerfulness of his disposition, were all such as to make him in the high station which he occupied acceptable to every brother within his province. Such, brethren, is the review I shall take of Bro. Archibald Alison's career as a Mason. I now pass from within the lodge to the outer world, and I find our brother there placed in the distinguished position of a judge in the county of Lanark. In early life Sir Archibald Alison selected as the profession by which he meant to win his way to wealth and to honour that of the law. A more honourable profession does not exist. It is one which has this advantage, that the humblest man with education and talent may rise from the lowest point of society to hold the highest place in the kingdom. Sir Archibald Alison selected the law as his profession, and in the year 1814 he was called to the bar. At that time it was no small matter for a young man to enter into the arena of law in Edinburgh. He found leading the profession at the bar men who have left their names as a legacy to their country—John Clerk, James Moncrieff, Francis Jeffrey, Henry Cockburn, and many others whom I could name; and he found the bench occupied by a galaxy of learning and wisdom such as the Scottish bench has rarely since exhibited. He found also among

his own contemporaries men who, alas! have all of them, with one or two solitary exceptions, passed, like himself, from the stage; he found Patrick Robertson, John Hope, Duncan McNeill, Lord Neaves, and several others of that day, of the same age and the same standing with himself, and with these, coinciding as he did with them in opinion he threw in his lot and his company. He found also, on the other side, men such as Andrew Rutherford, than whom I take this opportunity of saying that a more profound lawyer, a more distinguished scholar, or a more accomplished man never trod the forum of Scotland; and he found also honest Thomas Maitland, than whom, in aftertimes, there never was a more honest man in the occupation of the bench. With all these Bro. Archibald Alison was well known and intimately connected. I find, following up his career, that he took what was perhaps the most prudent step that a young man could take. Shortly after being called to the bar he thought it requisite, in order to fit himself for the accomplishment of his future profession, to take a more enlarged view of the world than the narrow precincts of his own country afforded, and, like a wise man, he travelled abroad in foreign parts, studying and acquiring that knowledge which was afterwards of the greatest possible service to him. How his intervening time was occupied until 1832 I am not quite certain, but he must have gradually advanced in his profession, for I find that in 1832 he was selected to fill the most important office of Advocate-Depute. He must have acquired knowledge of his profession, both of its practice and its principles, in order to fit him for selection for such a position; and he proved it by writing two books upon those subjects, which were not only received with approbation by the profession at the time, but are still standard guides in the criminal law proceedings of Scotland. Brethren, shortly after 1832—in the year 1834—the important office of Sheriff of Lanarkshire opened to him. Perhaps it would have been, as a matter of ambition, better that Sir Archibald Alison should have pursued his way to the highest position on the bench—doubtless he would have reached it. But he selected to be the local judge of this great county, and especially the local judge of this noble city. Brethren, in 1834, the work which Sir Archibald Alison had to perform, although hard, was comparatively light to that which fell upon his later years. I find that in 1834 the population of the county of Lanark amounted barely to 400,000. In 1861—the last census—it swelled to the enormous number of 631,000. I have not the smallest doubt that at the period when he was removed from amongst you it was nearer 700,000 than anything else. Now, brethren, in the discharge of his duties as sheriff of this county, not only was much labour cast upon our deceased brother, but he was from time to time placed in situations of immense responsibility and even of personal danger. I cannot forget—for I was myself Under Secretary of State for the Home Department at the time—the deep anxiety felt in the Ministry of the Interior on the occasion of the riots in Glasgow in 1836. They arose from a strike of workmen in those days. They were carried on with violence and intimidation, and at last they culminated in a dastardly murder committed in this city. It was Sir Archibald Alison's duty, as sheriff, to sift the particulars and details of that black event, but so intimidated were all the witnesses by the friends of those who had struck, and so difficult was it to obtain evidence, and so dangerous to take it, that recourse was had to the most extraordinary expedients to prepare the evidence for the trial. But such was the assiduity, fearlessness, and diligence of Sir Archibald Alison, the sheriff of Lanarkshire, that he was complimented by the judges of the land upon the manner in which he discharged his responsible duties upon that occasion. Sir Archibald Alison, in the discharge of his public duty, never feared the face of man. He held within the *mens conscia recti*, and that gave him the power of resisting many a malignant shaft that was launched against him. It has been said of our departed brother that he made slips occasionally in his legal decisions from the bench. I should like to know, brethren, what judge in the land is there that never errs. Our Bro. Sir Archibald Alison never erred intentionally. He never swerved from the strict path of duty. He exhibited no partiality whatever on the judgment seat. Where he erred, and it has been surprising to me, as it has been to many others, that, in the enormous quantity of business that passed through his hands, he should not have erred oftener—I say, where he did err it was from mistakes that were not of the heart intentionally, but from taking erroneous views of the

