

THE
FREEMASONS'
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

DECEMBER 1, 1857.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

UNDER ordinary circumstances we should have closed our Volume for the year with the present number, and returned our sincere thanks to the Brethren for the greatly increased support which has, during the last few months, been accorded to the *Freemasons' Magazine*—which, we may say without egotism, has now become an established Institution of the Order.

Two years ago we voluntarily gave a pledge, that we should no longer confine our limits to the sixty-four pages of print formerly given to the brethren—but that, from the junction of the two publications then existing, the *Freemasons' Magazine* and the *Masonic Mirror*, having secured increased strength and connections, we should publish what might be demanded, in order to do justice to those Masonic proceedings in which the Craft took an interest.

We confess that at that time we never anticipated how rapidly Masonic intelligence would grow upon us, and how utterly it would set at nought all those calculations upon which our prospects of commercial success were based. The volume, according to the original arrangement, consisted of 768 pages—how far we have redeemed our pledge is shown by the fact, that that of 1856 contained 900 pages; and, with our present number, we have this year given no less than 1,040 pages. Could we see any prospect of being enabled to confine ourselves within even these limits for the future, nothing would induce us to make any alteration in our form of publication, and we should be content to await our reward in our rapidly increasing circulation. We are bound, however, to admit that we see no such prospect, and that of late we have had to use the pruning knife to an extent which nothing but stern necessity would justify.

We have, therefore, resolved to close our monthly issue, and appeal to the brethren for their support and countenance *weekly*.

In doing this, we are aware that we call upon the brethren to incur a slight additional expenditure—but we feel it will be cheerfully accorded when it is compared with the increased size of the *Magazine*.

The new arrangement will take effect from the first week in January; but in order to comprise the intelligence of this year as closely as possible within the volume, we shall issue another number on the 30th of December at our present price, when we shall also present our readers with the Index.

That accomplished, we shall, on the first Wednesday in January, publish our first weekly number, which, from that day, will be issued on each Wednesday morning in time for the booksellers' parcels; the intelligence being brought up to as late a period as is consistent with the care required in the production of a *Magazine*, which, it is hoped, will be found on the library-shelves of every Mason.

The *Magazine* in its new form will consist of forty-eight pages the same size as at present, thus completing two volumes in the year, each containing 1,248 pages. Our price will be 6*d.* a number, so that the Brethren will absolutely receive a greater amount of matter than hitherto, in proportion to the price charged. We shall also, for the convenience of those Brethren who may wish to receive it in that form, publish the *Magazine* in Monthly Parts, which will contain one-fifth more matter than the old *Quarterly Magazine*, at twenty per cent. less cost to our subscribers.

We are aware, difficulties will surround us at the commencement of our new undertaking—for so we must to a great extent regard it—but we shall meet them with the determination to overcome them by making every possible improvement in the literary management of the *Magazine*, and laying before the Brethren a larger share of original articles than we have of late been enabled to do.

Amongst other articles which we propose to publish in the course of next year, will be a series on the principles and illustrations of our Order, most carefully collated, so as to serve as a text-book for Brethren in the country to dilate upon, and render the *Magazine* a valuable addition to the furniture of every Lodge, or Lodge of Instruction, throughout the United Kingdom. By our new arrangements, also, the Brethren will always receive reports of the proceedings at Grand Lodge and other Masonic Assemblies within one week of their taking place, thereby rendering the *Magazine* an epitome of the present day, rather than a history of the past; and our varied Colonial and other correspondence will be given before the lapse of time has deprived it of much of its value and interest.

Other improvements are likewise in contemplation, which we shall take an opportunity of more particularly alluding to in our next.

HISTORY OF THE ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED RITE.

BY A SUBLIME PRINCE OF THE ROYAL SECRET.

(Continued from page 704.)

BRO. YATES, in his "*Horæ Esotericæ*," speaking of the Ancient and Accepted Rite, says :—

"As is well known to every learned Brother, the myth-historic, religious, nãologic, philosophic, and moral teachings of the high Degrees and Orders of this Rite, are but the amplified and matured teachings of the three fundamental Masonic Degrees. These last are the germ, the former the offshoots of the true Masonic tree. Masonry is a unit, and nothing is or should be taught in the high Degrees in contravention to the religious, philosophical, moral, and truly Catholic principles, inculcated in the Degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, and Master Mason. If in any case there is a semblance of aught different from this, it will be for the reason that the import of the teachings of the 'Sublime Degrees' is not well understood or appreciated. It is not alone the traitor to our cause through design, but at times the true, well-intentioned Brother, from ignorance or misapprehension, who may exhibit under an aspect *seemingly* unmeaning, if not frivolous, and even inculcating false doctrines, Masonic rites and ceremonies, which, if properly *explained*, would command the highest admiration."

As an instance of the manner in which true and well-meaning Brethren have, through want of acquaintance with the arcana and philosophy of the high Degrees, tended to lower them in the estimation of the Craft, might be quoted Laurie's criticism of a circular forwarded from the Supreme Council of Charleston, in 1802.*

Again, Dr. Oliver, in his "*Historical Landmarks*," in many instances gives definitions and explanations of Degrees of our Ancient and Accepted Rite, that, had he been a member of, or acquainted with the esoterics of that Rite at the time he wrote, he would be the last person to promulgate.

The Ancient and Accepted Rite, like the York Rite, has had its traitors and false teachers: foremost among them was Cerneau; and he, up to the present time, has had his abettors and followers, who, in direct violation of the Constitutions of the 1st May, 1786, confer at a nominal fee, without stint or the least regard to the true nature or character of the *official* dignity of Sovereign Grand Inspector General of the 33rd Degree; or, more properly speaking, they have palmed upon the public a spurious invention of the Grand Orient of France, denominated "*S.G.I.G. 33°*," and have given it to applicants who paid their required fee—thus perverting the design of the original

* See "*Laurie's History of Freemasonry*." Edinburgh, 1804, p. 292.

institution in regard to that exalted *official* grade, and reducing it to the level of an ordinary Degree. The last act of this kind is thus recorded in the *Masonic Mirror and Keystone* (Philadelphia) for April 20th, 1853:—

“ *Extracts from the Minutes of the Supreme Council, 33rd Degree.*

“ Valley of New York, Dec. 17, 1852.

“ The Supreme Council having been informed that the Most Illustrious Bro. James Foulhowze, Sov. G. Com. of the Supreme Grand Council in and for the State of Louisiana,* had just returned from his mission to France and other parts of Europe, and was present in the audience-chamber; his credentials, appointing him Plenipotentiary, having been read, and he being charged with important documents from the Grand Orient of France directed to this Supreme Grand Council, he was introduced, acknowledged, and received in ample form.

“ The Ill. Bro. Foulhowze then proceeded to translate the able report made to the Grand Orient of France by T. . Ill. . Leblanc de Marconnay, G. Orator to the Chamber of the Council to the Grand Orient of France; also the letter of acknowledgment from said Grand Orient, at the same time, urging a complete and efficient organization of our ancient, legitimate, and true Council for the faithful performance of its lawful and imperative duties in the establishment and support of the Ancient Free and Accepted Scottish Rite.

“ Whereupon the Supreme Council then proceeded to re-organize itself according to the expressed wishes of the *parent*† Council.

“ T. . Ill. Bro. Jeremy L. Crass, Sov. G. Com. . having resigned in August, 1852, the following Brethren, members of the said Council, were then *elected* to fill the offices of said Council, and installed in ample form by Ill. . Bro. James Foulhowze, Sov. G. Com. and Plenipotentiary of the Grand Orient of France:—

“ Illus. ✠	Bro. H. C Atwood, M.P.S.G.C.
“	“ Eugene Vatet, Dep. S.G.C.
“	“ J. Deszules, Lt. S.G.C.
“	“ F. Roullier, G. Keeper of the Seals.
“	“ D. Sickles, Min. of State.
“	“ E. Unkart, G. Treasurer.
“	“ R. B. Folger, G.C. G.S. of the H.E.
“	“ D. Cochrane G.M. of C.
“	“ Wm. Work, G. Sword Bearer.
“	“ J. B. Ewing and
“	“ C. G. Waterbury, } C. of the G. and Sentinels.

“ (Signed) M. . P. . HENRY C. ATWOOD,
Sov. G. Com.

ROBT. B. FOLGER,
G. Sec. of the H.E.”

* The reader will bear in mind that, according to the Constitutions, there can be but two Supreme Councils in the United States, one for the northern and one for the southern jurisdiction. This State Supreme Grand Council for Louisiana, therefore, must be, and was itself spurious and unconstitutional.

† The Grand Orient of France is here represented as the parent of the Atwood Council—while it is well known that the so-called “Supreme Grand Council,” of which the Atwood organization claim to be the *legitimate* descendants, was in existence, and cried down, *before* the Grand Orient of France recognized or acknowledged the Ancient and Accepted, in 1814.

The following ballustre, previously published, gives the estimate set upon the pretensions of the Atwood Supreme Councillors:—

Universi Terrarum Orbis Architectonis per gloriam Ingentis.

DEUS MEUMQUE JUS.

ORDO AB CHAO.

From the East of the Supreme Grand Council of the M. P. Sovereigns, Grand Inspectors General of the Thirty-third and last Degree "Ancient and Accepted Rite, under the C.C. of the Zenith, near the B.B., answering to 40° 42' 40" N.L., and 2° 51' 0" E.L., Meridian of Washington City.

To our Illustrrious, most Valiant and Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret, Knights of K—H, Illustrrious Princes and Knights, Grand, Ineffable, and Sublime, Free and Accepted Masons of all Degrees, ancient and modern, over the surface of the two Hemispheres:—

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE LETTERS SHALL COME, GREETING:

HEALTH—STABILITY—POWER.

Know Ye, That at a Stated Session of the Supreme Grand Council of the M. P. Sovereigns, Grand Inspectors General of the Thirty-third and last Degree "Ancient and Accepted Rite," duly and legally established, constituted and organized for the Northern Masonic District and Jurisdiction of the United States of North America, held on the 30th day of the 3rd lunar month, called Sivan, An^o Heb^m 5611, Res^s 2387, Ord^s 733, et M^m 537, and of the Christian Era, the 30th day of June, 1851, at their GRAND EAST, New York City:

It was unanimously resolved, decreed, and ordered, that the following official Manifesto be published, and sent forth to all the various Masonic Grand Bodies over the two Hemispheres.

WHEREAS, a certain printed paper, in the assumed garb of a Masonic document, purporting to emanate from a pretended "Sublime Consistory of Sovereign Princes of the Royal Secret, and Supreme Grand Council of the Thirty-three Degrees, of and for the State of New York," has, since the last Stated Session of this Supreme Grand Council, been artfully prepared and disseminated among the Masonic fraternity, under date of the 7th of April, 1851, with two *counterfeited* stamps, and the following names appended thereto, to wit:—Henry C. Atwood, John W. Timson, John W. Simons, Edmund B. Hayes, Daniel Sickles, George E. Marshall, Thomas Hyatt, A. Colo Veloni, and David Cochrane, all of which was also republished in the *American Keystone* of the 23rd of April last.

The covert attacks made in said paper on our Supreme Grand Council, and our venerable and venerated chief, the slanderous insinuations and illogical deductions for which that paper is remarkable, render it too contemptible for serious comment. Its false assumptions and misrepresentations of well-known and well-established facts, if they are not wilful perversions of the truth, evince gross ignorance of the true principles of Ancient, Free, and Accepted Masonry.

The said paper having been read and fully considered, it was unanimously declared to be, and is hereby denounced as a most outrageous imposture and conspiracy against our most Illustrrious Order in general, and this Supreme Grand Council in particular.

AND WHEREAS, said conspiracy and imposture have been further developed in a second publication in the *New York Herald* of the 20th inst., and in the *New York Express* of the day following, purporting to be a notice of the pretended establishment of a "Supreme Grand Council for the Northern Hemisphere (!) of the United States of America," with the following names as officers thereof, headed

by a new champion, JEREMY L. CROSS, with the notorious HENRY C. ATWOOD as his *Grand Master of Ceremonies*, and William H. Ellis and William H. Jones, of New Haven, Connecticut; John S. Darcy, of Newark, New Jersey; N. B. Haswell, of Burlington, Vermont; and Robert B. Folger and John W. Simons, of New York. Said pretended body is declared to be formed "under an American organization," being an *amalgamation* of the Degrees of the "Ancient and Accepted Rite" with the American Chapter and Encampment Degrees—a *hybrid* arrangement, tending to the wholesale breaking up of every ancient Masonic landmark, and totally at war with all constitutional Masonic laws, as well as common sense.

Now, therefore, be it distinctly and universally known and remembered, that all and every one of the aforementioned individuals have usurped the right to degrees into which they have never been lawfully initiated; that they have been and are practising a gross and palpable imposition on the Masonic fraternity of the United States, in shamelessly assuming to confer degrees and exercise powers with which they are not invested, and to which they have no lawful claim; that they are dangerous agitators and disturbers of the peace, harmony, and good government of the Masonic Order; and, as such, should receive the condemnation of all "good and true" Masons.

RESOLVED, That our Masonic Brethren throughout the United States and the world, be, and they are hereby cautioned against the aforementioned individuals, as *impostors in Masonry*, whose only object seems to be deception, for purposes of unenviable notoriety and pecuniary profit.

ORDERED, That all intercourse with them, on the part of Brethren acknowledging the authority of this Northern Supreme Grand Council, of the Thirty-Third and last Degree "Ancient and Accepted Rite," be, and is hereby *interdicted*, under the heaviest penalty of Masonic law.

Deus Aleumque Ius.

J. J. J. GOURGAS,
M. P. Sov. Gr. Commander 33d ad vitam.

EDWARD A. RAYMOND,
Ill^s. Treasurer General of the H. E.

KILLIAN H. VAN RENSSELAER,
Ill^s. G. Master of Ceremonies.

JOHN CHRISTIE,
Ill^s. Captain of the L. G.

CHARLES W. MOORE,
Ill^s. Secretary General of the H. E.

ARCHIBALD BULL,
Sov. Gr. Inspector General 33d.

FRANÇOIS TURNER,
Sov. Gr. Inspector General 33d.

GILES F. YATES,
Mo. Ill^s. Insp^r. Lieut. Gr. Commander 33d.

It is a healthy doctrine, that in an open Lodge, all Brethren are on a level; but when it is closed they part on the square. But this does not extend beyond the four walls of the Lodge-room. In the world, honour must be given where honour is due; and a Mason who belongs to the lower classes of society, though admitted amongst us under the influence of a good report for regularity of conduct and propriety of demeanour, is not to presume, on that account, to take any undue liberties with his superiors in rank, beyond those to which he would have been entitled were he not a Mason.—*Book of the Lodge.*

MASONIC ANTIQUITIES.

FROM BRO. DR. RAWLINSON'S MANUSCRIPTS, &c.,

IN THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY, OXFORD.

(Continued from page 700.)

"But now, SIR, to draw towards a conclusion; and to give my Opinion seriously, concerning these prodigious *Virtuosi*;—My Belief is, That if they fall under any Denomination at all, or belong to any Sect of Men, which has hitherto appeared in the World, they may be ranked among the Gnostics, who took their Original from *Simon Magus*: these were a Set of Men, which ridiculed not only *Christianity*, but even *Rational Morality*; teaching That they should be sav'd by their *capacious knowledge*, and *Understanding* of no Mortal Man could tell what. They babbled of an *amazing Intelligence* they had, from no-body knows whence: They amus'd, and puzzled the hair-brain'd, unwary crowd, that follow'd 'em, with *Superstitious Interpretations*, of *extravagant Talismanic Characters*, and *abstruse Significations*, of *Uncommon Kabalistic Words*; which exactly agrees with the Proceedings of our *Modern Free Masons*.

"I am inclinable to believe, That by the word MASON, they mean a *Builder*, and they take the word BUILD, in a *Figurative* and *Metaphoric* Sense; as it is us'd *Acts xx. 32*, and in many other Places of the New Testament: in which Places the Word *Build*, is us'd to signify the *Founding* and *Establishing* of the *Christian Church*. If this be their Meaning, 'tis no Breach of Charity to presume, that these Gentlemen are *Masoning* and *Building up* something, that it were heartily to be wish'd they would let alone; for I must take the Freedom to say, That there are Schisms and Fractions more than enough already, in our most Excellent Religion.

"SIR, I shall trouble you with nothing more at present, than just to observe, that if the *Tenets* of these Men, do contain any thing that is conducive to the *Improvement of Manners*, the *Honour of God*, or the *real Advantage of Mankind*; they are guilty of an Unpardonable piece of Injustice, to conceal such beneficial *Dogmata* from the World. That if, contrariwise, they advance any thing, which is, or may be *Detrimental* and *Pernicious*, it is great Pity, it is not made Publick; that it might be expos'd, censur'd, and taken care of, for *Diu crescentes nuge floreat in miseriis*.

"I am, SIR,

"Your Most Humble Servant,

"VERUS COMMODUS."

"P.S. SINCE my writing this, I have seen a little Tract call'd *The Grand Mystery of the Free Masons Discover'd*;* which, as I take it, gives us a Genuine Account of the Questions severally put to the Members of that Society, at their *Admission*, *Meetings*, &c. As also of their *Oath*, *Health*, *Signs*, *Points*, &c. And this I inclose, that you may have a farther Light into this pretended *Mysterious Fraternity*. Whereby, also, you will perceive, what an unintelligible *Jargon* these People make a *Mystery* of."

Our readers will not be especially obliged to us if we here enter into a lengthy refutation of the above quoted absurd charges against the Society of Freemasons, and so merely again traverse the ground so successfully occupied long since by Ashe, Anderson, Preston, and the Masonic writers of the age in which they lived; it is, however,

* See *Freemasons' Monthly Magazine*, September, 1855, p. 544.

worthy of remark that the objections taken to Freemasonry in the above letter may afford some amusement to our Brethren, who will doubtless recognize, in the objections which are now hurled at themselves and their Craft by their anti-Masonic friends and acquaintance, "old friends with new faces."

We now pass on to the second letter, containing an account of the opposition society of the "GORMOGONS," to enter which, it seems, Freemasons must first "*be degraded.*"

" LETTER II.

" Giving an ACCOUNT of the
" MOST ANCIENT ORDER of GORMOGONS,
" IN

" Its *Original, Institution, Excellency, and Design* : Its
Rules and Orders, and the Manner of its Introduction into *Great Britain.*

" WITH AN INTIRE COLLECTION OF ALL THAT HAS BEEN MADE
PUBLICK ON THAT OCCASION. Together with the supposed
Reason of their *Excluding the Free-Masons*, without
they previously undergo the Form of *Degradation, &c.*

" SIR

" SINCE my last, the Venerable Order of GORMOGONS having been brought into *England*, by a *Chinese Mandarin*, of Great Dignity and Note in his own Country, I could not deny myself the Pleasure to give you as particular on Account as has come to my knowledge, of what has been done and published since his Arrival, relating to the establishing that Society in this Island,

" You, Sir, are not to be informed, That the *Chinese* pretend to have Accounts of Time and Transactions, many Thousand Years before *Adam*; And I am now to acquaint you, That their first Chief Monarch, or Emperor, as he has since been called, who, tho' *European* Historians frequently call him by another Name, was commonly in *China* known by that of CHIN-QUAW-KY-PO, Is the Institutor of this Order, for the Reward of Merit, and Encouragement of Science, in that *Kingdom of Philosophers*, many Centuries before *Adam*. And I must needs confess, That as their only Boast is not their *Antiquity*, but that they chiefly aim to establish their Order on the MERIT of their Members; they bid fair totally to eclipse the other Society, which without any other Regards than the Entrance-Fine, and consequential Gluttony, and Ebriety, promiscuously, and without Distinction, admits the Worthy and the Unworthy.

" This Order, it seems, as well as the other, has a SECRET, and, as I am inform'd, it is of a very extraordinary Nature; but what, I am well assur'd is neither shocking to *Humanity*, or to *Morals*, tho' I cannot penetrate into the Nature of it. As the Cultivating of Arts and Sciences is the principal End of its Institution, Gentlemen of Wit and Parts, who are members of it, entertain the Society with such Productions, either of their own, or others, as are truly Curious, whether in Prose or Verse, in every Science, as well Mechanical as Liberal. And for this Reason, ingenious Mechanicks are far from being excluded, each being encouraged, in his own particular Way, to excel. Nor do they, it seems, disdain to divert and entertain one another with a pleasant Song, so as it is not contrary to Decency and good Manners, and turns not upon Party or Politics.

" And this leads me to tell you, That the only Point of Conversation, which is expressly prohibited, is that of the Politicks of their own Country, which is a most excellent and necessary Rule, because, as the Society consists of ingenious men of all Persuasions, and no body is excluded for his private Opinion, Disputes might otherwise arise, which would create Feuds and Animosities among them: The propagating the contrary of which, is, it seems, a fundamental Article among them.

" After the Qualifications of the Person are examin'd into (which I am told is extremely strict) and approv'd, the Terms of Entrance are very easy: Instead of

Three, Four, or Five Guineas, which the Masons require for Admission, they only deposite such a Sum as they shall think proper above so many *Rupees*.*

“FRUGALITY is one extraordinary Injunction with them, that so they may avoid the Rocks on which others too frequently split: And the little easy Forfeitures and Fines of Entrance, are deposed in the hands of HUPU or Treasurer, to be disposed of either to Charitable uses, whenever any calamitous case offers, or for the Encouragement of Arts and Sciences. Reserving a Proportion thereof towards a General Feast, whether Quarterly, Half-yearly, or Yearly, I cannot say, in order to cement and consolidate the Union of the several Chapters.

“The Officer who presides in Chief over the whole Body or Order, must be a Man of Quality and Learning, and is called I am told *Sub-Oecumenical Volgee*. He is represented by another Great Officer, styled *Deputy Volgee*, who under him governs the Society. There is a Third Great Officer who acts as *Præses* over each particular Chapter, and governs all affairs therein, conformable to the *General Statutes* of the Order, but the name of this Officer (for 'tis not made a *Secret*) I have forgot, only that it is, as all the rest, of *Chineze* Extraction.

“By this knowledge, which I have been able to come at, tho' I have not the honour to be a GORMOGON, you will observe, Sir, the Excellency of the Order; and that they are not *asham'd* to let People know, in some Measure, the laudable *Ends* and *Purposes* of their *Institution*. I say, *In some Measure*, because it must be confess'd, they are very tenacious of the Great and Important *SECRET* of their Society, into which it is morally impossible, that any-body but a thoroughly-graduated GORMOGON can penetrate. You will also have the greater opinion of their *SECRET*, tho' 'tis past the comprehension of the *Vulgar World*, inasmuch as you will observe, that they put on no affected Grimaces, in order to palm upon the Publick, the most *insignificant Trifles*, for the *profoundest Mysteries*, nor do they treat *real* and *venerable Mysteries* as *Trifles*.

“Having thus given you an account of what I have been able to collect, relating to this Society, I come now to entertain you with the several Pieces that have been publish'd relating thereto. The first of which is from the *Daily Post* of the 3rd of *September* last;† tho' I am informed, that this Order was begun in England long before, and several Worthy Gentlemen had form'd themselves into a Body, under the *Auspices* of the *Mandarin* HANG CHI; and did not intend to make Publick their Institution. But, it seems, some *overbusy* Persons having got a knowledge of a few Particulars, which were made no *Secret* of, and that the Assembly was held at the *Castle Tavern* in *Fleet street*, they, being minded to rally the *Free Masons* at the same time, published the following Advertisement:—

“ ‘WHEREAS the truly Ancient and Noble Order of the GORMORGONS, Instituted by CHIN-QUAW-KY-PO, the first Emperor of *China* (according to their account) many Thousand Years before *Adam*, of which Order the great Philosopher CONFUCIUS, was *Oecumenical Volgee*, has lately been brought into *England* by a *Mandarin*, and he having admitted several Gentleman of Honour into the Mystery of that most illustrious Order, they have determin'd to hold a Chapter at the *Castle Tavern* in *Fleet street*, at the particular Request of several Persons of Quality. This is to inform the Publick, that there will be no *drawn Sword* at the *Door*, nor *Ladder in a Dark Room*, nor will any *Mason* be received as a Member, till he has renounced his *Novel Order*, and been properly degraded. N.B. The *Great Mogul*, the *Czar of Muscovy*, and Prince *Tochmas*, are enter'd into this Honourable Society, but it has been refus'd to the Rebel *Meriwey*, to his great Mortification. The *Mandarin* will shortly set out for *Rome*, having a particular Commission to make a Present of this Antient Order to his *Holiness*; and it is believ'd the whole *College of Cardinals* will commence GORMOGONS. Notice will be given in the Publick Papers the Day the Chapter will be held.’ ”

* “*Rupee* is a *Chineze* Coin about the value of 2s. 6d. Sterling.”

N.B. The above foot-note is a portion of the letter.—ED. *Freemasons' Magazine*.

† The date of this letter is, A.D. 1725.

"Broome" pointed out to me an article headed '*Reviews of the Periodicals*' directing my attention to the remarks on the New Monthly Magazine. On "skimming it rapidly, I found,—'Peter Priggins again —— more University "profligacy—we've no doubt it's all false—that is, fictitious, imaginary, though "we think it a true picture of Oxford life—rather over-coloured, or overdrawn, "but by the hand of an Artist. We think it bad taste to bring such scenes "before the public, though we confess we approve of their exposition. Though "we think the publication of life at College and public School may do a great "deal of harm, we are still of opinion that it will certainly produce a great deal "of good.'"—Vulgar Book about Oxford, yeleft "Peter Priggins."

Do our readers trace any analogy between the cases of the comparison of the Freemasons and Gormogons, and the supposed critique quoted in "Peter Priggins?"

THE BEST OF FRIENDS MUST PART.

A SONG BY BRO. CHARLES SLOMAN.

OH, grieve not, though of life the chain
 Hath links both dull and bright;
 Let's hope that joy will follow pain,
 As day succeeds the night.
 Though different ways our lots are cast,
 This truth we'll not deny,
 The best of friends must part at last,
 And so must you and I.

The mountain's crown'd with winter's snow—
 The sun of spring is warm,
 And bids the downward waters flow:
 The calm e'er follows storm.
 So fate may fortune overcast,
 But think 'neath clouded sky,
 The best of friends must part at last,
 And so must you and I.

We part, but hope again to meet,
 In after happy time,
 With kindly hearts once more to greet
 Our dear, our native clime.
 And when long years have blench'd the brow,
 We'll consolation try;
 For others part, then grieve not now,
 That so must you and I.

MASONIC CHARITY.

THE following instance of true Masonic charity and forbearance is extracted from an article which appeared in the *Journal of Altenburg*, under the head "Bruderblätter für Freimaüerer," and for a translation of which we are indebted to the kindness of Bro. Dr. MacCowan, R.W.M. No. 1, Edinburgh, Rep. Grand Orient of France at the Grand Lodge of Scotland:—

In the letters of the Baron Bietfield, it is stated that the Prince Royal, afterwards Frederick II., being one day with his father at the palace of the Prince of Orange, at Loo, the conversation turned upon Freemasonry; his father spoke of it with contempt, but the Count of Lippe-Buckeburg defended it. On this occasion the prince expressed to him privately the wish he had to become a Freemason, and selected the Orient of Brunswick for his reception, fixing the night of the 14th to the 15th of August, 1738, for the ceremony; when he appeared, accompanied by the Count of Truchsess-Waldburg, whom he proposed should be admitted along with him.

Frederick insisted they should make no difference between his reception and that of any ordinary individual, and his desire was accordingly acceded to. The prince was complimented on his conduct during the ceremony, and especially on his fortitude under his trials (at that period these were extremely severe, and often very dangerous).

Frederick the Great always maintained that Freemasonry was an institution beneficial to the state, because, as he often said, it prohibited politics and promoted the good of the country, and its aim was the perfect morality of its members.

In one of his letters, written the 30th January, 1779, to the Grand Master, Prince Frederick of Brunswick, he says, "I cannot sufficiently praise the spirit which animates the Freemasons to become good patriots and loyal subjects; and under so enlightened a Master as your Serene Highness, who, to superior talents joins the firmest attachment to me, I anticipate the happiest result from their zealous efforts to promote virtue and true patriotism in the hearts of all my subjects."

In another letter from the same prince to the Master of the Lodge Royal York of Friendship, Orient of Potsdam, dated 14th February, 1777, he writes:—"The Masonic Society, whose sole object is to plant the seeds and encourage the growth of virtuous principles in my kingdom, can always rely on my protection. This is the glorious duty of every sovereign, and I will never cease to fulfil it."

Those uninitiated then, are totally in error, who attribute to this prince the remark "Freemasonry is a great delusion." It is true that he discontinued his connection with the Craft, but it was on the following grounds.

In the first year of his reign Frederick instituted a Lodge, consisting of twenty-four members, of which he was the Right Worshipful Master. This Lodge comprised many of the ministers of state and generals who were the most eminent and devoted to the person of the monarch. General Wallrave, the favourite and most intimate friend of the king, was one of the members of this Lodge. Frederick, after the conquest of Schleswig, intrusted him with the task of repairing the old fortresses and constructing new ones. The fortress of Neise, which, on account of its good strategical position and its mines, was one of the most important, was particularly recommended to his care by the king.

Seduced by gold, Wallrave entered into a secret correspondence with the Austrian Prince Kaunitz, the sworn enemy of the King of Prussia, to whom he betrayed the plan and secret galleries of this important fortress.

In this great dilemma, the king could not allow the traitor to escape without punishment; but this traitor, on whom he had lavished his favours—this favourite whom he had treated as a brother, was about to be accused of the crime of high treason. Frederick reflected long and deeply on this fact, and at last resolved on a course which was worthy of him, and which was at the same time truly Masonic.

The King-Master having summoned the Lodge, pronounced an eloquent discourse on morality, and especially on the duties which brother Freemasons owe to each other. At the conclusion of his address, his tones of mildness were changed to words of impassioned fire, which filled his hearers with wonder and emotion. Rising from his seat, the King-Mason deeply affected, uttered these Masonic words:—"One of our brethren, here present, has committed a heinous offence, a crime for which he deserves death. This Mason has sinned against our Order, against his duty to his country,—he has broken his masonic oath, he has become an ungrateful traitor towards me, his Master, his King, his brother, his friend and benefactor. As King, I am willing to be ignorant of his crime; as Master to pardon him; as brother and friend, I wish to extend towards him the hand of brotherly love and charity, and to raise him from that abyss of moral depravity into which he has fallen; and as a man, I wish to forget the fact—I only demand that he shall confess his crime, here, in the midst of us his brethren. I ask him to promise that he will repent and atone for his sins, and it shall be for ever a secret among us, of which we will never make the least mention; but if he remains silent and does not accept the pardon which I now masonically offer him, I tell him that I shall be obliged to quit this Lodge for ever, and that as his King, his Master, and the chief magistrate of the country, I shall be obliged to do my duty, and deliver him up to justice that he may receive his reward." These touching words penetrated the hearts of all the hearers, who regarded each other with sorrow and trembling, but no one dared to speak. No one could divine to whom could be addressed this rigorous, but

at the same time, just sentence of their royal Master. After some moments of silence the king repeated the same words, but with more calmness. The members still kept the same silence; then with tears in his eyes, his voice choked with emotion, the great king finished with these words:—"As a brother Freemason, I have discharged my duty, but alas! I perceive that even among this small number of Freemasons the Masonic obligation has no power; that neither oaths, sacred duties, vows of fidelity, nor gratitude due to our benefactors, are sufficiently strong to check the evil passions of men and prevent them doing injury to their fellows. I now for ever close this Lodge and shall never resume the gavel." Frederick then closed the Lodge in the usual manner; and with the most touching sentiments, his head uncovered, he returned the Master's gavel to the Grand Orient.

In the antechamber of the Lodge, the king, in going out, ordered General Wallrave to surrender his sword; he caused him to be arrested and delivered to justice. He was sentenced to thirty years close confinement, where he died before the termination of his sentence.

One day Wallrave wrote from the prison to the king, imploring his mercy, and quoting the 88th Psalm of David* in support of his prayer. The king for his sole reply sent him the 101st Psalm.†

* We quote one or two verses of this Psalm, so full of grief and bitterness of soul:—

2. O let my prayer enter into Thy presence, incline Thine ear unto my calling.

3. For my soul is full of trouble; and my life draweth nigh unto Hell.

8. I am so fast in prison, that I cannot get forth.

9. My sight faileth for very trouble; Lord, I have called daily upon Thee, I have stretched forth my hands unto Thee.

† Read simply two verses of the 101st, fierce and terrible as the wrath of God:—

4. I will take no wicked thing in hand; I hate the sins of unfaithfulness: there shall no such cleave unto me.

11. I shall destroy all the ungodly that are in the land, that I may root out all wicked doers from the city of the Lord.

ROYAL ARCH FURNITURE, &c.—Through the courtesy of Mr. Fordred, of the firm of Fordred and Atkins, merchants and commission agents, 32, New Broadstreet, we had the satisfaction of examining some of the most correct and beautiful Chapter Regalia that we have ever seen. It is intended for the Chapter of United Brethren, Cape of Good Hope. The crown, mitre, and turban for the Principals, their cloaks, sceptres, &c., were of their kind especial works of art. The banners are beautifully painted, which we are sorry we cannot say of the banners in many Chapters. In this case the man does look like a man, the bull like a bull, and the other creatures life-like. Of the banners of the twelve tribes we cannot speak too highly; many of them might have graced a gallery. One of the shields represents a ship upon the sea most effectively this is a little gem, just the bit of marine description we like hung in our *sanctum sanctorum*—the sort of picture that in its truthfulness takes us "far, far upon the sea," and brings back, "rustling like green leaves of yesterday," the old time, ere we devoted ourselves to metropolitan life. To return to our notice, we are informed that Bro. John Mott Thearle, the Masonic jeweller, of Fleet-street, not only provided the whole of the regalia, but painted the banners, and they do him great credit.

SYMBOLISM OF THE SHOCK.

BY BRO. ALBERT G. MACKEY, M.D.

THE word "shock," as a term applied to a peculiar ceremony of Freemasonry, will, I presume, be familiar to every intelligent Mason without a minute definition. But though the meaning of the term be known, the signification of its symbolism is, I fear, not generally understood. The ceremony is very general, notwithstanding that in a few Lodges, here and there, it may, from ignorance or inadvertence, be omitted. But since, with all its antiquity and universality—constituting, as it always has, a part of the ceremonies of initiation—it is not alluded to or explained in the ritual or lectures (except it may be supposed to be included in the general term of "due form," in common with all other necessary ceremonies), the true symbolic meaning which it is intended to convey usually escapes the attention of both the candidate and the lecturer, and no reference is thus made to it in our Masonic teachings.

A distinguished Brother from Minnesota, in a letter on this subject which has been lately received, says: "Whence did it come?—what is its object?—should it be practised?" And he adds, what will be an evidence of its universality, "I was so made, and my Master had practised it for forty years, as he informed me—but why?"

These questions are entirely relevant, for, as the same Brother very truly remarks, "No ceremony can be of importance, or should be practised, for which a good reason cannot be assigned."

To answer these questions, and to present such views of the ceremony of the *shock* as will lead to a proper appreciation of its symbolical design, is the purpose of the present article. Care must, of course, be taken, in the treatment of all such topics, that no public remarks shall intrench upon the necessary secrecy of the ritual. But I trust that, with thoughtful attention, every Masonic reader will readily understand the allusions that may be made; while, to the profane and uninitiated, they must, of course, be unintelligible.

The *shock* is performed, in each of the symbolic degrees, at the moment when the candidate is enlightened. It is also performed, but then in the 1st Degree only, at the time of entrance. Each of these ceremonies, which I propose to designate as the *Shock of Enlightenment* and the *Shock of Entrance*, is possessed of a different symbolic signification. I shall, therefore have to treat of each separately.

1. *The Shock of Entrance.* This, as has already been observed, is a ceremony peculiar to the 1st Degree. It is never repeated in the 2nd or 3rd. The reason of this distinction will hereafter be

obvious. What, then, is the symbolic meaning of the ceremony? Now, in attempting to explain the signification of any Masonic symbol, we must always remember that there are several forms or modes of symbolism in which the Lodge, the foundation of all our symbolic science, presents itself, and from which we are to select the one which seems to be most analogous to the character of the particular emblem under consideration, and to which we are to refer it. Thus the Lodge is sometimes considered as the symbol of that spiritual temple which every Mason is instructed to erect in his heart; and to this form of symbolism we refer all the working-tools of the Order.

Again, it is sometimes viewed as a symbol of the universe, and then the symbolism becomes astronomical—and to this form we refer the officers, as symbols of the sun. And, again, the Lodge is often represented as a symbol of life, when Lodge-labour becomes the symbol of the labour of life—its duties, trials, and temptations; and the Mason is the type of the labourer and actor in that life. It is in this last form of symbolism that we are to seek the explanation of the Shock of Entrance.

The Lodge, then, is here the symbol of the new life upon which the candidate is about to enter, and in passing through which—born as an Apprentice, acquiring wisdom and experience as a Fellow-Craft, and learning how to die as a Master,—he is to be incessantly occupied in the investigation of truth. Look, now, at the moral and intellectual condition of this candidate. There he stands, without our portals, on the threshold of the new life upon which he is soon to enter, in darkness, helplessness, and ignorance. Justly is he called a “profane,” for he is indeed a *procul a fano*—far from the consecrated place. Wandering thus amid the errors, and covered over with the pollutions, of the outer world, he comes inquiringly to our doors, seeking the new birth, and asking a withdrawal of the veil which conceals divine truth from his uninitiated sight. And here, as with Moses at the burning bush, the solemn admonition is given, “Put off thy shoes from off thy feet, for the place whereon thou standest is holy ground;” and ceremonial preparations surround him, all of a significant character, to indicate to him that some good change is about to take place in his moral and intellectual condition. He is already beginning to discover that the design of Masonry is to introduce him to new views of life and its duties. He is, indeed, to commence with new lessons in a new school. There is to be not simply a change for the future, but also an extinction of the past; for initiation is, in truth, a death to the world, and a resurrection, as it were, to a new life. And hence it was that among the old Greeks the same word signified both *to die* and *to be initiated*. Now this new birth should be accompanied with some ceremony to indicate symbolically, and to impress upon the mind, this disruption of old ties and formation of new ones. Hence this impression is made by the symbolism of the *Shock at the Entrance*.

The world is left behind; the chains of error and ignorance, which heretofore have restrained the candidate in moral captivity, are to be broken; the portal of the temple has been widely opened, and Masonry stands before him in all the glory of its form and beauty. Shall this momentous occasion be passed unnoticed? Shall this great event—the first in the Masonic life of the aspirant—have no visible or audible record? Shall the entrance for the first time into the Lodge—the birth, as it has been well called, into Masonry—be symbolized by no outward sign? Shall the symbolism of the science, ever ready at all other times with its beautiful teachings, here only be dumb and senseless? Or, rather, shall not all the Sons of Light who witness the impressive scene feel like the children of Korah, who, when released from the captivity of Babylon and once more returning to the Temple, exclaimed, in the fulness of their grateful joy: “O clap your hands all ye people; shout unto God with the voice of triumph” (Psalm xlviii).