matter which he had in hand. Brethren, in all his judicial business he was one of those who are so rapid in thought that that might have occasionally led him to decisions upon which it would, perhaps, have been better that more time had been spent. But, upon the whole, I can only say that, for three and thirty years, during which he presided here as judge, I never heard a murmur emanate from the community of the county of Lanark that justice was not administered impartially and purely, and to the best of the abilities of the administrator. All I can say is, brethren, may the course of justice for the next three and thirty years run as smoothly and as purely among you as it has done for those thirty-three years that are past. So much for our departed brother's character as a judge. Now, brethren, if his character as a Mason and judge were public property, his character as an author was much more so; and when we come to look at his great ability, and at the manner in which he brought his abilities to bear, we cannot but admire the diligence as an author by which Sir Archibald Alison was distinguished. The first great work after his "Principles and Practice of the Criminal Law"—the first great work which stamped his name with a European reputation, was his "History of Europe, from the French Revolution to the Restoration of the Bourbons." You have all read it—especially in this district must it be a household book with you. It is, therefore, unnecessary for me to say more of it than that I believe the popularity of that work arises not so much from the elegance of its composition as from the truthfulness of the story which he tells from the beginning to the end. There is no part of the work so well told as when he comes upon battle fields and battle scenes. I have been told to-day that his accuracy in these descriptions emanates from the fact of his having been a most skilful draughtsman, and that not a field which he describes in that history but he sketched with his own hands, and afterwards reduced his sketches to writing, if I may so express myself. Brethren, upon the back of that followed other six volumes, tracing still the history of Europe, from the fall of Napoleon in 1815 to the ascent of the Imperial throne by the present Louis Napoleon. These works have stamped Sir Archibald Alison with a European reputation; and long after his usefulness as a Mason and his career as a judge have been forgotten, the name of Alison will be associated with letters in Scotland, and with the other illustrious names of those great men who have gone before him in the same arena. I may say in the words of Moore, with but a change of name, that when history opens the volume to record her favourite son's name in it, we shall see

"History write with a pencil of light
That illumines the whole volume her Alison's name."

Brethren, I have now shortly reviewed the the public career of our departed brother. Permit me to express my regret that I was not one of those who were included within the private circle of his acquaintance. Our paths of usefulness lay in different parts of the country, and I am sorry to say that the interchange of communication between the east and west of Scotland is too small for the benefit of those who wish to be intimately connected with each other. I wish the east and west were more amalgamated. Brethren, upon this solemn occasion I will not detain you with many more remarks. We have paid with all due solemnity a tribute such as Masons pay to those whom Masons revere and love. We have done all we can to prove to the outer world how dearly we loved, how deeply we respected, our departed brother, and I can only say that if Masons wish for an example by which to form their own course, they have but to look to the Masonic career of Bro. Sir Archibald Alison. Brethren, he will be long remembered by you all in this province. Let us now commit his memory to the custody of his country, and may peace rest upon his ashes as honour must ever rest upon his name.

The oration was listened to with hushed attention. At one or two passages a disposition to applaud was shown, but a feeling of reverence prevailed, and checked the cheering ere it had time to become general. As the noble earl closed his remarks, however, and solemnly committed the memory of Sir Archibald Alison to the country, his audience could no longer control their feelings, and loud applause delayed further business for a short time. With the recurrence of silence came the requiem—"Give unto the pure in heart peace and rest for evermore"—which was sung by the choir alone, and rendered with exquisite effect. The Prov. G. Chaplain then recited the collect—"Man that is born of a woman"—to which the brethren responded, and

thereafter the noble "Dies Irae" was alternately thundered and wailed forth by the choir. Another chorale sung by the company was succeeded by another collect—"Let me die the death of the righteous"—and this by the "Sanctus." Hymn, collect, and prayer followed each other for the next quarter of an hour, and then came a Masonic rendering—"God save the Queen." The solos of the National Anthem were sung with taste and power by Mr. Duncan Smyth, whose fine bass voice rolled through the building like the sound of a trumpet. Each verse was repeated by the audience. At this stage,

The Depute Prov. G.M. Cruickshanks said: I have much pleasure in proposing a vote of thanks to Bro. Earl of Dalhousie for the excellent way in which he has filled this chair on this occasion, and for the very able and eloquent oration which he has just delivered in memory of our late Prov. G.M. I am sure you have all listened to it with the greatest attention, and that as Scotsmen and Masons we may all well be proud to have such a noble brother as the Right Hon. the Earl of Dalhousie, coming forward, as he has done on this occasion, to fulfil such important duties. When he was communicated with he was in Germany under medical treatment; notwithstanding, he said at once that nothing would prevent him being present on this occasion, except something very unusual and utterly beyond his control.

The Earl of Dalhousie said: Most Worshipful Sir and Brethren all, I hardly expected to be called upon to make, in the course of this evening, a speech in which I should have to talk of myself. I thought that upon the occasion of all funeral lodges the business more immediately selected for the evening was alone to occupy the attention of the brethren, but your most worshipful Depute Provincial Grand Master has been pleased to propose, and you to award, a vote of thanks to me for what I have done to-day. Brethren, I considered it but my duty to obey the request of so large and influential a portion of the Masons in Scotland as those resident in the west of Scotland, and, moreover, I deemed it due as a mark of respect to the city of Glasgow. I can assure you, brethren, upon all occasions when my services, either as a Mason or in my capacity as a legislator, can be rendered useful to this great community, it shall be always my pride and my pleasure to place these services at their disposal. In promoting the public welfare, commerce, and trade of Glasgow, I am promoting the welfare of the trade and commerce of my native country. Brethren, I thank you most sincerely for your kind reception of myself, but I have further to thank you for the manner in which you have received the deputation of the Grand Lodge, who have selected me for the honour of leading them upon the present occasion. When I return to Edinburgh to-morrow I shall take care to forward to the Grand Secretary a correct report of the proceedings of this evening. Nothing, in my opinion, could have been more solemn than all the services connected with this funeral lodge. The only part, I fear, in which the Masonry of the country will think it somewhat deficient, is the oration which I had myself the honour to pronounce.

Sheriff Bell said: My Lord and Right Worshipful Sir and Brother, I have been requested, and I shall do it in a single word, to propose a vote of thanks. Before doing so I beg to be allowed to express my own sense of the magnificent funeral oration which we have heard to-night. Nothing could have been more perfect in taste, more satisfying to the affection, or more convincing to the judgment. I will venture to say that a nobler or more honourable tribute to the memory of our deceased brother could not have been given. I have been requested to propose a vote of thanks by this great meeting to Lord Dunmore and the brethren from the Grand Lodge, also to Provincial Grand Masters Bros. Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, Smollett, Bro. Speirs, and those other Provincial Grand brethren that have honoured us with their presence.

The Earl of Dunmore: Most Worshipful Grand Sir, as Junior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, I have to thank the brethren present for the honour which they have done us to-day. I have performed a duty in attending here, and I shall always be ready on every occasion to do all I can to promote Masonry in my native country of Scotland.

The Grand Lodge deputation then retired, and immediately thereafter the Provincial Grand Lodge was declared closed. The whole proceedings lasted about two hours and a half, and passed off with the utmost solemnity. The success of the meeting reflects great credit on all who had share in the arrangements, which throughout were entirely satisfactory.