The Shock of Entrance is, then, the symbol of the disruption of the candidate from the ties of the world, and his introduction into the life of Masonry. *It is the symbol of the agonies of the first death, and of the throes of the new birth.*

2. *The Shock of Enlightenment.* But there is another shock, which, from the time, and place, and circumstances connected with it, may be designated as the *Shock of Enlightenment*. Its symbolism is somewhat different from that of the former; rather, however, as to the matter symbolized, than as to the manner in which it is effected. The material light, brought forth at the feet of the Great Architect of the Universe, when darkness and chaos were dispersed, has ever been, in our Order, a favourite symbol of that intellectual illumination which it is the object of Freemasonry to create in the minds of its disciples—whence we have justly assumed the title of the “Sons of Light.” This mental illumination of Masonry—this spiritual light, which, after his new birth, is the first demand of the candidate—is, we all know, but another name for divine truth—the truth of God and the soul, the nature and essence of both which constitute the chief design of all Masonic teaching. And as the chaos and confusion in which, “in the beginning,” the earth, “without form and void,” was enwrapt, were dispersed as they sat brooding over the abyss, and order and beauty were established by the Supreme command which created material light; so at the proper declaration, and in the one and recognized form, the intellectual chaos and confusion in which the mind of the neophyte is involved are dispersed; and the due knowledge of the science and philosophy—the faith and doctrine of Masonry—are developed.

But what mind can conceive, or what pen portray that terrible convulsion of nature, that awful disentanglement of its elements, which must have accompanied the divine command and its immediate result, “Let there be light, and there was light”? The attempt to describe it would be a futile task—it would be a pre-

sumptuous one. Even Milton, filled as was his soul with all the imaginings of poetry, has given but a faint idea of the scene:—

“ Nor past uncelebrated nor unsung
By the celestial choirs, when orient light,
Exhaling first from darkness, they beheld,
Birth-day of heaven and earth; with joy and shout
The hollow universal orb they fill'd,
And touched their golden harps, and hymning praised
God and his works, Creator, Him they sung.”

We feel, when we meditate on the subject, that stillness and silence must have fled before the Almighty Voice, and the earth itself have trembled in the throes of its new existence, when the gloomy pall of darkness was rolled as a curtain from the face of nature. And now, by this ceremony which we have been considering—by this *Shock of Enlightenment*,—we seek, humbly indeed, and at an inconceivable distance, to preserve the recollection and to embody the idea of the birth of material light, by the representation of the circumstances that accompanied it, and their reference to the birth of intellectual or Masonic light. The one was the type of the other, and hence the illumination of the candidate is attended with something of ceremony that will imitate the primal illustrations of the universe, most feebly and indistinctly, it is true, and yet not altogether without impressiveness.

The *Shock of Enlightenment* is, then, a symbol of the change which is now taking place in the intellectual condition—it is a sign to accompany that well-known motto of the Order, “*Lux e tenebris*”—it is the symbol of the birth of spiritual light.—*American Freemason.*

LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

REMINISCENCES OF A VISIT TO THE TOWER OF LONDON, BY A BROTHER.

IN our last number of this Magazine, when speaking of the movements and progress of this society, and giving a report of the visit to Hampton Court Palace, we promised to narrate an inspection of the Tower of London, which was entirely thrown open for the occasion, to the members of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society, by permission of the Principal Secretary of State for War, our esteemed R.W.D.G.M., Lord Panmure; a favour so rarely granted, yet given with such liberality, that we feel bound again to return him our very best thanks.

On Tuesday, the 21st of July last, the members assembled (with the visitors, many of whom were of the fairer sex) on the Tower Green, at twelve o'clock precisely, when Lord de Ros, the Lieutenant Constable of the Tower, was voted into the chair by acclamation, and the proceedings of the day were opened by an address from the Rev. Charles Boutell, stating the reason of the meeting, and detailing a programme of the towers to be visited.

This address being ended, the Rev. Mr. Hugo gave a slight sketch of the history of the building from its commencement.

It is traditionally reported that the Tower was built by Julius Cæsar, but this is entirely without foundation ; and, what is most conclusive, he does not mention his building any fortress in or about its locality in his "Commentaries." Dr. Stukely supposes that Constantine the Great built a fortress here, which he calls *Arx-Palatina*.* Dr. Milles, the Dean of Exeter, from the discovery of some ancient coins near its site, presumes that it was a Roman fortress, and also a depository of their treasure and mint. Undoubtedly these memorials point out that the Romans were located near the spot, but do not warrant the assertion that they had built a fort. The early writers make mention of the city and walls of London, but no allusion is made to the Tower before the invasion of the Normans. That a castle or fortress did exist prior to the present keep is quite certain, because, in the year 1720, when digging on the south side of the keep, some old foundations were discovered, built of stone, nine feet in width, and so well cemented that the greatest difficulty was experienced in removing them. The present keep, or White Tower, was built by Gundulph, Bishop of Rochester, acting as Grand Master, assisted by Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury and Arundel, as his Warden, for William the Conqueror, according to Stow about the year 1078 ; but Mr. Bayley, in his "History and Antiquities of the Tower," asserts that the work was not commenced for two or three years later. Shortly after the accession of William Rufus to the throne, a fearful tempest visited the city of London, blowing down some five hundred houses, and doing very considerable damage to Bishop Gundulph's Tower ; for five years it lay in comparative ruin, when the king commenced repairing the Tower, and built additional walls, and to defray the expenses he laid heavy taxes upon the English, and the Londoners in particular. On the death of Rufus, his brother Henry succeeded to the throne, and continued the work ; and it is a question amongst antiquaries and historians if he were not the completer of the building as it now is. Considerable additions were made during the reign of Stephen. Roger of Wendover states, that Thomas à Beckett considerably repaired the Tower during the reign of Henry II., by whom it was left in his custody, and was the first cause of dissension between the king and that prelate. Richard I., prior to his first Crusade, appointed Longchamp, Bishop of Ely, as regent, and the latter repaired and strengthened the walls, and—according to Matthew Paris—surrounded them with the moat. Henry III. added more buildings, and some of these, from bad workmanship, or for want of proper foundations, fell in twice during this monarch's reign. Each successive sovereign either added to or strengthened the building to the reign of Henry VIII., when the estimate for the repairs and requisite alterations amounted to the sum of £3,593. 4s. 1d. Charles II. was the next king that repaired the Tower, but very little he appears to have done to it ; as, according to a MS. in the Harleian Collection in the British Museum, £500 was the amount he expended upon it. But towards the latter part of his reign two reports were made, "As to what repairs and other works are most necessary to be forthwith done in and about the said Tower of London, for the safety and convenience thereof, and the garrison therein," by

* See "*Itinerarium Curiosum*," fol. ed. 1774, p. 112.

order of the king in council. In the reign of James II. the foundations were laid for the great storehouse to the north of the White Tower, which was not, however, finished until the reign of William. No further additions were required until the year 1841, when, on the 30th of October, a great fire broke out, which totally destroyed this storehouse, and for some time threatened annihilation to the surrounding buildings. During her present Majesty's reign the Tower has undergone vast improvements. On the site of the great storehouse (which was built of brick) have been erected very fine stone-built barracks. The Beauchamp Tower, which was fast falling into decay, has been strengthened and restored to its original form, and the paltry cottages which stood at its base have been cleared away. The Flint, Bowyer, and Brick Towers, which were more or less injured by the fire, and the Devereux, or Develin, and the Salt Towers, which were in a very decayed state, have been all taken down, and rebuilt of stone. The dungeon, called the Jewel Tower, in which formerly the crown jewels were wont to be exhibited by lamplight, has given place to a handsome building, where these magnificent gems can be well seen by the broad light of day. This latter tower, in the time of Elizabeth, was called the Martin Tower, and during the reign of Henry VIII. it was described as "a tower which we cannot name."

The address being ended, the meeting was sub-divided into eight parties, who visited the various parts of the building, no two parties being in the same chambers at the same time. We may here take notice of the care which the committee had taken to provide for the instruction of the members, as in each part of the building a gentleman gave a short address relative to its history.

The first tower visited was the Jewel Chamber. The crown jewels were originally deposited in the Tower during the reign of Henry III., and were transferred (pawned?) to some French merchants, for raising money to carry on the war against the rebellious barons; they were replaced in the Tower about the year 1272. King Edward III. was forced by necessity to pledge the crown and jewels, to enable him to raise money for the payment of his troops in his Scotch wars. Richard II., Henry V., and Henry VI. all pawned their jewels.* These remarkable gems and pieces of gold plate are so well-known to the public that it is needless here to describe them. It was from the Martin or old Jewel Tower, immediately at the back of the present chamber, that Colonel Blood and his accomplices made their attempt to steal the crown. The present crown jewellers are the Messrs. Garrards, of the Haymarket; and a person from their establishment was stationed in this chamber to answer any questions put to him.

Leaving this chamber, attention was directed to some carving in stone let into the wall, representing the arms of England and military trophies. This formed a part of the entablature over the entrance to the great storehouse, which was destroyed by fire.

The party then proceeded to the Chapel of St. Peter ad Vincula, where the Rev. Charles Boutell addressed the meeting upon the building and the persons who have been buried there. The precise words of his address we cannot give, but will draw a slight sketch of this ancient chapel.

There are two chapels in the Tower, both dedicated to St. Peter—one, which we shall presently describe, in the Great White Tower, and this one, which was

* See Bayley's "History of the Tower," vol. i. pp. 184-7.

built during the reign of Edward I. It is a low, unadorned edifice, surmounted with a small bell-turret at the west end of the roof. It is lighted by five windows on the south side, and one over the altar. The interior consists of a nave, chancel, and north aisle; the roof is ugly, plain, and modern. In the extreme north-west corner is a richly-ornamented altar-tomb, on which lie the effigies of Sir Richard Cholmondeley, Lieutenant of the Tower in the reign of Henry VIII., and his wife. The knight is in full armour, and round his neck is the collar of SS., and the red and white roses as a pendant. His head is supported by his helmet. The dame is dressed in a long flowing robe, and wears a very peculiar head-dress, terminating in a point. This tomb is of alabaster. In the north aisle are incisions in the stones, showing that brasses have been let into them, but none now remain. There are two other monuments in alabaster and painted, close over the side of the altar, to the memory of Sir Richard Blount, and Sir Michael, his son, both of whom held the post of Lieutenant of the Tower during the reign of Elizabeth. "These monuments," said the reverend lecturer, "show the low state of art in those days. The figures sculptured on these monuments represent the deceased, their wives, sons, and daughters, kneeling in the attitude of prayer. The males are dressed in armour, painted black and gilt; and the females, in dresses of the period, also painted; all wear round the neck the large Elizabethan frilled collar." There are other monumental tablets (mostly modern), but the above are the only ones which merit attention, and these only on account of the heraldry and costume. This chapel has been used as the burying-place of the illustrious dead who upon the neighbouring parade-ground, then called the green, have paid the penalty of the so-called law for their loyalty or misdeeds recorded in the dark pages of England's history. Here Gerald Fitzgerald, Earl of Kildare; Fisher, Bishop of Rochester; Sir Thomas More (prior to his re-interment at Chelsea); Anna Boleyn; Katharine Howard; Lord Rochford and his countess, whose baseness and prying brought him to the block; and the venerable Countess of Salisbury, found a resting-place from their troubles. Here also Cromwell, Earl of Essex, Thomas Seymour, the Protector Somerset, John Dudley, Guildford Dudley, Lady Jane Grey, Thomas Howard, Philip Howard, and later, James duke of Monmouth, son of Charles II., returned to that dust whence they had originally sprung. All these lay in the aisles and near the altar; and immediately under the gallery were buried the headless trunks of the rebel Lords Kilmarnock, Balmerino, and Lovat, whose leaden coffin-plates are now exposed to view under a glass-frame. The chapel is at present used by the garrison and the persons who live in and about the Tower. The public are admitted to divine service, which begins at half-past ten every Sunday morning.

(To be continued.)

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

WE have received a circular letter purporting to emanate from "the Supreme Grand and Royal Encampment of the Masonic Knights Templar, &c., H.R.D.M., K.D.S.H., from time immemorial, of England and Wales," which, in other words, means, a manifesto of the Baldwyn Encampment, in opposition to the

Grand Conclave as now established ; and its declaration of independence. It states :—

“In making known the revival and re-establishment of the Supreme Grand and Royal Encampment of the Order of the Masonic Knights Templar, of Saint John of Jerusalem, Palestine, Rhodes, and Malta, H.R.D.M., K.D.S.H., from time immemorial, of England and Wales, it is desirable to present to you a brief statement of the circumstances which have rendered this revival necessary.”

It then proceeds to say :—

“The origin of the Baldwyn Encampment of Masonic Knights Templar at Bristol is unknown, the Encampment having been in existence in that city from a remote period.

“The records of the Baldwyn Encampment, however, which have been carefully preserved, enable us to assert that in the year 1780 the then existing Encampments of Masonic Knights Templar, from time immemorial, were, and had been previously, under the government and authority of a Supreme Grand and Royal Encampment. A document engrossed on parchment, and bearing the seals of the Orders of Knights Templar, Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and Knights of Malta, of the Knights Rosæ Crucis, and of the Grand Elected Knights Kadosh, dated from ‘Our Castle at Bristol, the 20th day of December, 1780,’ refers to a previously existing document, called therein, a ‘CHARTER OF COMPACT.’”

The document, which proceeds “to enact laws for the government of the said Supreme Grand and Royal Encampment, and for the subordinate Encampments then existing, or thereafter to be created by Warrants under its authority,” is said to have “remained in the archives of the Knights Templar at Bristol, from the year A.D. 1780 to the present time, and bears the signatures of the M.E. and Supreme Grand Master of the Order in 1780, Joshua Springer (whose portrait, painted about 1785, now hangs in the Freemasons’ Hall at Bristol), and those of other Grand Masters, and of eminent Commanders of the Encampment of Baldwyn at Bristol down to the present time.”

We are next informed that, “Under this Supreme Grand and Royal Encampment, the Encampments of Baldwyn, at Bristol, and of Antiquity, at Bath, continued for many years ;” and that Encampments, styling themselves “from time immemorial,” were also known to exist in London, York, and Salisbury.

The circular states that the Encampment at London also at one time styled itself a Grand Encampment, but afterwards, as early as 1809, “adopted the title of Grand Conclave of Masonic Knights Templar ;” but the Encampments of Bath and Bristol always refused to acknowledge its authority. A correspondence was commenced between the Supreme Grand Encampment at Bristol and the Grand Conclave in London, in 1809 ; and the last communication between them, prior to the establishment of the present Grand Conclave, is dated in 1820. In the year 1812, H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex was elected Grand Master by the Grand Conclave in London,—an election in which the Grand Encampment at Bristol did not at the time concur ; though subsequently his royal highness was also elected Grand Master by that Encampment. The Order not being favoured by his royal highness, no communication took place between the Grand Conclave and the Baldwyn Encampment, from 1820 to 1844. And the Grand Conclave is stated, by this circular, to have been during that time in abeyance ; the Grand

Encampment at Bristol, never receiving any communication from the Grand Master, also merging into the individual Encampment of Baldwyn, which continued to act "independently, under the control of Grand Commanders and Grand Superintendents, elected from its own body. *But the Supreme Grand and Royal Encampment, though dormant and neglected, continued to exist in the person of the Grand Master whom it had elected.*"*

At the death of the Duke of Sussex, in 1843, the Grand Conclave, which the circular asserts had been unheard of for twenty-four years, at once showed its vitality; and, assuming the name of the "Grand Conclave of Masonic Knights Templar of England and Wales," elected Colonel Tynte, in 1844, as Grand Master,—the Baldwyn Encampment, however, refusing to concur in the arrangement, and the Camp of Antiquity at Bath appearing to be in abeyance. In 1855 the last-named Encampment received a large accession of members, and resumed its activity. Upon which the circular says:—

"Two Encampments of the Masonic Knights Templar, from time immemorial, being thus in active existence, it became necessary to provide for their government by some common central authority, or Grand Encampment, of ministerial and executive officers under a Grand Master. This was the more desirable as a feeling of hostility, injurious to the general interests of the Order, and unseemly in a Masonic confederation, had unfortunately arisen between the Encampments from time immemorial and some of the Encampments acting under the London Grand Conclave. The Knights of the Encampments of Baldwyn, at Bristol, and of Antiquity, at Bath, were, in the first place, desirous of uniting themselves in fraternal union with the other Encampments in England—those holding under the London Grand Conclave; and, with this view, had, in the early part of the year 1857, made overtures for reconciliation and union with that body. They were desirous of healing the breach and reconciling the disputes which had arisen between their Encampments and those of the Grand Conclave, and were willing to have placed themselves under the authority of the latter, sacrificing, for the sake of peace and fraternal harmony, and for the general good of the Order, some of the immemorial rights and privileges they had enjoyed, but requiring in return the preservation of their ancient name, and an honourable reception, not as suppliants for admission, but as welcome and honoured associates.

"The Grand Conclave repulsed this offered alliance and these overtures of friendship, and required that the Encampments of Bristol and Bath should appear as humble petitioners before the Grand Conclave, for recognition and admission to its ranks.

"This demand was not only reprehensible on the part of the Grand Conclave, as closing the door to peace and reconciliation, which had been opened by the proposals of the Encampments from time immemorial, but was the more preposterous and unjustifiable, that many of the Officers and Commanders of the Grand Conclave had themselves been created and installed Knights Templar in the Encampment of Baldwyn at Bristol, which had at one time been the chief asylum and centre of Knight Templar Masonry in England. The Encampments of Bald-

* Would not these words equally prove the continuance of the Grand Conclave?

wyn and Antiquity rejected this arbitrary and insulting demand with mingled feelings of sorrow and indignation."

The result of this unfortunate termination to the negotiation "has been the revival of the Ancient Supreme Grand and Royal Encampment of the Masonic Knights Templar, &c., H.R.D.M., K.D.S.H., under the Constitution of A.D. 1780; the election of a Supreme Grand Master; and the organization of the Grand Encampment, by the appointment of the necessary officers, and of Provincial Grand Commanders."

The circular next informs us:—

"One feature which pre-eminently distinguishes these Encampments from those holding under the London Grand Conclave is this,—that while the latter has abandoned an important portion of the rights and authority which it exercised previous to the year 1844, selling its birthright for a mess of pottage, the Supreme Grand and Royal Encampment maintains its ancient constitution intact and unimpaired. We refer especially to the Degree of Knights Rosæ Crucis, or Sovereign Princes Rose Croix of Heredom, a Chapter of which, according to the ancient constitution of the Order, was attached to all the Encampments of Masonic Knights Templar in England, of which, and the privileges belonging to it, the Encampments holding under the London Grand Conclave have been deprived, that body having yielded its authority over the Degree of the Knights Rosæ Crucis to another and different Masonic body."*

The "seven Degrees" which are given under this newly-erected or revived Grand Encampment are:—

1. Masonic Knights Templar.
2. Knights of St. John of Jerusalem.
3. Knights of Palestine.
4. Knights of Rhodes.
5. Knights of Malta.
6. Knights Rose Croix of Heredom.
7. Grand Elected Knights K.D.S.H.

Relative to these Degrees the circular says:—

"These seven Degrees were evidently, at one time, kept distinct, and conferred upon candidates in some regular gradation. The signs, tokens, and passwords of the Knights of Malta, together with those assigned to the Mediterranean Pass, which probably belonged to the Knights of Rhodes, have always been given in the Baldwyn Encampment, but those of the Knights of St. John and of Palestine have fallen into disuse in the Templar Encampment. The latter Degree, however, in the form in which it exists in the old 'Rite Française,' as Knights of the Red Cross, or of the East, the Sword, and the Eagle, has been regularly held once a year at Bristol, the only place in England where the Degree has been preserved.

"The Degree of the Knights of Palestine, in its present form in the Baldwyn Encampment, dates from about the year 1800, when the Degrees, 'Hauts Grades,' of the *Rite Française* were introduced into Bristol by some French refugees, under the authority of the Grand Orient of Paris. These Degrees, which comprise,

* The Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Rite.

besides the Rose Croix, those of the Nine Elected Masters, the Knights of the East, the Sword, and the Eagle, and the Knights Grand Architects of Kilwinning, have been carefully preserved and conferred annually, since the period of their introduction in the Baldwyn Encampment. Together with the Knights Templar and the Knights Rosæ Crucis they form the five Royal Orders or Degrees of Masonic Knighthood, which have been placed under a common government in the Encampment of Baldwyn.

“The Degree of the Knights Rosæ Crucis has been held in Bristol uninterruptedly for nearly a century, and for the last fifty years with a splendour and completeness of ritual unapproached in any other Encampment in England. In the Encampment of Antiquities at Bath, the Degree is known to have been held as early at least as 1793.

“The Degree of Grand Elected Knights K.D.S.H. has not for many years been conferred in Bristol. The late Commanders F. C. Husenbeth, Richard Smith, and others, possessed the Degree, and a Grand Council of the Knights K.D.S.H. was held at Bristol on Good Friday, March 29, 1839.”

The circular concludes by announcing the re-establishment of “The Supreme Grand and Royal Encampment,” for which it claims the fraternal sympathies of the members of the Order, and states :—

“A Chapter of the Degree of Rose Croix of Heredom, or Knights Rosæ Crucis, is attached to every Encampment of Masonic Knights Templar from time immemorial, but the Degree of Grand Elected Knights K.D.S.H., will in future be conferred only in the body of the Supreme Grand and Royal Encampment, within which a Grand Council of Grand Elected Knights K.D.S.H. will be established.”

The Encampments stated to be established in connection with the Grand Encampment are,—

The Encampment of Baldwyn, at Bristol ; E.C. Sir Knt. S. E. Taylor.

The Encampment of Antiquity, at Bath ; E.C. Sir Knt. E. L. Bagshawe.

The Encampment of Ascalon, at Birmingham ; E.C. Sir Knt. Bassett Smith.

The Encampment of the Holy Rood, at Warwick ; E.C. Sir Knt. H. Blenkinsop.

The Encampment of the Vale of Jehosophat, at Highbridge ; E.C. Sir Knt. H. Bridges.

The Encampment of the Vale Royal, at Salisbury (held provisionally by dispensation at Corsham in the county of Wilts) ; E.C. Sir Knt. George Firmin.

The circular, an abstract of which we have felt it our duty to lay before our readers—though regretting that disunion should exist amongst any body of Masons—is signed by D. W. Nash, M.E. Supreme Grand Master ; S. E. Taylor, Deputy Grand Master ; J. J. Evans, Grand Registrar.

We purposely refrain from comment upon this document until we have received—as we presume we shall—the official reply of the Grand Conclave ; though we cannot understand how Sir Knight Nash can reconcile the assuming the Grand Mastership of a body claiming the right to grant the Degrees enumerated with the obligation he has taken and signed as a member of the Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Rite.

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS.

[Publishers are requested to send works for review not later than the 20th of the month, addressed to the Editor of the "Freemasons' Monthly Magazine," 74-5, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-Inn-fields.]

"*American Quarterly Review of Freemasonry and its kindred Societies.*" New York: R. Macoy. October, 1857.—This is the second number of the beautifully printed and remarkably well got-up periodical whose entrance into the Masonic literary world we had the pleasure to announce last quarter. It in no degree lacks in appearance or character the garb it wore on its *entrée*—but, vigorous, and flowing with the genuine "milk and honey" of Masonic lore, it is truly a work which will be received with the most pleasurable satisfaction by every Brother of the Craft. The present No. opens with "The Lodge as a Symbol of the World," by Albert G. Mackey, M.D., and is a continuation, in some sort, of the opening article in the last number, of which we were enabled to speak in unqualified terms of approval. The same favourable opinion is equally applicable to the issue before us.—Then succeeds "Gnosticism, the Kabbala, and the Mysteries, as connected with and illustrating Masonry," by Albert Pike. This extremely intricate subject is handled with great skill, and will be read with unflagging interest and pleasure by the Masonic scholar.—Then we have a magnificent article—a lecture, by Dr. Townsend, of Dublin (Ireland), on "The Duty of a Master in the Government of a Masonic Lodge."—The "Origin of the Names of the Craft" is another learned disquisition, from the pen of W. S. Rockwell. It is evidently the production of an accomplished scholar.—The next is a glorious chapter, entitled "Two well-known Masons Exhibited." We are indebted for it to the renowned Rob Morris (the Masonic Antiquary and Lecturer). The two well-known Masons are no other than those mighty men, Washington and Franklin—names of those whom Masonry has been justly proud to rank amongst its supporters. It will be read with the deepest possible interest. We were amused with Franklin's letter to his mother respecting Freemasons, in 1738—a portion of which runs thus:—"They are in general a very harmless sort of people; and have no principles or practices that are inconsistent with religion and good manners!"—Next comes "Masonic Explanations of the Numbers;" which will be of more value, perhaps, to the arithmetical reader or student amongst the Craft than to the Brethren generally.—Some valuable and pleasing information from California, Missouri, &c., follows; and also a capital article on "The Outer and Inner Temple," by Dr. Strickland.—"Horæ Esotericæ" is commenced, by Giles F. Yates, who devotes the first of these "hours" to "Music and Dancing;" and very cleverly it is written.—Several pages more, well filled with most readable matter, both prose and poetical, continue the number to the end—having arrived at which, we again heartily congratulate the Craft on the appearance of such a work, from which we shall take an early opportunity of making some extracts.

"*Soyer's Culinary Campaign,*" being historical reminiscences of the late war, with the plain art of cookery for military and civil institutions, the army, navy, public, &c., by ALEXIS SOYER. London: G. Routledge and Co.—If it be true as philosophers and naturalists unite to assure us, that the culinary art is especially distinctive of humanity, and that man differs from all other creatures in being alone of living things a cooking animal, it is clear that cooking is an art of dignity as well as utility, and that it possesses a very high degree of human interest. Conscious of this great truth, Bro. Soyer has cultivated the science with a zeal and ability which have left him altogether without a rival. His great predecessor, M. Oude, whose glory, however, Alexis has altogether eclipsed, used to

say that it was the reproach of England, that whereas she had a thousand different religions, she had only one sauce—melted butter. Unfortunately it exceeds the powers even of a genius, so versatile and accomplished as Bro. Soyer to remove the former of these stigmas ; but the latter he has altogether abolished. We have still an endless variety of creeds, but it is consolatory to think that, thanks to the ingenuity and enterprise of the modern Lucullus, we have also a rich diversity of sauces. New liturgies are continually invented, and the savour of fresh condiments rises in grateful incense through our cloudy atmosphere. Bro. Soyer has, to use his own peerless expression, “unfurled the banner of gastronomy,” and taking his position upon a *batterie de cuisine*, he keeps waiving the meteor flag with an energy and devotion which have resulted in renown to himself and signal advantage to the community. Of all the works with which his graphic pen has enriched the literature of the larder, his last is by far the most valuable. It has literary graces which, independently of its gastronomic qualities, render it peculiarly attractive, and, interspersed with various subtle disquisitions on the art of cookery, and many admirable recipes for the manufacture of new dishes, it contains some most interesting particulars respecting the most glorious epoch of Bro. Soyer’s profession and career—his sojourn in the Crimea. It is the peculiar merit of this remarkable man, that with a delicate and discriminating taste for all that is savoury and palatable in the world of edibles, he combines a keen relish for all that is witty, sententious, and sentimental in the world of letters. He is almost as clever with his pen as with his spoon, and his writings have as great a poignancy as his dishes. It is this faculty which has made him so great a benefactor to his art, for the most valuable of all talents is that which enables a man to present his opinions in a form that will render them pleasing to the fancy and imagination of the public ; and it has been remarked with great justice by Mrs. Hannah More, that there is no such friend of vice as the man who advocates virtue in a disagreeable manner. Heretofore, cookery-books have been the driest and least interesting of publications, the leading articles in the *Economist* always excepted ; but Bro. Soyer has given them an Attic flavour, which makes them as pleasant to read as they are eminently useful to consult. In a moment of great national exigency, Bro. Soyer repaired to the Crimea with the intention of carrying on in that remote peninsula a campaign far more salutary to the interests of humanity, than any that could be maintained by shot and shell ; and he was greatly instrumental in promoting the comfort and mitigating the sufferings of our soldiers. His merits were universally acknowledged in both camps, and Lord Raglan, in particular, regarded him as an admirable auxiliary. He has, therefore, a right to be regarded not only as a most eminent professor of a very useful and indispensable art, but also as a great benefactor of mankind, and in any other country than this he would long since have received some public recognition of his services. But *le bon temps viendra*.

“*Life and Times of Nathalia Borissoona Princess Dolgorookov*,” by JAMES ARTHUR HEARD. London: Bosworth and Harrison.—In this work, which is chiefly derived from the letters of the princess herself, Mr. Heard, who describes himself as a knight of the order of St. Stanislaus, presents a vivid picture of those times which immediately succeeded the reign of Peter the Great until the fall of Biren and the assumption of the reigns of power by Elizabeth ; during which period, to be the favoured friend or minister of one monarch, was to meet with some disgrace and banishment to Siberia, if not death, from his successor. Indeed, in many instances, scarcely twenty-four hours were allowed to intervene between the most princely wealth and most abject poverty and disgrace ; and that without any notice to the victim whose whole family was too often involved in one common ruin at the caprice of the ruler, or his creatures, for the time being. This work gives the history of a young and heroic woman who owed her banishment and disgrace merely to the circumstance that she had been true to her womanly instincts and refused to abandon—even ere she was married—him to whom in the hour of prosperity she had plighted her troth, at a time when the death of Peter II. threatened him with disgrace. She became Princess Ivan Dolgorookov only in time to accompany her husband into the most degrading of exile, where she remained cheering him

in all his troubles until he was ruthlessly torn from her to be murdered under the rule of the miscreant Biren. On the downfall and justly merited degradation of Biren, Nathalia, and her two sons born in exile, were restored to their home, when she for the first time learned the fate of her husband, thereby destroying for ever the happiness she had looked forward to as a reward for her trials. As a picture of Russian government as it was, and of womanly truth and heroic constancy, this little volume well merits the attention of the public, and will be read with interest by all into whose hands it falls.

"Taliesin; or, The Bards and Druids of Britain. A Translation of the Remains of the Earliest Welsh Bards, and an Examination of the Bardic Mysteries. By D. W. NASH, Member of the Royal Society of Literature." London: J. R. Smith, Soho-square.—We have the pleasure to acknowledge as a Brother in the Craft of Freemasonry, and holding the distinguished position of R.W.G.M. of Bristol, the author of the very erudite work before us. On a cursory glance, a work so studded with extracts from Welsh poesy would appear to present but comparatively little attraction to the ordinary English reader; but, after a few pages are passed, he will begin to warm with the subject, and find, amongst the translations of the bardic efforts of old, passages of the loftiest grade in the wide field of song. Some, indeed, are of the highest beauty; and this it is that makes the reader the more anxious to go closely through the prose, by which he obtains information and history of the inspired bards from whose lips fell such exquisite melodies so many hundreds of years ago. The study, besides, of the very ancient people, the Druids, has ever been, by common consent, voted one of the most deeply-interesting of any age and by almost any people. This study will be found assisted in the most pleasing and readable manner in the work before us. Although the true social position of the Druid, and the nature of the religious ceremonies in which he officiated as minister, are, even as to Gaul, involved in great obscurity; the author says of the British Druid, on the other hand, that, if we accept the statements of numerous modern writers on British antiquity, their social polity and their religious system, as well as their rites and ceremonies, are as well known as the objects and transactions of any society for the propagation of learning in modern days; that they were a greatly learned people, possessed of civil power to a considerable extent, and were withal endowed with real religious feeling in their worship of the God of Abraham, although in a form singularly peculiar, and, as is familiar to every one, "in groves and under oaks." Taking all this for granted, we need not follow the author in his well-written proofs thereof, as illustrated in the earlier pages of his book. He next proceeds through many chapters to illustrate the origin, from the earliest times, of Welsh minstrelsy and song, and the very careful arrangements and regulations which were made, even in those days, for its public display. The distinctions into which the several classes of minstrels were elevated and classified are also elaborately described. We may notice a curious law which was enacted in connection with one of the bardic congresses, that when a bard asked a gift from a *prince*, he was adjudged to sing one song; and when he asked a *baron*, three songs; but should he ask a *vassal*, he must *sing him to sleep!* To such an extent was this custom of embodying their wants in song carried, that it began to affect the valuables even of princes,—horses, hawks, greyhounds, and other articles that were particularly valued by the owner and could not be replaced, being solicited; until at last it was deemed necessary to pass a law in restriction of these supplications. The whole of this portion of the volume before us evidences the great labour and research bestowed on its compilation, and shows at the same time very great ability, and how thoroughly the compiler has thrown his willing industry into the work. In the course of his examination of the many books extant on the subject of Welsh minstrelsy, and which bear more or less on the matters to which we have called attention, the writer has not been contented merely with giving quotations therefrom, but has combated with a master-hand the statements and opinions of their authors, and, to our mind, has set up vastly more cogent reasoning. He then goes on to discuss the character of the bard whose name forms the title he has chosen for his volume. Taliesin appears to have been the chief of bards—at any rate by name, if not by

reputation,—for the author seems at a loss to discover the grounds for the latter having become attached to his name, to the extent it had done when at its height in popular estimation, as early as the middle of the twelfth century. In proof of the view the author takes, and the grounds on which he founds that view, he gives a variety of legends bearing the stamp of authority, and points to various evidences of a stable character, from which he draws his deductions through the medium of comparison. Indeed, many of the theories propounded even by Welsh scholars of admitted repute and character, the author sets aside by antagonistic arguments, which will exceedingly compensate for any time spent in their analysis. We need scarcely admit that we are not egotistical enough to suppose that any views of our own (although arrived at through a close reading of the work) will at all aid in settling any of the moot points which are so frequently raised; but, in justice to the clever disputant, Bro. Nash, we must needs say that he has decidedly the best of it. The “Historical Poems” next engage a large share of the author’s attention, and, consequently, occupy a considerable portion of the volume, although these poems are comparatively few in number. We must again notice that, while these poetic effusions in the Welsh language are indeed a sealed book to almost all save Welshmen themselves, they are accompanied, as we have hinted, by English translations; and however these translations into our own tongue may in some measure deprive them of some of the original beauty, yet they will be found abounding in the richest imagery and clothed in the most exquisite language. Without entering ourselves into the *vexata quæstio*, whether any of these, or which of them, may with truth be ascribed to the great Taliesin, certain it is that some of them are of marvellous beauty. Again, others there are which, on translation, disclose proverbs. These our language quaintly renders thus :—

- “No one is a hero when naked among thistles.”
- “Every one who swears strongly fails [to perform].”
- “Do not love to be foremost in conversation.”
- “Jewels are the dainties of the feeble-minded.”
- “There is always a way for him who seeks it.”

The latter quotation bears so striking a resemblance to our saying, “Where there’s a will there’s a way,” that there would seem to be no doubt as to its origin. Supposing it to have been derived as above, how few of the thousands who use it are acquainted with its origin! We further find from our indefatigably-searching author, that the “Myvyrian Archæology” contains an extensive collection of proverbs arranged in a variety of forms; and that from such and like works appertaining to these “wise saws,” it is gathered that no literature can boast of a greater collection of proverbs than the Welsh, and that this “concise and sententious form of presenting the ‘wisdom of their ancestors’” appears to have been particularly congenial to the genius of the Welsh people.” Passing over many illustrations of these proverbs in the book whose merits we are discussing, we proceed to transfer to our pages an occasional passage from these singular Welsh songs. How much there is of comprehensive beauty of expression in the lines—

- “I have seen the various-coloured net-work of flowers ;
- I have seen the leaves gradually appearing of the yellow water-lily ;
- I have seen the branch with its blossoms of equal shape.”

In the “Mythological Poems,” whose translation the learned author next dissects,—with, in our opinion, the skill of the practised literary anatomist,—we find passages whose felicitous expression amply justify our here adding them to the extracts quoted above—without the slightest reference on our part to the correctness or incorrectness of the translation. Whether Mr. Davies, or Dr. Owen be right, or whether our author be correct in deeming either or both of these somewhat celebrated interpreters wrong, is not our business. Whether, too, the Welsh language, in which these poems were originally written, be—as the ancient Welshmen seem to have believed—“so heavenly, that all other languages are imperfect, ignoble, and half-witted; and neither song nor poetry can be composed in them,

because they were taught by the Devil at the tower of Babel!"—or not, we will not stop to give an opinion. Or whether, as they also say, "the poetical inspiration of the Welsh is a divine inspiration proceeding from God!" need not be discussed here. Certain it is that the Welsh language unmistakably *does* present a very ugly appearance to the uninitiated; and equally certain that, when rendered into English, however "imperfect, ignoble, and half-witted" that language may be, to us Saxons it really does read very prettily. If any excuse be needed, this must be ours for quoting such passages as the following, which we decidedly deem worthy of transcript. It is one of the series of songs of the renowned bard Taliesin:—

THE MEAD SONG.

"I pray the Lord, the Ruler of every place,
 He who sustains the heavens, the Lord over all,
 He who made the waters and all things good,
 He who bestows every gift and all prosperity.
 A giver of mead is Maelgwn of Mœna, and at his mead-board
 His mead-horns circulate wine of the right colour.
 The bee has collected it and has not used it.
 For the distilling of the luscious mead, praised be it above all
 The numerous creatures the earth has produced.
 God made it as a gift to man.
 The wise and the foolish enjoy it.
 Some wild, some tame, God has made them,
 They produce good clothing.

* * * * *

Others of these poems, and tales interspersed therewith, contain much of "Magic and sorcery." Some of an Irish origin, by the way, are also alluded to in the chapter we have in hand, and which especially bear the character of "magic lore." But these details of necromancy we leave alone. The writer next proceeds to "Neo-Druidism and the Druidical Philosophy," in a chapter in which the mysteries of the dark ages are elaborately ventilated. This, too, is interspersed with illustrative songs and poetic compositions worthy of perusal; but we have not room for further extracts. All we can here record is that our brother Nash brings to light the author of a work published in London, in 1852, who conceives the Welsh language to be Hebrew! And, what is more outrageously ludicrous still, that the said author explains all names of places and rivers—*e. g.*—Oxford, Bucks, Thames, Spithead, &c., out of the latter language!! With this we think we may fairly dismiss *this* chapter! The next, which deals with the "Druidism of the Welsh in the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries," is of peculiar interest, comprehending a no less striking subject than the supposed worship of the solar god, or deified patriarch Noah, and of the existence of the Druidical institution in Wales in the fourteenth century of the Christian era. This existence appearing to have been doubted by many writers, our author lays bare the whole question. The concluding chapter of the work treats of "The Welsh Romances," and the dissertation therein on the question of the precise time at which they were written, and who, if not Taliesin, was their author, is altogether very interesting. On the Druidical inquiry the writer comes to the conclusion, that "there can be no hesitation in asserting that the Druid is a figure altogether unknown to Welsh romance, and at the time the *Mabinogion* and the Taliesin ballads were composed, no tradition or popular recollection of the Druids or the Druidical mythology existed in Wales." Altogether the work will be found to abound in matter whose curious nature alone—not to speak of the able manner in which it is woven together—will render its perusal gratifying. It is in the highest degree creditable to the author, and we wish for his work the heartiest success.