In writing to us on the preceding subject the R.W. Bro. D. Murray Lyon remarks:—

Being in Glasgow last week, in response to the courteous invitations of the Prov. G. Lodge to be present at the Sorrow Lodge in memory of the late Bro. Sir Archibald Alison, we embraced the opportunity thereby afforded to draw the latch-string of Bro. James Stevenson's sanctum, and had scarcely got seated when we were called upon to exchange fraternal salutations with W. Stonier Leigh, a brother of whose Masonic merits we had formed a high opinion. Our friend having made an appointment to attend a communication of the ancient Lodge St. Mungo, No. 27, the trio were speedily transported from the Glasgow branch-office of the MAGAZINE to the "adjacent" of that vigorous offshoot from the ancient Lodge of Glasgow St. John. Here Bro. Leigh and the writer having by name been introduced to the R.W. Bro. A. McTaggart, M.A., we were admitted to the lodge, on Bro. Stevenson vouching for our being Masons. Our brother from Hartlepool would have greatly preferred it had his admission been the result of an "examination." For our own part we enjoyed the novelty of our position as being unknown as a Mason at the threshold of a lodge sitting at a distance of little more than twenty miles from the grand old centre of Scottish Masonry; nevertheless, we had every reason to be pleased with the welcome that Bro. Stevenson's good offices secured for us. We felt a degree of interest in our present visit from the fact that St. Mungo, notwithstanding its having been originally erected by the Lodge of Glasgow, had several years prior to the institution of the Grand Lodge of Scotland so far acknowledged the supremacy claimed for the Lodge of Kilwinning as to accept from that venerable Masonic court a charter under the title of the St. John Kilwinning, Kirk of Glasgow St. Mungo Lodge; but the object of the communication was of special interest—the honorary affiliation of the Earl of Dalhousie, a brother distinguished, alike in England and Scotland, for his devotion to the cause of Freemasonry, and Capt. Spiers, of Elderslie, M.P., a brother of considerable popularity in the west of Scotland, and at present one of the chief dignitaries in the Grand Lodge of England. There were about forty brethren present. The administration of the affiliation O.B. was succeeded by a formal acknowledgment, first on the part of the noble lord, and then by the gallant captain, of the mark of honorary distinction and regard that each had received on the present occasion of their visit to No. 27; shortly thereafter the prostrate columns indicated a release from labour, in order to admit of the brethren joining the Provincial Grand communication that was about to be opened in the City Hall. Thither, too, did we proceed in company with Bros. Stevenson and Leigh—they having to appear on the platform among the representatives of the sister Grand Lodge, we to take our place in the deputation from the Grand Lodge of Scotland. On reaching the dais in the Provincial Grand East we had ample opportunity for admiring the splendid spectacle presented by nearly two thousand brethren arrayed in full Masonic regalia, with the brilliancy of their appointments somewhat subdued by the habiliments of mourning, which respect for the occasion had suggested to be worn by those participating in the imposing ceremonial of the evening. The sombre hue of the black drapery with which the hall was hung, the crape-enveloped lily-work of the pillars of the porch, and the partially-obscured lights of the Order, presented a striking contrast to the sea of human faces and the parti-coloured costumes that ranged throughout the bounds of the oblong square traced by human forms, in the largest hall of which the western metropolis can boast; while the vacant chair in the east (upon which lay the regalia of the Masonic head of the province), and the muffled gavel were mutely, yet eloquently, suggestive of the broken column and its lessons, and were also impressively significant of the loss that had befallen the Craft. Moved by the solemnity of the scene, and the position he occupied, the representative of the Grand Orient covered his face with his hands, and, sinking back in his seat, remained apparently in silent commune with himself while the organ pealed forth the thrilling notes of one of Mendelssohn's sonatas; and when he rose to address the brethren each eye directed towards him seemed filled with the tear of sympathy, and was at the same time expressive of the assurance that in the hand of the noble orator the name and virtues of the departed would receive a dignified and fraternal treatment. In the subsequent remarks which fell from Lord Dalhousie the high expectations of the brethren were realised to the full. It, in the arrangements at the funeral of their late Prov. G.M., the Fraternity over which he so long and so efficiently presided were not privileged to

drop the evergreen upon his coffin, they have in the communication of Thursday paid a truly noble tribute to his memory, and, encircling the acacia that marks his grave, there now grow in rich luxuriance those forget-me-nots of Masonic sympathy whose perennially-diffused aroma will ever be grateful to the admirers of Bro. Sir Archibald Alison.

Poetry.

FREEMASONRY.

A prologue to a Theatrical Masonic Bespeak, written for the Theatre Royal, Exeter.

SPEAKERS—A Father, Mother, and Daughter (about 11).

Daughter (reading a play bill).

By desire of the ——— Lodge! What's this?
This Lodge, Mama.

Mother.

Freemasons, Miss.

Daughter.

Freemasons, my dear mother! lack a day,
What sort of things (I long to know) are they?

Mother.

All women from their Order they exclude.

Daughter.

Do they, mama? Indeed, that's very rude,
Fond as I am of plays, I'll ne'er be seen
At any play bespoke by such vile men.

Mother.

Call them not vile—I Masons much approve,
And there is one whom you with fondness love;—
Your father; but, behold, he now appears,
And from the lodge the Mason's badge he wears.
(Father appears in Masonic clothing.)

Daughter.

Papa, are you a Mason? Do tell me;
Now do, my good papa, what's Masonry?

Father.

I will, my dear. Our Order is designed
To expand the human heart, and bless mankind.
Wisdom herself contrived the mystic frame;
Strength to support, to adorn its beauty came.
We're taught with ever grateful hearts, to adore
The God of all; the universal pow'r;
To be good subjects; ne'er in plots to join,
Or ought against the nations peace design.
We're taught to calm destructive anger's storm,
And bring rude matter into proper form;
Always to work by the merring square,
With zeal to serve our brethren; be sincere.
And by our tongues let our whole hearts appear.
Lowly of mind, and meek, we're bid to be
And ever clothed with true humility.
All children of one gracious Father are,
To whom no ranks of rich and poor appear,
"He sees with equal eye, as God of all,
"A monarch perish, and a beggar fall."
We're taught our conduct by the plumb to try,
To make it upright to the nicest eye.
The compass is presented to our eyes,
And, "circumscribe your actions," loudly cries.
We're strictly order'd never to pass by
Wh'er we see a fellow creature lie
Wounded by sorrow, but with hearts to go,
Which with the milk of kindness overflow,
And make a careful search each wound to find,
To pour in oil and wine, and gently bind.
Who'er believes in an Almighty cause,
And strict obedience pays to moral laws,
Of whatsoever faith or clime he be,
He shall receive a brother's love from me.
"For modes of faith let graceless zealots fight,
"We know he can't be wrong whose life is right."
What though we here such different roads pursue,
All upright Masons, all good men and true,

Shall meet together in the lodge above,
 When their good names shall certain pass-words prove.
 Whene'er philosophy, by rigid law,
 And brow severe, to virtue strives to draw,
 Men are disgusted; we take different ways,
 And make fair virtue and her lessons please.
 We at our work are rationally gay,
 And music call to tune the moral lay.
 Intemperance ne'er at our lodge appears,
 Nor noisy riot e'er assail our ears;
 But pleasure always, with her bosom friends,
 With cheerfulness and temp'rance, there attends.
 Our secrets (of importance to mankind)
 The upright man, who seeks, may always find.

Mother.

But women, ever seeking, seek in vain,
 Be kind enough this mystery to explain.

Father.

Tho' women from our Order we exclude,
 Let not that beauteous sex at once conclude
 We love them not; or think they would reveal
 What we as secrets wish them to conceal.
 We fondly love, and think we might impart
 (Sure of their faith) our secrets to their heart.
 But we're afraid, if once the lovely fair
 Were at our lodges to appear,
 That love and jealousy would both be there
 Then rivals turn'd—our social bonds destroyed,
 Farewell the pleasures now so much enjoyed!
 We're taught to build 'gainst vice the strongest fence,
 And round us raise the wall of innocence:
 Happy! thrice happy! could we Masons see
 Such perfect workmen as they're taught to be;
 Could we behold them everywhere appear
 Worthy the honourable bodge they wear.
 Thus I've explained, my child, our Royal Art.

Daughter.