"*Prayer Answered, in more than one Hundred Cases, in the Old Testament,*" by ELIZABETH GILLESPIE. London: J. Nisbett.—The authoress of this collection states, that on reading the Sacred Scriptures she was struck with the great num-

ber of instances in which direct and indirect appeals to the Almighty, by the instrumentality of prayer, were answered from above. She mentions in detail a great number of those cases, and points out the circumstances under which the Supreme Being was induced by force of prayer to manifest Himself to His creatures. The book is well adapted for family exercise, as the prayers and meditations are suitable to all condition of the human mind. The design of the work is worthy of all commendations, and the author has accomplished her object without importing into her work a single taint of sectarianism.

"Popular Errors Explained and Illustrated; a Book for Old and Young," by JOHN TIMBS, F.S.A., author of *"Curiosities of London,"* &c.; an entirely new edition. London: Kent and Co.—If by an "entirely new edition" Mr. Timbs means to convey the impression that the old edition has been expunged from the series of volumes of *"Things not generally Known,"* the reader may be inclined to quarrel with him for withdrawing a very useful little book; but if the new edition be construed in the ordinary acceptation of the word, the public will be glad to hail the appearance of a fuller and more carefully prepared explanation of popular errors. As a scholar and an antiquary, Mr. Timbs delights in exposing those vulgar errors which, if left uncorrected, creep at length into the history and literature of a country, but which, when explained and examined by the light of reason and common sense, are generally found to be based upon ignorance or credulity. His *"Popular Errors"* is not only a useful but a pleasant book.

"The Physician for All: his Philosophy, his Experience, and his Mission," by JOHN SPURGIN, M.D. (Second Curriculum). London: J. S. Hodson.—Dr. Spurgin belongs to the class of medical men who think that the broad principles of the healing art should be as universally known as they are generally valued. He is not one of those who hold the antiquated opinion, that the more the public are kept in the dark the higher will be the importance attached to the profession of medicine. On the contrary, he is in favour of throwing open the arcana of medical science, and leaving the public to place their confidence in those men whom superior education and mental capacity are sure to raise to prominent positions in their profession. In the *"Physician for All,"* he exposes the extent of the imposition practised upon the public by "quacks," and points out on the highest, moral, and scientific grounds the true principles upon which disease should be treated. Dr. Spurgin especially refers to the discovery of Dr. Fell, the American physician, for the cure of cancer, and adds his testimony to the success of the treatment adopted by that gentleman. He expresses his regret that the American physician is not large-hearted enough to impart his secret to the profession, and thus be the means of mitigating a vast amount of human misery. Dr. Fell, however, keeps his secret to himself, agreeing, no doubt, with the admirable aphorism of the late Duke of Newcastle, that every man has a right to do what he likes with his own.

"Two Lectures delivered at the meeting of the York and Lincoln Architectural Societies at Doncaster," by GEORGE GILBERT SCOTT, ESQ., A.R.A., and EDWARD BECKETT DENISON, ESQ., Q.C. Doncaster: Brooke, White, and Hatfield. London: Bell and Daldy.—These lectures are well deserving of attention from all who take an interest in architecture, and the relieving England from the reproach that she has no national architecture, and what she copies from others she only spoils. On the subject of church architecture, both gentlemen are unusually eloquent, and it is clear that they are alike duly impressed with the necessity of rendering our ecclesiastical buildings at once more simple, more ennobling, and more artistic than the great majority of modern churches can claim any credit for being; and, as such, recommend as a general rule the adoption of the Gothic style for such edifices.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

MASONRY IN CANADA.

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

SIR AND BROTHER,—The interest excited by the late differences among the Brethren of Canada West arises not only from fraternal feelings towards those Brethren, but also from the importance of the principles involved in those differences. Personal or local disputes sooner or later pass away, but the principles of our Order cannot be long or seriously violated without endangering the noble fabric which rests on them.

The thoughts of one who, with ample means of information, has carefully considered recent events in connection with those differences, may be acceptable to your readers, as explanatory to such of them as have not yet had the opportunity of examining the subject with the attention which it deserves, of views which many Brethren are known to have adopted, which others, it is believed, will, on reflection, see fit to adopt, and which I have endeavoured to present in such a form as to enable any intelligent Mason, however little previous study he may have been able to bestow on the matter, to judge for himself as to their accuracy.

The great Masonic principle now threatened is that of Unity. It has been, from the earliest times, exemplified by the form of government in every Lodge. The Master, elected by the Brethren, always appointed every officer except the Treasurer, and alone exercised an authority, obeyed and upheld by every member. Grand Lodges, as now organized, did not exist till comparatively modern times. Large assemblies of Brethren occasionally took place, but such a body as we now call a Grand Lodge was unknown. Grand Masters, sometimes elected, sometimes hereditary, generally assuming the character of protectors, and apparently taking little part in internal discipline, are often mentioned in Masonic history, and the territorial extent of their rule was evidently regulated by the same principle of unity. The union of all Brethren under one chief seems to be, by reason of national differences, unattainable, and perhaps is not desirable, but the sway of one Grand Master over every part of countries politically united, has ever been maintained as the bond, and in early days the only bond of corporate union among the Brethren of those countries. Each Lodge, governed by no laws but its own, and subject to no external authority save that of the Grand Master, which appears to have often been practically arbitrary, was connected with other Lodges only by community of Grand Mastership.

The extension, in the seventeenth century, of Freemasonry beyond the ranks of operatives led to a desire for more perfect combination and liberty, and ultimately to the establishment in the early part of last century, of the Grand Lodge of England, the parent of many, and, in its constitutional arrangements, the model of all Grand Lodges in the form in which they now exist.

In this new organization the principle of unity was strictly followed; Grand Lodge being an expansion of private Lodge, with the addition of the principle of representation, the Grand Master, elected by the Brethren, appointing, like the Master of a private Lodge, all officers except the Treasurer, and the local

authority of Grand Lodge, in its legislative capacity, being co-extensive with the territorial limits of the Grand Master's rule. Masonic jurisdictions beyond those limits were strictly respected. What some people have called the Grand Lodge of York, is, with reference to what is now understood by the words "Grand Lodge," a myth. The Brethren of the old Lodges of York hailed with approbation this great improvement in Masonic government, and finally united their ancient honours to that constitution which extends to every part of the British empire except Ireland and Scotland. These exceptions are due only to the circumstance that Masonry in those countries, extending backward to periods when they were politically separate, continued to be separate in jurisdiction. Charters and warrants, emanating from those countries, for the holding of Lodges in British colonies, have produced not only inconveniences which might have been serious but for the good feeling of the Brethren, but also anomalies which the Grand Masters and Grand Lodge of England could not prevent, and for which, it is to be hoped, a remedy will yet be found.

Everywhere in Masonic history are to be found traces of the established doctrine that, in the same jurisdiction, there cannot, Masonically, be a plurality of Grand Masters or Grand Lodges. Under warrants from England, Lodges have been established in many foreign countries, but in not one which had already a Grand Master. Foreign Brethren, acting under those warrants, have, in many instances, proceeded to establish Grand Lodges, which, being national, were perfectly consistent with acknowledged principles of Masonic unity. Provincial or District Grand Lodges, under the English constitution, have been formed in every part of the British empire, but no *Grand Lodge*. In that country to which, in spite of wars and change, we are still attached by ties of kindred feeling, in the colonies which have since become the United States of North America, the Brethren maintained their Masonic allegiance so long as their national allegiance lasted. Their connection with the Grand Lodge ceased only when they ceased to be Brother members of the British empire. Of late years Masonry has received extensive development among them; and English Masons find much pleasure in recollecting that by no Masons have the true principles of Masonry been more fully illustrated than by those children of our forefathers who now follow the stars and stripes. They have had their share of those dissensions and troubles which are occasionally incident even to Freemasonry; but through all difficulties they firmly adhered to all sound Masonic principles, and notably to the principles of unity in Masonic government. They never sanctioned the establishment of a new Grand Master or Grand Lodge in any one of their States which already had a Grand Master and Grand Lodge, and have resisted all attempts at disunion in their Masonic territories. One of those attempts incidentally came under the notice of their English Brethren.

Several years ago certain Brethren in New York alleged grievances, separated themselves from the Grand Lodge of New York, assumed to elect a Grand Master, and to form a Grand Lodge of their own, and then sought recognition from various Masonic authorities, and, among others, from the Grand Master of England. His Lordship, mindful of that comity which should prevail among Grand Lodges, no less than among nations, referred the subject to the consideration of a committee. The report of that committee, approved by the Grand Master, transmitted to the New York Brethren, and laid before the Grand Lodge of England, is to be found *in extenso* in the pages of the *Masonic Magazine* for 1851. It vindicates, and applies to the case under consideration, the rule that Masons cannot lawfully withdraw themselves from the jurisdiction of their Grand Master or Grand Lodge, or create within the jurisdiction of a legitimate Grand Master or Grand Lodge another Grand Lodge. An opinion to the like effect had already been pronounced by many of the Grand Lodges of the United States, and was ultimately adopted and acted upon by all.

The co-existence in this country for many years of two bodies, each calling itself the Grand Lodge, was a great misfortune, and produced evils so enormous as to afford a striking lesson on the mischief arising from disputed or divided jurisdiction. Yet the *principle* of unity was never questioned. All agreed that there could be only one legitimate Grand Master or Grand Lodge, differing in

opinion only as to which of the two parties was legitimate, and the adherents of each party refusing Masonic intercourse with those of the other party, on the specific ground that withdrawal from allegiance to the true Grand Master produced a forfeiture of all Masonic privileges.

These troubles were terminated by the Act of Union, and that constitution which is now the Magna Charta of English Freemasonry, framed with the greatest care, on the fullest consideration, and after communicating with Brethren in every part of the jurisdiction of the Grand Master of England. It permanently fixed the laws regulating the public business of Freemasonry. It gave to the more distant Brethren District Grand Lodges, and Masters invested with powers extended so far as to prevent the inconveniences arising from distance. It necessarily reserved to the Grand Lodge the powers of general legislation, but left to the Provincial, and still more to the District Grand Masters and Lodges, the power of controlling all local interests, subject only to appeal. While this constitution is observed, the functions of Grand Lodge and its boards must be practically limited to the details of London business and to the decision of appeals from other parts. Hence it is that the very short space, little more than twelve hours in the year, allotted by the constitution, has generally proved sufficient for all the true business of Grand Lodge. It would be a breach of faith towards distant Brethren to alter that constitution, in reliance on which they have intrusted to the Brethren present in Grand Lodge the power which they possess. That trust has hitherto been faithfully performed; and, although ill-advised attempts at organic changes have sometimes been made, the Brethren in Grand Lodge have steadily maintained the constitution in its integrity. While they continue to do so, the general interests of English Freemasonry are safe, local interests being left to the local Brethren, who have full authority over them, subject only to appeal.

Such is the constitution under which nearly all living Brethren of the Grand Lodge of England received Masonic light, and which, for more than forty years, has not only provided for all the interests and exigencies of English Freemasonry, but has also given to it unexampled prosperity.

From this retrospect I turn to the late disorders in Canada.

Complaints were preferred as to neglects and short-comings imputed to certain administrative officers of the Grand Lodge, and affecting Canadian Brethren. These complaints were fully attended to as soon as they were known to the Grand Master and to Grand Lodge, and measures were adopted to redress the grievances complained of, and to prevent their recurrence. The zeal, the enthusiasm with which the subject was entertained in Grand Lodge, afforded a decisive proof, if any were necessary, of the determination there to watch over the interests of distant Brethren as vigilantly and effectually as if they were present. Many now begin to think that some of the measures adopted in the heat of a generous ardour in favour of those Brethren were needless and inexpedient. The stripping the Board of General Purposes of a part of its ancient functions, and the establishment of what is called the Colonial Board, as if Lodges out of England stood in some peculiar relation of dependence, and had interests severed from those of the rest of English Freemasons, were exceptional measures, and the results of the experiment have not been such as to encourage its continuance. Be that as it may, all the grievances were thoroughly redressed, and means taken to guard against their renewal. But those who thus energetically did their duty, never intended or expected that the temporary miscarriages which they had obviated should be used as stock grievances, as standing subjects of perpetual complaint, as a stalking-horse of discord. Such a use, however, has been made of them.

In so widely extended a body as that of Masonry, it is not to be wondered at that some men are to be found who are too much influenced by a love of notoriety, and by political, local, and personal considerations. Such men have become the advocates of disunion, and have disturbed Masonic order by systematic agitation, like that which has too often disgraced politics. The grievances which have been redressed have been industriously paraded. As it is evident that occasional negligence on the part of those who conduct official communication could not justify rebellion against Masonic authority, other excuses were sought for. The

contributions to the central funds of Benevolence and General Purposes were arraigned ; and it was contended that the choice of the Provincial Grand Master should be left to the Provincial or District Grand Lodge. A contribution of six-pence a quarter was, indeed, then imposed by the constitution on every subscribing member of Lodges out of England, in aid of that Fund of Masonic benevolence with which Brethren from every part of the world are relieved, and to which the London Brethren contribute in a double ratio. The fund of General Purposes is mainly supported by fees of honour, payable on the appointments of officers of the Grand Lodge of England, and by fees received from Lodges in England ; and the fees, then similar in scale, received from Lodges out of England were but a just and moderate contribution towards the secretariat and other expenses attending the administration of the whole empire of English Freemasonry. As to the Provincial or District Grand Masters, their rank in Grand Lodge, in consistency with every Masonic principle, flows from the Grand Master as the Fountain of Honour ; and in their functions in Provincial or District Grand Lodge, they personally represent the Grand Master ; and it is plainly fitting that he who is represented should appoint the representative.

Due consideration would surely lead every well-informed Mason to the conclusion, if not that the objections to the existing system were unfounded, at least that they furnished neither motive nor excuse for attempting to destroy a long-established government.

The true cause of the existing troubles is probably to be found in a mistaken feeling, mischievously stimulated by some Brethren on both sides of the water—the feeling of dependence, subjugation, and inferiority. The case has been studiously likened to that which once arose between Great Britain and some of her then colonies ; and antagonism has been roused, and bitter sentiments inspired by teaching the Canadian Brethren to view themselves in the light of oppressed dependents, seeking to obtain rightful concessions from a stepmother country. A grosser fallacy never was propounded. The cases are not only different, but opposite. A colony in its infancy is necessarily more or less dependent on the mother country for legislation and defence, and rises to self-government only as its capacities increase. In Masonry, on the contrary, there never is any such dependence. Each Lodge in every part of the empire possesses, from the first moment of its existence, an original and inherent right of self-government, subject only, and in common only with other Lodges, to the Masonic authority of the Grand Master and Grand Lodge, and to the general laws by which all are alike bound. The Canadian Brother is neither more nor less dependent on the Grand Master or Grand Lodge than is the English Brother, and could not be more independent than he already is, if the Grand Lodge were held at Quebec or Toronto. The Canadian brother, like every brother who follows the ancient banner of England, may indeed say, “ *Civis Romanus sum* ”—“ I am an equal member of the glorious fraternity extended over every part of an empire on which the sun never sets,—the oldest, the greatest, the most successful, and, if we be but true to ourselves, the most lasting of all Masonic bodies.”

Agitation, however, ran its dangerous course, till a certain number of Canadian Brethren assumed to defy the authority of the Provincial or District Grand Lodge, and to constitute themselves into what they called a Grand Lodge. As well might any private Lodge in England assume the privileges of a Grand Lodge. Such an assumption is simply a nullity, and ineffectual for any purpose save to render the Brethren guilty of so gross a breach of Masonic discipline liable to Masonic condemnation. The Grand Master and Grand Lodge, however, showed forbearance, and proceeded in the consideration of the changes which, consistently with the constitution and the welfare of the Order, might be made, in conformity with the wishes expressed by Canadian Brethren. Such changes were ultimately made, and were known in Canada in the early part of this year.

Since then a second step has been taken in the road of anarchy. Another body of Canadian Masons has imitated the example of their predecessors in disunion, by assuming to constitute a new Grand Lodge, to which the name of the *Ancient* Grand Lodge has been given by its founders. The association of this sort next established may as reasonably call itself *more* ancient ; and, by the same rule, the

latest establishment will be the *most* ancient. Late accounts lead to the belief that outrageous means have been used to extort from various Lodges their Warrants under our Constitution. Such illegal steps, even if successful so far as relates to the possession of the documents themselves, can have no effect on the Masonic rights of the victims of such extortions.

Such is the present state of Masonic affairs in Canada West. Already two combinations exist, each claiming to be a Grand Lodge, and denying the constitutional jurisdiction. How many more of these bodies may spring into short life during these troubles it is impossible to anticipate, but it is clear that any other association of Brethren may, as consistently as either of those two combinations, assume to establish a Grand Lodge.

This state of things suggests considerations variously affecting various classes of Brethren.

Those of the Canadian Brethren, said to be by far the majority, who are still faithful, may rest assured that the G.M. and Grand Lodge will do whatever is necessary and proper to sustain them in the exercise of all their Masonic rights and privileges. They are, indeed, placed in circumstances of no common difficulty. A distinguished and excellent Brother who, not long since, made a journey to Canada for the express purpose of personally ascertaining the position of the Craft in that country, presented, on his return, such a picture of the inconveniences occasioned to loyal Masons by the existing disturbances as made a strong impression here. But, after all, these must be met as trials with which it has pleased the G.A.O.T.U. to prove our worthy Brethren. The good Mason, in the hour of difficulty and danger, will gird up his loins and firmly encounter the evils which cannot be avoided, holding fast by his Masonic faith, trusting to the final triumph of Masonic principles, and earning the reward which he will be sure to meet in the approbation of his Brethren.

If those Brethren who have been led into Masonic disunion, bestow a due measure of reflection on past events, and their probable consequences, they cannot fail to perceive the truth,—that the step out of Masonic unity is a step into chaos. How far they may have been deceived by improper representations, or deluded by bad advice, we cannot tell, but surely they cannot remain blind to a perception of the anomalous and un-Masonic nature of the position in which they are placed, or of the ruinous and endless confusion which must recoil on all who persist in illegitimate combinations. We must hope that mature thought will lead them, while yet the doors are open, to return to the bosom of that great family of Freemasonry from which they have been seduced.

Foreign Grand Lodges will no doubt continue to be guided, in their relations with English Masonry, by brotherly feeling, and universal Masonic law. In due regard to the principles of Masonic government, and the safety of the institutions committed to their charge, they will recognize and act upon that great rule of Masonic policy which asserts the unity of Masonic rule within each Masonic jurisdiction. Invited to recognize bodies organized in violation of that rule, they will surely remember the danger, as well as the injustice, of compliance; the danger of recognizing a practice which, carried out, would be fatal to themselves, the authority of each alike resting on the principle of unity. To sanction such disturbances in other Grand Lodge jurisdictions, would be to feed in their neighbour's house a fire which might reach their own. "*Proximus ardet Ucalegon.*"

The Grand Master, we may feel assured, will use the powers of his high office for the restoration of Masonic order.

The Grand Lodge, we may anticipate, will continue to manifest a considerate forbearance, so long as it can properly be extended. As yet, it has done nothing in these affairs, save to redress grievances, and to fulfil, so far as reasonably might be, the wishes of the Canadian Brethren. As yet it has waited, and probably will for some time wait, the course of events, hoping for the restoration of order, and reserving for future consideration, if they should finally become necessary, the measures to be adopted to vindicate Masonic discipline. May the spirit of wisdom, justice, and benevolence guide all its counsels!

Yours fraternally,
AN OLD MASON.

LONDON, 26th November, 1857.

PROVINCE OF KENT.—MASONIC RITUALS.

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

SIR AND BROTHER,—There cannot exist a doubt but that the Grand Lodge, mindful as it is of every matter of importance connected with the Craft, would readily entertain the proposition suggested by a correspondent for a "ritual of Masonry," if such were in unison with the laws of the Ob.

That the adoption of such a system would be "illegal and impolitic," I unhesitatingly repeat, notwithstanding your correspondent "expresses his surprise that any one who has studied the Ob. should venture to make such an assertion."

I am fully aware that there exists in the Ob. a loophole (so) peculiarly applied as to admit of a twofold interpretation, and easily converted into a fallacious meaning when in the hands of the sceptic, and but for the powerful bulwarks (proof) against "evasion and equivocation," would in all probability have been taken advantage of long since.

A Lover of Legitimate Principles No. 2, further says that he "should like to discuss the question under the genial influences of a cigar and a cheerer," &c. Now, without condemning the use of them, I beg to be excused from partaking of either while discussing Freemasonry, having a strong impression that creature comforts seldom conduce to the advancement of Masonic knowledge, as may be perceived by the hasty manner in which some perform the work when a *banquet* is in the perspective.—I remain, Sir and Brother,

Yours, fraternally,

A LOVER OF LEGITIMATE PRINCIPLES, No. 1.

RIVAL GRAND LODGES IN CANADA.

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

SIR AND BROTHER,—Notwithstanding the want of unity that prevails in the Symbolic Degrees in this province, it is pleasing to be able to record the progress of Masonry generally in this country. Even in these hard times, when every business is nearly at a stand-still, the work of Masonry steadily goes on. Nearly sixty Lodges acknowledge the supremacy of the Grand Lodge of Canada, while something over twenty-five adhere to the recently-established (so-called), "Ancient Grand Lodge," while a few still remain under the parent Grand Lodge.

The progress of the Royal Craft has received an impetus from the establishment of a Grand Chapter, in connection with the Grand Lodge of Canada, our esteemed Brother and Companion, Colonel W. M. Wilson, being at the head of both. A more "worthy Mason" could not have been placed in his high Masonic station, which he fills with dignity and zeal.

An addition to the Christian order has been made by the establishment in London of the Richard Cœur de Lion Encampment, ranging itself under the banners of the Grand Conclave of Knights Templar in England. Our zealous Frater Thompson Wilson, D. Prov. G.M. of the London District, has been installed E.C.

Under such encouraging circumstances it is more than a pity that the Symbolic Lodges should continue under different jurisdictions. For example: will your Grand Lodge acknowledge the suspension or expulsion of an unworthy Brother by the Grand Lodge of Canada? The Grand Lodge of Ireland will, but I doubt if yours would. This is an anomalous state of affairs, and will inevitably produce the same inconveniences here that existed in England before the Union.

The only way to obviate this is, for the Grand Lodge of England to acknowledge the (Independent) Grand Lodge of Canada, which has been already firmly established and recognized by the majority of the United States Grand bodies, and recommend the recently-established so-called "Ancient Grand Lodge," to unite on *fair* terms, and "bury the hatchet for ever." I am satisfied that nothing short of this will bring about so desirable a result.

Your "Colonial Board" has recommended the endorsing of the recent movement of the Prov. G. Lodge of Canada West; but the Grand Lodge desired to know

more about it before taking action ; and the Grand Lodge was right. Lord Panmure, with more truth than poetry, stated his belief that *no* concessions which the G.M. could make would have satisfied the Prov. G. Lodge ; as it is a fact well enough understood here, that, under any circumstances, independence was determined upon, and the delay in declaring it was only while endeavours were made, in the first place, to secure recognition. Will Lord Zetland eat his words, and now grant what he refused in March, and transmit to his successors one province less than he received control over ? I doubt it.

My proposition that he should acknowledge the "Grand Lodge of Canada," would clear away this difficulty with him, as it is notorious that the great majority of the Lodges comprising it held Irish warrants, over which he never had any control ; besides this, the Provincial Grand Lodge was not unanimous in the movement. Although Sir Allan MacNab may have returned his patent as Prov. G.M., that does not destroy the right of the Lodges that did not throw up their warrants to meet as a Prov. Grand Lodge with the senior Prov. G. Officer as W.M. or Prov. G.M. *pro tem*.

I trust this may meet the eye of his Lordship, as I am satisfied I give the views of every true Mason in Canada.

Yours, fraternally,

A CANADIAN MASON.

Canada West, Nov. 11, 1857.

PERCY LODGE OF INSTRUCTION.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—At a meeting of the Percy Lodge, No. 234, on Tuesday, the 10th instant, an article was read from the *Freemasons' Magazine*, stating that the Percy Lodge of Instruction had ceased to exist. I am desired by the Lodge to inform you that such is not the case, as it is only about being removed from one house of meeting to another, and has had no sanction from the mother Lodge for any alteration in its name. I am also desired to ask by whose authority the same was inserted.—I remain, Sir and Brother,

Yours truly and fraternally,

27, Down-street, Piccadilly,
19th November, 1857.

JOHN THORN,
Treasurer and Secretary, *pro tem*.

[The information was conveyed to us by a member of the Percy and Manchester Lodges of Instruction, and Bro. Thorn must see it would be impossible for us to give up the names of our correspondents.]

MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.

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

SIR AND BROTHER,—My letter, which appeared in the May number of your Magazine, principally on the subject as to whether a Warden has any right to confer Degrees in the absence of the Master, has been so far valuable that it has at least called the attention of some of the Brethren to the subject.

I confess I am not converted either by the arguments or quotations adduced by Lector, or by the names you yourself have given in support of your opinion that Wardens *can* confer Degrees in the absence of the Master.

Lector refers me to the following from the Book of Constitutions:—"When a Fellow-Craftsman is chosen Warden of the work under the Master, he shall be true both to the Master and Fellows ; shall carefully oversee the work in the Master's absence to the Lord's profit ; and his Brethren shall obey him." Again : "The most expert of the Fellow-Craftsmen shall be chosen or appointed the Master or Overseer of the Lord's work, who is to be called Master by those who work under him." The above quotations are from the heading "Of the Management of the Craft in working," and refer to Lodges of operative Masons, as may be seen by even a cursory examination. In ancient times no one was called a

Master Mason until elected to the chair of a Lodge, and the Degree of Master Mason was only given in Grand Lodge. Fellow-Craftsmen were appointed to preside over Entered Apprentices' Lodges, and were eligible as Wardens of Fellow-Craft Lodges; but when elected to preside as Master, were raised to the Master's Degree and installed. In those times there were, comparatively speaking, very few Master Masons, the greater part were Entered Apprentices and Fellow-Crafts, who never rose higher; now, however, the Brethren being mostly speculative Masons, the custom is different. When a Brother is balloted for, he, if accepted, is initiated, and the Lodge is bound to pass and raise him at intervals of not less than one month between each Degree, unless some good and sufficient moral or physical reason should intervene to prevent it. Let us then apply the rule as laid down by Lector, and as quoted by him from the old charges. A Warden can act in the absence of the Master, *as Master*; but as a Warden, by his own showing, may be no more than a Fellow-Craft, how can he confer the Degree of M.M.? If one part of the text from which he quotes be admitted as proof of his deductions, so must all; otherwise we could not tell which to choose and which to reject.

Lector's next argument is the charge to the S.W., taken from Preston:—"In my [the Master's] absence you are to govern the Lodge." This has the same signification as the word "rule" used in the Constitutions, and therefore does not need to be considered here.

We come next to the American authorities he adduces to prove his point; and he is perfectly correct so far as the United States are concerned. There, it is well known, a Warden exercises *all* the power of a Master in his absence; but we are not clearing up a point in American Masonic jurisprudence, but in English. The American Constitution expressly provides for the Warden's duties in the Master's absence—he is *elected* to the office and regularly installed into his chair; but under the English Constitution the *Master alone* is *elected*, and he *appoints* his Wardens to assist him in ruling his Lodge; and in his absence the Constitution forbids him (the Warden) in *any case* to assume the chair of Master, and allows him to preside, rule, or govern the Lodge only when there is no Past Master present. This makes a wonderful difference between the two Constitutions. It does not therefore follow, that because one method of procedure prevails under one Grand Lodge, and is even provided for by its Constitution, that that fact should be taken as a proof that the same custom should prevail under another Grand Lodge, where the Constitution does not provide for it, and where the duties of the Officers and mode of appointment are different, and where ancient custom, as I contend, proves the very reverse.

Who were the fifteen Fellow-Crafts referred to in the Master Mason's Degree, those who for superior merit were chosen to preside over a certain number of Entered Apprentices?—were they not of the same class as those referred to in the quotation of Lector, who had certain duties to perform, and who had certain privileges (as Mark Masters know) attached to their office; but this is no proof that they were allowed to take Apprentices, or, in other words, to confer Degrees. I recommend a careful perusal of the portion of the Book of Constitutions already so often referred to,—“Of the Management of the Craft in working,” bearing in mind the distinction between operative and speculative Masonry; and the reason of the whole matter will, I think, be apparent. These same charges say, “No *Master* should take an Apprentice unless he has sufficient employment for him;” the meaning clearly being, that a *Master* (that is, a Master of a Lodge, for we have shown already that in ancient times none were called Masters but Masters of Lodges) took Apprentices, and placed them under certain skilled Craftsmen for instruction; these Craftsmen thus overseeing, ruling, or governing the Lodges of Entered Apprentices. After a time, the Entered Apprentices, having made due progress, were passed by this Master into another class, where all were Fellows, when they were instructed to handle tools of a better description, and to receive wages for their work. Very few, as we have already said, in the earlier times of what may be called modern Masonry, ever went further than this, and may, in operative Masonry, be called journeymen Masons. “The most expert of the Fellow-Crafts were chosen or appointed the Master or Overseer of the Lord's work, and were to be called Masters by those that work under him.” On this

taking place, he was raised to the order or Degree of Master in Grand Lodge, and always continued to hold that rank. "He knowing himself to be able of cunning, shall undertake the Lord's work as reasonable as possible, and truly dispend his goods as if they were his own, nor to give more wages to any Brother or Apprentice than he really may deserve." Thus there was *one Master* who ruled over all the Brethren and Fellows, who appointed Wardens under him to oversee the various parts of the work, and to instruct the Apprentices. The Master alone was *chosen* by his Fellows, *he* chose the others to assist him; they were liable when not in office to resume their former station of Fellows; and thus the position they had occupied did not confer a lasting rank (except that it was from among them that the Master was chosen). It was not so with the elected ruler, or Master, he having been installed and received as an equal in Grand Lodge; and even when having no Lodge under him, or, in other words, when out of office, he still retained his rank. This is more clearly seen in the installation ceremony and the charges as now delivered to a Master on installation; he is very solemnly bound to his charges, first among his Fellows, and afterwards among those who have already ruled; he is individually held responsible by the Grand Lodge (of which he is a member not only in virtue of his office, but by right of installation) for the safe keeping of the warrant which is delivered into his personal charge; he is also responsible for all acts done by virtue of its presence, and for the proper and safe keeping of the Minutes and Book of Register, and is allowed to appoint a Brother to perform that office for him; and indeed, so far as the Grand Lodge is concerned, we may almost say *that he is the Lodge*; and so long as he remains in affiliation with the Craft, he retains his full rank and membership in Grand Lodge. Is this so with the Warden?—in what way can Grand Lodge call him to account for anything he may do? Only as a private Mason he is appointed by the Master to assist him, and the Grand Lodge looks to the Master, and not to him; to be sure, as long as he is Warden, but no longer, he is allowed a voice in Grand Lodge; and after his term of office expires, he falls back among his Fellows.

We are mostly all speculative Masons now, and are often apt to forget the close connection that once subsisted between operative and speculative Masonry; not that I would assert that speculative sprung from operative,—this would be a very grave mistake; but from it we borrow a great deal of our language, and much of our framework; and it is necessary to keep this connection ever in view to see the force of the argument I have so feebly been endeavouring to establish; and if we look higher in the Order, this is still more clearly seen.

Under the English Constitution, a Master Mason (as we have before said, anciently the Master of a Lodge) is eligible for the Chapter after having been a Master for a certain length of time; and the Royal Arch is considered as the perfection or completion of the Master Mason, that thus every ruler in the Craft, but none others, might by regular gradation arrive at the rank of *perfect Master*. This is still partially carried out under the English working, where, although any Master Mason may be made a Royal Arch Mason, none but installed Masters are eligible to the chair of Principal, nor, consequently, can any other arrive at the dignity of perfect Master. The force of this reasoning has been felt in other jurisdictions; for instance, in the United States, where, among other Degrees intermediate between the M.M. and R.A., they have one which is called Past Master, given to qualify for Companionship under the Arch; and proving still further that none but installed Masters were ever made Companions of the Royal Arch.

I trust this matter will not be allowed to drop here; it is of the utmost importance that both sides should be brought out fully, and argued upon philosophical principles.

I have also another question I wish to see some discussion on,—What is meant by Confirmation of Minutes? is it only a declaration that the Secretary has transcribed them properly in his book, or is it an adoption and indorsement at one meeting of the Lodge of what was done at a previous meeting? If the former, why does the Constitution declare that no Master shall be installed until the minutes of his election are confirmed? and if the latter, in what way will it affect votes and resolutions on which action has been, or may have been, taken during

the recess of the Lodge? I have occasion to know that opinions vary as to which of those meanings confirmation of minutes bears, and how far it partakes of both. Pray induce some one or more to say something on the subject, giving their reasons for their belief.

CANADIAN.

KINGSTON, CANADA WEST, 5th November, 1857.

MASONIC ARCHITECTURE.

GENTLE reader, wouldst thou know
 Where our Masonry is based?
 Then to nature must thou go,
 There alone thou'lt find it placed.
 Mansart and Vitruvius,
 Sages they of by-gone years,
 Honour to them! yet with us
 Art has nobler ends than theirs.
 Works of glory, works of might,
 Grander far than tongue can tell,
 Only built to please the sight,
 These we aim not to excel.
 In the noblest of them all,
 Rear'd with all the skill of man,
 There is nought, however small,
 Of our own far nobler plan.
 Them, and others such as they,
 Honour, as is justly due;
 And let us, as well we may,
 Imitate their virtues too.
 But he, who shall zealously
 Aim at good with soul and heart,
 That man shall the model be
 Of our pure Masonic art.
 When King Solomon of old,
 To the honour of God's name,
 Built a temple rich with gold,
 And the earth was fill'd with fame
 Of its glories; though for years
 'Twas the pride of human skill,
 Our art no such structures rears,
 But our works are greater still.
 Let men wonder, as they must,
 At the noble works of yore,
 Till they crumble into dust—
 Types of our works, nothing more.
 We too build; but ivory,
 Marble, wood, and stone, and lime,—
 These things are not used,—but we
 Build for ever, not for time.
 In the hearts of men we lay
 Our foundation; and, where'er
 Reigneth vice, strive if we may
 Rear a fane to virtue there.
 With love, truth, and equity
 We build, for the good of all:
 Such *our* works of Masonry,
 Shall they,—can they,—ever fall?—H. C. H.

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

MASONIC MEMS.

THE annual nomination of candidates for the office of Grand Master takes place at Grand Lodge, on Wednesday next, December 2. It is generally understood that the M.W. and Right Hon. Earl of Zetland will be nominated and re-elected without opposition. There being but twelve candidates nominated for the Board of Masters, there will, on this occasion, be no necessity for a ballot.

The Brethren will no doubt be glad to hear that the Masonic Library and Museum have not been lost sight of, notwithstanding Bro. Henderson allowed his notice of motion for Grand Lodge to drop. Bro. Henderson being a member of the Board of General Purposes has brought the subject before that body, who have recommended that an appeal shall be made to the Craft to aid in the formation of the library, and that a suitable room shall be provided by Grand Lodge for its reception; the library being open to all members of Grand Lodge.

The most important business to come before Grand Lodge on Wednesday next is the confirmation of the purchase of No. 59, Great Queen-street, and adjacent premises, for £3,250. That accomplished, a hall worthy of the Craft, and better adapted for their annual festivals in support of the benevolent institutions may be erected, and the proprietors of the tavern be enabled to afford better accommodation to the Lodges than space at present permits.

The Brethren of the Reading Lodge, No. 597, have appealed to the Craft for some assistance to enable them forthwith to erect a Masonic Hall. The sum required is estimated at about £1,200, of which something like £500 has been already subscribed—the R.W. Prov. G.M., the Marquis of Downshire, having headed the list with the munificent donation of £200.

Our respected Bro. the Rev. George Raymond Portal, *M.A.* of Christ Church, Oxford, has been instituted by the Bishop of Winchester, on the nomination of Henry Drummond, Esq., *M.P.*, to the incumbency of Albury, Surrey, which stands in the church books at the value of £429 per annum.

We understand a new Lodge is to be consecrated at Kenilworth, to be called the Stoneleigh Lodge, on the 20th of January next; it promises well to be a first-rate Lodge, and a large meeting is expected. Lord Leigh, Prov. G.M., and lord-lieutenant, is to be the first W.M.; Bro. Chandos Wren Hoskyns, S.W.; and Bro. Chas. W. Elkington, J.W. The Prov. G.M. intends inviting the Brethren to banquet at his residence, Stoneleigh Abbey.

The members of the newly-established Canonbury Lodge being desirous of contributing something handsome to the Masonic charities, have arranged for the delivery of three lectures in the Lodge-room of the Canonbury Tavern, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the creation of a fund for that laudable pur-

pose. The lectures are announced as follows:—Tuesday, 15th December, Bro. M. Cooke, on Music, with vocal illustrations; Tuesday, 29th December, Bro. E. Cox, on the History of the Tower of London, illustrated by diagrams, &c.; and Tuesday, 12th January, Bro. J. L. King, on Natural Philosophy, illustrated by numerous experiments.

We regret to announce that Bro. White, the late respected G. Sec. has met with a rather serious accident. On stepping out of an omnibus, at the Bank, on the evening of the 25th November, he was knocked down by a cart, the wheel of which went over his left arm, which is severely injured.

At the last meeting of the Board of Benevolence, on the 18th November, £160 were granted amongst seven applicants for relief. Three of the votes being for £30 each, and one for £50, will of course require the confirmation of Grand Lodge.

A charter has been granted for a new Lodge, under the title of "The Derby" (No. 1026). The Lodge is to be held at the Derby Arms, Bootle, Lancashire.

UNITED GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.

The following is the paper of business to be transacted in Grand Lodge on Wednesday next, December 2, 1857:—

Minutes of Quarterly Communication, 2nd September, for confirmation.

Nomination of M.W.G.M.

Pursuant to the notice given at the last Quarterly Communication, the M.W.G.M. will move,—“That, taking into consideration the numerous murders and barbarities committed by the sepoys of Bengal upon the British inhabitants, and the great extent of distress and misery entailed upon their families, distress and suffering scarcely paralleled in history, this Grand Lodge do grant the sum of £1,000, to be paid out of the Fund of General Purposes in aid of the voluntary fund now in the course of formation for the relief of the sufferers.”

A letter from the M.W.G.M. of Massachusetts, addressed to the M.W.G.M. of England, and his reply, will be read.

A memorial, addressed to the United Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of England, from “the Ancient Grand Lodge of Canada,” signed “Allan N. Macnab, Prov. G.M.,” will be laid before the Grand Lodge.