I'm much obliged, I thank you from my heart,
 All you have said I have not understood;
 But Masonry, I'm sure is very good;
 And if to marry 'tis my lot in life,
 If you approve I'll be a Mason's wife.

THE WEEK.

THE COURT.—The Queen, accompanied by Princess Louis of Hesse and Princess Louise, drove out on the afternoon of the 24th ult. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Louis of Hesse, walked out on the afternoon of the 25th ult., and her Majesty and Princess Louise rode on ponies in the grounds on the morning of the 26th ult. Her Majesty drove out in the afternoon with Princess Beatrice, attended by the Duchess of Roxburgh. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Louis of Hesse and the Princess of Leiningen, drove out on the afternoon of the 27th ult., and Princess Louise drove out, attended by the Duchess of Roxburgh. Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice also went out. Her Majesty, Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, Princess Louise, Prince Arthur, Princess Beatrice, and the Princess of Leiningen, attended divine service at Osborne on the morning of the 28th ult., the ladies and gentlemen in waiting being in attendance. The Rev. R. Duckworth officiated. The Queen walked and drove in the grounds on the morning of the 29th ult., accompanied by Princess Louis of Hesse. The Queen and Princess Louise of Hesse drove out in the afternoon, attended by the Duchess of Roxburgh; and her Majesty walked in the grounds on the morning of the 30th ult., with Prince and Princess Louise. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Louis of Hesse, walked and drove in the afternoon, and her Majesty walked in the grounds on the morning of the 31st ult. with her Royal Highness.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.—In the HOUSE OF LORDS, on the 25th ult., the Marquis of Westmeath retailed some of the state-

ments of a Mr. Harper, who, being in the gallery of the House of Lords, had heard reporters speak disrespectfully of the Marquis. His lordship was anxious to make a case of breach of privilege out of Mr. Harper's eavesdropping experiences; but the Earl of Malmesbury first pooh-poohed the affair, and then, when the Marquis persisted in speaking, the House resolutely refused to listen, and he sat down.—The second reading of the Tests Abolition Oxford Bill was moved by the Earl of Kimberley. The Duke of Marlborough moved the rejection of the bill, which was strongly supported by the Duke of Devonshire. An interesting discussion followed, in which the conduct of the Government in opposing a bill, as to which they had been silent in the Commons, was severely criticised by Earl Russell and others. The bill was rejected by 74 votes to 46.—On the 26th ult., at the instance of Lord Stratheden, the House had a growl over the removal of the statue of Canning. An explanation was given that the removal was only of a temporary character, and that when certain improvements now in progress were completed, a fitting place would be again found for the statue.—Subsequently there was a discussion on the Railway Companies Bill, which, however, passed through committee with few amendments. The subject of agricultural gangs was also debated for a short time.—Lord Derby was unable to be present on the 29th ult., and therefore the Earl of Malmesbury moved that the House go into committee on the Reform Bill. Lord Halifax moved his amendment declaring that the redistribution scheme ought to be widened. He disavowed all party motives, praised the Government for bringing forward such a measure, and gave his complete adhesion to the enfranchisement part of the bill. He urged the Government to reconsider the distribution scheme. The smaller boroughs ought to be disfranchised, and more members given to the populous counties and to the large towns. He objected to increasing the number of the members of the House of Commons, and urged that the disfranchisement should be sufficiently extensive to provide more members for Scotland. He indicated some of the places to which he would like to see additional representation given. Amongst these were Middlesex, Marylebone, South Lancashire, the West Riding, and Bristol. The Earl of Malmesbury replied to the speech. First, he defended himself and the Ministry from charges which had been made against them on a previous occasion. Next, he objected to the resolution proposed, on the ground that it would be disrespectful to the House of Commons to carry such a motion. The Earl of Carnarvon severely criticised the conduct of the Government. He said he should abstain from voting if the resolution were pressed, but he should vote for Earl Grey's amendment for taking one member from each of the towns with less than 12,000 inhabitants, because it was definite. Earl de Grey insisted that the redistribution part of the bill had been insufficiently considered in the House of Commons, and observed that it was their lordships' duty to make it more in accordance with the wishes of the people. Lord Lifford announced that, like Lord Carnarvon, he should abstain from voting, and for the same reason. The Duke of Cleveland gave his hearty assent to the resolution, and contended that it would be well if there were a nearer approach to electoral districts in the distribution of seats. After some further discussion the motion was negatived by 100 votes to 59, and the House went into committee on the bill.—On the 30th ult. the House resumed the consideration of the Reform Bill at Clause 7, which abolishes the compound householder. Earl Grey moved the omission of the clause, which was stoutly defended by the Lord Chancellor on the ground that to strike out the clause would be to disfranchise many persons. After some discussion the amendment was rejected by 148 votes