The G. Reg., by direction of the M.W.G.M., will move that the following alterations be made in the Book of Constitutions, in conformity with the resolutions of Grand Lodge approved of in March last:—

After Art. 26, at page 65, to add, “In order to avoid delay, and for the accommodation of Lodges in the colonies and foreign parts for which a Prov. G.M. is appointed, those Lodges may make their returns and payments to the Prov. G.M. or such Brother as he may direct, but for the due remittance of which to the Grand Lodge the Prov. G.M. shall be personally responsible; which Prov. G.M. is thereupon to deliver Grand Lodge Certificates, which will be furnished to him for the purpose, and which Certificates are to be countersigned as specified at page 85.”

When a return and payment has so been made to a Prov. G.M., or other Brother on his behalf, the Lodge making the same shall forthwith transmit to the G. Sec., in London, a duplicate of the return, signed by the W.M. and the Sec. or Treas., specifying the date when, and the party to whom, the return and payment have been made, and also specifying for whom the Prov. G.M. has issued Certificates; and, further, the Prov. G.M. shall immediately, or with all reasonable expedition, forward to the G. Sec. the returns received from the several Lodges in his district, together with the amount payable thereon, so that the Brethren may be duly registered and the money placed to the credit of the respective Lodges in the G. Treasurer's accounts.

In Art. 5, page 85, after the words "Grand Secretary," in the second line, to add the following :—"except in the British colonies and settlements, or foreign districts, for which a Prov. G.M. is appointed, and to whom Grand Lodge Certificates may be forwarded as hereafter mentioned."

And after the said Art. 5 to add the following :—"The G. Sec. be authorized to furnish to Prov. G.Ms. for colonies or foreign districts Grand Lodge Certificates, with the necessary alterations in the form, signed and sealed ; but in other respects to be left blank : the blanks being to be filled up by the Prov. G.M., or by his order, with the names and dates of the Brethren initiated, &c., by Lodges within his province or district, or of Brethren who shall join such Lodges as set forth in the returns made to him ; which Grand Lodge Certificates shall have attached to them the seal of the Prov. Grand Lodge, and be countersigned by the Prov. G.M., or his deputy, and by the Prov. G. Sec."

To omit the word "foreign" in the third line of the law relating to register fees, at page 107, and to add, after that law, the following :—"The registration fee for a Mason made in a colonial or foreign Lodge, seven shillings and sixpence sterling, which payment shall include the Grand Lodge Certificate ; the fee for a Brother joining any such Lodge, two shillings and sixpence, but if he require a Grand Lodge Certificate, then the full fee of seven shillings and sixpence is to be paid."

The report of the Board of Benevolence for the last quarter in which are recommendations for grants to Bro. William Finch, of No. 258, Norwich, £30 ; the widow of Henry Thomas Foreman, of No. 233, London, £30 ; the widow of Thomas F. Meyrick, of No. 607, Wolverhampton, £50.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF GENERAL PURPOSES.

To the United Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

The Board of General Purposes beg to report that Mr. Solomon, the owner of the property in Great Queen-street and Queen's-place, adjoining the Society's premises on the west side (the purchase of which property has been sanctioned by Grand Lodge), being unwilling to sell the freehold at the price that the Grand Lodge had authorized the Board to offer, and the Board considering that no improvement could be made to the Society's property, nor the additional accommodation required by the Craft be obtained until the proposed purchase was completed, they have entered into an agreement with Mr. Solomon to buy the house No. 59, Great Queen-street, and all the houses, and that portion of the court belonging to the houses, situated in Queen's-place, at an advance of £250 on the sum already sanctioned by Grand Lodge ; that an abstract of the title is now in the hands of Mr. Dobie for investigation ; and that Mr. Solomon has entered into a contract to complete the sale and to give up possession, if required, by the 24th day of December next.

The Board therefore, under all the circumstances, recommend Grand Lodge to authorize them to complete the purchase for the sum of £3,250.

The Board have also to report, that in order to render the property proposed to be purchased of Mr. Solomon available for the wants of the Society, they found it necessary to enter into arrangements with the lessee of the houses, now the property of the Society, and situated on the opposite side of Queen's-place, to surrender the lease, of which nearly seven years still remain unexpired. The representatives of the late Mr. Hyatt, the lessee, have agreed to surrender the lease, and give up possession at Christmas-day next, for the sum of £200, and the Board recommend that Grand Lodge should authorize them to carry out that arrangement.

The Board have also to report, that in consequence of Mr. Bacon withdrawing the offer he had made to rent some premises at the rear of the hotel, and situated in Middle-yard, Great Queen-street, and Mr. Lambert, the late tenant thereof, having expressed his willingness to continue as tenant, and to pay the increased rent that Mr. Bacon was to have paid, the Board have let the same to Mr. Lambert as a yearly tenant, at the sum of £50 a year.

The Board have also to report, that in consequence of the great inconvenience experienced from the want of adequate light and sufficient ventilation in the Hall and Temple, they are engaged in an inquiry as to the most suitable mode of obtaining these results, and they have directed a sub-committee to try some experiments in lighting the Hall, at an expense not exceeding £20, and that these experiments are now in the course of trial.

The want of a censer to be used at the dedication of Lodges and other Masonic ceremonies having been frequently felt, the Board beg to report that they have directed one to be purchased; and they recommend that the M.W.G.M. be respectfully requested to give directions that the vessels used at the consecration of Lodges, and which are the property of Grand Lodge, be allowed to be used at the consecration of any private Lodge which may apply for their use; such vessels to be under the charge of the G. Dir. of Cers., and the expense of removal, and any damage or loss which may occur, to be made good by the Lodge applying.

The Board have further to report, that having received a report from the Library and Museum Committee, they are of opinion that it is highly desirable, both for the interests of the Order and for the advantage of the Brethren generally, that a fitting and proper room should be provided as a museum and library, which should be open to all members of Grand Lodge under proper regulations. That an earnest invitation be addressed to the Brethren of the Order, wheresoever situate, inviting contributions of Masonic works, or of any objects tending to illustrate the Order; accompanied by an assurance that the Board will spare no efforts to cause a suitable and fit repository to be provided for their reception.

The Board have finally to report, that a complaint was preferred against the Wellington Lodge, No. 805, Lewisham, by Bro. John Crosswell, for illegally excluding him. On due inquiry into all the circumstances, the Board found that the Lodge had failed to comply with the requisitions laid down in the Book of Constitutions, inasmuch as they had given Bro. Crosswell no regular notice of the time when the alleged cause of complaint against him would be taken into consideration. The Board have therefore decided that the exclusion of Bro. Crosswell is invalid, and that he is consequently still a member of the Wellington Lodge, No. 805.

Freemasons' Hall, 18th November, 1857.

Election of P.Ms. for Board of Benevolence.

PROPOSED MOTIONS.

By W. Bro. Rev. G. R. Portal, P.M. No. 460.—“That it is expedient that there should be an annual festival in aid of the funds of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution. That the M.W. the G.M. be respectfully requested to fix such a time for the same, as he may deem most conducive to the interest of the said charity.”

By W. Bro. Rev. G. R. Portal, P.M. No. 460.—“That the M.W. the G.M. be respectfully informed that no communication has been received from the Prov. G.M. of Berkshire or West Lancashire, in compliance with the return ordered by Grand Lodge in March; and that the W.M. the G.M. be respectfully requested to obtain the said return.”

By W. Bro. Rev. William Westall, P.M. No. 356.—“That the Charge at the initiation of an Entered Apprentice be printed and bound up with every future edition of the Book of Constitutions.”

By W. Bro. Rev. William Westall, P.M. No. 356.—“In the Book of Constitutions, page 20, sec. 8, edition 1855, to leave out all from the word ‘attend’ to the end of the section, and insert the following:—‘The immediate P.M. may supply his place; should that Brother be unable to attend, some other P.M. of such Lodge may act for him, but in every case the P.M. must be a subscribing member of that Lodge.’”

By Bro. Ralph A. Benson, S.W. No. 10.—“That all reports of boards and committees shall, in future, be printed and circulated on their presentation to Grand Lodge.”

By W. Bro. Frederick Binckes, P.M. No. 11.—“That an additional grant of £500 be made to the Widows' Annuity Fund, thus increasing the grant to an amount equal to that voted to each of the other Masonic charities, on the proposition of the M.W.G.M., in Grand Lodge, June 4, 1856.”

METROPOLITAN.

LODGE OF FIDELITY (No. 3).—A meeting of the members took place on Wednesday, 11th November, at the Freemasons' Tavern; Bro. Gillespie in the chair. Two gentlemen were initiated into the Order, the ceremony being well worked by the W.M. At the conclusion of the Lodge business, the Brethren sat down to a sumptuous banquet, supplied with the usual liberality of this celebrated hotel. The W.M., in proposing “The Army and Navy,” spoke of a Brother of that Lodge, Captain Bailey, who, after having bled in the Crimea, is now fighting against rebellion in the East. He (the W.M.) hoped that the Great Architect of the Universe would spare him to return to them again. Bro. Goldsworthy, P.G.S.D., the father of the Lodge, was proposed; who replied by thanking the Brethren, and adverting to the fact of having been associated with that Lodge between fifty and sixty years. Several other toasts followed, and the Brethren separated until the second Wednesday in the ensuing month. The visitors were, Bros. J. G. Reynell, G.G.S., P.M. No. 317; Merton, No. 7; Weekes, No. 340; J. Redpath, No. 112; J. M. Leigh, No. 158; and F. G. Aubin, jun., No. 281. The harmony of the evening was enhanced by the vocal exertions of Bros. Lawler, Donald King, Taylor, and Miss Ada Taylor.

SOMERSET HOUSE AND INVERNESS LODGE (No. 4).—The Brethren of this Lodge met at the Freemasons' Tavern, on the 23rd of November, under the able presidency of Bro. Roxburgh, W.M., who raised Bro. Count Montemerli to the 3rd Degree,—most beautifully performing the ceremony in French. Bro. F. Slight, the respected Treasurer of the Lodge, presented the Brethren with a very handsome set of ivory gavels, for the use of the Master and Wardens; and it was unanimously resolved to record a vote of thanks to the worthy Brother on the minutes, for his handsome present. About thirty of the Brethren afterwards dined together, spending a very pleasant evening.

ROYAL YORK LODGE (No. 7).—At a meeting of this Lodge, held on Wednesday, the 18th of November, under the presidency of the W.M., Bro. Isidore Levinson, two Brethren were raised to the Sublime Degree, and one passed to the 2nd Degree, the ceremonies being performed by the W.M. with his usual care and correctness. The Brethren afterwards, with their visitors, retired to refreshment provided by the worthy hosts of the Freemasons' Tavern. The usual toasts having been disposed of, Bro. Hopwood, P.M. and parent of the Lodge, in a very feeling address, proposed the health of the W.M., and, in terms of well-merited praise, alluded to his kindness of disposition, and to the great interest he (the W.M.) had always shown, and more particularly during the past year, in all matters connected with the welfare and prosperity of the Lodge. The toast was received with every demonstration of fraternal affection; and Bro. Levinson, in returning thanks, was evidently much affected; he assured the Brethren that everything had been, and should be for the future, done by him to preserve the harmony of the Lodge. The health of “The Visitors” was responded to by Bros. Snell and Head; “The Past Masters,” by Bro. John Hervey, P.G.S.D.; “The Wardens,” by Bro. Collings, Prov. G. Reg. of Wiltshire; and “The Junior Officers,” by Bro. Bohn, W.M. No. 955. The visitors, as usual at this Lodge, were very numerous. Amongst them we noticed Bros. Edward Snell, P.M. No. 5; J. Burnside, of the Felix Lodge, Aden; Benjamin Head, P.M. No. 5; the Rev. Lewis P. Mercier, P. Prov. G. Chaplain, Warwickshire; E. Becker,

No. 630, &c. &c. The election for W.M. for the ensuing year will take place at the meeting of the Lodge in December next, and, from the great share of popularity Bro. Collings enjoys, little doubt can be entertained of the result.

ALBION LODGE (No. 9).—At the monthly meeting of this Lodge, on the 2nd November, a Brother found duly qualified was raised to the 3rd Degree.

ENOCH LODGE (No. 11).—The long vacation over, the meetings of this Lodge were resumed on Wednesday, 11th November, when the members assembled at the Freemasons' Tavern, under the presidency of their W.M., Bro. W. S. Masterman, who initiated Mr. Henry Ebbelwhite into the mysteries of the Craft, and passed Bro. Sinnott to the 2nd Degree, receiving able assistance from his various officers. A somewhat lengthened discussion ensued on a motion of which due notice had been given, having for its object the constitution of a class of members who, having belonged to the Lodge for five years, or having passed the chair, may be allowed to continue their membership by payment of £1 annually, and the banqueting fee on every occasion of their dining. This plan, or one very similar, has, we know, been found to work well in many Lodges, though we give no opinion on its merits here. It has, however, we see, been characterized as "unwise" in the columns of a contemporary, and as the author of the remarks therein is a Brother highly and deservedly esteemed for his intimate acquaintance with every subject appertaining to Masonic discipline and practice, we cannot help attaching much weight to the sentiments of so undoubted an authority. We understand there was a considerable amount of "speechifying" on the occasion, though perhaps not more than was necessary, seeing that a motion of this nature would naturally require some elucidation as to its details and general bearings. That some of the speakers were "tiresome," we think highly probable; and it has been conveyed to us that the remarks of one of the opponents of the motion were couched in the worst possible taste, and were severely animadverted upon by many of those present. Through some mistake, which was much regretted, and not on its merits, the motion fell to the ground, whereupon fresh notice was given, and it will come on for discussion at the next meeting, in December. The banquet was attended by thirty-four Brethren, amongst whom were three visitors, viz.—Bros. F. Crew, P.M. No. 1; Emmens, P.M. No. 201; and W. G. Ross. The noticeable events of the evening were the presence of *eleven* P.Ms. of the Lodge, the excellent and characteristically amusing singing of Bro. Ross, and a most telling and effective speech from Bro. Crew, in response for the toast of "The Visitors," in which he alluded to the claims of the various Masonic charities upon the sympathy and support of the Craft, supporting his appeal in a manner which none but himself can parallel. Bro. Crew also contributed some delightful songs, as did Bros. Donald King and C. Watson, thus materially adding to the enjoyment of an evening which was rendered complete by the unflagging attention of the respected Dir. of Cers., Bro. Temple, P.M.

KENT LODGE (No. 15).—This highly flourishing Lodge held its second meeting this season on Wednesday, the 11th November, at Bro. Harris's, the Three Tuns, High-street, Bow. The business of the evening consisted of three raisings, two passings, and three initiations, the whole of which ceremonies were worked in a very efficient manner by Bro. C. C. Gibbs, W.M., assisted by his Wardens, Bros. Rogers and Mariner. At the conclusion of the ceremonies, the W.M. called on Bro. Richard Barnes, P.M. and Treas. (also the Father of the Lodge), to perform the pleasing duty of presenting to Bro. Henry Smith, P.M., a Past Master's jewel, which was unanimously voted to him by the members, as a token of the kind and brotherly feeling entertained towards him by his Brethren. Bro. Barnes observed that very great credit was due to Bro. Smith, not only for his courtesy at all times to his Brethren, but also for his kind and philanthropic feelings towards the necessities of them and their widows; and he felt highly delighted at the request of the Lodge to present this token of their esteem to one so deserving, and trusted that he would ever consider and wear it as such. Bro. Smith, with feelings of emotion, assured the Brethren that it would be highly prized by him, as a

token of their approbation of his conduct. The Brethren, about thirty in number, adjourned to an elegant banquet, prepared in Bro. Harris's usual *recherché* style. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts followed, which were duly responded to.

NEPTUNE LODGE (No. 22).—The Brethren of this Lodge assembled for the second time this season at Radley's Hotel, in New Bridge-street, on Thursday, the 29th October (present, Bros. James Ashwell, W.M.; Batty, S.W.; Farran, J.W.; and several Past Masters and Brethren), when Bros. Clapp and Earle were passed to the 2nd Degree. At the request of the W.M., Bro. Henry Muggeridge gave the explanation of the Lodge-board, to the great delight of the Brethren. It is to be regretted that this most important elucidation of Masonry is so seldom heard out of Lodges of Instruction; we cannot but think it would be well if it were made imperative to be delivered in all Lodges at least once in every year. Bros. Gibbs, W.M. No. 15, Catlin, Green, How, and Nelthorpe, were visitors.

ROBERT BURNS LODGE (No. 25).—The above Lodge met for the second time this season, on Monday, November 2, at the Freemasons' Tavern, sixty-five members being present. Bro. Clements, the W.M., as usual, presided, and performed the various duties in excellent style; and when we say that five initiations, five passings, and one raising, were carried through, independent of other important matters, it will be seen that the work was exceedingly heavy. However, the W.M. did his working admirably, receiving the congratulations of the members for the excellent lesson it afforded them. The W.M. acknowledged the compliments of the Brethren, and assured them that he felt proud of being able to do his duty; he had to thank Bro. Bennett, his Senior Warden, and the rest of the officers, for their attendance and efficiency. The gentlemen-initiated were Messrs. Rose, Herring, Sommers, Hutchings, and Dawes; the passings being Bros. Rendall, Lyon, Benjamin, Moss, and Cant. Bro. Haite received the degree of M.M. The visitors present were Bro. Gibbs, W.M., No. 15, Dartford; Bro. Simpson, No. 152; Bro. Harrison, P.M. No. 202; Bro. Boyd, No. 169; Bro. Thomas, No. 745; Bro. Carter, Bro. Budd, No. 103; and Bro. J. W. Adams, P.M., No. 169, the last of whom was proposed as a joining member. Five more gentlemen were proposed, making a list of nine on the books for initiation. The Master said he should call an Emergency on the 30th, so that they might be able to receive all the candidates. He, the W.M., must, at the same time, congratulate the Lodge, not only on its increasing numbers, but also on its respectability. Their list of members now showed upwards of one hundred, and yet "the cry is still they come." During the evening, it was announced that two pounds were voted from the benevolent fund to a distressed Brother.

GLOBE LODGE (No. 28).—An Emergency meeting of this Lodge took place, on Thursday, 19th Nov., at the Freemasons' Tavern, a large assemblage of Brethren being present. The W.M., Bro. Goodman, presided, and initiated into the privileges and mysteries of Freemasonry the following gentlemen:—Messrs. F. J. Hill, John Day, Henry E. Thompson, and J. S. Ridley, all of whom appeared duly impressed with the beauty of the ceremony. Brother Nappi received the Degree of M.M., after which the Brethren partook of an elegant banquet, at the conclusion of which the W.M. gave the usual Masonic toasts, and, in proposing "The Past Masters," adverted to the very flourishing state of the Lodge, complimenting Bro. Blackburn, P.M. and Sec., and Bro. William Watson, who had rescued the Lodge, some short time since, from extinction. "The Initiates" was proposed, and duly responded to. There was some good singing, and the Brethren dispersed soon after eleven o'clock.

BRITANNIC LODGE (No. 38).—The members of this excellent Lodge met at the Thatched House, on the 13th November, when two Brethren were passed, and three raised to their respective Degrees.

GIHON LODGE (No. 57).—At the meeting of this Lodge on the 19th November, two gentlemen were initiated into the Order, and Bro. Sowden elected as W.M. for the coming year.

LODGE OF FELICITY (No. 66).—This Lodge met on Monday, 16th Nov., at the London Tavern, Bro. R. Kynaston, P.G.S., W.M. The business was the raising of one Brother to the Third Degree. Lodge business being closed, the Brethren partook of a very excellent banquet.

ROYAL JUBILEE LODGE (No. 85).—The members of this Lodge met for the despatch of Masonic business, on Monday, November 2, at Bro. Clemow's, Anderton's Hotel; Bro. Hayward, P.M., officiating for the W.M., who was unavoidably absent. Bro. James was passed to the 2nd Degree, and Bro. Lascelles raised to the third, the ceremonies being well performed by Bro. Hayward, assisted by Bro. Henry Garrod, W.M. No. 206, who performed the offices of I.G. and Deacon. The Brethren afterwards adjourned to an excellent banquet. The W.M., Bro. Sargeant, having arrived, presided with his usual ability, and a pleasant evening resulted. The P.Ms. present were Bros. Hayward, Coefield (secretary), Stroud, and Parr, who, in returning thanks for the toast of "The Past Masters," took the opportunity of expressing his regret at the paucity of attendance of officers; hoping for the future, that the Brethren holding office would endeavour to be a little more attentive to the Master and their duties, and not require the Jubilee Lodge to ask assistance at the hands of brother visitors.

MOUNT LEBANON LODGE (No. 87).—The regular meeting of this prosperous and numerous Lodge took place on Tuesday, 17th November, at Bro. Coulton's, Green Man Tavern, Tooley-street, Southwark. The Lodge was duly opened by Bro. E. Smith, W.M. The W.M. raised Bro. W. H. Goodwin to the Sublime Degree of a Master Mason, passed Bro. Strahn to the Degree of a Fellow-Craft, and initiated Mr. S. Benjafield into the mysteries of Freemasonry. The whole of the ceremonies were performed in his usual excellent manner. After the business was concluded, about thirty of the Brethren retired to an excellent banquet, and spent a very pleasant evening. The visitors were Bros. Whitehouse, P.M. No. 15; Welsford, I.G. No. 805.

MOIRA LODGE (No. 109).—The first meeting of the season was held on Tuesday, the 27th of October, at the London Tavern, in Bishopsgate-street, Bro. F. Slight, W.M. A ballot was taken for the admission of Bro. George Simons, late of No. 76, as a joining member, and also for Mr. Vincent Wanostrocht; in both instances the result was declared to be unanimous, and the latter, being in attendance, was initiated. Bro. Thomas E. Smith was raised to the 3rd Degree. All business being closed, the Brethren adjourned to a most excellent banquet, under the superintendence of Mr. Chater, the new proprietor. There was a numerous attendance of the members and some visitors; among the latter we noticed the V.W. Bro. D. Gooch, D. Prov. G.M. for Wiltshire; Bros. Briggs, Flynn, S. Ledger, Roberts, and Bristow.

LODGE OF GOOD REPORT (No. 158).—This Lodge held the usual monthly meeting on Thursday, November 5, at Radley's Hotel, the assemblage of Brethren being numerous. Bro. Newman Ward, W.M., presided, and initiated Mr. Joseph Manuel Leigh into the mysteries and privileges of Freemasonry; and passed to the 2nd Degree Bros. Blythe, Gomme, and Jourdain. The working was highly creditable to the Lodge, the Officers being fully up to the mark. Business concluded, the Brethren partook of a first-rate banquet, and a pleasant evening was passed in harmony and the interchange of Masonic sentiments. The Lodge was honoured by the presence of several visitors, among whom we noticed Bros. M'Namara, Horsley, Redpath, Lawrence, and Morrison.

LODGE OF FAITH (No. 165).—The members of this Lodge assembled at Bro. Conchman's, Vauxhall-road, on the 24th November, when a candidate was initiated into the mysteries of Masonry; two Brethren passed, and one raised. The Brethren afterwards adjourned to supper, and passed a happy evening.

PRUDENT BRETHREN LODGE (No. 169).—A meeting of this now flourishing Lodge was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Tuesday, Nov. 24, under the able presidency of Bro. Blackburn, W.M. Bro. Daker was duly raised to the 3rd Degree, and Messrs. Thorpe and Baker initiated into the Order. Bro. Charles Hart,

J.W., was unanimously elected as W.M. for the ensuing year, Bro. Lea, the respected J.W., having declined to serve, at present, in consequence of ill-health. Bro. J. W. Adams was re-elected Treasurer. The Brethren then adjourned, and spent a very pleasant evening.

THE OLD CONCORD LODGE (No. 201).—A large meeting of this Lodge took place on Tuesday, November 3rd, at the Freemasons' Tavern. Bro. Jeffries, W.M. presided with his wonted ability, and passed to the 2nd Degree the Rev. Bro. Hales. Several propositions were made for the good of Freemasonry in general, among which, three candidates for initiation at the next meeting were included, as also Brothers to join. Bro. Emmens, P.M. and Sec., addressed the chair, and informed the W.M. of a circumstance highly complimentary to the Lodge, the presentation, by Bro. Jabez Hogg, of an elegant set of Tracing-boards, beautifully designed and executed by Bro. Harris, P.M. Nos. 9 and 211, and tastefully mounted and framed by Bro. Beckett, the Tyler. The present was gracefully acknowledged, and a vote of thanks to Bro. Hogg, proposed by Bro. Kennedy, P.M., and seconded by Bro. Jackson, S.W., was ordered to be entered upon the minutes. Lodge then being closed in due form, the Brethren sat down to an excellent repast, which was followed by the usual loyal and Masonic toasts, among which we may mention "The Visitors" (Bros. Help and Harris), who returned thanks; the latter alluding very touchingly to the fact of the G.A.O.T.U. having deprived him of the light of day, though not of the light of Freemasonry. The W.M. then proposed "The Health of the Chaplain, the Rev. Bro. Laughlin," who, in returning thanks, most eloquently adverted to the beauties of Freemasonry, drawing the attention of the Brethren to the excellent moral it conveyed. He considered that religion and Masonry were one and the same thing; it inculcated duties both to the Great Architect and to man. Masonry, in all its phases, was the essence of life, and the recreant to Masonry was devoid of all moral worth—an unfit associate for man. The worthy Chaplain having concluded, the Brethren adjourned until the first Tuesday in the ensuing month. The musical exertions of Bros. Taylor, Bennett, E. Hart, and Miss Ada Taylor, were highly appreciated.

PHOENIX (No. 202).—The first meeting of this distinguished Lodge, for the present season, took place on the 14th October, at the Freemasons' Tavern, when the W.M. Bro. Thos. Barton, in a most efficient manner, initiated a gentleman into the mysteries of the Order. After which Bro. Gilbert Blair Marshall was raised to the Sublime Degree of a Master Mason. In the evening about five-and-twenty of the Brethren sat down to a sumptuous dinner, served in Messrs. Elkington and Co.'s best style. Considerable zest was given to the enjoyment of the good things of this world, by the after-dinner music (vocal and instrumental), for which this Lodge is so distinguished in the Craft, as well as for its excellent working. Among the Brethren who contributed to the harmony of the evening were:—Bros. Hamilton Braham and Beuler (visitors); and George Genge, Lawler, Smythson, and George Ford (members of the Lodge).

DOMATIC LODGE (No. 206).—There was a good muster of the Brethren at the usual Lodge meeting, at the Freemasons' Hall, Fetter-lane, on Monday, 9th November, and a large quantity of business had to be got through. The W.M. Garrod was in his place, supported by all his Officers, and there were several visitors present during the working. There was one passing and two raisings, and then Messrs. Healey, Wilson, and F. Weston were initiated. After reading the by-laws, the Brethren proceeded to the election of a W.M. and Treasurer for the ensuing year, and Bros. Brett, S.W., and Smith, G. Purs., were respectively and unanimously elected, Bro. Smith having filled the office for several years past, with entire satisfaction to the Lodge. The elections having been concluded, it was unanimously resolved, upon the motion of Bros. Marshall and Adams, P.Ms., "That a Jewel, of the value of five guineas, be presented to Bro. Garrod, for the urbanity and efficiency with which he had discharged the duties of W.M.,"—which mark of respect he acknowledged in a brief but appropriate speech. The Lodge having been closed in due form, the Brethren retired to the banquet, pre-

sided over by the W.M. The visitors present were:—Bros. Anslow, P.M.; Odell; Arnold, J.W.; and Stewart,—Bro. Anslow returning thanks upon the visitors' healths being drunk, and bearing his emphatic testimony to the excellence which had characterized all the ceremonies of the evening.

MANCHESTER LODGE (No. 209).—The meeting of this Lodge took place on the 19th November, at Anderton's Hotel, under the able presidency of Bro. M. Levinson, the W.M., when one raising and two passings were very impressively performed. The Lodge has now excellent furniture, and the appointments, which have been contributed by the members, are unique. On the motion, by Bro. Collard, that the several contributions from the Brethren the Lodge furniture be recorded on the minutes, the W.M., in seconding the proposition, congratulated the Lodge on having attained so desirable an object—a perfect set of furniture without drawing on the resources of the Lodge-funds. This was mainly attributable to the extraordinary zeal and perseverance of P.M. Bro. Collard, in having accomplished so laudable an undertaking. After disposing of other routine business, and a proposition of a gentleman for initiation, the Brethren adjourned to refreshment, which was served in a very satisfactory manner by the worthy host, Bro. Clemow. Amongst the visitors we noticed Bros. J. Levinson, W.M. No. 7; Gurton, W.M. No. 211; Lambert, W.M. No. 234; Odell, P.M. No. 165; Paunchand, No. 7; Jenkins, &c. After a pleasant evening, which was enhanced by excellent harmony, the Brethren retired at an early hour. This Lodge is rising to an eminence amply merited by its hospitality and strict observance of the ritual and harmony.

ST. JAMES'S UNION LODGE (No. 211).—This numerous Lodge held its second meeting for the season on Tuesday, 10th November, at the Freemasons' Tavern, nearly fifty Brethren being present. The W.M., Bro. John Gurton, took his seat at six o'clock, supported by Bros. Crofton, S.W., and Stacey, who most ably officiated, both as S.D. and J.D. Bro. Garner, the father of the Lodge, acted as J.W.; the P.Ms. present being, Bros. Kennedy, Kelly, G. Gurton, &c. Bros. Boyle and Walker were raised to the Degree of M.M. Bros. Gill, Pardow, and Goodeson were entrusted with the 2nd Degree; and Messrs. Charles, Henry Swann, and Andrew R. Clark initiated into the Order. Bro. H. F. Tuck, of Malta, was balloted for, and received as a joining member,—the arduous ceremonies and duties being beautifully rendered by the W.M. Before closing the Lodge, it was proposed that five guineas should be voted from the Lodge fund, and a further subscription raised among the members, for the purpose of presenting a testimonial to Bro. John Gurton, who had nearly completed two years as Master of No. 211, and who had never been absent from his duties once during that period. It was urged that the W.M. had raised the Lodge to the high position it held in the Craft. He, also, was the first to introduce a Benevolent Fund to the Lodge, for the relief of the aged members,—an example that all Lodges would do well to follow. The proposal for the testimonial was warmly seconded, and a committee formed to carry out the arrangements; after which the Brethren adjourned to banquet, which was followed by the usual toasts. The Master, in proposing "The Officers," called the attention of the Lodge to the services of their excellent Secretary, Bro. Lacon, who was always at his post, and to whom he (Bro. Gurton) was indebted for his introduction to the St. James's Lodge. The visitors upon this occasion were:—Bros. Collard, P.M. No. 209, W.M. No. 168; Archer, S.W. No. 166; Stuart, No. 1, Scotland; Boyd, No. 778; Barnshaw, No. 752; Lindsay T. Fillan, No. 548, Sydney. An excellent musical entertainment added to the pleasures of the meeting, the vocalists being Bros. E. Hart, Taylor, Charles Hart, J. Gurton, and Miss Ada Taylor.

LION AND LAMB LODGE (No. 227).—The usual monthly meeting of this Lodge was held on Thursday, November 5, at the Bridge House Hotel, Bro. Henry Muggeridge, P.M., presiding, in the absence of Bro. Jackson, the W.M., when Bros. Graves, Holland, and Terry, were passed to the 2nd Degree, and Bros. Turner, Hawke, Powell, and Robinson, were raised to the 3rd Degree. At the head of the goodly show of P.Ms. this Lodge presents, was the worthy Treasurer

and Father, Bro. Sotheron, who mentioned that he was initiated on the 5th of November in that Lodge forty-nine years back. The Brethren contemplate celebrating his jubilee (D.V.) in the ensuing year, and we hope to be present on such a happy occasion. Bros. Craston and Stephens, of the Salopian Lodge No. 135, visitors, expressed themselves much pleased with the opportunity afforded of witnessing the proceedings of the evening.

LODGE OF CONFIDENCE (No. 228).—This Lodge held its usual monthly meeting, on Monday, November 9th, at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, Bro. Jackson presiding, who performed the duties appertaining to the office with great skill. This being the night of election, Bro. Cummings, the S.W., was unanimously elected as W.M. for the next twelve months, his installation being fixed for the second Monday in the ensuing month. Bro. Dunning was re-elected to the important office of Treasurer, and Bro. Riley to that of Tyler, each having held the offices satisfactorily for several years past. Lodge business ended, the Brethren retired to a banquet, which was quite in keeping with the well-known resources of this establishment. The Brethren passed a happy evening.

ST. ANDREW'S LODGE (No 281).—The first meeting of this Lodge took place on Thursday, November 5, at the Freemasons' Tavern. Bro. Pierce Egan, W.M., who admirably performed the duties of the chair, initiated into the Order five gentlemen who had been regularly proposed and balloted for. The candidates were Messrs. William Chubb, J. T. Dick, R. Edevean, G. Staff, and Samuel Davis. The visitors were Bros. Wall (late of their Lodge); Packer, No. 902; and Taylor, No. 201.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND LODGE (No. 329).—This Lodge held its first meeting for the season at Radley's Hotel, on the 12th November, Bro. S. W. Hopwood, W.M. After the usual business and raising Bro. E. Cobbett, it was unanimously resolved that the sum of one guinea be presented to the Fund now raising, for the purpose of presenting a testimonial to W. Bro. Stephen Barton Wilson, Grand Deacon, for his able and efficient services in working the Lectures and Ceremonies in the Emulation Lodge of Improvement, as well as for his untiring zeal for the welfare of the Craft generally.

POLISH NATIONAL LODGE (No. 778).—This Lodge held a meeting on Thursday, the 12th November. Bro. Johnstone, the immediate P.M., presided for the W.M. Bro. Horatio Samuels, who was absent from town, assisted by Bros. W. Watson, Lemanski, Michalski, Loewenstark, H. G. Warren, J. W. Adams, P.Ms., and other members of the Lodge. Several Brothers were proposed for joining, who will be balloted for at the next meeting. The business upon this occasion being merely of a formal character, the Brethren adjourned to supper. After supper, the Queen's health was proposed, and received as usual among Masons, followed by that of the R.W.G.M., the Earl of Zetland. Other toasts followed, including the visitors, among whom were two Brothers from Spanish Mexico, one of whom returned thanks in French, to the following effect:—"Worshipful Master and Brethren, I assure you that we feel much indebted to you for the reception given us this evening; and though aware that we labour under a disadvantage in addressing you in a foreign language, we cannot do otherwise than express to you our obligations for our reception, proving, as it does, the universality of Freemasonry, which causes us, although strangers from a far-off land, to be at once acknowledged as friends and Brothers."

WELLINGTON LODGE (No. 805).—This Lodge now meets at the Bull Tavern, Lewisham, instead of the Roebuck Inn. The members have altered their place of meeting since the death of our late much respected Bro. Miller, P.M.

CANONBURY LODGE (No. 955).—This young but already very numerous Lodge held a meeting at the Canonbury Tavern, Islington, on Thursday, the 12th Nov., when the W.M. Bro. Bohn, P.M. No. 201, &c., raised Bros. House, Irons, Ball, Cooke, and Roberts; passed Bros. Nicholls, Winn, and Gordon; and initiated Messrs. John Layton, J. Higgins, and Vernon Ensom, into the mysteries of the Order, performing each ceremony in a manner which elicited the highest en-

comiums from all who were present. A resolution having been unanimously carried to raise the annual subscription of members to the Lodge, and the remaining business of the evening disposed of, the Brethren retired to refreshment, presided over by Bro. Bohn, W.M., supported by Bros. A. J. Duff Filer, P.M. and Treas.; William Cox, *M.P.* for Finsbury; Harrison, P.M. No. 7; Wilkinson, Sec. No. 7; J. Burton, P.M. No. 9; Friend, W.M. No. 9; Chalwin, No. 45; Samuel Hill, S.W.; Worman Buss, Sec. and P.M. No. 29; Rawe, and about thirty other Brethren. The toasts of the evening were ably given and well received, particularly that of "The Visiting Brethren," kindly responded to by Bro. Harrison, P.M. and Treas. of No. 7. The meeting, which will be long remembered by the members of the Lodge as a very important and happy one, was brought to a close shortly after eleven o'clock, the Brethren departing highly gratified with each other and with all that had taken place. The harmony of the evening was much enhanced by some excellent songs from Bros. Salt, Rawe, Winter, Cooke, and others.

PANMURE LODGE (No. 1,022).—This Lodge, for which a warrant has lately been granted, to be held at the Swan Tavern, Stockwell, was consecrated on the 30th November. When we consider that there is no Masonic Lodge held between Kennington and Croydon, we think that the Craft, especially Brethren at Clapham, Brixton, Norwood, Wandsworth, as well as those at Stockwell, will feel deeply grateful to the M.W.G.M. for the grant of this Warrant; and we have no doubt, from the progress made in the noble science in the south, of late years, this Lodge will become an ornament to the Craft.

INSTRUCTION.

JUBILEE LODGE (No. 85).—Between thirty and forty Brethren met at Bro. Ireland's Masonic Hall, Fetter-lane, on Sunday, the 25th October, to hear the members of the above Lodge work the fifteen sections of the Lectures, which were most beautifully performed by the following Brethren, presided over by Bro. Brett, who, with his well-known ability, put the questions. First Lecture—1st section, Bro. Stacy; 2nd, Bro. Barnard; 3rd, Bro. Cottebrune; 4th, Bro. Haines; 5th, Bro. Russen; 6th, Bro. Anslow; 7th, Bro. Loewenstark. Second Lecture—1st section, Bro. Newnham; 2nd, Bro. Tyrell; 3rd, Bro. Brener; 4th, Bro. Farmer; 5th, Bro. Warren. Third Lecture—1st section, Bro. Moss; 2nd, Bro. Ireland; 3rd, Bro. Haydon. The Lodge then resumed to the 1st Degree, when it was proposed by Bro. Brett, W.M., that two guineas be given from the Lodge fund to the Indian Relief Fund. This was carried unanimously, and a subscription opened to increase the amount. Two guineas, as the first instalment, has been paid to the Lord Mayor. A vote of thanks having been voted to the W.M., the Brethren separated, delighted with their evening's amusement.

DOMATIC LODGE (No. 206).—This Lodge of Instruction was honoured on Wednesday, the 18th of November, at Bro. Ireland's, the Queen Elizabeth, King's-row, Walworth, by a fraternal visit from the Brethren of the Confidence Lodge of Instruction, held at Bro. Wadeson's, the Bengal Arms, Birchin-lane. Several Brethren of the Royal Jubilee, Israel, United Pilgrims, Wellington, Vetruvian, and other Lodges also attended. Bro. T. A. Adams, P.M. of the Domatic Lodge, presided; and the Seven Sections of the First Lecture were worked in the efficient way proverbial to the worthy P.M.; after which nearly forty Brethren partook of an excellent supper, provided by the worthy host, Bro. Ireland, with his usual liberality. This fraternal visit we hope will be followed by similar meetings of other Lodges of Instruction, especially those which, like the Domatic and Confidence Lodges, meet on the same evening each week, the Confidence Lodge having kindly adjourned for a fortnight for this express purpose.