to 43. The clause therefore remains in the bill.—A clause proposed by Lord Halifax in reference to the voting of leaseholders was, after a brief debate, negatived by 135 votes to 41. Lord Lyttelton moved his clause, making it necessary that every one should write a plain, legible hand before he was admitted to the vote. This amendment was negatived without a division. Several other amendments were discussed, among them that of Lord Cairns, for the representation of minorities in three-cornered constituencies. He was opposed by the Government, but supported by Earl Russell, and finally carried by 142 votes to 51.—In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, on the 25th ult., the Chancellor of the Exchequer intimated, in reply to Sir G. Grey, that if the Corrupt Practices at Elections Bill was to be opposed strongly he should not proceed with it this year.—On the motion for going into Committee of Supply, Lord Elcho moved a resolution, the effect of which was that it was desirable to make the whole male population liable to military service. He had an addition to the motion to the effect that it would be unwise to proceed with the Army Reserve Bill and the Militia Reserve Bill this session. This part of his motion, however, he was not permitted to move. He insisted that the only way to put the army and the militia on a proper footing was to have recourse to the ballot. Sir J. Pakington stoutly opposed the motion, and after some discussion it was withdrawn. Major Jervis then called attention to recent elections in Ireland, and declared that at these the people had not been allowed to vote as they pleased. With no small partiality he denounced the popular efforts to procure the return of Liberal candidates, while he had not a word of blame for the landlords who gathered up their tenants like sheep and sent them off under military escort to vote. His suggestion was, that in future no voter should be escorted to the poll; but, if any were prevented from getting there, the election should be declared void. It is easy to see how such a plan as this could be manipulated. With a little management, every election in Ireland, or anywhere else, could be made void. Mr. Esmonde speedily turned the tables upon Major Jervis. He showed how the Tory landlords coerced their tenants by employing troops. A discussion followed, and eventually a motion on the subject which had been moved by Major Jervis was withdrawn. The House then went into Committee of Supply, and considered the vote for the increased pay to the army.—Ireland occupied a good deal of the time of the House on the 26th ult. On the motion for going into committee of supply, Mr. Blake called attention to the dietary in the prisons in Ireland, and moved that steps be taken to increase it. After some discussion, Lord Naas promised that the matter should be inquired into during the recess, and thereupon Mr. Blake withdrew his motion.—Sir Colman O'Lochlen drew attention to the condition of Ireland. He showed the evils under which that country labours, and contended that the Government had made no effort to remove them. A most interesting discussion followed, in the course of which several Tory members made speeches, reading which one would suppose Ireland was the happiest country in the world. Mr. Maguire declared that the legislative neglect of Ireland had aroused the bitterest possible feeling against this country in the United States. The Chancellor of the Exchequer agreed that the state of Ireland was unsatisfactory, but that arose not from the acts of the present or the last Government, but from the efforts of an exterior agency. At some length he proceeded to declare that the Government's efforts at legislature for Ireland had met with no support, and he held out no hopes of more being done. Sir J. Gray expressed his sorrow at this speech; and subsequently Lord C. Hamilton, Mr. Pim, and other members, took part in the discussion.—On the 27th ult., the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced that the Corrupt Practices at Elections Bill would not be proceeded with this session. Some of the Scotch members wanted to know when they would have an opportunity of discussing the Scotch Reform Bill, and were told next session. The bill is to be reprinted with amendments to bring it into accordance with the English bill.—Replying to Mr. Darby Griffith, Lord Stanley made a statement which does not altogether accord with the denials of the French official press. *The Moniteur du Soir* of the 27th ult., stated that the French Government had addressed no note as to Schleswig to the Prussian Government. Lord Stanley says communications have passed between

the French and Prussian Governments in reference to Schleswig. He declined to state all he knew on the subject, but said England had offered no opinion about it.—On the 30th ult. a notice was given by Mr. Fawcett of his intention to ask a promise from the Government that Parliament shall be consulted, and its will expressed, before a charter is given for a Roman Catholic University, or a scheme sanctioned by Government respecting university education in Ireland.—In reply to Mr. Eykyn, Mr. Hardy said that a Roman Catholic, and, he presumed a Presbyterian, might be appointed a Knight of Windsor; and though such persons by the statutes would be bound to attend the service of the Established Church, the Crown, he believed, could dispense with such attendance on their part.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in answer to a question addressed to him by Sir R. Palmer, announced the intention of the Government to issue a commission of inquiry into the operation and effect of the present constitution of the superior courts of law and equity in England—including the Courts of Exchequer Chamber and Appeal in Chancery—and the Courts of Admiralty and of Probate and Divorce; and into the operation and effect of the present separation and division of jurisdiction between those several courts; also into the operation and effect of the present arrangements for holding and transacting the business of the assizes, and of the present division of the year into legal terms.—The order of the day for going into committee on the Factory Acts Extension Bill was then moved, and Mr. Moffatt objected to the proposition on the ground that the bill, if passed, would interfere with all descriptions of labour. The motion to go into committee was supported by Mr. Walpole, and after some discussion agreed to. The bill subsequently passed through committee. The Regulation of Hours of Labour Bill also passed through committee, and the House suspended its sittings until the evening.—On the 31st ult., the second reading of the Agricultural Children's Education Bill was moved by Mr. Fawcett, who gave his opinion in favour of the half-day or alternate day system, which on trial in the factories had proved eminently successful. According to this plan, the children may either work half-a-day and devote the other half of the day to the acquisition of learning, or may work one day and learn the next, and so on, devoting alternately a day to labour and a day to learning. He admitted that he could not hope to pass the bill this session; but wished to have an expression of opinion from the House in favour of its principle. Mr. Arthur Peel supported the motion for second reading. Mr. Beach moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months, because the means proposed by it to remedy the present want of education amongst the classes referred to was utterly impracticable. The provisions of the bill could not be carried into effect unless the employers of the children engaged double the number of children actually required. The discussion that followed occupied a considerable part of the day.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.—The Registrar-General, in his usual report, states:—In the week that ended on Saturday, the 27th ult., the births registered in London and twelve other large towns of the United Kingdom were 4,451; the deaths registered, 2,816. The annual rate of mortality was 24 per 1,000 persons living. In London the births of 1,107 boys and 1,056 girls, in all 2,163 children, were registered in the week. In the corresponding weeks of ten years, 1857-66, the average number, corrected for increase of population, is 2,008. The deaths registered in London during the week were 1,347. It was the thirtieth week of the year; and the average number of deaths for that week is, with a correction for the increase of population, 1,453. The deaths in the present return are less by 106 than the estimated number. The deaths in the metropolis from diarrhoea have rapidly increased since the week which ended June 23, when 16 persons died from the disease; in the four following weeks the numbers were 43, 54, 115, 170. Last week 196 deaths from diarrhoea were registered; 39 of these cases occurred in the West, 50 in the North, 22 in the Central, 52 in the East, and 33 in the South districts. Twelve children and three adults died from cholera or choleraic diarrhoea. In the corresponding week of last year (1866) the deaths from diarrhoea were 349, and cholera 904. The annual rate of mortality last week was 23 per 1,000 in London, 23 in Edinburgh, and 23 in Dublin; 22 in Bristol, 21 in Birmingham, 27 in Liverpool, 34 in Manchester, 27 in Salford, 21 in Sheffield, 24 in Leeds, 20 in Hull, 26 in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and 23 in Glasgow. The rate in Vienna was 23 per 1,000 during the week ending the 20th ult., when the mean temperature was 8.6° Fahrenheit higher than the same week in London, where the rate was 21.