CONFIDENCE LODGE (No. 228).—A large number of the Brethren of this Lodge met at Bro. Wadeson's, Bengal Tavern, Birchin-lane, on the 11th November, to witness the ceremony of installation, which was most efficiently performed by Bro. S. B. Wilson, S.D. of the Grand Lodge of England. The subscription for the Indian Relief Fund was closed, and the proceeds, amounting to several pounds, have since been paid in to the proper authorities. It was then proposed, and unanimously carried, that the Lodge should adjourn to the 25th November, in order to pay a visit to the Domatic, No. 606. A vote of thanks was passed to Bro. Wilson for the able manner in which he had conducted the business of the evening, and the Lodge adjourned.

PROVINCIAL.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

BEDFORD.—*Stuart Lodge* (No. 787).—A Lodge of Emergency was held on Friday, October 13, which was very numerous attended. Captain Ledger, of the Beds. Militia, was initiated into the mysteries of the Order, the ceremony being ably performed by the W.M., Bro. Dr. Prior. The charge was tastefully and impressively given to the new Brother by Bro. Thomas Riley, P.M. Colonel Robert H. Lindsell, of St. John and St. Paul Lodge, Malta, No. 437, was elected a joining member, on the proposition of Bros. Captain Meux Smith and Hooper. The labours of the evening being ended, nearly thirty Brethren partook of refreshment, and spent a pleasant evening.

BRISTOL.

Royal Clarence Lodge (No. 81).—The ordinary fortnightly meeting of the above Lodge was held on Monday, 26th October, when the W.M., Bro. Samuel Bryant, P. Prov. G.S.W., presided. The attendance was very numerous, many visitors being present. The Lodge was honoured by a fraternal visit from the W.M., P.Ms., and Brethren of the Royal Sussex Lodge, No. 61, of the "sister city," Bath. Five candidates were accepted by ballot, four of whom being present, were initiated into the Entered Apprentice Degree by the W.M., in his usually correct and impressive manner. The ordinary business of the Lodge being concluded, the Brethren were called from labour to refreshment, and the cup of good fellowship was introduced and freely circulated. The usual Masonic and other appropriate toasts were given and responded to by the W.M., the S.W. (Bro. Jarrett), and the visiting Brethren, the Grand Lodge of Scotland, the Grand Lodge of Ireland, and "the American Lodges," each having their representatives. The Brethren from Bath expressed themselves highly delighted with the reception which had been given them; with the "chaste" manner in which the W.M. had conducted the ceremony; and with the perfectly efficient appointments of the Lodge. The Lodge was then called from refreshment to labour, and closed in due form at half-past ten o'clock.

CHESHIRE.

The Provincial Grand Treasurer, Bro. James Bland, has just transmitted to Bro. Samuel Tomkins, the Grand Treas. in London, a bank-order for £158. 10s., contributions from the Officers and Lodges in the Province, to the "Indian Mutiny Relief Fund." This amount, together with £36 collected by the Chester Lodge, and paid into the bank of that city, makes the *handsome sum* of £194. 10s., as a free-will and charitable offering to all classes who have suffered from the mutineers who have so barbarously butchered our countrymen, women, and children; or, as Lord Palmerston said, in his speech at the Mansion House, "Such atrocities have been committed in India, to be imagined and perpetrated only by *demons* sallying forth from the lowest depths of hell."

When it is remembered that the Fraternity in Cheshire have given freely at public meetings, in local subscriptions, in churches and chapels, throughout the county, Freemasons may indeed be proud of "Charity" being their watchword in their ancient, honourable, and noble institution, with such a broad basis of benevolence to mankind, as to prompt them to set apart and dedicate so large a sum from their income in aid of the afflicted and distressed sufferers.

The list of subscribers is as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
Field Marshal Lord Viscount Combermere, R.W. Prov. G.M.	50	0	0
Gibbs Crawford Antrobus, Esq., V.W. Prov. G.S.W.	5	0	0
James Newton, Esq., P. Prov. S.G.W.	5	0	0
W. Courtenay Cruttenden, Esq., V.W. Prov. G. Reg.	5	0	0
J. Dakin, Esq., P. Prov. S.G.D.	5	0	0
H. A. Bennett, Esq., Prov. G. Supt. of Works.	3	3	0
— Lewis, Esq., of Wrexham, P. Prov. S.G.D.	3	3	0
James Bland, Esq., V.W. Prov. G. Treas., Macclesfield ..	2	2	0
W. Rayner, Esq., P. Prov. G. Treas., Stockport	2	2	0
Samuel Moss, Esq., P. Prov. S.G.W., Birkenhead.. ..	1	1	0
E. H. Griffiths, Esq., Nantwich, Prov. G. Sec.	1	1	0
Wm. Bully, Esq., Prov. J.G.D... .. .	1	1	0
Rev. Brabazon Lowther, S.W., No. 403	1	1	0
Rev. J. N. Tanner, Prov. G. Chaplain	1	1	0
John Smith, Esq., P. Prov. G. Reg... .. .	1	1	0
— Samuelson, Esq., Prov. J.G.D.	1	1	0
— Sherlock, Esq., P. Prov. S.G.D.	1	1	0
— Willoughby, Esq., P. Prov. S.G.D.	1	1	0
— Howard, Esq., Prov. S.G.D... .. .	1	1	0

LODGES.

Lodge of Unity, No. 334, Macclesfield	10	0	0
Lodge of Unanimity, No. 361, Stockport	2	2	0
King's Friend, No. 370, Nantwich	2	5	0
Combermere Lodge of Union, No. 372, Macclesfield ..	5	5	0
Lodge of Loyalty, No. 402, Mottram	1	9	0
Lodge of Unity, No. 403, Crew	10	0	0
Lodge of Peace, No. 404, Stockport.. .. .	1	0	0
Lodge of Concord, No. 405, Stockport	1	0	0
Lodge of Benevolence, No. 421, Marple	1	1	0
Samaritan Lodge, No. 479, Sandbach	1	0	0
Mersey Lodge, No. 701, Birkenhead.. .. .	10	10	0
Mersey Chapter, No. 701, Birkenhead	5	5	0
Eaton Lodge, No. 777, Congleton	3	0	0
Zetland Lodge, No. 782, Birkenhead	12	18	0

The Grand Treas. congratulates Bro. Bland on the excellent Masonic feeling displayed in the Province, in acknowledging the amount forwarded; and had pleasure in enclosing a receipt from the secretary to the "Indian Relief Fund."

BIRKENHEAD.—*Mersey Lodge* (No. 701).—This flourishing Lodge held its usual monthly meeting on Thursday, Nov. 12. The W.M., Bro. Wade, being supported by Bro. E. Willoughby, P. Prov. G.J.W., and assisted by his whole staff of Officers, conferred all three Degrees in the masterly manner for which this Lodge is so justly celebrated. The Brethren were afterwards called from labour to refreshment, and, having duly honoured the usual loyal and Masonic toasts, separated, highly delighted with the proceedings. Among the visitors were, Bros. Bulley, Prov. G.J.W.; Platt, W.M., No. 782; and Alfred N. Niblett, No. 2, Scotland.

CHESTER.—*Cestrian Lodge* (No. 615).—This Lodge held its monthly meeting at the Royal Hotel, on the 11th October, which was numerously attended. The Lodge being duly opened in the Third Degree, Bros. Parker and Smith, who had previously satisfactorily passed their examination, were severally raised to the

Sublime Degree of Master Masons, and received an impressive charge from the W.M., Bro. Weaver, who was assisted in the ceremony by the S.W. and J.W., Bros. C. Dutton, P.M., and John Jones. At the close of business the Brethren were called to refreshment, and retired to banquet, which being over, the Lodge resumed labour, and was finally closed in form and solemn prayer.

Lodge of Independence (No. 1,023).—On Tuesday, Oct. 27, the Brethren of this new Lodge met for the first time at their Lodge rooms, Bro. Henry Thomas's, Pied Bull Inn, Northgate-street. A large assembly of the Brethren being present, the Lodge was duly opened with the usual forms. When the warrant from the M.W.G.M. was read, the new Lodge was duly constituted, according to ancient custom; after which the solemn ceremony of installing the first Master took place, and the appointment of Secretary and Junior Wardens followed. The constituting and installation were most ably performed by Bro. Horatio Lloyd, of the Cestrian, and the Prov. G.S.D., Bro. Brown, acting as Director of the Ceremonies. The new Master, Bro. J. H. Lyon, having been conducted to the chair, and the Wardens, Bro. Jones (for Bro. Pigot) and Bro. Tibbits, to their places, several candidates were proposed, and a number of Brethren as joining members. The Masonic labours of the evening being closed, the Junior Wardens received commands to call the Brethren to refreshment, consisting of a cold collation, served by the worthy host, Bro. H. Thomas. The W.M. occupied the chair, and the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given with honour; and at an early hour the Lodge was called to labour, and adjourned until the last Tuesday in November. This Lodge is likely to prosper under the able management of the present efficient officers. It appears that the original Lodge, held at the inn some forty or fifty years ago, was called the Lodge of Independence; and the number at that time was 482. Only two of the then members are now living in Chester, who were made in that Lodge by a fine old Mason of the name of Blecklock.

DERBYSHIRE.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

On Tuesday, November 3, the R.W. the Prov. G.M. of Derbyshire, Bro. Charles Robert Colville, *M.P.*, held his Provincial Grand Lodge at the Royal Hotel, Derby.

The Tyrian Lodge, No. 315, held their regular monthly Lodge at one P.M., when Bro. Thomas Cox was raised by Bro. Henschley, P.M. At two o'clock the Prov. G.M. opened his Lodge in ancient form, assisted by his officers. There was a very numerous attendance of the Craft. The usual business of the Lodge was transacted, reports were read by the W.M.s' of all the Lodges in the province, and a petition was presented praying for a new Lodge to be opened at Mr. Williamson's, Arboretum Hotel, Derby. The R.W. Prov. G.M. expressed himself strongly in favour of a new Lodge.

The R.W. Prov. G.M. then appointed his Provincial Grand Officers for the year ensuing as follows:—Bros. J. Gadsby, D.G.M.; A. Butel, S.G.W.; S. Collinson, J.G.W.; Rev. G. Wright, G. Chap.; S. Wilder, Treas.; S. Henschley, jun., Reg.; J. Swain, Sec.; J. Gamble, G. Deacon; Redfern, J.D.; W. Giles, Sup. of Works; G. Mason, Dir. of Cer.; W. Cantrill, Assist. Dir. of Cer.; W. Hewitt, Sword-Bearer; H. Carson, Pursuivant; H. Manfull, Standard-Bearer; W. Faulkner, Tyler; Cutts and Bennison (Scarsdale Lodge, No. 981), Stewards.

At five o'clock the banquet was served up. The R.W. Prov. G.M. presided, his P.G. Wardens acting as croupiers. The repast was of the most bountiful description.

DEVONSHIRE.

§ [STONEHOUSE.—*Lodge of Sincerity* (No. 224).—An Emergency meeting of this Lodge was held on Monday, November 16, at St. George's Hall, for the purpose of initiating John Thomas Soltau, Esq., Lieutenant South Devon Militia, son of Bro. George W. Soltau, P. Prov. G.S.W. for Devon; Morton Parker Eden, Esq., Lieutenant Royal Artillery, son of Major-General Eden, the Commander-in-Chief of the Western District; Major Edgar Grantham Bredin, Royal Artillery; and

Charles Scale Hayne, Esq., of Dartmouth, Lieutenant South Devon Militia. Mr. Soltan, as the son of a Freemason, had the precedence given him in admission. The W.M., Bro. William Hunt, was efficiently assisted in the labours of the Lodge by his officers, Bros. Viscount Valletort, as S.W.; and R. Robinson Rodd, J.W.; and P.Ms. L. P. Tripe and John Cree Hancock. There was a numerous attendance, including several visiting Brethren.

TOTNES.—*Pleiades Lodge* (No. 1,012).—The members met for the first time after the consecration of the Lodge, at the Masonic Room, on Thursday, November 5th, when our very worthy and Worshipful Master, Bro. Henry Bridges, passed four Brethren to the 2nd Degree, and raised five to the Sublime Degree of Master Masons. The ceremonies were performed in the usual impressive manner for which our W.M. is so justly celebrated. On November 19th a Lodge of Emergency was held, when our W.M., Bro. Henry Bridges, initiated one reverend gentleman, passed eight Brethren, and raised one to the Sublime Degree of a M.M. The whole of the ceremonies were admirably performed, the Officers, all young and inexperienced Masons, performed their respective duties in a manner highly creditable to themselves, and which reflected great credit on their instructor; in fact, few Lodges can boast of a more worthy Master and efficient Officers than the Pleiades Lodge. We wish them every success.

DURHAM.

SOUTH SHIELDS.—*St. Hilda's Lodge* (No. 292).—At the last regular meeting of this Lodge, Bro. H. Hemison, W.M., presiding, after the usual business of the Lodge, the Brethren proceeded to a ballot for W.M. for the ensuing year, which resulted in the election of Bro. R. S. Foster, S.W.; Bro. J. D. Lister was re-elected Treasurer, and Bro. J. Docchar was appointed Tyler. The installation of W.M. and the appointment of Officers will take place at the next regular meeting of the Lodge. The W.M. has handed in to the Treasurer here of the India Relief Fund the sum of £40, the total amount of subscriptions voted by the Lodge, and individually subscribed by the Brethren.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

The annual Provincial Grand Lodge was held at the Masonic Hall, in Cheltenham, on Wednesday, 30th September, when the Brethren mustered in considerable force to do honour to their Prov. G.M. In former notices we have alluded in terms of commendation to the completeness and propriety displayed in the fittings, furniture, and decoration of the building known as the "Masonic Hall," which was erected specially for the purposes of Masonry, and in which the two flourishing Lodges established in Cheltenham—the "Foundation," No. 97, and the "Royal Union," No. 307—hold their meetings, as does also the R.A. Chapter of Unanimity, attached to the former Lodge. The R.W. Prov. G.M., the Hon. Jas. H. L. Dutton, was received by the D. Prov. G.M., Bro. G. F. Newmarch, and a large number of the Officers of the province, amongst whom were Bros. W. H. Gwinnett, Prov. S.G.W.; J. Brook Smith, Prov. J.G.W.; M. Alex, Prov. S.G.D.; T. G. Palmer, Prov. J.G.D.; Revs. T. A. Southwood and H. E. Bayly, Prov. G. Chaps; E. Trinder, Prov. G. Sec.; J. O. Smith, Prov. G. Org.; T. Williams, Prov. G. Purs., &c.; and the following visitors and members of various Lodges in the province:—Bros. Rev. G. Campbell, Prov. G. Chap. Wilts; George Atkins, P.M. No. 97; Col. Brandon, P.M. No. 307; Slade, P.M. No. 307; Rev. H. Price, J.W. No. 97; J. Cornwall, P.M. No. 862; Shipton, J.W. No. 307; Cottle, J.D. No. 97; J. H. Thomas, No. 97; and Shirer, Hale, Brookes, and Wallace, No. 307; &c. &c.

The Prov. Grand Lodge having been opened in due form, the routine business was proceeded with. The Lodges of the province were called over, and the representatives present noted; after which the Prov. G.M. appointed and invested his Officers for the ensuing year; viz., Bros. G. F. Newmarch, W.M. No. 90, P.M. Nos. 97 and 862, Prov. D.G.M.; Rev. T. A. Southwood, P.M. No. 97, Prov. S.G.W.; Col. Brandon, P.M. No. 307, Prov. J.G.W.; Rev. H. E. Bayly,

P.M. No. 97, and Rev. Chris. Fawcett, No. 862, Prov. G. Chaps. ; Sir Maxwell Steele, Bart., No. 97, Prov. G. Reg. ; E. Trinder, No. 862, Prov. G. Sec. ; James Cornwall, P.M. No. 862, Prov. S.G.D. ; W. Slade, P.M. No. 307, Prov. J.G.D. ; T. J. Cottle, J.D. No. 97, Prov. G. Dir. of Cer. ; A. Slead, No. 97, Prov. G.S.B. ; J. O. Smith, No. 97, Prov. G. Org. ; T. Williams, No. 307, Prov. G. Purs. ; Bro. John Matthews, No. 862, was unanimously re-elected Prov. G. Treas.

It affords us much pleasure to state that everything was conducted in the able manner which the business-like habits and practice of the R.W. Prov. G.M. are sure to command.

Nothing further offering, the Grand Lodge was closed in due form ; and the brethren, in number about forty, proceeded to the banqueting-room of the Hall, where a banquet was provided, consisting of all the delicacies of the season, served in most excellent style, and partaken of with that gusto which always attends refreshment when preceded by labour. The cloth having been removed, the usual loyal and Masonic toasts followed, all of which were appropriately given and enthusiastically received. The first toast, "The Queen and the Craft," was followed by the first verse of the National Anthem, and a verse added specially for the occasion, which we subjoin :—

God, grant our prayer may rise
To Thee above the skies :
So mote it be !

Masonic unity,
Noble Fraternity,
Faith, Hope, and Charity,
Ever agree !

The toast of "The D. Prov. G.M. and the Officers Past and Present" was honoured by a special musical accompaniment, in the shape of a song, the words of which are so apt, and the music so sweet, that we have no hesitation in recommending its general adoption. We cannot resist the temptation to insert the words :—

A MASON'S TRUE JEWELS.*

You know all the jewels that mark each degree,
As we rise in the Lodge, the accepted and free,
The blue and the silver, the purple and gold,
Familiar to Masons—the young and the old.
Yet still the true Mason has jewels more rare,
Which Time cannot tarnish, though always in wear.
I'll name them, and if in the naming I'm true,
Let these priceless treasures be chorused by you,
Sweet Hope, that gives comfort wherever we go ;
The shield of true Faith, that protects from the foe ;
And Charity, seeking to comfort and bless
Child, widow, and Brother, bowed down by distress.

A sound heart's the shrine where these relics repose,
Giving grace to our mirth, shedding balm o'er our woes,
Shining out through our life with a lustre more bright,
Than the diamonds that Ind sends to dazzle our sight.
The Power that spans Heaven and measures the wave
Gave these to be worn by the good and the brave,
And in closing my song, let me name them again,
And then in full chorus re-echo the strain :
Sweet Hope, that gives comfort wherever we go ;
The shield of true Faith, that protects from the foe ;
And Charity, seeking to comfort and bless
Child, widow, and Brother, bowed down by distress.

* The above song, dedicated to the R.W. Prov. G.M. and Officers of the province, is published by Bro. Hale, Promenade House, Cheltenham, price 2s.

We need hardly add that harmony and brotherly love were the distinguishing characteristics of the evening, and that the Brethren separated most reluctantly, though in the full assurance of enjoying a similar truly Masonic meeting at the next anniversary of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Gloucestershire.

It is most satisfactory to find that the anticipations of success which were indulged in at the re-establishment of the Grand Lodge in this province, little more than twelve months ago, have been fully borne out by the results. It has infused a renewed vitality into the old Lodges, and has been the means of calling into existence a new Lodge at Stroud, which is named the "Sherborne," in honour of the Prov. G.M. (who is the heir apparent to the Barony of Sherborne), and which has already received very great support from the residents of that neighbourhood. Its first W.M. is the D. Prov. G.M., Bro. Newmarch, who is already P.M. of two other Lodges in the province—Nos. 97 and 862. To Bro. Newmarch, indeed, must be attributed a great portion of the success which has lately been witnessed in the province. His untiring zeal leads him to devote his personal exertions whenever and wherever his great Masonic abilities may be deemed useful for the promotion of Masonic knowledge, or the diffusion of a Masonic spirit, in which respect he is a most worthy and efficient aid to the R.W. Prov. G.M., who is ever ready to acknowledge the able assistance he receives from his deputy.

KENT.

CHATHAM.—*Royal Kent Lodge of Antiquity* (No. 20).—A meeting of this Lodge took place on Wednesday, 18th November, under the presidency of the W.M., Bro. Charles Isaacs, who ably raised Bro. Ricketts, of her Majesty's 32nd Regiment, and Bro. Blair, of the Hon. East India Company's Engineers; passed Bro. Captain Rhodes, of her Majesty's 94th Regiment, and Bro. Sheppard, Paymaster Royal Navy; and initiated Mr. William M'Call, Paymaster Military Train. This being the night of election of W.M. and Treasurer for the ensuing year, Bro. Thomas Hills, P.M. and Prov. J.G.W. for Kent, rose, in accordance with the summons, to propose a W.M., and was desired by the Brethren to request the W.M. would allow them to re-elect him for the ensuing year; the great interest he took in the prosperity of the Lodge, and his desire to assist the young members in working, and having several now anxious to take office under his presidency, he was certain, if he would consent to take the chair, that he would have the gratification of again seeing the Lodge in its once proud position of being the first in the province. The proposition being carried with acclamation, the W.M. stated he was entirely in the hands of the Brethren, and if they thought that by his taking the chair for the year ensuing it would enhance the prosperity of the Lodge, he should only be too happy to take it; but at the same time he would be exceedingly sorry to stand in the way of the preferment of any of the Brethren of the Lodge. Bro. Saunders was re-elected Treasurer. The Lodge being closed, the Brethren adjourned to a sumptuous banquet, provided by the landlord of the Sun Hotel.

LANCASHIRE.

BOLTON-LE-MOORS.—*Lodge of Antiquity* (No. 170).—This Lodge held its usual monthly meeting on Wednesday, the 11th November, 1857, at the One Horse-Shoe Inn, when the Lodge was opened in due form by Bro. Baythorp, the W.M., assisted by a full staff of officers; a considerable number of Brethren being also present. Mr. Henry Boardman, of Darcy Lever, was balloted for, and unanimously elected, when the W.M. proceeded to initiate him into the mysteries of Freemasonry, and performed the ceremony in a manner which elicited a very complimentary eulogium from Bro. W. H. Wright, P.M. and Dir. of Cers., after the conclusion of the business of the Lodge. The charge after initiation was delivered in a very creditable manner by Bro. Edge, S.W. Bro. Joseph Varey was called upon, in due course, to be examined as to his progress in the science, preparatory to being raised to the Sublime Degree of Master Mason; after which, at the desire of the W.M., Bro. W. H. Wright, P.M. and Dir. of Cers.,

proceeded with the ceremony, which he performed in his usual impressive style. At the close of the business the Brethren partook of refreshments ; and after the usual loyal and Masonic toasts had been given and responded to, Bro. Wright, P.M. and Dir. of Cers., introduced the subject of the contemplated new Masonic hall for Bolton, recommending it to the favourable consideration of the Brethren present in very earnest and persuasive terms ; and, with few exceptions, the Brethren present authorized him to insert their respective names in a list of the proposed shareholders, each supplying him with the number of shares intended to be taken. By the performances of Bro. Hardman, the Organist of the Lodge, the vocal powers of Bro. Grenhalgh, I.G., combined with the Masonic songs given by Bro. Dawson, P.G. Sec. of the Province of East Lancashire, time had fled rapidly away, and “the last toast of the evening” terminated the pleasures of the meeting, the Brethren being unanimous in retiring to their respective homes as they had been in their previous proceedings of the evening.

BLACKBURN.—*Lodge of Perseverance* (No. 432).—The regular meeting of this Lodge was held on Tuesday evening, the 3rd of November, at the Old Bull Hotel. The W.M., Bro. Backhouse, occupied the chair, assisted by Bro. W. Harrison, S.W., and Bro. John Yates, as J.W. After the confirmation of the minutes, Bro. Brierly was admitted a joining member from No. 148, and a gentleman was elected and initiated into the Order, the ceremony being performed by Bro. Clough, P.M. and P. Prov. G. Reg. for East Lancashire. The Brethren subsequently proceeded to the election of W.M., &c., for the year ensuing, when Bro. William Harrison, S.W., was unanimously elected ; and Bros. Pilkington and Pearson respectively re-elected Treasurer and Tyler. The day of meeting was altered to the Thursday on or before full moon, and several other matters of business having been transacted, the Lodge was duly closed ; after which the Brethren adjourned and passed a most agreeable evening.

LIVERPOOL.—*Harmonic Lodge* (No. 263).—The Brethren of this ancient and excellently-conducted Lodge held their usual monthly meeting at Radley's Adelphi Hotel, Ranelagh-street, on Thursday, November 12, at 3.30 P.M., when the W.M., Bro. D. Jones, very ably, solemnly, and impressively, initiated Mr. A. J. Woolf, passed Bros. Bowerbank and Quinn, and raised Bros. Moore, Sedgewick, and Green, to the Sublime Degree. The working was admirable throughout, being thoroughly inculcative, yet free from pedantry of manner. Labour being ended, the Brethren retired to a banquet prepared by Bro. Radley in his most *recherché* style. Amongst the visitors present were Bros. Charles Sloman, of the Robert Burns Lodge, No. 25 ; Turner, W.M. No. 101 ; and Thornton, W.M. No. 971. Conviviality was in the ascendant, and a pleasant evening was the result.

Lodge of Harmony (No. 267).—This Lodge met on the 2nd of November, at the Wellington Hotel, Garston ; and, after the business of the evening was concluded, Bro. James Hamer, Prov. Grand Dir. of Cers., gave the Brethren a great treat by his beautiful explanation of the Tracing Board in the First Degree, which elicited their warmest thanks. The Lodge was then closed, and the Brethren and visitors adjourned to refreshment, and spent a very happy and harmonious evening.

St. John's Lodge (No. 971).—The usual monthly meeting of this Lodge took place in their Lodge room on the 7th October, when the W.M., Bro. J. Thornton, initiated two new members into the Order, passed four Brothers, and raised Bro. J. Luke to the Sublime Degree of a M.M. ; after which the Lodge, with a brief discussion, decided on removing to Bro. Chenoweth's, Caledonian Hotel, Duke-street, it being a more suitable place for the meetings of the Lodge. There being no other business, the members sat down to a substantial supper, and spent the evening with that love and harmony which should always characterize Freemasons. A dispensation having been obtained, the regular meeting in November was held in the new room, the accommodation afforded by which was to the entire satisfaction of the members present. The W.M. initiated

four new members, and raised to the Sublime Degree of M.M. two Brothers; after which the Lodge adjourned, having first decided to have a banquet on the next night to celebrate their removal.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

SLEAFORD.—*St. Botolph's Lodge* (No. 858).—The Brethren of this Lodge met on Thursday evening, the 5th of November, when Bro. Charles Sharpe was raised to the Sublime Degree of Master Mason. The ceremony was performed by Bro. Greenwood, P.M., in a solemn and impressive manner, which elicited the highest satisfaction of the Brethren present. The charge and a short lecture were afterwards delivered by Bro. Pennell, S.D. This Lodge was established at Sleaford in December, 1856, and continues to flourish under the able presidency of Bro. Robinson, W.M., beyond the most sanguine expectations. Initiations, passings, and raisings have constantly occupied the Lodge, and two Brethren are now waiting to be passed and raised.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

THRAPSTON.—*Chichley Lodge* (No. 883).—A meeting of this Lodge was held at the Lodge rooms, Thrapston, on Monday, the 2nd of October. Bro. Fentiman was installed W.M. for the year ensuing, the ceremony being impressively performed by Bro. P.M. Baxter, Scientific Lodge, Cambridge, No. 105. The following Brethren were appointed by the W.M. as his Officers for the year:—Bro. Archbould, S.W.; Ward Hunt, J.W.; Collier, S.D.; Champion, J.D.; Roe, I.G. After the Lodge was closed, the Brethren spent a most agreeable evening.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

The annual meeting of the Brethren of this province was held in the Freemasons' Hall, Newcastle-on-Tyne, on Friday, the 6th of November. The Provincial Grand Lodge was opened, when there were present the R.W. Bro. the Rev. Edward C. Ogle, Prov. G.M.; V. W. Richard Metcalfe, D. Prov. G.M.; William Johnston, Prov. G.S.W.; Henry Bell, Prov. G.J.W.; John Hopper, Prov. G. Treas.; Rev. John F. Bigge, Prov. G. Chap.; Thos. Fenwick, Prov. G. Reg.; William Berkley, Prov. G. Sec.; E. D. Davis and William Preston, Prov. G.D.; Alexander Dalziel, Prov. G. Dir. of Cers.; Thos. Haswell, Prov. G. Org.; Thos. Cockburn, Prov. G. Sword-bearer; William Richardson, Prov. G. Purs.; and many other Prov. G. Officers, Masters, Past Masters, and Wardens of the several Lodges. The list of the Lodges in the province was called over, and all were represented except No. 161. The Minutes of the last Provincial Grand Lodge were read and confirmed. The report of the Benevolent Fund Committee showed that £62. 9s. had been paid into that fund during the past year; two sums were voted to petitioners, amounting to £15, and there was now left £303. 15s.

The Prov. G.M. proposed, and Bro. Challoner, P. Prov. G.J.W., seconded, that a committee be appointed to consider the question of education as connected with Masonry in the province, such committee to consist of a Master of a Lodge or his representative, three to be a quorum, and to report to the Prov. G.M.

A desultory conversation ensued, Bro. Peniskon, P. Prov. G.J.W., making some pertinent remarks on the propriety of curtailing unnecessary expenses, and devoting more to charity and education. On the motion of the Prov. G. Sec., and which was duly seconded, the Prov. Grand Lodge unanimously elected Bro. John Barker Grand Treasurer, and he was invested with the collar and jewel of office.

The Prov. G.M. then appointed and invested the following Brethren Officers for the ensuing year:—Edward Dean Davis, No. 793, Prov. G.S.W.; John Hopper, No. 706, Prov. G.J.W.; Rev. John F. Bigge, No. 793, Prov. G. Chap.; John Barker, No. 24, Prov. G. Treas. (elected); Thomas Fenwick, No. 624, Prov. G. Reg.; William Berkley, No. 586, Prov. G. Sec.; Stephen Owen, No. 624, Prov. G.S.D.; John T. M. Harrison, No. 586, Prov. G.J.D.; Henry Pattison, No. 554, Prov. G. Sup. of Works; William Dalziel, No. 706, Prov. G. Dir. of

Cers. ; Alexander Dalziel, No. 586, Asst. do. ; Thomas Haswell, No. 624, Prov. G. Org. ; Septimus Bell, No. 793, Prov. G. Sword-bearer ; James D. Brown, No. 624, Prov. G. Standard-bearer ; W. Richardson, No. 24, Prov. G. Purs. ; Alex. Dickson, No. 24, Prov. G. Tyler ; James Grieve, No. 554, Jos. Robertson, No. 624, Jos. S. Cook, No. 706, Thos. Alexander, No. 793, John Gorham Clarkson, No. 957, and H. G. Ludwig, No. 985, Prov. G. Stewards.

There being no further business, the Prov. Grand Lodge was duly closed in form with solemn prayer. The banquet was held at Bro. John Rogerson's, at the Central Exchange Hall, and was presided over by the R.W. the Prov. Grand Master, supported by his Deputy, the Grand Officers, Past and Present, and several of the most eminent Masons of this and the surrounding Provinces.

The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given, and in returning thanks for his health, the Prov. Grand Master, in a most feeling and appropriate speech, alluded to the sufferings and services of our Brethren in India ; his sentiments were received most enthusiastically.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.—*Newcastle-upon-Tyne Lodge* (No. 24).—The monthly meeting of this Lodge took place on Thursday, 5th November, under the presidency of the W.M., Bro. John Harrison, assisted by his Officers and numerous Brethren, among whom were John Barker, George Weatherhead, John Hopper, and W. E. Franklin, P.Ms., &c. &c. The W.M., Officers, and Brethren of De Loraine Lodge, No. 793, having been announced on a friendly visit to this sister Lodge, the W.M. called the Brethren to order, and received the W.M., Officers, and Brethren of De Loraine Lodge with the usual honours. The Lodge was then opened successively in the 2nd and 3rd Degrees, when a Brother was duly raised by the W.M. of the Blagdon Lodge, No. 957, who accomplished his work in an efficient manner. The Lodge was then closed to the 1st Degree, when the names of those eligible for the chair for the ensuing year were read. On the motion of Bro. Mark L. Josling, P.M., seconded by Bro. John Barker, P.M., the sum of ten guineas was voted to the relief of the widow of Bro. Sir Chas. V. Loraine, Bart. There being no further business, the Lodge was closed at nine o'clock. The Brethren then sat down to a cold collation, to which the W.M. had invited the visiting Brethren of De Loraine Lodge, and other Brethren present ; and the evening was spent in love and harmony, such as always characterizes Masonic bodies.

Lodge De Loraine (No. 793).—At the regular meeting, on Saturday, 21st November, the Lodge was opened in due form, by the W.M., Bro. E. D. Davis, G.J.W. of the Province, who was supported on the dais by Bros. John Barker, P.M., Prov. G. Treas. ; B. J. Thompson, P. Prov. G.J.W. ; Mark Lambert Josling, P. Prov. G.S.W. ; Frank H. Woolley, P.M., No. 586 ; and J. S. Challoner, P. Prov. G.J.W. The other Officers, and a large number of Brethren were present. After the Lodge was declared open, the I.G. announced a return visit from the W.M., Officers, and Brethren of the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Lodge, No. 24 ; and the W.M. of that Lodge, accompanied by Bros. Geo. Weatherhead, P.M., P. Prov. G.J.W. ; John Hopper, Prov. G.J.W. ; W. E. Franklin, Prov. G.S.D. of Durham ; and other Prov. Grand Officers and Brethren belonging to Lodge No. 24, were duly introduced and received with full honours by the W.M. and Brethren of Lodge De Loraine. Messrs. Hall and Charlton being in attendance, whose ballot was taken on a previous night, were duly initiated into Masonry by the W.M.

The W.M. then moved an alteration in the by-laws, of which he had given notice, relative to the election of the W.M. and Treasurer, which was passed unanimously ; after which he called on Bro. Challoner, P.M., the treasurer of the Masonic Hall Company, who, in a most complimentary speech, presented Bro. George Hardy, the late secretary and treasurer of that company, with a silver snuff-box as a token of the regard the company held him in, and their regret that they were losing his honorary services, on his leaving the town. The snuff-box bore the following inscription :—

“Presented to Bro. George Hardy by the members of the Masonic Hall Company, in token of their regard and esteem, 21st November, A.D. 1857.”

Bro. George Hardy, in a very feeling speech, returned thanks. On the motion of Bro. George Hardy, Treasurer of this Lodge, the sum of five guineas was voted to the widow of Bro. Sir Charles Vincent Loraine, Bart., who is in distressed circumstances. This motion was seconded by Bro. Thomas Alexander, Treasurer elect, and unanimously carried. The names of those eligible for the chair was then read, and the Lodge closed in love and harmony, at half-past nine o'clock. The Brethren then adjourned to Bro. John Rogerson's, the Central Exchange Hotel, and sat down to a most elegant collation, to which the W.M. had invited the members of Lodge No. 24 ; and the rest of the evening was most harmoniously spent.

OXFORDSHIRE.

OXFORD.—*Apollo University Lodge* (No. 460).—At a meeting of the members of this Lodge, on November 25, held at the Masonic Hall, Bro. J. E. Codrington, *B.A.*, of Brasenose College, was elected W.M. for the ensuing year; Bro. W. Thompson was re-elected Treasurer, and Bro. Bull, Tyler. It was announced that the voluntary subscription in aid of the Indian Relief Fund amounted to upwards of £40, and it is but due to the present W.M., Bro. the Rev. H. A. Pickard, *M.A.*, of Christ Church, to state that this sum has been raised chiefly through his instrumentality. At this meeting five gentlemen of Christ Church were initiated, including Mr. Victor Alexander Williamson, nephew to the Earl of Zetland, *G.M.* of England. During the evening the W.M. performed the three ceremonies of initiation, passing and raising in the most masterly manner. Among the visitors present was Captain Fane, W.M. of the Pythagoras Lodge at Corfu, and son of Lieutenant-Colonel Fane, of the Oxfordshire Militia.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

A Lodge of Emergency was holden at the Dartmouth Hotel, Wednesbury, for the purpose of consecrating the St. Bartholomew Lodge, No. 997. The R.W. the Prov. Grand Master, Colonel Vernon, presided, supported by many Past Prov. Grand Officers, as well as those acting for the present year.

The circular summoning the Lodge having been read, the minutes of the meetings of the St. Bartholomew's Lodge were read and confirmed. The approval of the Officers named in the warrant was expressed by the Brethren. The W.M. was invested by the Prov. Grand Master, who at the same time paid a well-merited compliment to the W.M. (Bro. Thos. James) for his talent as a ruler of the Craft. The W.M. then invested his Officers with their respective collars, and introduced each member of the new Lodge individually to the R.W. the Prov. G.M.

The ceremony of consecration was conducted throughout with that dignity of bearing for which the Grand Master of Staffordshire stands pre-eminent. When the labours of the day were ended, the Brethren adjourned to a sumptuous banquet prepared by Bro. Bill, who during the evening received from the R.W. the Prov. G.M. for Worcestershire, when proposing his health, a very flattering eulogy on the admirable manner in which he had catered to the creature comforts of the Brethren.

STAFFORD.—A few influential Brethren of this town have signed a petition to the Grand Master, praying him to grant a warrant for them to hold a Lodge to be called the "Staffordshire Knot Lodge." This petition has been backed by the recommendation of the W.M., Officers, and Brethren of a Lodge in the province, and is also supported and approved of by the Prov. G.M.; we may therefore infer that the prayer of the petition will be complied with. For some years past there has not been a Lodge held here. We hope that Masonry will again flourish in this the county town as it did some years since, when the Brethren could support two good Lodges.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—*St. Peter's Lodge* (No. 607).—The Brethren of this Lodge assembled at the Lodge-room, Star and Garter, on Thursday, November 5, to

elect the W.M. and Treasurer for the ensuing year. Bro. King, S.W., was proposed as W.M., and Bro. Shipton as Treasurer; the ballot will be taken next Lodge-night, and the installation on Thursday, January 7. The R.W. Prov. G.M. referred to a subject that had already been mentioned in the Lodge, namely, the distressed circumstances of the widow and family of the late Bro. Meyrick. He spoke of the Lodges that had voted money from their funds, and Brethren who had collected subscriptions, and made him the medium of handing over the amount as a Masonic offering. He likewise suggested that a memorial should be drawn up to the Board of Benevolence, soliciting a contribution in aid of the same object; this meeting the views of the Brethren, the Secretary was instructed to prepare the memorial, that it might be signed by the Brethren in open Lodge. A Brother was proposed as a joining member, and a gentleman for initiation into the mysteries of Masonry.

SUFFOLK.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

The Prov. Grand Lodge was held in the Council Chamber, Ipswich, on Wednesday, 18th Nov., Bro. R. Martin, R.W.D. Prov. G.M., presiding, in the absence of Bro. Henderson, G. Reg., in whom the superintendence of the Province has been vested by the M.W.G.M. Bro. Martin was supported by Bros. R. J. Bagshawe, Prov. G.M. of Essex; Lieutenant J. Gutzmer, *R.N.*, Prov. G.S.D. of Essex; Rev. F. W. Freeman and W. W. Garnham, P. Prov. G.S.Ws.; W. Elliston, Prov. G. Treas.; A. Arcedeckne, P. Prov. G.S.D.; H. G. Warren, Grand Steward's Lodge; Lieutenant J. Owens, 33rd Regiment; Rev. W. D. D. Poore, Assist. Prov. G. Chap.; G. Cochrane, No. 813; John N. de Vuès, No. 187; John Pitcher, P. Prov. G.J.W.; Henry Case, P. Prov. G. Reg.; J. S. Gissing, P. Prov. G.S.D.; W. L. Fox, Prov. G. Sec. of Norfolk; S. Freeman, P. Prov. G. Dir. of Cers.; W. P. Mills, Prov. G.S.W.; R. F. Jennings, P.M. No. 522; Dorling, Prov. G. Sec.; Crispin, Prov. G. Dir. of Cers.; G. F. Butcher, Luff, Fleming, Franks, Tracy, Golding, Turner, King, Gower, Giddy, Harrison, Woolnough, Clarkson, Bowler, Webster, Ball, Salmon, Pettit, Townsend, W. Townsend, Last, &c.

The Lodge having been opened,

The R.W.D. Prov. G.M. said it was with great pleasure that he again met the Brethren after a long recess. Since they last met in Prov. G. Lodge they had had the misfortune to lose their respected and honoured Prov. G.M. They had deeply and sincerely mourned his loss; and it would be impossible for him to say anything of their late R.W.G.M. which could add to the reverence in which his memory was held by the Masons of Suffolk. Their province having been thus deprived of its ruler, it had pleased the M.W.G.M., the Earl of Zetland, to commit the charge of the province for the present to Bro. Henderson, the G. Reg.; and he believed a better choice could not have been made, as Bro. Henderson was a man of the highest character, and a Mason of the greatest talent, which he would no doubt use so as to promote the best interests of the province. He had expected that Bro. Henderson would have been present that day, but he was pained to have to announce that he had received a communication from that worthy Brother, expressing his extreme regret that he could not appear amongst them, owing to a severe domestic affliction—the loss of three of his nearest and dearest kinsmen by the events in India having incapacitated him from taking part in public business. He was sure they would all deeply sympathize with Bro. Henderson in his affliction. He was gratified to be able to add, however, that the R.W.G. Reg. had expressed an earnest hope that he should be enabled to come amongst them at an early period, and make the personal acquaintance of the Masons of Suffolk in Prov. G. Lodge. (Applause.) For himself (Bro. Martin), he had been the D. Prov. G.M. so long, that he felt he needed only assure them that it would ever be his earnest endeavour to promote the welfare of the Craft throughout the province. (Applause.)

Bro. Dorling, the Prov. G. Sec., then read the patent from the M.W.G.M., placing the province of Suffolk under the protection of the R.W. Bro. Henderson, G. Reg., in pursuance of the powers vested in him by the Book of Constitutions.

Bro. Elliston having been unanimously re-elected as Prov. G. Treasurer,

The R.W.D.G.M. said that the first act of Bro. Henderson, under the patent which had been read, was to reappoint him (Bro. Martin) as D. Prov. G.M. He felt highly honoured at the confidence which had been reposed in him; and having hitherto gained the applause of the Brethren in the discharge of his duties, he would not promise much, but assure them that he would ever exert himself to merit a continuance of their good opinion. (Applause.)

The Prov. G. Officers were then appointed, and invested as follows:—Bros. W. P. Mills, S.W.; N. Tracy, J.W.; W. Elliston, Treas.; Rev. E. Neale, Chap.; J. K. Sidgwick, Reg.; E. Dorling, Sec.; J. Richmond, S.D.; W. Ludbrook, J.D.; T. Downes, Supt. of Works; J. Tracy, Dir. of Cers.; H. Harding, Assist. Dir. of Cers.; E. Fitzgerald, Sword-Bearer; A. Bowles, Org.; H. Golding, Purs.; A. Robertson, Tyler; Findley, Harris, Randall, Bowler, Dallenger, and Girling, Stewards.

The Lodge having been closed in due form, and the working tools, jewels, &c., carefully put by, a number of ladies and gentlemen, friends of the members, were admitted by tickets, when an Oration was delivered by the Rev. Bro. Poore, Assist. G. Chap., in consequence of the unavoidable absence of the Prov. G. Chap., Bro. Neale, Bro. Poore having only been requested to undertake the duty at six o'clock on the previous evening. Bro. Poore said:—

“Right Worshipful Master and Brethren,—It is in accordance with a time-honoured and very laudable custom that we assemble, once at least in the course of every year, to receive instruction upon some one of the great fundamental principles of our Order. We need scarcely be reminded, that, as a single virtue does not constitute a good Christian, so neither does a single virtue make a good Mason. Many good qualities are necessary to the perfection of the Christian character; and as all the Christian virtues are Masonic, consequently a good Mason is a good Christian; and if we may presume to appropriate any credit to ourselves as a body of men, it is because we are bound as Masons to practise to its full extent every Christian virtue. I therefore rejoice that it is in our power to make this profession publicly, as it may tend to get rid of some of the prejudices which exist in the minds of many to our discredit; for I may with confidence assert that Freemasonry has no part, or point, or secret, which does not emanate from above, and tend to make us wiser and better men, and better Christians; and that, whatever we may be in the practice of the Art we profess, we are at all events practical as regards the Christian virtues. In other words, our traditions are wholesome and sound, our signs and symbols are significant, our doctrines are wise, pure, and beneficent, and our practice is guided by the spirit of that charity which is the bond of peace and of all virtue. In these matters of practical morality we court inquiry, we challenge discussion, certain that nothing can be discovered which will not invest our Order with new dignities, new honours, and make it so to shine before men, that they may see our good works, and glorify our Father which is in heaven. A minister of the Gospel, therefore, cannot act more in accordance with the duties of his high calling than by advocating, and by his example illustrating, the cause, the principles, and the practice of Freemasonry. I shall now say a few words on the subject selected for the Oration to be delivered on the present occasion; viz., Charity. We Masons search the Scriptures for rules of conduct on all occasions. In them we read, ‘that pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father is this: to visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep himself unspotted from the world.’—(James i. 27.) ‘Now, the end of the commandment is charity, out of a pure heart, and of a good conscience, and of faith unfeigned.’—(1 Tim. i. 5.) And our blessed Lord, in the 25th chapter of Matthew, tells us that those who clothe the naked, feed the hungry, visit the sick, and those in prison, shall at the last day be greeted with the glad summons, ‘Come, ye blessed of my Father, and inherit the kingdom prepared for you!’ We Masons endeavour to follow Jesus Christ our Lord and Master, and learn from him how to sympathize with the suffering, to aid the distressed, and to gladden the hearts of the fatherless and widows. How he raised the widow of Nain’s son—how he wept at the tomb of Lazarus—how he took little children into his arms and blessed them—how he constantly went about

doing good—are facts well known to us all. The question may, however, be asked, ‘Do Freemasons act in accordance with these precepts and examples?’ I assert that we do, and, in proof of this assertion, will state a few facts in connection with the principal charitable institutions and fund supported by our Order. First, the Royal Freemasons’ School for Female Children, instituted 25th March, 1788, for the purpose of clothing female children, orphans or otherwise, of Freemasons whose reduced circumstances may prevent their affording their female offspring a proper education. This institution is supported entirely by voluntary contributions. Upwards of 700 children have been admitted into this school since its establishment. The annual expenditure is about £1,800. Secondly, the Royal Masonic Institution for clothing, educating, and apprenticing the sons of indigent or deceased Freemasons, of all religious denominations, and wherever resident; instituted 1798; age for admission, from seven to ten; cost of buildings, &c., £4,000; number at present maintained and educated, thirty-five. Thirdly, the Royal Masonic Institution for aged Freemasons and their widows, instituted 1842; male pensioners, thirty-nine—amount of pensions, £767; female pensioners, twenty—amount of pensions, £450; residence not compulsory. Fourthly, the Grand Lodge Fund of Benevolence. From this fund all Masons are relieved who can establish a fair claim for relief; and from this fund upwards of £1,500 annually are given to the poor and distressed.”

The Oration concluded with an earnest appeal on behalf of a fund to be raised for similar purposes as the foregoing charitable fund, but to be under the management of “The Provincial Grand Lodge.”

THE BANQUET.

In the evening the Brethren re-assembled at the New Assembly Rooms (where Lodge No. 522 now holds its meetings), and partook of an elegant banquet, served by Bro. S. C. Harrison, of the Crown and Anchor Hotel. The chair was occupied by the R.W.D. Prov. G.M., supported by nearly every Brother present at the Provincial Grand Lodge, with the exception of the R.W. Bro. Bagshaw, Prov. G.M. for Essex, who was compelled to leave by an early train—there being nearly ninety Brethren present.

On the removal of the cloth, the R.W.D. Prov. G.M. gave the healths of her Majesty, his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, and the rest of the royal family, which were loyally responded to.

The R.W.D. Prov. G.M. said he would now give them the pride of Old England, the “Army and Navy,” coupled with the names of Bros. Owens and Case.

Bro. Owens assured the Brethren that he had great pleasure in responding to the toast on behalf of the army. It was but rarely that a military man had the opportunity of attending a meeting of Masons such as he had then the honour of addressing; but he had found in the various parts of the world which he had traversed the advantages of the institution in the friendly greeting he had always received from the members of the Craft. The satisfactory news just received from India left no doubt but that the British Arms would prevail in restoring order, and prove the continued prowess of the English soldier. (Applause.)

Bro. Case returned thanks on behalf of the navy, and expressed his conviction that, though the navy had as yet had no opportunity of distinguishing itself in India, Captain Peel and his naval brigade would soon be able to give as good an account of their services as it did in the Crimea. (Applause.)

The next toast was the “Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese,” coupled with the name of the Rev. Bro. Freeman, P. Prov. G.S.W.

The Rev. Bro. Freeman hoped the Brethren would accept his sincere thanks for the kind and handsome manner in which the last toast had been responded to. He was happy to say that the majority of the clergy fully appreciated the principles of the Craft, and if he should ever meet the reverend gentleman who recently refused his church, in a neighbouring county, for the preaching of a Masonic sermon for charitable purposes, he would take the opportunity of endeavouring to disabuse his mind of any prejudices he might entertain against the order. (Applause.)

The healths of the M.W.G.M., the Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland; and of

the Right Hon. Lord Panmure, D.G.M., and the rest of the Grand Officers, were then drunk, with all the honours.

The R.W.D. Prov. G.M. said there was no rule without an exception. They had just drunk the health of the Grand Officers of England collectively—and he now proposed to make an exception, by proposing to them “the Health of Bro. Warren,” who had that day honoured them with his presence.

Bro. Warren assured the Brethren that he had been taken altogether by surprise in the way his name had been introduced to their notice by their respected R.W.D. Prov. G.M. It was true that he had had the honour of serving as a G. Steward of England—but that gave him no claim to the distinction of being singled out to receive the honours of a G. Officer—G. Stewards being disgraced at the close of their year of office. He, however, could not be insensible to the very great compliment which had been paid him, and he begged to return his sincere thanks to the R.W.D. Prov. G.M. for the manner in which he had proposed his health, and to the Brethren for the cordiality with which they had received it. He could not, however, wholly accept the toast as a compliment to himself, but must in a great measure ascribe it to the estimation in which that instructor of the Craft—as he believed he might be allowed to call it—the *Freemasons' Magazine*, with which they were aware he had the honour to be connected, was held by the Brethren. (Applause.) As it was well known that he had not, either in his place in Grand Lodge or elsewhere, hesitated to complain of what he believed to have been the shortcomings of the executive of Grand Lodge, when he thought that the system adopted by them required amendment—neither would he withhold praise when he thought praise was due. He did not wish them to understand that all had been done which was required to render the executive worthy of implicit confidence—he did not intend to tell them that favouritism for certain Lodges no longer prevailed, and that promotion was bestowed only on the most talented, and the most worthy—but he had no hesitation in expressing his belief that they had never possessed a better body of Grand Officers than at present; and that should the same energy and attention to business and the claims of the Craft by the Grand Officers as appeared at present to actuate them be continued but a year or two more, there would be no complaints heard, either from the provinces or the colonies, relative to the manner in which their communications were treated, but that Freemasonry in England would present only that united and harmonious body which the tenets of the Craft taught them it ought to be. (Applause.) In their present D.G.M., Lord Panmure, they had a nobleman distinguished not only by the high position he held in the State, but by his attention to the duties which devolved upon him as a ruler in the Craft, and by the courtesy and kindness with which he presided over the meetings of Grand Lodge. It would be invidious were he to attempt to refer personally to the various Grand Officers—but there was one of whom he must be allowed to say a few words—and he asked for permission to do so, because the R.W. Brother was now intimately connected with their Province—he alluded to Bro. Henderson. Bro. Henderson he knew to be a most excellent Mason, possessed of a thorough knowledge of the Constitution of the Craft, and one whom they would find most courteous in all the intercourse they might have with him, being ever ready to afford the utmost information to the Brethren; and he was sure he might add, that the present Grand Registrar, so long as the Province of Suffolk remained under his control, would be found most anxious to promote its welfare, and add to the happiness of the Lodges within his jurisdiction. (Applause.) He must acknowledge that he felt some difficulty whilst speaking in the terms he had of Grand Officers, it being very rare that he agreed with them in policy. Indeed, he believed that he was opposed to them on nine out of every ten questions which came before Grand Lodge—(laughter)—but that circumstance would not prevent his bearing his humble meed of praise to the character and attainments of those whom he thought deserved it. (Applause.) He again begged to thank them for the compliment they had paid him, assuring them that it gave him great pleasure in having the opportunity of making the acquaintance of the R.W.D. Prov. G.M. and the Masons of Suffolk; trusting that though it was the first it would not prove the last occasion that he should have the honour of meeting them. (Applause.)

The R.W.D. Prov. G.M. said that the next toast he had to propose was one which he felt sure they would all drink with heartfelt satisfaction—not, however, unaccompanied with a sensation of regret at the cause of the absence of the Brother whose health he would give them. There was a time for mourning, and a period of joy. It had pleased the G.A.O.T.U. to call from amongst them one whom they had all deeply loved. They had deeply mourned his loss, but the hour of grief had passed, and as the light of day scattered the clouds of night, so did joy and happy anticipations for the future succeed the gloom of the past. Bro. Henderson, the G. Reg. of England, had been appointed by the M.W.G.M. to the rule of their Province, and, after what they had heard from Bro. Warren, he was sure that he need say but little to prove to them the kindness of heart of that worthy Brother, or the benefits his rule was likely to bestow on the Province. He (Bro. Martin) had received from Bro. Henderson a most kind and affectionate letter, regretting the cause of his absence, and expressing an earnest desire to cultivate at an early period the acquaintance of the Masons of Suffolk. They would, if they pleased, drink to the health and happiness of Bro. Henderson, and may a happier sky soon be his. (Cheers.)

The Rev. Bro. Freeman, P. Prov. G.W., had great pleasure in proposing the next toast, though he could have wished that it might have fallen to abler hands. He could not find words to express his sense of the merits of the R.W.D. Prov. G.M., and he must therefore try to make up for his deficiencies by the heartfelt sincerity in which he gave utterance to his sentiments. He had the honour of knowing Bro. Martin in private as well as in Masonry, and he was sure that all who knew the R.W.D. Prov. G.M. would agree with him, that he could not be exceeded in kindness of heart or in the various relations of life. He remembered when he first entered the Ipswich Lodge, as a young Mason, he found Bro. Martin lecturing on the signs and symbols of their Order, and since that time he had ever found him anxious to promote the interests of Masonry in Suffolk. He trusted, therefore, now gratitude was treasured in their hearts to the R.W.D. Prov. G.M. by the enthusiasm with which they drunk to his health. (Loud applause, which lasted some minutes.)

The R.W.D. Prov. G.M. assured them it was indeed difficult for him to find words adequately to express his obligations to them for the manner in which the toast so kindly proposed had been responded to. He looked upon the reconstruction of the Prov. Grand Lodge of Suffolk, under the direction of the G. Reg. of England, as most auspicious; and he was delighted to find himself again surrounded by Wardens and Officers whose Masonic abilities were well known and appreciated. To every Officer who had assisted him that day he had to return his sincere thanks—to the Wardens for their promptness in obeying his summons—to the Chaplain for his excellent address that day—to the Secretary, with whose zeal and fitness for the office they were all so well acquainted; and, by their future exertions, aided by the other officers, the legitimate overseers of works, he doubted not that the province of Suffolk, which had just, as it were, arisen from a symbolic tomb, would become one of the most prosperous in Masonry. He rejoiced that that day they had taken a step in the right direction by the abandonment of anything like a public procession, believing that such displays did injury to the Order by sinking it below the level of Odd Fellows, Foresters, and similar institutions. Those societies acted properly, because, as benefit societies, they wished to bring their position before the public; while it was not so with Masons, whose duty it was ever to guard their secrets, and protect their institution in its purity. Let them be true to themselves; let brotherly love, relief, and charity be the guide of all their actions, and they would assume a high position in public estimation, and glide on in happiness till time should be no more. Again thanking them for the honour conferred upon him, he would ask them to drink a toast which, if measured by their gratitude, he was sure would be responded to in bumpers. It was the health of the Rev. Brother who had delivered to them so excellent an oration in the morning. Bro. Poore had come to their assistance at the eleventh hour, and their thanks were justly due to him for his excellent oration.

Bro. the Rev. W. D. Poore did not expect, on rejoining Freemasonry, to be so

soon called upon to make himself useful to the Craft. He had had great pleasure, however, in taking part in their proceedings, though having only been asked to do so on the previous evening, he must ask them to make allowance for his shortcomings. He thanked them for the kind way in which his health had been drunk, and which was a sufficient repayment to him for any little trouble he had taken.

The D. Prov. G.M. then proposed the healths of Bros. Mills and Tracey, the Prov. G.Ws., whose previous Masonic career was a sufficient guarantee of how well they would perform their duties.

Bro. Mills thanked the D. Prov. G.M. and the Brethren for the compliment paid to the Prov. G. Wardens. Their duties were but light, but they would endeavour to do their utmost to merit the esteem of the Brethren, and promote the interests of an institution in which they were bound together by one universal bond of fraternal affection. Well could he say :—

“ May joy substantial all your steps attend ;
 May calm content your happiness increase ;
 Your hours of pleasure, may they know no end ;
 And your success in life be perfect peace.”

(Cheers.)

Bro. Bagshaw, the Prov. G.M., and Grand Lodge of Essex, having been toasted.

The D. Prov. G.M. gave the Past Grand Officers of Suffolk, coupled with the name of Bro. Arcedeckne.

Bro. Arcedeckne returned thanks, and said that he had seen much of the advantages of the Order in different parts of the world. He had recently returned from the United States ; where, at one time, things did not go altogether with regard to Freemasonry ; though now all was well. As soon as an Englishman and an American met in the United States and found that they were Brothers, they went to the bar to drink (laughter). Drinking was a national institution in America ; and they had many fancy drinks, such as hailstorms, flashes of lightning, and gin-cocktails. He recommended them, if they were a little queer in the morning to take a gin-cocktail (laughter). It was an excellent thing, and he would be happy to make it for any Brother (laughter).

“ Bro. Bond Cabbell Prov. G.M., Bro. Fox Prov. G. Sec., and the Grand Lodge of Norfolk,” was the next toast.

The Rev. Bro. Freeman proposed the health of Bro. Dorling, Prov. G. Sec. They were all deeply indebted to him for his services, as he was indeed the very spirit of the Grand Lodge of Suffolk.

Bro. Dorling said this was the seventh annual Provincial Grand Lodge at which he had to return thanks for the toast he was then acknowledging, and he hoped to be spared to meet them seven times seven years yet to come, and be enabled to congratulate them on the increasing prosperity of the Craft in the Province.

The healths of the Masters of the various Lodges of Suffolk, the visiting Brethren, Bro. Elliston, G. Treasurer ; and other toasts were then drunk ; the D. Prov. G.M. resigning the chair shortly after nine o'clock.

The harmony of the evening was much promoted by the excellent singing of Bros. Turner, Stubbs, Arcedeckne, and others too numerous to mention.

IPSWICH.—*Perfect Friendship Lodge* (No. 522).—The monthly meeting of this Lodge was held in the Assembly Rooms, on Wednesday, the 11th of November, when Bro. S. B. King, W.M., presided with his usual ability. There was a goodly gathering of the Brethren, including fourteen P.Ms., and Bro. Connor, of London, engineer, was raised to the Sublime Degree of a M.M. The Brethren next proceeded to ballot for the W.M. for the ensuing year, when a good majority of votes was found to be in favour of Bro. G. A. Turner, the present S.W. The ballot was then taken for the Treasurer, when Bro. P.M. William P. Mills, Prov. J.W., was unanimously re-elected, and the Lodge closed in harmony.

SURREY.

REIGATE.—*Surrey Lodge* (No. 603).—This Lodge held a meeting on Saturday, the 14th inst., at Bro. Blackiston's, the Swan Inn, Reigate. Bro. J. L. Evans,

P.G.S.B., the W.M., in the chair. The business was the raising of five brethren to the degree of M.M., which ceremony was performed, in a first-rate manner, by the W.M. and officers. Lodge business being closed, the brethren retired to a banquet, served in Bro. Blackiston's usual style of excellence. We congratulate the Lodge on its prosperity, and wish it even still greater success.

SUSSEX.

BRIGHTON.—Tuesday, the 17th of November, being the third anniversary of the resuscitation of the Prov. Grand Lodge of Sussex, under the superintendence of Colonel McQueen, who received, in 1854, the appointment (by patent) of D. Prov. G.M. from his Grace the Duke of Richmond, the Prov. G.M. of Sussex, the present and past Prov. G. Officers resolved to celebrate the day by giving a banquet to their esteemed D. Prov. G.M., at the Old Ship Hotel, Brighton, and also to present to him a congratulatory address on the occasion.

At the hour appointed the following Officers were in attendance to receive and welcome their guest, viz.:—Bros. Dalbiac, Prov. G.S.W.; J. Cordy, P. Prov. G.S.W.; J. Bacon, Prov. G.J.W.; E. Turner, P. Prov. G.J.W.; W. Verrall, Prov. G. Treas.; D. M. Folkard, Prov. G. Reg.; G. E. Pocock, Prov. G. Sec.; J. Powell, Prov. G.S.D.; P. Wilkinson, H. Verrall, and Bannister, P. Prov. G.S.Ds.; W. Lucas, Prov. G.J.D.; Langtry, P. Prov. G.J.D.; Scott, Prov. G. Supt. of Works; H. Schilling, Prov. G. Dir. of Cers.; H. Smithers and J. Jones, P. Prov. G. Dir. of Cers.; W. Stuckey, P. Prov. G. Sword-Bearer; King, Beswick, and Cherriman, P. Prov. G. Pursvts.; C. Woolven, S. Ridley, and Burchell, Prov. G. Stewards; G. and C. Folkard, P. Prov. G. Stewards.

The V. W. Bro. having taken his seat, the Prov. G. Reg. advanced and stated that he had the honour conferred upon him to present an address, which fully expressed the feelings of the Prov. G. Officers, although he (Bro. Folkard) feared he might not have the power of doing justice to them in the preliminary remarks he would make:—"V.W.D. Prov. G.M., on behalf of the Prov. G. Officers, I beg to tender you our best thanks for so courteously accepting the invitation to dine with us, but grieved are we to perceive that you are still suffering from your recent indisposition. Permit me to remind you, that only three years ago this day, under this very roof, we were assembled to witness the re-organization of the Prov. Grand Lodge of Sussex, which had not met for twenty-seven years. I would also recall to your recollection that, although diligent inquiry was made, no minute-book, by-laws, or regalia, could be discovered, neither was the name of a P. Prov. Grand Officer to be found in the returns from the Lodges; at your request, a few old Masons and tried friends gave their services to assist you in rearing upon the old foundation a superstructure (may I not say) perfect in all its parts, and honourable to those engaged in the work. The proceedings at the annual meetings of the Prov. G. Lodge, in 1855, at Hastings; in 1856, at Chichester; and in September last, at Lewes; and especially the gathering around you this day, fully testify that you have succeeded in your arduous task. Prior to your able re-organization of our Prov. Grand Lodge, Brethren of distant Lodges were strangers to each other; but since the frequency of our Masonic intercourse under your government, friendships have been formed amongst us, and the Sussex Masons, in harmony and rectitude, strive to act up to the principles and tenets of the Craft. Extraordinary success has indeed attended your zealous efforts to promote Freemasonry in this county, as the prosperous state of our finances will show. New regalia have been provided, and every claim on the Prov. G. Lodge liquidated; the privileges of a governor for fifteen years to *all* of the Masonic charities have been obtained by the requisite donation, and still a good balance of about £30 remains in the hands of our worthy Treasurer. I regret that I have so inadequately discharged the trust reposed in me, that I have not more forcibly expressed the esteem which all your Prov. G. Officers entertain for you; pray accept our sincere thanks, and most fervently do we all hope that the G.A.O.T.U. will, in His mercy, soon restore you to health."

The Prov. G. Reg. then read the following address:—

“To Lieutenant-Colonel McQueen, V.W.D. Prov. G.M. of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons in the county of Sussex.

“Brighton, Nov. 17, A.L. 5857, A.D. 1857.

“V.W. Sir and Brother,—We, the present and past G. Officers, having had the honour conferred upon us of acting with you in the Prov. Grand Lodge of Sussex, beg, on this the third anniversary of the re-organization of our Prov. G. Lodge, under your very efficient superintendence, to tender you our warmest congratulations upon the prosperous results which have crowned your zealous efforts to promote the interests of the Craft in this Province, amongst the most important of which may be mentioned a better observance of the regulations of Grand Lodge, uniformity of working in the several Lodges, and above all, a closer unity between the Brethren.

“Your independent and upright mode of acting, your kind yet firm demeanour, and your able administration of all that appertains to your office, justly demand our highest respect and esteem, which we desire now earnestly to express, and to couple therewith our fervent wishes that the G.A.O.T.U. may bestow upon you every blessing, and may long spare you to preside over the Fraternity in this Province.

“We beg to subscribe ourselves, yours very faithfully and fraternally,”

(Signed by all the present and past Officers.)

At the conclusion of the address, the V.W. D. Prov. G.M. firmly grasped the right hand of the Prov. G. Reg., and in full glowing terms expressed the grateful feelings of his heart for the high compliment which his present and past Grand Officers had paid him; he felt that he did not merit the eulogium they had passed on his career; he was aware of his inefficiencies, but in a zealous desire to promote the interests of Freemasonry, and to sustain the reputation of this Provincial Lodge, he would yield to no man; the tribute of praise was due to the experienced Masons who held office under him, and who had at all times rendered him their assistance, and also to the W.Ms. of the Lodges for so heartily responding to his suggestions, by acting up to the regulations of Grand Lodge. In conclusion, he begged to return them his sincere heartfelt thanks for the distinguished honour they had this day conferred upon him, and promised to continue the same line of conduct which had given them so much satisfaction.

The V.W. the D. Prov. G.M. was conducted to the banquet-room, which was very elegantly decorated by Bro. Robert Bacon, the proprietor of the Old Ship Hotel. On the sideboard was the large silver salver which was presented to Bro. Folkard, by the Brethren of the Loyal Clarence Lodge, their W.M., in 1839, on the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of that Lodge; also the silver trowel presented by the Directors of the London and Brighton Railway, on the occasion of his laying the foundation-stone of the New England Viaduct.

The banquet was of the most *recherché* character, real turtle and every delicacy of the season, with wines of the finest quality.

Bro. Folkard, Prov. G. Reg., presided, with the D.Prov. G.M. on his right; Bro. Capt. Dalbiac, Prov. G.S.W., most ably filled the vice-chair.

The proceedings throughout the evening were conducted in the happiest manner; the Chairman availed himself of every point in proposing the toasts, and each met with the heartiest response, particularly when the health of Col. McQueen, the D.Prov. G.M. of Sussex, was given, the room re-echoed with true Masonic cheers, and most sincere were the greetings which the gallant Colonel received.

The Chairman's health was proposed by the D.Prov. G.M.

Other appropriate toasts having been drunk,

The Chairman proposed “Health and safety to Bro. Capt. Money, Col. Benson, and John B. King, with those Brethren who were sustaining the honour of their country in India.” He read a portion of a letter he had received from Bro. Money, dated before Delhi, 18th August:—“Here have I been lying on my back for twenty-nine days. On the 23rd July I was shot through the knee when

in action with the rebellious natives, and, on being brought into camp, amputation of the limb was thought to be necessary. This I objected to, in the hope, under the blessing of T.G.A.O.T.U., my limb and life would be spared, and that I might one day again see your dear old face, and meet my Brethren of the Royal Clarence Lodge; and I had a dread of the ridiculous position in which I should be placed, should I again as a W.M. have to instruct a candidate to advance to the E."

This toast was ably responded to by Bro. G. King, P.Prov. G.P., the Brother of the last-named in the toast.

The vocal talents of Bros. King, Langtry, Bacon, Folkard, Cherriman, and Woolven, greatly contributed to the enjoyment of the evening. The proceedings terminated about eleven o'clock, and all declared it had been one of the happiest evenings they had ever spent.

On reference to the return ordered by Grand Lodge, and printed in our October number, p. 811, it will be found that Col. McQueen is one of the three D. Prov. G.M.'s who execute all the functions of the office, instead of the Prov. G.M. The other two are those of Cumberland and Derbyshire.

LEWES.—*South Saxon Lodge* (No. 390).—At the monthly meeting held on Wednesday, November 4th, Bros. A. Morgan, of No. 107, William Jackson, of No. 12, F. H. Gell, of No. 338, and William Payne, of the late Friendship and Harmony Lodge, No. 452, were balloted for as joining members and unanimously approved. The By-laws, as approved at a former meeting, were confirmed. Bro. G. E. Pocock, the W.M., raised Bros. Cooke, Pyott, and Goldberg to the Degree of M.M., and passed Bro. Starnes to the Degree of F.C.

WARWICKSHIRE.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

The Provincial Grand Lodge of Warwickshire held a meeting at the Abbey Lodge, Nuneaton, on Wednesday, October 28th. After the usual business had been transacted in Grand Lodge, and the appointment of Officers for the year ensuing, the Brethren formed themselves in procession, and attended service at the parish church. Prayers were read by the Rev. Thos. Savage, Vicar; and an excellent Masonic discourse was delivered by the Worshipful Bro. J. Levison Lane, Grand Chaplain. A collection was made in aid of the Masonic Charities. Five pounds was voted to the Local Charities, and five pounds to the Indian Fund. The Brethren afterwards attended banquet: amongst those present were Lord Leigh, Prov. G.M., presiding; Bros. J. W. Boughton Leigh, D. Prov. G.M.; C. Wren Hoskyns, High Sheriff; Chas. W. Elkington, Prov. G.S.B.; J. W. Lloyd, John Newton, Kettle, Dee, Lloyd, P. Prov. S.G.W.; Bingham, Prov. S.G.W.; Hopkins, Blenkinsop, Nasson, W.M., Abbey Lodge; and about seventy Brethren. The Prov. Grand Master proposed "The Queen and the Craft," with suitable honours.

The chairman said: "The next toast I have to propose is not a Masonic one, but it is one which at this moment comes home to the hearts of Englishmen and Masons. At our last meeting I had the joy to mention that peace was proclaimed and war at an end. Now, Delhi has fallen by the endurance and courage of our brave army, who deserve our greatest sympathy, I trust we may ere long again be at peace. I propose the 'Army and Navy.'" Drunk with honours; three cheers for Havelock and three for Nicholson.

The chairman said: "The next toast is a Masonic one. As in the army good generals are necessary, so in Masonry are good leaders; and we have the Grand Lodge, of whom Lord Zetland is head, and next Lord Panmure, who is head of the War Department,—better men could not be found to rule our Craft. And last, though not least, we have a Warwickshire man, Bro. Elkington," and he must say that the Grand Master showed his judgment in selecting Bro. Elkington to fill office in Grand Lodge: of that brother he should say much were he not present; but he would give the toast of "The M.W. Grand Master, Lord Zetland, the M.W. Deputy Grand Master, Lord Panmure, and the Grand Lodge of England, coupling therewith the name of Bro. Chas. W. Elkington."

Bro. Elkington thanked the Prov. Grand Master for proposing, and the Brethren for receiving, the toast so heartily; it was an honour to have his name associated with such Masons as the Grand Master and Lord Panmure. He believed Lord Zetland could not have made a more popular appointment of a D. Prov. Grand Master to succeed that excellent nobleman and esteemed Mason the Earl of Yarborough. On behalf of the Grand Lodge, he also thanked them.

Bro. J. W. Boughton Leigh said: By the kind permission of the Prov. Grand Master, he had to propose the next toast. "We have for many years been presided over by our noble friend Lord Leigh. He entered the chair with a high opinion of the responsibilities, and well had he fulfilled them; he is young in years, but has spent his time better than most of us, his object being to do good to his fellow-man. In this county he has done much, and in Masonry you all know him so well, that I feel I ought to say no more than propose his health. I give you 'The Lord Leigh, the Prov. Grand Master and Lord-Lieutenant of the county.'"

Lord Leigh said he thanked the D. Prov. Grand Master for the kind and flattering manner he had introduced the toast. "I may say, since I filled this chair, I have found so many friends, and have seen so much of life, that I feel the more honoured in the office I hold. I am very fond of Freemasonry; we all know the good it does in the county at large. We are about opening a Lodge at Kenilworth, and I hope the Brethren of the Provincial Grand Lodge will attend. I hope to have the pleasure of giving the banquet at Stoneleigh."

The Prov. G.M. said, "One of the pleasing duties to-day was to appoint the Officers for the year ensuing; at the head is one most esteemed in the Province, Bro. J. W. Boughton Leigh; he has served us many years, he is a right good man and Mason. I believe I possess as good Officers as could be found. I propose 'Bro. Boughton Leigh, D. Prov. G.M., and the Officers.'"

Bro. Boughton Leigh returned thanks in a lengthened and interesting speech, which was listened to with much attention, going into statistical statements of Masonry throughout Europe.

The Prov. G.M. next proposed "Our Visiting Brethren," associating the name of Chandos Wren Hoskyns. He said, Bro. Hoskyns, who was High Sheriff last year, was a true country gentleman, following the pursuit of agriculture upon the most scientific scale, and was never more happy than when doing good to those around him.

Bro. Hoskyns replied, in a forcible speech upon the benefits of Freemasonry, and urging all to study the sacred art.

The "Worshipful Master and Officers of the Abbey Lodge, Nuneaton," was next proposed, and responded to by Bro. Nason, in a speech of some length, expressing the gratification it gave the Nuneaton Masons to entertain the Prov. Grand Lodge.

The "Worshipful Masters, Officers, and Members of the other Lodges in the Province" was given by Bro. Newton, and responded to by Bro. Bingham.

"The Chaplain," and thanks for his sermon, and "The Ladies," God bless them, brought the toasts and very agreeable meeting to a close.

YORKSHIRE.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE—WESTERN DIVISION.

The quarterly meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of this Province took place in the Wellington Hall, Leeds, on Wednesday, the 14th day of October, under the banner of the Philanthropic Lodge, No. 382, when there was a large gathering of the Brethren, amongst whom we noticed Bros. G. Fearnley, *M.D.*, D. Prov. G.M.; Rev. A. F. A. Woodford, *M.A.*, Prov. G.S.W.; John Lee, P. Prov. G.S.W.; James Franklin, Prov. G.J.W.; James Peace, P. Prov. G.J.W.; Rev. Joseph Senior, *LL.D.*, P. Prov. G.J.W.; W. W. Weddop, P. Prov. G.J.W.; Rev. H. De L. Willis, *D.D.*, Prov. G. Chap.; W. Dixon, Prov. G. Treas.; John Batley, Prov. G. Reg.; William Perkin, P. Prov. G. Reg.; Thos. Eagland, P. Prov. G. Reg.; Richard R. Nelson, Prov. G. Sec.; R. Addyman, Prov. G.S.D.;

G. T. Wright, P. Prov. G.S.D ; Joseph Buckton, P. Prov. G.S.D. ; W. H. Bailes, P. Prov. G.S.D. ; John Booth, P. Prov. G.S.D. ; John Ward, P. Prov. G.J.D. ; D. Berry, Prov. G. Supt. of Works ; W. Kilner, P. Prov. G. Supt. of Works ; Hamilton Richardson, P. Prov. G. Supt. of Works ; W. Smith, P. Prov. G. Dir. of Cers. ; John Gill, P. Prov. G. Dir. of Cers. ; D. Salmond, Prov. G. Sword Bearer ; D. Boscovitz, W. Gath, H. Baines, Thos. Wood, A. Engleman, Prov. G. Stewards, &c. &c.

Letters of apology for non-attendance were received from Bros. Lord Goderich, *M.P.*, P.G.S.W. ; Bentley Shaw, *J.P.*, P. Prov. G.S.W. ; C. Wand, P. Prov. G.J.W. ; J. J. V. Hardy, *M.A.*, Prov. G.J.D. ; S. Clark, P. Prov. G. Purs. ; J. Seddall, P. G. Purs. ; R. Goldthorp, Prov. G. Steward.

Much and important business was brought before the Brethren for discussion, amongst which was a proposition for forming a benevolent annuity fund in the Province ; this was, however, deferred to the next Prov. Grand Lodge. The proposal of the M.W.G.M. of England for granting the sum of £1,000 from the funds of Grand Lodge to the fund for relieving the sufferers by the Indian mutiny was discussed, when, after many loyal and patriotic addresses, deeply sympathizing with the sufferers, and admiring the noble feeling which has actuated our highly-esteemed M.W.G.M. in making this proposal, it was unanimously resolved,—“That, as the Brethren had been called upon, and had already subscribed liberally as individuals to the fund for the relief of the Indian sufferers, and as the Constitutions of the Craft distinctly stated that the Fund of Benevolence should only be disposed of for the relief of Brethren of the Order, their wives and families, on making proper application, and, in all probability, the funds of Grand Lodge and the different Masonic charities would hereafter be called upon to alleviate the distress of the widows and children of Brethren who had been sufferers by the Indian mutiny, it was not either expedient or desirable to make the grant ; and that the Provincial Grand Secretary do communicate this resolution to the Grand Secretary, to be laid before the Grand Lodge at its next meeting.”

After the close of business the Brethren formed in procession, and proceeded to Trinity Church, for the purpose of inaugurating a memorial window, erected by the voluntary subscriptions of the Brethren of the Province, in token of their esteem for the late Bro. Charles Lee, D. Prov. G.M. of West Yorkshire.

Prayers were read by Bro. the Rev. A. F. A. Woodford, *M.A.*, P. Prov. G. Chap. and Prov. G.S.W. ; the lessons being read by Bro. the Rev. Joseph Senior, *LL.D.*, P. Prov. G. Chap. and P. Prov. G.J.W. ; the sermon was preached by the Rev. H. De L. Willis, *D.D.*, Prov. G. Chap., who took his text from 2nd Cor. chap. iv., and latter part of the last verse—“For the things which are seen are temporal ; but the things which are not seen are eternal.”

The musical portion of the service was under the direction of Bro. James Peace, P. Prov. G. Org. and P. Prov. G.J.W. (who presided at the organ), assisted by a number of musical Brethren.

The window is placed in the Holy Trinity Church, Leeds, at the west end of the south aisle, next Boar-lane. It measures nine feet six inches in length by four feet eight inches in width, and the head is semi-circular. It has been executed by Mr. Francis Barnett, of Leith, from a design of Bro. William Perkin, of Leeds, P. Prov. G. Reg. and P.M. of Lodge No. 382. In the centre is a figure of Sanctus Johannes, the patron saint of the Order, who holds the Holy Bible in his right hand, and the square in his left. He is entering the porchway of the Temple, on each side of which are two pillars supporting the Royal Arch, with the monogram I. H. S. forming the keystone. Above the figure is a circular compartment with the “All-seeing Eye,” the Holy Bible opened at 2nd Chronicles, and the square and compasses laid thereon. Below the figures are three medallions ; the centre one contains the initials of the deceased, C. L. ; the other two are the Jewels of the offices he held, viz., Prov. Supt. of Royal Arch Masons, and D. Prov. G.M. of West Yorkshire. The floor of the porch is laid with mosaic pavement, and the working tools are grouped thereon. The window is surrounded by a border composed of an endless chain, and radiating ribbon of blue and red ; and encircling the border are the words, “Let there be light, and there was light ;” also “Brotherly love, relief, and truth.” At the bottom of the window there is a

handsome slab of black marble, on which is engraven, in gold letters, the following inscription :—

“ IN AFFECTIONATE AND GRATEFUL REMEMBRANCE
Of Personal Worth and Masonic Services
The Brethren of the Province of West Yorkshire have erected
This Memorial to their Valued and Lamented Brother
CHARLES LEE,
Who for Twenty Years filled the High Office of
Deputy Provincial Grand Master of West Yorkshire.
He Departed this Life on the Sixth Day of November, 1856,
In the Sixty-Second Year of his Age.
His Remains are interred in the Family Vault, in Adel Churchyard.”

As regards the execution of the window, it is full of artistic grace and freedom, especially in the treatment of the figure, which is richly draped. The “All-seeing Eye” is painted in rich tints; the border is strictly in keeping with the background. There are some good contrasts of colour presented in the work, which illustrates the facility which Masonic symbols present for pictorial design and artistic effect.

On returning from church the Brethren sat down to an excellent banquet, provided by Mr. Fleeschman, of the Scarborough Hotel. The chair was occupied by Bro. the Rev. A. F. A. Woodford, *M.A.*, P.M. Philanthropic Lodge, No. 382, Prov. G.S.W., supported on the right by Bros. G. Fearnley, *M.D.*, D. Prov. G.M.; the Rev. J. Senior, *LL.D.*, P. Prov. G.J.W.; W. Dixon, Prov. G. Treas; Robert Addyman, Prov. G.S.D.; R. R. Nelson, Prov. G. Sec.; on the left by Bros. the Rev. H. De L. Willis, *D.D.*, Prov. G. Chap.; J. Franklin, Prov. G.J.W.; John Batley, Prov. G. Reg., &c. &c. The vice-chairs being occupied by the Senior and Junior Wardens of the Philanthropic Lodge, No. 382.

The usual loyal, patriotic, and Masonic toasts were duly proposed and responded to, those of “The M.W.G.M., the Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland,” “The R.W.D.G.M., the Right Hon. Lord Panmure,” “The R.W. Prov. G.M., the Right Hon. the Earl of Mexborough,” and “The W.D. Prov. G.M., Bro. G. Fearnley,” being most enthusiastically received, and the evening passed in that union of fraternal love so peculiar to the Brethren of the mystic tie.

The musical arrangements were under the direction of Bro. James Peace, P. Prov. G. Org. and P. Prov. G.J.W., whose exertions in promoting the harmony of the Brethren gave great satisfaction.

We understand the next Prov. Grand Lodge will be held at Bradford, on Wednesday, the 6th January, 1858.

BRADFORD.—*Lodge of Hope* (No. 379).—The regular monthly meeting of this Lodge was held on the 2nd November, when there was a large attendance of the Brethren, in expectation of hearing a lecture delivered by their Chaplain, Bro. the Rev. H. de L. Willis, *D.D.*, but owing to the press of business detaining the Brethren to a late hour, he postponed his lecture until the next Lodge meeting, at the same time kindly promising that it should be one of a course of lectures, which he would deliver on the succeeding Lodge nights. This announcement was received with acclamation by the Brethren, who look forward to a great intellectual treat in hearing lectures from so devout and able a divine and efficient working Mason as their highly esteemed Chaplain. It is to be hoped that the example thus set will have its effect upon Masons in other parts of the kingdom, and that they will be at the trouble thus to edify and delight their Brethren during the coming winter months. During the evening there was an initiation and a passing, and a Brother admitted a joining member. Two gentlemen were also proposed for initiation into the secrets and mysteries of our Order.

DONCASTER.—*St. George's Lodge* (No. 298).—The Brethren of the above Lodge assembled in their room at the Town Hall, on the evening of the 30th October, and proceeded to ballot for a Brother from the Humber Lodge, at Hull, as a joining member, who was unanimously elected. Bro. George Brooke, the W.M., then raised three Brethren to the Sublime Degree of M.M., and was assisted in

the historical part by Bro. Danby, of Sheffield, who, with some others from that town, were present as visiting Brethren. Another gentleman from the Humber Lodge was proposed as a joining member. After the business several of the Brethren adjourned to the Woolpack Hotel, where they partook of supper, provided by Bro. Francis. The Lodge is now in a promising condition, having lately had several new members, who it is hoped will attend regularly during the ensuing winter months, and render the Lodge still more promising and efficient.

ROYAL ARCH.

SUPREME GRAND CHAPTER.

The Quarterly Convocation of the Grand Chapter was holden at the Freemasons' Hall, on Wednesday, 3rd November. Present:—Comps. Alexander Dobie, as Z.; S. Rawson, as H.; Sir Lucius Curtis, as J.; Gray Clarke, E.; Frederick Pattison, N.; H. L. Crohn, as P.S.; T. White and Pulteney Scott, Asst. Soj.; Hutchings, Sword Bearer; Smith, Dir. of Cers.; W. H. White, J. Havers, Goldsworthy, P. Matthews, Gole, Farnfield, and about a dozen other Companions.

The Grand Chapter being opened,

The G. Scribe E. explained that the G. Reg. was unable to attend, in consequence of some domestic affliction.

The minutes of the last Convocation having been read,

Comp. Warren rose to ask a question relative to a matter that appeared on the minutes. The Mount Horeb Chapter, at St. Kitt's, was, it would seem, to be acknowledged, on condition that it was attached to some English Lodge: now, there was no Lodge in the island under the English constitution, nor had they the strength to support one without destroying the existing Scotch Lodge. What he desired to know was,—might the Chapter be attached to a Lodge in another island?

The acting G.Z. made some observations which were inaudible below the dais, but which, as far as we could gather, were to the effect that he did not understand the question, and he desired the G. Scribe E. to read that part of the minutes again; which done, Comp. Warren repeated his question.

Comp. Havers made some observations, on Comp. Dobie's great kindness in endeavouring to satisfy Comp. Warren; and concluded by saying that a Chapter might attach itself to the nearest Lodge; and it was not necessary for the Lodge to be held at the same place as the Chapter.

Comp. Warren expressed himself satisfied with the reply, and the subject was allowed to drop.

The minutes of the last Convocation having been confirmed,

Comp. Dobie said, as it was then but half-past eight, and there was no other business to transact, if any Companion had a question to ask, he should be happy to answer him. Whereupon,

Comp. Gregory rose and said he wished to know how he could obtain a return of the meetings of the Prov. Grand Chapters.

Comp. Havers called the Companion to order, and insisted that no one had any right to put a question without notice, and that there was no question before the assembly.

Comp. Gregory referred to the invitation of the M.E.Z.

Comp. Dobie said he never heard of such bodies as Prov. Grand Chapters.

Comp. How said he knew well of one: the Prov. Grand Chapter of Northumberland only a few days ago summoned the Royal Arch Masons of the Province to the consecration of the Ogle Chapter, for which a Charter had been recently granted, as appeared by the minutes read that evening. He asked, if there were not Prov. Grand Chapters, why were Prov. Grand Superintendents appointed?

Comp. Warren referred also to a Grand Chapter having recently been held in

Hampshire, by the E. Comp. then sitting as G.J. [Sir Lucius Curtis nodded assent to this.]

After a few further observations on the irregularity of the conversation, the subject was allowed to drop. The Convocation was then closed; a question, relative to Prov. Grand Chapters, referred to the Committee of General Purposes at the last Convocation, being altogether passed over in silence.

Since the last Convocation, £200 have been invested in 3 per cent. Consols; the amount now funded being £2000, and there being in the Grand Treasurer's hands a balance of £334.

METROPOLITAN CHAPTERS.

FIDELITY CHAPTER (No. 3).—This Chapter met at the London Tavern, on the 6th November, Comps. Grant, Z.; Blake, J.; Spencer, P.Z., as H. Bro. J. Treacher, of the Fidelity Lodge, No. 3, and Bro. G. A. F. Norris, of the Zetland Lodge, No. 768, Hong-Kong, were exalted into this Sublime Degree in a very efficient manner by Comp. Grant. We were glad to see the veteran father of this old Chapter, Comp. Goldsworthy, looking so hearty and well; we hope he will long continue a member, to give his advice and support to the Companions.

MOUNT SION CHAPTER (No. 109).—A Convocation was held on Monday, November 23rd, at Radley's Hotel, in New Bridge-street. In the absence of the first and second principals, Comp. H. Muggeridge presided as M.E.Z. and Comp. How as H.; Comp. Johnson J. Bro. Alfred Pratt, of No. 22, was exalted to this Supreme Degree. The duty of P.S. was discharged by Comp. Breitling. Comp. Jacob Michael was admitted as a joining member. A ballot was taken for the officers for the ensuing year, and the following Companions were elected:—Comps. R. Sharpe, M.E.Z.; T. Johnston, H.; S. W. Long, J.; Goodwin, E.; Spooner, N.; Pratt, P.S.; Partridge was re-elected Treasurer; Hoakey, Janitor. The Chapter being closed, the Companions adjourned to banquet, when, on proposing the health of the newly-admitted Member, the M.E.Z. said that Comp. Pratt's entrance into Masonry was induced by a remarkable occurrence of which he was an eye-witness during the war in the Crimea. An English officer was, in one of the attacks, disarmed, and a soldier of the enemy was about to thrust him through with his bayonet, when a Russian officer with his sword put the weapon aside, and saved the life of the Englishman. Comp. Pratt afterwards inquired of the officer the cause of this remarkable interposition on the part of an enemy; and the reply he received was, that by showing a sign of brotherhood the Russian had acknowledged him. Upon this Comp. Pratt determined that, on his arrival in England, he would enter the Order. Comp. Pratt, in acknowledging the toast, said the incidents of the event were as related, and the fact had been recorded in the *Times* correspondence. Comp. Price, of the Dalhousie Chapter (No. 748), was a visitor.

JERUSALEM CHAPTER (No. 218).—The Companions of this Chapter held a convocation at Dick's Coffee-house, Fleet-street, on Tuesday, the 10th November. Comp. Sheen, M.E.Z., proceeded to install Comp. Dawson, H. elect of the Hermes Chapter, Gravesend, No. 91, as a Second Principal of the Order, agreeably to the regulation which provides that Principals of provincial and foreign Chapters may be installed out of their own Chapters, on production of the requisite certificate. Bros. Baker and Quelch, both of the Lodge of Industry, No. 219, were then exalted to the Sublime Degree of R.A. Masonry, the ceremony being exceedingly well performed by the M.E.Z. and the other Principals and Officers. The Companions then adjourned to banquet, which was in perfect keeping with Comp. Quelch's usual liberal style of supply; and the evening was spent with the greatest harmony and cordiality. The visitors were Comps. Goring, P.Z. No. 25; H. de la Chaumette, No. 7; Orelli, No. 25; Spooner, 169; and Thursfield, formerly of this Chapter.

POLISH NATIONAL CHAPTER (No. 778).—An Emergency meeting of the Companions of this Chapter was held on the evening of the 26th ult., at the Free-

masons' Tavern, when Bros. Smith, Panchaud, Stacey, and Heggs, were each exalted to the Degree of a Royal Arch-Mason. At the conclusion of the business of the Chapter, the Companions supped together, under the good humoured and jovial presidency of the M.E. Comp. Michalski. Among the visitors were Comps. Huchings, H. of No. 248, G.S.B. ; Archer, P.Z., No. 25 ; Carter, No. 25 ; Blackburn, No. 49 ; and Nutt, No. 287. The harmony of the evening was considerably increased by Comp. Taylor and his talented daughter, Miss A. Taylor, assisted by the Misses Brougham, who contributed several excellent songs for the entertainment of the Comps. It is satisfactory to find that the Chapter is in a most flourishing condition, as the exaltation of four Brethren at an Emergency meeting fully proves. There are several other Brethren candidates for exaltation at the next convocation of the Chapter.

YARBOROUGH CHAPTER (No. 812).—At the regular Convocation of this Chapter, held on Thursday, November 19th, at Comp. Williams, George Hotel, Commercial-road East, Ex. Comp. George Biggs, P.Z., presided, when a ballot was taken for the election of Officers for the ensuing year, with the following result:—Ex. Comps. George Biggs, P.G.D.C., and P.Z. of No. 812, M.E.Z. ; C. A. Bettger, H. ; James Kindred, W.M. No. 812, J. ; John Purdy, P.Z. No. 169, E. ; Taylor, P.M. No. 33, N. ; Day, P.S. ; Williams, P.Z. No. 11, Treas. ; Hoakey, Janitor.

PROVINCIAL CHAPTERS.

DEWSBURY.—*Chapter of the Three Grand Principles* (No. 251).—A Chapter of Emergency, for the purpose of exalting Bro. J. W. Brand, was held on Saturday, the 17th October. The ceremony was performed in a very beautiful and impressive manner, which reflected the highest credit on this admirably worked Chapter, the following Companions occupying the several chairs:—M.E. Comp. George Fearnley, M.D. (Prov. G. Supt. of Royal Arch Masons for West Yorkshire), Z. ; E. Comps. Richard R. Nelson (Prov. G.S.E.), H. ; J. O. Gill, J. ; C. Olaroyd (P.Z.), E. ; Edward Raisbeck (P.Z.), N. ; Thos. Hemingway (P.Z.), P.S. ; J. Brown and C. Norcliffe, Assist. Sojs. The only visitor present was Comp. H. Baines, J., from Chapter, No. 365, Huddersfield.

GREENWICH.—*Chapter of Hope* (No. 248).—A Convocation of this Chapter was held at the Globe Tavern, Royal Hill, Greenwich, on Wednesday, the 11th November, for the purpose of electing the officers for the ensuing year, when the following were unanimously elected:—M.E. Comp. Thomas Hutchings, G.S.B., First Principal ; Comp. W. Charles Penny, Second Principal ; and Comp. Lewis Roughton, Third Principal. Comp. Thomas James Ryder, N. ; M.E. Comp. John Simmons, P.Z., as E. ; and Comp. R. Taylor, P.S. M.E. Comp. Samuel Noble, P.Z., was again re-elected Treasurer. All business being concluded, the Companions adjourned to an excellent repast,—the M.E.Z. Comp. Gibbon presiding ; the only visitor was Comp. Thomas Bohn, P.S., No. 206. An affecting incident occurred during the evening: Comp. Nutt called the attention of the Companions to the distressed position of the M.E. Comp. William Osborne Leigh, P.Z., who had attained the age of seventy-six years, during fifty of which he had been a subscribing member to the Chapter. He was now, by infirmities and the absolute want of the necessaries of life, reduced to the lowest ebb of poverty and distress ; all who knew him respected him, and he (Comp. Nutt) earnestly entreated the Companions not to forget, amid the comforts with which they were then surrounded, that perhaps to-morrow one of their number would want a meal. The M.E. Comp. had done good suit and service in the Chapter and to Masonry in general, and had filled the highest offices in the Craft. Comp. Nutt, on the conclusion of an eloquent appeal to the sympathies of his hearers (only fifteen in number), was rewarded by a subscription being made around the table, which was announced by Comp. Nutt to amount to ten guineas. Comp. Leigh, who was present, but who, from his great infirmity, was unable to hear what was going on, on being informed of the charitable donation subscribed for him, was deeply affected, and the poor veteran Mason poured out his gratitude in tears.

It is the intention of his friends to bring his case before the Board of Benevolence, when it is hoped it will receive that favourable consideration which it so highly merits.

MAIDSTONE.—*Belvidere Chapter* (No. 741).—The first anniversary of this Chapter was celebrated on Wednesday, Oct. 28th. During this its first year of existence it has exalted fifteen good men and true to this Supreme Degree. The furniture of the Chapter is now complete, and it presented a very imposing and effective appearance. The Chapter having been opened, Comps. Whittaker, Z.; Pike, H.; and Cruttenden, J., filling the chairs, Bro. Martin, a native of Africa, and wearing "the burning livery of his sunny skies," but a thorough Englishman in heart, was exalted. The ceremony of installation, which then followed, was performed in a most admirable manner by Comp. Keddell, of Sheerness, Comp. Pike being placed in the chair as Z., Cruttenden as H., and Cooke as J. The other Past Officers present were, Comps. Vale, P.Z., No. 141; Isaacs, P.Z., No. 20; Townsend, P.Z., No. 184; and Whittaker, P.Z., No. 741. The next business was the presentation of a handsome P.Z. jewel to Comp. Whittaker, the Past Z. of the Chapter, who has just completed his year of office. The presentation was made by Comp. Vale, at the request of the M.E.Z., and very feelingly and appropriately, and even eloquently, did that worthy Companion express the warm-hearted feelings of esteem and regard which they entertain towards their respected P.Z. Whittaker, who made a suitable reply. The chapter was then closed according to ancient custom; and the Companions sat down to a superb banquet, comprising every delicacy of the season, at Bro. Spencer's, the Mitre Hotel. The wines were excellent, the dessert a credit even to Kent, the garden of England, and the whole entertainment of so *recherché* a character, that the Chapter will long remember its visit to Bro. Spencer's.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND BERWICK-ON-TWEED.—The Grand Chapter of this Province was held at the St. George's Lodge-room, North Shields, on Thursday, the 29th of October.

The Prov. Grand Chapter was opened in ample form by the Prov. G. Supt., the Rev. E. Chaloner Ogle, G.Z.; M.E. Comps. John Barker, as G.H.; Edward D. Davis, as G.J.; John Hopper, as G.S.E.; J. R. Hodge, as G.S.N.; R. B. Ridley, as G.P.S.; B. J. Thompson, as G. 1st A.S.; James Lamb Barker, as G. 2nd A.S.; and several Principals and past Principals of Chapters of this and neighbouring Province, among whom were M.E. Comps. Wm. Punsheon, P. Prov. G.S.E., and Z. No. 586; F. P. Jones, P.Z. No. 614; and Benj. Brooks, H. No. 114.

The first business of the day was the consecration of the newly-appointed Chapter attached to the St. George's Lodge, No. 624, and called, in compliment to the Most Worthy G. Supt. of the Province, the "Ogle Chapter," which ceremony was most effectually and admirably performed by the presiding Principals, under the most able and talented direction of the Third Grand Principal, E. D. Davis, who was specially appointed by the Grand Supt. as Installing Directing Principal.

The Chapter was most beautifully and most appropriately decorated, and the regular ceremony of consecration gone through in a most impressive manner, assisted by the chanting of the appropriate portions of scripture, ably accompanied on the organ by Comp. J. T. Mist Harrison, of Chapter De Sussex.

On the conclusion of the consecration, the Grand Principals installed the following Companions, nominated in the Warrant as the first three Principals of the Ogle Chapter for the ensuing year, viz.:—M.E. Comps. William Berkley, Z.; E. D. Davis, H.; and James Lamb Barker, J.

The Prov. Grand Chapter then proceeded to general business, when

M.E. Comp. John Barker proposed, and M.E. Comp. Wm. Berkley seconded, the following resolution, which was unanimously passed, and the Prov. Grand Scribe E. directed to communicate the same to the Supreme Grand Chapter of England. The resolution was to the following effect:—

"That this Prov. Grand Chapter considers that the Prov. Grand clothing is implied by paragraph 6, page 13, of the Regulations, to be the same as that of

Grand Chapter ; but in order to remove any uncertainty in this matter, the Prov. Grand Chapter supports the motion introduced at last Grand Chapter by M.E. Comp. John Barker, P.Z. No. 24, believing that its adoption will conduce to the welfare and increase of the Royal Order in the Provinces."

During the short discussion on this motion it was elicited from P. Prov. Grand Scribe E., Comp. W. Punsheon, one of the oldest and most learned Masons in the North of England, that at the time he was a Prov. Grand Officer under the superintendence of the Earl of Durham, there was no doubt whatever as to the clothing ; and that he and all Prov. Grand Officers wore the same collars as the Grand Officers of England ; and that he possessed such a collar. This of course strengthened the motion, but all agreed that perhaps a distinction should be made for the Provinces, as there was in Prov. Grand Lodge Clothing ; and the unanimous wish seemed to be for a tricolour ribbon half the width of the Grand Chapter ribbon, and the name of the Province in gold on the aprons, as on Prov. Grand Lodge aprons.

After this resolution was passed, the Prov. Grand Supt. appointed and installed the following M.E. Comps. Grand Officers for the ensuing year :—Richard Medcalfe (No. 586), D. Prov. G. Supt. ; E. D. Davis (No. 24), Second Grand Principal, H. ; Wm. Punsheon (No. 586), Third Grand Principal, J. ; Wm. Berkley (No. 624), Prov. Grand Scribe E. ; John Barker (No. 24), Prov. Grand Scribe N. ; John Hopper (No. 24), unanimously elected Prov. Grand Treas. ; Benjamin J. Thompson (No. 24), Prov. Grand Principal Sojourner ; J. J. Challoner (No. 586), Prov. Grand First Assistant Sojourner ; J. R. Hodge (No. 586), Prov. Grand Second Assistant Sojourner ; Henry Bell (No. 586), Prov. Grand Janitor ; and Comps. Alexander Dickson and J. J. Trotter, Assistant Janitors.

There being no further business, the Prov. Grand Chapter was closed at five o'clock.

The Ogle Chapter then resumed, and the following Brethren were unanimously elected for exaltation, viz. :—John Graham Trotter, P.M. No. 624 ; Stephen Owen, W.M. No. 624 ; Wm. Twizel, S.W. No. 624 ; Thomas Cockburn, S.W. No. 957 ; Thos. Dennison, No. 624. The first four being in attendance, were regularly and solemnly exalted by Principal E. D. Davis.

The following Companions were then elected, appointed, and installed Officers of this Chapter :—J. G. Tullock, E. ; Wm. Kelly, N. ; Stephen Owen, Principal Sojourner ; Thos. Cockburn, First Assistant Sojourner ; John Barker, Second Assistant Sojourner ; and Wm. Twizel, Treasurer.

The Companions, at the conclusion of the business, sat down to an excellent banquet prepared by Bro. Coxon, of the George Tavern, when the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given and responded to.

MARK MASONRY.

UNDER WARRANTS FROM THE GRAND CHAPTER OF SCOTLAND.

METROPOLITAN.

ST. MARK'S (No. 1).—The Brethren of this flourishing Lodge of Mark Masters met together on the evening of the 25th Oct., at the Freemasons' Tavern. The business of the Lodge was merely of a formal character, and at its conclusion the Brethren supped together under the bland courteous presidency of the R.W. Bro. Hughes, the eminent photographer of the Strand. A more pleasing evening was never spent in Masonry.

Another meeting of this Lodge was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, Nov. 25 ; present, Bro. Hughes, R.W.M. ; Bro. Warren, P.R.W. ; Bro. Sharman, D.R.W. ; Bros. Adam, S.W. ; Harrison, J.W. ; Williams, M.O., and the rest of the Officers. In the course of the business of the evening a resolution was adopted, that the

night of the meeting for the future be the fourth instead of the third Wednesday of the month. The Lodge being closed, the Brethren adjourned to an elegant banquet, and spent a most delightful evening together. The harmony was materially increased by the delightful manner Bro. Hart officiated at the piano. With merry song, witty jest and repartee, the night passed; and, at parting, the Brethren declared it was one of the happiest evenings they had ever spent together.

THISTLE LODGE OF MARK MASTERS (No. 3).—This Lodge held its regular meeting at Dick's Coffee-house, Fleet-street, on Friday, Nov. 6th, Bro. Adams, R.W.M., presiding. The first business consisted of the installation of the R.W.M. elect, Bro. Sheen, which was performed by Bro. Adams in first-rate style. The newly-installed Master then proceeded to invest his officers as follows:—Bros. Cotterell, Dep. M.; Binckes, S.W.; Lippmann, J.W.; Stacey, M.O.; Panchand, S.O.; Figg, J.O.; Suter, Treas.; Carpenter, Sec.; Fernandez, Reg.; Hart, Org.; Queely, Steward; Guy, Conductor; Cottebrune, S.D.; H. de la Chaumette, J.D.; Loewenstark, T.K. The following Brethren—viz., Bros. New-som, P.M. No. 3; Cooper, P.M. No. 276; Baker, J.W. No. 219; Nolan, No. 219, were then advanced to the Mark Degree by the R.W.M., Bro. Sheen. The by-laws, as passed at a former meeting, were then put for confirmation, and carried unanimously. The Lodge being closed, the Brethren retired to an excellent banquet, and the evening was spent in the interchange of every true Masonic feeling. The visitors comprised Bros. Sharman (Dep. M.), Burton, and Arliss—all of the St. Mark's Mark Lodge, No. 1.

PROVINCIAL.

LIVERPOOL.—Keystone Lodge (No. 6).—This Lodge of Mark Masons held its formal meeting on the 29th of September last, at the Adelphi Hotel, when, after the proceedings were opened, the Secretary *pro tem.*, Bro. Roberts, read the Charter of Constitution granted by the Supreme Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Scotland for the establishment of the Lodge. The minutes of the preliminary proceedings having been read and confirmed, the R.W.M. Bro. Ladmore, W.M. and P.Z. No. 845, proceeded to invest his officers, who were as follows:—Bros. William P. Grossard, O.R.W.; Jonathan Foster (S.W. No. 845) S.W.; E. Jones (No. 845), S.W.; J. B. Roberts (No. 845), M.O.; William Fearnall (S.O., No. 845), S.O.; D. Jones (W.M., 263), J.O.; E. Mundy (No. 845), S.D.; Thomas Buxton (No. 294), J.D.; Daniel Ellis (No. 294), Conductor of Works; Thomas Lee (No. 701), T.K.; John Smith, Tyler; and Lawrence H. Parr (No. 845), Reg. After the ceremony, the Brethren adjourned to refreshments, when a number of complimentary toasts were given and responded to.

On the 22nd of October, this Lodge met again at the same hotel, when the proceedings were opened in solemn and ancient form, and ten more Brethren were inducted in this sublime degree. The companions afterwards sat down to a banquet, served up in the unequalled style of the worthy host of the Adelphi Hotel, Bro. Radley. The usual loyal and patriotic toasts having been given, prosperity to the Keystone Lodge was drunk with Masonic honours. The Secretary, Bro. Roberts, gave Mark Masonry, conjointly with the health of the R.W.M. Bro. Ladmore; and, in doing so, the speaker referred to the extraordinary success of this, "the Keystone Lodge, No. 6," and remarked that, if it continued to progress in the manner in which it had begun, it must eventually become one of the first Lodges of Mark Masons in the kingdom.

The R.M.M. in reply to his health being drunk, spoke in high terms of the Grand Scribe of Scotland, Bro. Gaylor, and said, although he had only once had the pleasure of seeing him, yet, from the energy and zeal he had displayed with his pen, and in other respects, under the able management of so good and faithful a Brother, this beautiful Degree must of necessity flourish in this country as it had done in Scotland. The officers over whom he had the honour of presiding, had shown themselves fully equal to the task they had undertaken, and,

with zeal and ability, which he knew they possessed, would establish and give character and name to the ancient, high, and honourable institution of Mark Masons in Liverpool. While speaking, he could not forget the struggle which our countrymen were enduring in the East, and he would suggest that the Lodge could not better show its loyalty and the noble principles by which Masonry was ever actuated—brotherly love and charity—than by establishing a fund for the sufferers by the Indian insurrection. He concluded by wishing prosperity to Mark Masonry in Liverpool. After several other Masonic and complimentary toasts, the meeting separated.

This Lodge again met on Thursday, the 19th of November, at the Adelphi Hotel. The Brethren, after the conclusion of the Lodge business, retired to an excellent repast, served up in Bro. Radley's best style. After dinner, the R.W.M. gave "The Queen," which was followed by the National Anthem.

The S.W. said he had great pleasure in giving "The Prince Consort, Albert Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family."

The J.W. said, "What I could say in honour of the toast I am now about to propose would add little to the laurels already placed on the brow of the nobleman whose health I have the pleasure to give; 'The Earl of Zetland, the M.W.M.G.M. of England.'"

The S.W. "The principal Z. of Scotland." (Applause.)

Bro. Roberts, Sec., gave "Success to Mark Masonry in Liverpool," coupled with the Keystone Lodge (No. 6), and the name of the R.W.M. He could not think to give this toast without conjointly giving the name of their R.W.M., who had been the originator, and had established Mark Masonry in that town. No. 6 was the only lodge yet established here, and certainly its R.W.M. and officers appeared anxious to establish this Sublime Order in this province.

The R.W.M., in reply to the remarks of Bro. Roberts, the very able Secretary of the Lodge, to whom its gratifying success must be in a very great measure attributed, said that it was clearly demonstrated that the circumstances called difficulties were only matters to be overcome; and that, if the officers of the Lodge continued to work with the same energy and perseverance as they had up to this time displayed in the Keystone Lodge, and also that they had exhibited in the old Lodge of Lebanon the forerunner of this Lodge, but which had now ceased to exist, in order to come under the Grand Chapter of Scotland—nothing short of great results could necessarily be the reward of their exertions. What they had already achieved was an honour to them; but what they could effect by the same course of energy and perseverance, love and harmony, which had characterized all their proceedings up to this time, their Lodge would stand unsurpassed by any Lodge of Mark Masters in the kingdom. In conclusion, to mark his deep sense of the ability of the G.S., he would propose, "The health of Bro. William Gaylor and prosperity to Mark Masonry," which was enthusiastically responded to by the Brethren.

The R.W.M. gave the S.W., who said he should be happy on all occasions to do his utmost to the furtherance of the Order and this Lodge in particular. He concluded by a well-merited compliment to the R.W.M., who had evinced so much zeal and anxiety to forward Mark Masonry.

The health of the J.W. was then given, and responded to by him.

The toast of the Visiting Brethren was responded to by Bro. Hartock, of "The Joppa" Lodge, who said he was happy in being present to witness the cordiality and unanimity of purpose of the Brethren of this Lodge. The Order only required to be known to be appreciated, and they would then be increased in numbers.

The Lodge was then closed in time, form, and harmony.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

GRAND CONCLAVE OF ENGLAND AND WALES, COL. CHARLES KEMEYS KEMEYS TYNTE, M.E. AND S. G.M.—We are informed that this ancient Masonic order, in addition to the attention they bestow to the Masonic charities generally, has sent in its first list of contributions to the Indian Relief Fund as under :—

	£	s.	d.
The Grand Conclave of England and Wales, Col. Charles Kemeys Kemeys Tynte, M.E. and S.G.M.	52	10	0
Provincial Grand Conclave, Somersetshire, per Fra. James Randolph, P.G.C.	5	5	0
Bladud Encampment, Bath	2	12	6
Tynte Encampment, Taunton	2	12	6
Provincial Grand Conclave, Dorsetshire, per Fra. C. J. Vigne, P.G.C.	8	0	0
Richard de Vernon Encampment, Dudley, Worcestershire, per Fra. H. C. Vernon, P.G.C.	5	0	0
St. George Encampment, London	10	10	0
Royal Naval Encampment, Portsmouth	5	0	0
Royal Kent Encampment, Newcastle-on-Tyne	3	3	0
Cœur de Lion Encampment, Oxford	3	0	0
	<hr/> £97 13 0 <hr/>		

And that a second list of contributions was shortly to follow.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—*Royal Kent Encampment.*—An Encampment was held on Monday, 9th November, duly opened by the M.E. Commander John Barker. After some proposals had been received, and the routine business gone through, the Encampment voted the sum of £10. 10s. to the India Relief Fund, to be paid through the Grand Chancellor of the Grand Conclave of England.

SCOTLAND.

ALLOA.

CENTENARY MEETING OF THE ALLOA LODGE.

On Monday, the 16th of November, the Alloa Lodge having been, in the course of the present month, one hundred years in existence, it was resolved that a special meeting of the Brethren should take place in commemoration of the occasion. A procession of the Brethren accordingly took place, commencing at the Lodge-room, at half-past two o'clock. Bro. Col. Sir Alexander C. Gibson Maitland, of Cliftonhall, Baronet, the Prov. Grand Master, taking part in the proceedings.

On returning to the Lodge-room the procession was greeted with the cheers of the spectators,—the cheering being repeated at intervals as the Brethren and friends marched from the Lodge to the Assembly Room, where the Centenary banquet took place.

Sir A. C. Gibson Maitland presided, and Bro. John M'Nellan, of Solsgirth, and John Donald, officiated as croupiers. The company numbered altogether about 100. The chairman was supported on the right by the Worshipful Master, and

on the left by W. Downing Bruce, of Kilbagie. A blessing having been asked by the Rev. John More, dinner was partaken of, and afterwards thanks returned.

Sir Alexander then gave "The Health of the Queen" in very loyal terms. The "Prince Consort and the Prince of Wales" followed, and then

The Chairman asked a full bumper to "The Army and the Navy." In proposing the toast, he said: "I cannot help stating, Scotchman as I am, that Scotland may well be proud of what her sons have done during the late war and the present mutiny. (Cheers.) The steeps of Alma told what Scotchmen can do, the charge of Balaklava told what Scotchmen can do, and Havelock's few but brave body of men has told and tells now what Scotchmen can do; while we expect the next telegram will tell what Scotchmen, what the gallant 78th, have been enabled to do. (Cheers.) I cannot help congratulating myself that, in the army of Great Britain, there are Scotchmen who, under any circumstances, and in any climate, have shown their ability and determination to support the honour of Great Britain." (Loud cheers.)

Captain Christie, of the Highland Borderers, replied, congratulating the meeting that so much genuine military enthusiasm had already been manifested by the men of their county, and trusting that it would be yet more and more developed, as the wants of the country required it.

The Chairman gave "The Health of the Clergy," coupled with the Rev. Bro. More, to which that gentleman replied.

Bro. John Donald, one of the croupiers, gave "The Health of Sir Alexander Maitland, the Chairman." He said: "I rise with great diffidence to propose the toast assigned to me; and my diffidence is the greater in consequence of the distinguished position the subject of my toast has always maintained in public life." He wished to refer to the important position occupied by Sir Alexander, as the commanding officer of the Highland Borderers. They were entitled to say that no commanding officer of any regiment in Scotland had done more to promote the general interests of the army, and the Scotch regiments especially, at home and abroad, than Sir Alexander. He concluded by saying that the debt of gratitude under which the Alloa Lodge (at present one of the most prosperous in Scotland) lay to Sir Alexander was very great, and they could hardly ever hope to repay it. Nothing could have afforded the Brethren greater pleasure than to have Sir Alexander among them that day, not only from the dignity of his office as Prov. Grand Master, but also from his own kindly and gentle demeanour and manner. The toast was drunk with applause, loud and long continued.

Sir Alexander Maitland said he had thought no individual was ever placed in more difficult circumstances than he was at that time. He had come amongst them almost a stranger, and he had met with a reception the kindest and most sincere—the most cordial and most affectionate. He said affectionate, for the terms in which he had been spoken of were not such as were generally used on such occasions.

Mr. M'Nellan, of Solsgirth, proposed the health of croupier Donald, to which that gentleman replied.

On the Grand Lodge being opened, the Prov. Grand Master proposed "The Queen and the Craft." (Applause.)

Sir Alexander Maitland then proposed "The Grand Lodges of Scotland, England, and Ireland." He said as a Scotchman he was proud in being able to state, that the Grand Masters of Scotland and England were both Scotchmen. The Earl of Zetland, the Grand Master of England, was a thorough good Mason, and a thorough good Scotchman.

Sir Alexander Maitland briefly proposed the "Alloa Lodge, No. 69," and congratulated them upon the position they had attained. He stated that Bro. Bruce would give the Brethren some information respecting the history of the Craft, and of this Lodge since its foundation.

The Worshipful Master returned thanks.

Bro. Downing Bruce then rose and said—"Right Worshipful Prov. Grand Master, Masters, Warden, and Brethren: on the present occasion, had I consulted my own feelings merely, I should have declined to take this prominent part. Cherishing, however, as I have always done, a deep interest in the cause

of Freemasonry, and this Lodge in particular, I yielded to the invitation of the W.M., and will claim your indulgence while I venture to detain you for a brief space only."

He then went on to state that he regretted that there was no series of documents from which they could form any connected history of the Craft since its establishment in Scotland; no doubt it had existed "even since symmetry began, and harmony displayed her charms." He stated that, according to the historian Bede, a Lodge, or free guild of Masons, was established in Lombardy towards the close of the 10th century. They obtained bulls from the Pope, confirming and enlarging their privileges, giving them, in addition, the exclusive right to build churches throughout Christendom, making them wholly independent of the sovereigns of the different countries in which their works were carried on, and responsible to the Pope alone. Natives of all countries were admitted into their ranks; and whenever any great work was to be executed, there they assembled in sufficient numbers for the purpose; and as soon as that was completed, removed to some other, perhaps distant, work, where their services were again called for. They derived all from one central school, obeyed in their design the same hierarchy; were directed in their construction by the same principles of propriety and taste, kept up with each other, in the most distant parts to which they might be sent, the most constant correspondence, and rendered every minute improvement the property of the whole body; and all new conquests in the arts were always left concealed among the members of the Fraternity, in imitation perhaps of a law which, according to Vitruvius, the ancient architects had established among themselves. The result of this unanimity was, that, at each successive period of the monastic dynasty, on whatever point a new church or monastery might be erected, it resembled all those raised at the same period in every other place, however distant from it, as much as if both had been built by the same hands. For instance, we find at particular epochs, churches as far distant from each other as the north of Scotland and the south of Italy to be minutely similar in all the essential characteristics. The leading members of the body of Freemasons in these early times were the bishops and higher orders of the clergy, the Pope being at their head. It is not known at what period Freemasonry was introduced into Scotland. But in the twelfth century, when the abbeys of Melrose, Kelso, and Kilwinning, were constructed, a body of foreign Freemasons were sent for. Kilwinning, in Ayrshire, was no doubt the first established Lodge, for we can trace it back by records to the end of the 15th century, and all meetings of the Grand Lodge were held at Kilwinning, till shortly before the appointment of the noble family of Sinclair to the Hereditary Grand Mastership in the reign of James II. From that period down to the year 1736, little information appears to be on record when the last Sinclair of Rossly resigned the office, and the Grand Lodge, in its present form, was duly instituted. This Lodge received its charter 14th November, and was opened 31st December, 1757, when various office-bearers of the Grand Lodge from Edinburgh were present, together with the Masters of several of the Edinburgh, Inverkeithing, and other Lodges. Mr. Burnet Abercromby, his brother Ralph, afterwards Sir Ralph, John Bruce, sheriff of the county, John Syme and Alexander Abercrombie, both W.S. in Edinburgh, Ensign Robert Orrock, of the buffs, James Campbell, M.D., George Haig, merchant in Alloa, Robert Mitchell, writer in Alloa, Robert Stein, and others, were among the first admitted members. Sheriff Bruce was appointed Proxy Master, and in that capacity attended the Grand Lodge in Edinburgh, in December, 1758.

"In 1774, the Hon. W. Cathcart was elected Master. This nobleman was afterwards commander-in-chief of the expedition to Copenhagen, and was created an earl in 1814. In December, 1777, Bro. James Mason was appointed Master, in succession to the Right Hon. Lord Cathcart, who had held the office for three years. His lordship's retirement was caused by his having been appointed to the command of a company in the regiment of Atholl Highlanders; and our Lodge nobly came forward on this occasion in support of their country in their country's need—an example we might on the present occasion follow with honour to this ancient institution. (Cheers.) A recruiting party had been sent to Alloa for the

purpose of enlisting men for the late R.W. Master's regiment, when the Brethren, animated with a zeal for his lordship's interests, and anxious to testify the esteem and regard they had for their late worthy Master, did unanimously agree that a subscription should be immediately opened in the Lodge for giving due encouragement, over and above all other bounties, to every able-bodied man who might enlist in the regiment for a certain time. A procession through the town of Alloa, accompanying the recruiting party, was most successful. (Cheers.)

"In 1793, £5 was voted by the Lodge for the relief of the British troops in Flanders, and forwarded through the Lord Provost of Edinburgh. In May, 1796, Bros. Bald and Reoch were appointed a committee to collect subscriptions for the purpose of building a new Lodge, when their former Master, the Right Hon. Lord Cathcart, and J. F. Erskine, afterwards Earl of Mar, subscribed £21 each, towards assisting in carrying out the scheme. Other members of the Lodge subscribed from £5 each, and a large amount was collected.

"In our own time, amongst those who have joined us, I may mention my friend the Earl of Buchan; Captain A. B. Beecher, *R.N.*; Captain Frederic Thomas, *R.N.*; Dr. James Burnes, *K.H.*, the Chief of the Medical Department in India, and G.M. of Masons in that vast empire; Mr. Alexander Somerville, well-known to you all for the part he took in the Corn Law Repeal agitation, and from his letters under the signature of "One who has Whistled at the Plough," (applause); Lieutenant Frederick Peel, a nephew of the great statesman; my friend Mr. Manning, to whom we owe some of the greatest steps in agricultural chemical science, and which each successive year will attest as a miracle of scientific sagacity; Captains Grove and Adam Ferguson, Lieutenants Murdoch M'Leod, Cockburn, Stewart, and others of the 42nd Royal Highlanders; Lieutenants Lampin and Peel, of the 34th regiment; Captain Swift and Lieutenant Emit, of the 92nd Highlanders; Lieutenant Archer, of the 29th regiment; my brother, Captain Bruce, of the 8th King's regiment; Lieutenant Gordon Alexander, of the 93rd Highlanders; Captain Moncrieff, of Kilfargie; Captain Julius Roberts, *R.M.*, and others.

"And now, Brethren, although I fear that I have wearied you, in conclusion, I think I may state that the principles of Freemasonry may challenge the minutest scrutiny. Its practice and good works have greatly tended towards the happiness of men, and require not my feeble note to proclaim them, and we all know that the British Government have sanctioned and promoted its objects. In truth, there is nothing hidden in Freemasonry, except what pertains exclusively in itself, namely, the reception into its mysteries, and the mode by which one Brother may recognize another. In short, it is founded on the glorious principle that—

" "God hath made mankind one mighty Brotherhood,
Himself the Master, and the world their Lodge."

Sir Alexander Maitland then rose and said, that, although the toast he was about to propose had been allotted in the printed programme to another Brother, he felt, after the able address they had just heard from their Representative Master, Bro. Downing Bruce, called upon, on the part of all present, to propose the health and prosperity of that Brother, who had so ably explained to them the early history of the Order, and of the progress this Lodge had made during the present century.

Bro. Bruce, in returning thanks, said he was quite sure that he had done no more than any other good Mason. He would always cherish most sincere regard for the Alloa St. John's Lodge; and it would at all times afford him pleasure to recommend for initiation all that should ask admission into the Order, provided only that they could be well and worthily recommended as believing in the Great Architect of heaven and earth.

The W.M. then rose, and proposed the "Prov. G.M., Colonel Sir A. G. Maitland, Bart.," who had so kindly honoured them with his presence that evening. (Applause.)

Sir Alexander G. Maitland said that he certainly never expected to have been received in the way he had been on this occasion, and ere long he hoped he might

again have the pleasure of visiting the Lodge. Sir Alexander then proposed the several Lodges (which had sent deputations), in the order of their seniority :—

“Stirling Ancient Lodge, No. 30,” was first proposed, to which toast the W.M. returned thanks.

“The Bruce and Bannockburn, No. 312,” was next proposed by the Prov. G.M., to which the W.M. returned thanks in appropriate terms.

“St. Clair’s, Edinburgh, No. 349,” was the next proposed, which was responded to by Bro. Burns.

The various Jewels were then presented :—The W.M. gave the Master’s medal ; the Representative Master’s, Past Master’s, Proxy Warden’s, the Treasurer’s, and Secretary’s, were presented by Bros. Downing Bruce, M’Queen, Allan, Watson. &c.

Bro. Watson, P.M., then rose and proposed the next toast. “Although this toast has been somewhat anticipated in the previous part of the evening, I think it would be unpardonable in me not to make it a special toast. At the same time, I will not detain you with any lengthened speech. Bro. Bruce has proved himself an excellent Proxy Master. He has fulfilled the duties of that office to the entire satisfaction of the Brethren. Not only has Bro. Bruce been faithful as a Proxy Master, but he has shown unexampled sincerity and earnestness as regards Masonry itself. Bro. Bruce has acted nobly, and in the true spirit of a Mason, and I therefore hope, indeed I feel quite assured, that the toast will receive a hearty reception by the Lodge.”

Bro. D. Bruce then said, that he had never felt greater difficulty than on the present occasion in finding words to express his thanks to the Brethren for responding to the toast which his friend Bro. Watson had been kind enough to propose. He would never cease in his fidelity and zeal for this Lodge, which he considered his Mother Lodge, for although he had not been initiated here, he had been made a Mason in a foreign Lodge, and not one of the members could speak a word of our language.

Several toasts were then proposed, and the happy party broke up, highly delighted with the whole proceedings.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN.

Eden Lodge (No. 73).—The quarterly dinner of this Lodge on Tuesday, November 10, at their rooms, Upper Cecil-street, brought together a large and respectable reunion of the time-honoured Craft, who were presided over by the W.M., Bro. W. Phayer, Bro. Richard Wallace acting S.W. After partaking of an excellent dinner, the usual loyal and charter toasts were given, and responded to in appropriate terms. In the course of the evening several good songs were sung, the vocal abilities of Captain Fudge, commander of the *Holyrood*, plying between this port and London, contributing largely to the conviviality of the entertainment. After spending a most delightful evening, the company separated at eleven o’clock.

NORTH MUNSTER.

LIMERICK.—On Saturday, 7th November, at high noon, the regular quarterly communication of the Provincial Grand Lodge was held at the Freemasons’ Hall, Bro. M. Furnell, Prov. G.M., presiding, when the following Brethren were elected officers for the ensuing year :—M. Furnell, S.G.I.G. 33rd Degree, Prov. G.M. ; Major H. W. Massy, 31st Degree, D. Prov. G.M. ; Lord Dunboyne, Prov. S.G.W. ; Major Sir R. De Burgho, Bart., Prov. J.G.W. ; Rev. W. B. Fry, Prov. G. Treas. ; E. W. Maunsell, R.C., Prov. G. Sec. ; Capt. N. G. Philips, K.H., Prov. S.G.D. ; William Barrington, Prov. J.G.D. ; Robert Beeson, Prov. G. Tyler.

Subsequently, on the same day, the Prince Masons Chapter, No. 4, elected

M. Furnell, 33rd Degree, M.W. Sov.; E. W. Maunsell, S.G.W.; James Butler Pratt, J.G.W.

Union Lodge (No. 13), elected William Barrington, W.M.; John Chaloner Smith, S.W.; M. Furnell, jun., J.W.

Clanwilliam Lodge (No. 55), elected Capt. William G. D. Massy, W.M.; Godfrey Adams, S.W.; William Chadwick, J.W.

Triune Lodge (No. 333), elected Capt. N. G. Philips, K.H., W.M.; E. W. Maunsell, S.W.; Jonathan Pim, J.W.

The Royal Arch Chapters and Knights Templar Encampments also made their several elections.

COLONIAL.

INDEPENDENT GRAND LODGE OF CANADA.

The following detailed report of the proceedings in the formation of this body did not reach us in time for our last publication:—

The Prov. Grand Lodge, held on the 10th September, was presided over by the R.W. Sir Allan N. MacNab, the Prov. G.M., in person, supported on his right by the R.W. Thos. G. Ridout, D. Prov. G.M., and on his left by the R.W. Thos. D. Harrington, Prov. G.M. for Quebec and Three Rivers; and was perhaps the largest meeting of Prov. Grand Lodge ever held in this Province. Of about forty-five Lodges on the books of Prov. Grand Lodge (which includes some three or four known to be dormant), there were thirty-nine Lodges represented.

The Prov. Grand Lodge was opened by the R.W. Sir Allan N. MacNab, in the St. Andrew's Lodge-room, St. Lawrence-buildings, Toronto, at 7 P.M., in the presence of about 125 Brethren.

The minutes of the meeting held on the 30th June were read and unanimously confirmed.

Of the thirty-nine Lodges present, thirty-eight immediately surrendered their Warrants to the Prov. G.M., one having been retained, but whether from the representative not being empowered how to act, or that the meeting of his Lodge at which the resolution was passed was a small one, we were unable to learn, as the Brother had in the mean time retired.

The Prov. Grand Lodge being thus dissolved, it was resolved—"That a Grand Lodge be now formed, constituted, and appointed."

After many proposals and much discussion, it was resolved that the name of the new body should be "The Ancient Grand Lodge of Canada."

Sir Allan N. MacNab was then, by acclamation, elected Grand Master.

A Committee was appointed to prepare an affectionate farewell address to the Grand Lodge of England, from which the Masons of Canada have, for so many years, been proud to hail, and from which they now part with many regrets; and that an earnest request be made that the Warrants now delivered up may be returned to the various Lodges, to show the connection heretofore existing between them.

A form of Dispensation was adopted for Lodges to continue their working until Warrants are filled up.

"Resolved—That the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of England be adopted as the basis of a Constitution now to be formed; and that a committee of five be appointed to report to-morrow such modifications as may be necessary for the present guidance of Lodges."

Grand Lodge was then adjourned till Thursday.

Grand Lodge met, pursuant to adjournment, early in the forenoon of Thursday, the 11th September.

The R.W. the Prov. G.M. for Quebec and Three Rivers, then (as was understood), as the representative of the Grand Master of England—who, he was sure, would eventually approve of all that had been done,—proceeded, in the presence

of the Brethren, to install the Most Worshipful the Grand Master ; after which the G.M. was duly proclaimed and saluted.

The committee reported on the Constitutions, and presented a draft embodying the modifications at present necessary.

The R.W. Bro. Harington proceeded, at the request of the M.W. the G.M., to invest and install the officers of Grand Lodge, viz. :—

The R.W. Bro. T. G. Ridout, as D.G.M. ; V.W. Bros. S. D. Fowler, as G.S.W. ; Lesslie, as G.J.W. ; W. M. Jameson, elected and installed G. Treas. ; F. Richardson, as G. Sec. ; S. B. Harman, as G. Reg. ; and Bro. Forman, as G. Tyler ; with all the other officers of Grand Lodge.

The farewell address to the Grand Lodge of England was read and unanimously adopted.

The draft of Constitutions was again taken up—so much as referred to the names and manner of appointment of Grand Officers having been previously adopted. So much of a Constitution was adopted as will be at present necessary, it being understood that in all matters not as yet modified to suit present circumstances, the Constitutions of the Grand Lodge of England be adhered to.

The G. Sec. was directed to apply to such Lodges as may not have returned their Warrants, and to report to the Board of General Purposes for further action.

A Board of General Purposes was formed, consisting of the G.M., D.G.M., G.S.W., G.J.W., G. Sec., and twelve Masters of Lodges.

It having been stated that many Brethren who had paid for, and were entitled to, certificates from the Grand Lodge of England, had never received them, the G. Sec. was directed to call upon Lodges for a return of all such Brethren, with a view of endeavouring to obtain them.

A scale of fees and dues payable by subordinate Lodges to Grand Lodge, was adopted.

A committee of not less than five Masters was appointed to take such steps as may insure a perfect uniformity of work in the various Lodges.

It was resolved that the Board of General Purposes consider on and report to Grand Lodge at their next meeting, such additions to the Constitutions already adopted as may be required, taking for their basis the Constitutions of the Grand Lodge of England.

The same Regalia for Grand and subordinate Lodges as that of England, was adopted.

The M.W. the G.M. appointed the G. Stewards, twelve in number.

“Resolved—That no member of a Lodge hailing under The Ancient Grand Lodge of Canada shall be a member of a Lodge hailing under that styled The Grand Lodge of Canada.”

After the thanks of Grand Lodge had been given to several of the Brethren who had taken an active part in the final acts of the late Prov. Grand Lodge and present Grand Lodge, the M.W. the G.M. delivered personally the Dispensations for the various Lodges to their respective representatives.

The Grand Lodge was then closed in ample form at 11 P.M. ; after which the representatives adjourned to a very excellent supper given to them by the Brethren of Toronto.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

That the unfortunate events in Canada are already bearing bitter fruit for the future of the parent Grand Lodge is shown by the following temperately-written article, copied from the *Freemasons' Monthly Monitor*, published at Carleton, St. John's, New Brunswick :—

“Perhaps the present would be the most opportune period to give a few practical thoughts on the present, and at the same time take a cursory glance at the future, prospects of Masonry in the Lower Provinces. We do not profess to be gifted with any extraordinary prophetic visionary powers, but still we cannot blind our eyes to the fact, that, ere many years roll round, many great changes will of necessity take place in the state of Masonry in the Lower Provinces, both as regards the mode of government and the manner of working. Every intelligent

Mason must feel alive to the fact that the differences which exist in the workings of the several parent Grand Lodges is detrimental to the true interests of Masonry in their colonial dependencies. In the Province of New Brunswick, for instance, there are Lodges hailing from the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland, and Scotland, all differing slightly in their mode of working, but yet the essential parts are the same. Now, it does not need any lengthy arguments of ours to show to the Craftsmen generally the difficulty which arises from this state of things. Indeed, we might point to a variety of causes by which the progress of our time-honoured Institution is retarded. The difference in working is not the only or the principal cause which prompts us to think of the present and glance at the future. The length of time which elapses before decisions can be had upon questions which sometimes seriously affect the dearest interests of the Craft, is one of the many reasons which might be adduced to show that the present mode of government is pregnant with many ills, and not calculated to give satisfaction to the Provincial Brethren. We will cite one more instance of the evils which exist, and then allow the good sense of the Brethren to supply the remainder. Without further comment we will proceed to view the case. The large amounts which have annually to be forwarded to the parent bodies for various services, keep the Lodges in the colonies with (to use a vulgarism) their noses continually to the grindstone, and thus virtually destroy their usefulness, so far as carrying out many of the prime objects of the organization in the places where they are more immediately located. What an amount of good might be accomplished with the surplus money which has yearly to be sent away. It is true that much good is accomplished by or with it even now, but the beneficial influence of the money thus appropriated is felt here indirectly. How many orphan-schools, and such only like charitable and philanthropic institutions might we not have erected in our midst; and what an incalculable amount of good would thus be accomplished? Some may say, 'How is it that you cannot now direct your energies to such undertakings, and thereby alleviate the condition of at least some portion of suffering humanity?' Alas! our energies are paralyzed, and our strength financially is entirely gone. Already the burden is more than we can bear—taxed as we are to the very utmost, in order to support the parent Grand Lodges, and yet compelled to spend the scanty remnant which remains to support and uphold a Provincial dynasty, it becomes apparent to the observant eye, that to accomplish any such laudable designs would require more powerful means than we are capable of bringing in force. The question will then necessarily follow, 'Why, if this state of things is the cause of your depressed condition, and your inability to exhibit the beneficent objects of the association, do you not seek for or apply a remedy?' It is to this we would now direct your attention—to the consideration of which we would ask you to give heed for a short time. Our opinions may not comprise the universal feeling among the Craft in the Lower Provinces, for we know full well that there are some who, rather than give up place and power, and advance with the enlightenment of the age, would sacrifice every feeling of independence and every desire to improve the condition of the Fraternity; but we are convinced that the day is not far distant when the views which we entertain in regard to the subject will reign predominant in the mind of every intelligent Mason in the colonies. Again, we ask, what is the remedy? Need we paint it in letters of dazzling brilliancy, need we proclaim it in the highways and upon the housetops before it can be comprehended by the Brethren—we think not. It will only be necessary to point you to Canada for an example. The Brethren there have at last almost unanimously felt a disposition to be up and doing. It was no doubt hard for the parent Grand Lodges to allow such a large number of Lodges as there are in that Province to pass from their control, thus entailing a heavy loss, financially speaking; but, notwithstanding all this, Necessity's stern law must be obeyed; the link which extended across the broad Atlantic has been snapped asunder, and the Masons of Canada have sallied forth under the blue canopy of heaven, and with the banners of *Truth* and *Justice* gaily floating on the breeze, they fear not the efforts of the oppressor, and freely welcome all who feel disposed to fraternize with them. May we be permitted, then, to predict a similar future for the Lower Provinces? We believe there will be but few dissentient

voices when the proper time arrives ; but we do not think it would be advisable to adopt the same course pursued by Canada. It will not be necessary to raise the standard of revolt, or to fan the flames of insubordination in order that the war-whoop of battle may echo and re-echo throughout the land. The sword of warfare will remain stationary in the scabbard ; and we shall be enabled to gather round the council-fire with our elder Brethren, and there calmly discuss the probability, practicability, and utility of allowing the Brethren in these colonies the privilege of governing themselves ; and as the voices of our colonial Brethren grow eloquent with the theme upon which they are dilating, while they place before the council of tried and trusty warriors a true statement of facts, at the same time asking for such concessions as will eventually benefit the whole Fraternity, the elder chiefs will see not only the utility but the real necessity of granting the requests of their younger Brethren. They will not ask for any lengthened parley, but will immediately grant the desires of their colonial Brethren ; the hatchet of battle will then be buried never again to be uplifted, the calumet of peace will be smoked, and each one shall grasp the other's hand in one silent embrace and depart. Think not, Brethren, while we have been indulging our thoughts for a brief space, that we are running on in an idle strain. 'We speak that which we do know, and testify that which we have seen,' and although some portions of our language may be 'clothed in imagery,' we have endeavoured to illustrate our position by 'symbols.' When the day arrives in which we shall be enabled to raise our heads among the nations of the earth (Masonically), then will be felt the importance of our position. It requires no prophetic vision to foreshadow this happy consummation, and as 'coming events cast their shadows before,' we suppose that it will not be considered amiss in us to foreshadow a future for Masonry in the Lower Provinces."

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR IN CANADA.

On Friday, 30th October, the members of the Hugh De Payen's Encampment, under the Supreme Grand Conclave of England and Wales, assembled at their hall, corner of Brock and Wellington-street, Kingston, when Comp. George Fred. La Serre, Third Principal of the Ancient Frontinac Chapter of that place, and late member of the Grand Steward's Lodge, England, was installed as a Knight of the Order ; after which Fra. Thompson Wilson, the E. Com. elect of the new Encampment of Cœur de Lion, London, Canada West, presented the Warrant of said Encampment issued by the Grand Conclave of England ; also a dispensation from the P.G. Com., the V.E. W. G. B. McL. Moore, authorizing any of the G. Coms. of Canada to install Fra. Wilson as E. Com., whereupon the ceremony of installing Fra. Thompson Wilson into the chair of E. Com. was performed with all due solemnity, and the new Commander proclaimed and saluted in the usual manner. The Hugh De Payen's was presided over by its E. Com., Samuel D. Fowen, Prov. G. Reg. and Chancellor of the Order in Canada. After closing the Encampment, the Sir Knights adjourned to a banquet, and after the usual loyal toasts were disposed of, "Prosperity to the new E. Com.," "the new Encampment," and "the new Sir Knight," were duly given, duly received, and duly responded to.

RUSSIA.

It is with peculiar pleasure we copy the following from the foreign intelligence in the *Times* of the 5th October :—

"The last striking innovation that has been made on Russian prejudices and religious feelings by the reforming spirit of the present emperor, is the toleration accorded by him to Freemasonry in Russia. The society of Freemasons has

hitherto been strictly prohibited from constituting itself on the holy soil of Russia ; the *employés* of the state were always required to bind themselves never to belong to it ; and the Greek Church has laid an anathema upon it. For more than half a year, however, 'Lodges' have been forming in the interior of the empire, and entering into correspondence with other Lodges in foreign countries ; and *there are indications of different kinds that this phenomenon in the Russian state is far from unwelcome to the powers that be.* Two results are, as it would seem, expected from the benevolent working of this society, viz., *a better spirit on the part of the various government functionaries, and a greater willingness to co-operate in the gigantic task the government has entered upon of commuting serfdom into a free relation of landowner and tenant.* I believe," adds the correspondent of the *Times*, "I shall not be far wrong in imputing this change of tactics to the 'Society of Free and Accepted Masons,' on the part of the Emperor Alexander, to the influence of his uncle, the Prince of Prussia, who has for many years belonged to it ; and, in despite of the disinclination of his brother the king towards it, has persisted in having his son, Prince Frederick William, also introduced to it. Some few years back this formed the subject of a very acrimonious conflict between the two brothers, the whole body of the Lutheran Church party siding with the king in reprobating the existence of the society ; and about that time it transpired that the then Grand Duke Alexander had requested information on the subject from the Prince of Prussia, and received from him a very able and somewhat lengthy paper on the subject. At the beginning of the year the King of Hanover entered the Society, and after passing rapidly through the grades, was admitted a member of all the Lodges in his dominions, and was finally made Grand Master in Hanover. He had already, in 1852, constituted himself the protector of the Society ; but it was not until January in this year that he entered the body itself, and attained the same rank his father, the late King Ernest Augustus, had occupied in it previously. Up to that time Frederick the Great was the only reigning monarch who had entered the Society ; but since the entrance of the King of Hanover, the reigning Duke of Saxe-Gotha has entered it, and been made a member of the Lodge, 'Ernst zum Compass.'"

* * * * *

It would perhaps be difficult to find any form of organization so capable of pervading the immense Russian empire, and so admirably adapted to Russian society as this one, which, if favoured by him, would so effectually protect the emperor against secret conspiracies, or so willingly further the plans for the general good.

SUMMARY OF NEWS FOR NOVEMBER.

THE COURT.

During the past month the Court has been residing at Windsor. Among the visitors at the Castle have been the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Frederick William of Prussia, and Prince Leiningen.

On the 27th of October, her Majesty and suite paid a visit to the Wellington College, Sandhurst, and was much pleased with the progress of the work.

On the following day, Mr. Ward, R.A., was honoured by a Royal visit at Upton Park, her Majesty having desired to view the gallery of his own paintings. A similar compliment was some few years since paid to Landseer.

On the 7th of November, the Prince Consort and the Prince of Wales inspected the *Leviathan* at Millwall, and, with Mr. Brunell, entered into the causes of the failure of the launch.

On the 9th, it being the sixteenth anniversary of the birth of the Prince of Wales, there was a grand parade of the household troops.

On the next day, the Royal Family circle was plunged into grief by the sudden death of H.R.H. the Duchess of Nemours, first cousin to the Queen and to the Prince Consort. H.R.H. died at Claremont, of a puerperal accident only known in the history of obstetrics to have once before occurred. H.R.H. was interred at Weybridge on the 14th, in the same vault with her father-in-law, Louis Philippe, late King of the French.

On the 17th, Prince Frederick William of Prussia arrived from the Continent, to be present at the celebration of the birthday of the Princess Royal on the 21st, which was signalized by the distribution of the Victoria Cross to several of those, both officers and men, who had, during the Crimean war, made themselves conspicuous for deeds of valour.

On the 19th, there was a special Court, for the reception of the Siamese Ambassadors, who bore with them chaste and costly presents for her Majesty.

FOREIGN.

Under the head of foreign intelligence we have this month to record very little of political importance. The question of the Danubian Principalities continues to keep up an angry feeling between the French Ambassador at Constantinople and the Grand Vizier. In Piedmont there seems, from the election returns, to be a re-action setting in in favour of priestly dominion. Spain still continues the hot-bed of intrigue; and the Queen Mother has, in order to keep a large sum of money, shamelessly announced that for several years she had been the concubine of Munoz. The King of Naples continues, without any efficient remonstrance on the part of our Government, to maltreat British subjects in his dominions. The King of Portugal is busy in making preparations for his marriage, and the King of Prussia is rapidly recovering from his indisposition. In America the commercial panic still continues, and in the Atlantic cities the unemployed have assumed a most threatening aspect. There is, too, some talk of a war between Mexico and Spain.

THE WAR.

Just as we went to press last month the nation was rejoiced by the intelligence of the fall of Delhi. The next telegram announced the relief of Lucknow, so that we may now consider the rebellion as crushed. The King of Delhi, a monster of ninety years, who delighted his eyes with the torture of English ladies seized in that city, has fallen into our hands, and has had his life spared. His sons and grandson, however, were shot, so that we for the future count the Mogul dynasty among the past. Nana Sahib is, however, yet at large, and is said to have a large force round Lucknow, rendering General Havelock's position a critical one. The last accounts state that before the end of November 100,000 British troops would have arrived.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

On the 29th of October, a new opera by Balfe, entitled the "Rose of Castile," was produced at the Lyceum Theatre, under the Harrison and Pyne management, with decided success.

On the 31st, Mr. T. P. Cooke terminated his engagement at the Adelphi, with the performance of *William* in "Black-Eyed Susan."

On the 12th ult., Jullien, at the promenade concerts at her Majesty's Theatre, produced a new set of quadrilles named after the hero of Lucknow. Lady Havelock was present, and was loudly cheered by the audience.

At the Haymarket, Mr. Buckstone has brought out a new play by Mr. Tom Taylor, entitled the "Unequal Match."

At the Adelphi, Mr. Webster has produced another novelty, called the "Headless Man."

The comic Italian opera, at St. James's Theatre, still continues to prove attractive, as does the grand spectacle at the Princess's.

Mr. Robson has returned to the Olympic.

COMMERCIAL.

During the past month there has been no Joint-Stock meeting of any importance held, but the Commercial interests of this country never went through a severer trial. The price of money rose to 10 per cent., and so fearful has been the pressure upon public credit, that some of the largest houses in the city had to suspend payment; and were it not for the large advances made by the bank to others, bankruptcy would have become general. Several banks throughout the country, as in Liverpool, in Wolverhampton, in Glasgow, &c., had to close their doors; but the Irish banks and the Metropolitan Joint-Stock banks, one and all, maintained their credit, notwithstanding an unprecedented run for gold.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

On the 26th October, Captain Kelso was thrown out of his saddle, at Salt Hill, in a collision with a galloping horse ridden by an inexperienced horseman, and killed by the collision.

On the 1st ult., a maniac, in a fit of insanity, murdered his mother-in-law, at Much Wootton, near Liverpool.

On the 3rd, the Sussex Music Hall, Brighton, was entirely consumed by fire.

On the 7th, the house of a druggist, at Ince, near Wigan, was blown up by an explosion of gunpowder.

On the 12th, two gentlemen were fined by Mr. Bingham, at the Marlborough-street Police Court, for racing their horses in Rotten Row.

On the 13th, six men were killed in a quarry, near Carnarvon, by the falling of a solid mass of rock of about thirty tons weight.—On the same day, too, Mr. James Simpson, a farmer and local preacher, was shot dead, on Ashover Hill, by some assassin lurking in the brushwood.

On the 14th, a most painful case of bigamy, desertion, and incest, came to public light at the Lambeth Police Court. John Blair Wills married a young woman, and after her first confinement placed her in Bedlam for puerperal insanity. On her discharge from that institution, he told her she was not his wife, he having been previously married to another woman, and handed the weak-minded woman over to his brother, who, on false representations, married her before the registrar; and after gratifying his passion deserted her. To add to the villany of the case, it was during her illness that the first husband married the other woman.

On the 15th, twelve persons were suffocated by the breaking out of a fire in Hollingwood Colliery, Stavely, near Chesterfield.

On the 16th, the town of Nottingham was the scene of general riot and confusion, in consequence of the rising of the unemployed artisans.

On the 18th, a disgraceful riot took place at a funeral at Lewes, arising out of sectarian differences; zeal, not charity, influencing the principal actors in the scene.

On the 24th, a foreigner was charged at the Mansion-House, with robbery, at St. Ives, Huntingdonshire; and with shooting, on the high seas, the officer who was sent in chase of him, arrested him in Hamburgh, and was bringing him back a prisoner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On the 28th of October, Rev. Dr. Cronyn was consecrated, at Lambeth Palace, first Bishop of Huron.

On the 1st Nov., in a Welsh church, one clergyman excommunicated another by publicly refusing him the communion.

On the 2nd, an attempt was made to launch the Great Eastern steam-ship, which was then named the *Leviathan*, but in consequence of the breaking of some of the mechanical appliances, and of a panic which seized the workmen, it proved a failure. Several accidents occurred to the workmen and to the visitors, and one of the former was killed by a blow of the windlass. — On the same day, a stormy meeting of the proprietors of the Royal Surrey Gardens voted for the removal of Messrs. Coppock, Bain, and Holmes, from the direction.

On the 3rd, the Duke of Newcastle laid the first stone of the new National Schools at East Retford. — On the evening of that day, the friends and admirers of Mr. T. B. Simpson, entertained that gentleman to a public dinner at the London Tavern, in commemoration of his victory over the Chelsea Vestry, in the matter of the license for Cremorne Gardens.

On the 4th, a magnificent sword, together with the freedom of the City of London, was presented to H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge. This ceremony was followed by a grand banquet.

On the 5th, being the anniversary of the battle of Inkerman, a new stand of colours was presented, on Southsea Common, to the 68th, by Major-General Sir James Yorke Scarlett. — On the same day, Lord Brougham inaugurated the Queen's College at Birmingham.

On the 11th, there was a meeting of the professors of the Society of Arts, to protest against the abolition of the Board of Examiners of that institution. — On the same evening, a public meeting resolved to defray the expenses which Mr. Potter had incurred in the legal proceedings connected with the Samaritan Institution, Smithfield.

On the 12th, in consequence of the high price of money, the Bank of England, in order to stay the flow of bullion from this country to America, having raised the rate of discount to ten per cent., the Government issued a permissive letter, authorizing the Bank authorities to contravene the Act of 1844, and issue notes beyond the limit imposed upon them by that enactment. — On the same day, the trustees of Rugby School elected the Rev. Frederick Temple to the office of head-master of that academy.

On the 14th, another extensive seizure of immoral works was made in Holywell-street. The police seem determined to put down the nuisance.

On the 16th, Thomas Davis was executed in front of Newgate, for the murder of his wife at Ball's Pond. — On the same day, too, the Bishop of London consecrated the New City Extramural Cemetery, at Ilford, Essex.

On the 18th, there was a convention of delegates from the west-end parishes held in the Court-house, Marylebone, for the purpose of protecting the public from the monopoly of the gas companies.

On the 19th, a second attempt was made to launch the *Leviathan*, but the supporters of the hydraulic rams have a less amount of *vis inertiae* than the ship itself, they yielded to the pressure, and marred the success of the undertaking.

NOTICE.

THE EDITOR requests that ALL COMMUNICATIONS may be sent to him, at 74-5, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-Inn-fields, London, W.C., by the 20th of each month, AT LATEST, to insure their insertion.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"THE FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE."—To enable Subscribers to complete their sets for 1857, the JANUARY number has been reprinted, and may now be had at the office. The Volume and Covers for 1857 will be ready early in January, 1858.

Correspondents are requested to address their communications direct to the Office, and not to the private house of any Brother.

"AN INQUIRER."—A New York correspondent, in answer to an inquiry in our September number, says, under date 16th October:—"Bro. Rob. Morris was in this city up to the 8th inst., and started for Kentucky to attend the Grand Lodge of that state, which has been in session at Lexington during the week. . . . Bro. Morris will return to New York in the fore part of November, and does not at present contemplate visiting England."

"A YOUNG MASON" asks, "*Why is St. John the Evangelist styled 'Our Grand Master, St. John?'*"—In no part of either Craft-Masonry or the Holy Royal Arch, as practised in England, is the name of St. John introduced, excepting that in some Lodges, on the occasion of the installation of the W.M., it is mentioned that the annual election takes place as near the feast of St. John the Evangelist as possible. Prior to the Union in 1813, we believe most, if not all, Lodges were dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, and the reason assigned for the practice has been thus stated:—From the building of the first Temple to the Babylonish Captivity, Lodges were dedicated to King Solomon; after that time, to Zerubbabel; and after the destruction of the second Temple by Titus, to John the Baptist. It is said that Masonry was then on the decline, for want of a Grand Master; and a deputation was sent to St. John the Evangelist, then residing at Ephesus, requesting him to accept the office. Although St. John was then above ninety years of age, he returned for answer, that as he had been initiated into the Order in early life, and desired to see its extension, he would take upon himself the office; and from that time all Christian Lodges were dedicated to him. This assumption is merely traditional; the more plausible theory, we think, is to be found in the custom of the annual installation of the W.M., and festival of all Lodges, taking place at or near the summer or winter solstice; the 21st of June being the festival of St. John the Baptist, the 21st of December that of St. John the Evangelist. The Knights of St. John, and the Templars, who still preserve the memory of St. John the Evangelist in their ceremonial, doubtless aided, if they did not originate, the use of the name of "the beloved disciple," as the patron of the Order. Those sections of Freemasonry were much practised prior to the Union, and probably their influence might have extended itself to Craft Lodges, as Jews were not admitted into their Lodges, the Jewish Lodges being confined to members of their own body—a more truly Masonic principle now prevailing, of all sects of religionists meeting in common on neutral ground, where theological discussions or differences on points of faith are never allowed to intrude.

We perceive that a new edition of the "History of Freemasonry and the Grand Lodge of Scotland" (first published in 1804) is preparing for the press, by Bro. Laurie, F.S.A., Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Scotland.

"DELTA," Woodside-crescent, Glasgow.—The Brother, the letter for whom you intrusted to our care, has left England for Demerara. The letter has been forwarded.

"HARATANA."—There could be no objection to a candidate for the Master Mason's Degree passing through his examination in the presence of a Fellow-Craft; but we do not consider it right to entrust him with the password, &c., in such presence, unless the Fellow-Craft was also duly qualified and prepared to be raised.

"B. W. C., No. 358."—The situation of the W.M. being in the East, that portion of the Lodge-room in which he is placed for convenience is so considered, irrespective of its real geographical position.

"F. S. A."—Neither the Master nor any other Brother has a right to wear the K.T. cross in a Craft Lodge, and any Brother may call him to order for doing so. Strictly speaking, it is equally irregular to wear the Mark Jewel, though that is now pretty generally displayed by the members of the Degree, but it would not be allowed to appear in Grand Lodge. The books in question should not be in the hands of Masons. We would not propose a Brother we knew to have them, as a joining member of any Lodge we belonged to.

"W. H." is thanked for his kindness. Amongst other things, he informs us that Lodge No. 224 has ordered the *Freemasons' Magazine* to be regularly taken in for the use of the Lodge.

"W. H. M."—We will put you into communication with a trusty and respected Brother in Manchester.

The *Indian Freemasons' Friend* for August has been received, but it does not contain a tittle of information with regard to the Craft in that part of the world. Indeed, the Masonic intelligence appears to have been entirely culled from our pages.

"W. M."—The royal honours should be given by the Brethren simultaneously.

"P. D. F.," Kingston, Canada West.—Our worthy Brother's communications are at all times valuable. We shall have no objection to break a lance with him, though he has certainly mistaken our views. We have not condemned the proceedings of the Independent Grand Lodge of Canada, though we have expressed an opinion that, looking at the disunion now existing amongst the Canadian Brethren, it would be impossible for the Grand Lodge of England to recognize either party.

"LANCASHIRE" asks—"What rank, as Officer, does a Director of Ceremonies hold in a private Lodge?"—*Generally speaking, the Dir. of Cer., or Steward, takes rank after the I.G.; but judging from the practice of Grand Lodge, he should take his position immediately after the Deacons.*

"What power, or authority, has such Officer over the W.M. and the Lodge?"—*None: the Master is supreme.*

"Is it proper to give that Office to a Brother who has not filled the position of W.M.?"—*It is most frequently bestowed as a step on the ladder of preferment; but where possible, it is always better to have a P.M., in which case his rank in the Lodge would be regulated by the major not the minor dignity.*

SCOTLAND.—Our Edinburgh letter had not come to hand when we went to press.

"F. A. WARE," Royal Clarence Lodge.—We consider the writing of the notice of motion amply sufficient for all the purposes intended, though we should have preferred its running, "That in By-Law 3 the words from '&c.' to '&c.' be omitted, and the following words substituted in lieu thereof—'that, &c.'" The motion having been carried, the question cannot, in accordance with By-Law 18, be again raised on the minutes being put for confirmation. The only way to re-open the question will be by a new notice of motion, regularly given, for the repeal of the new law.

THE
FREEMASONS'
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

DECEMBER 30, 1857.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

THE notice which we published in our last, relative to the proposed alteration in our mode of publishing, has led to our receiving a variety of suggestions from highly-valued correspondents, but they are of so contradictory a nature, that it would be impossible to any extent to act upon them. Some of our friends predict for our weekly issue a triumphant success, whilst others as confidently foretell a failure. We, being of a somewhat sanguine temperament, agree with those of our correspondents who believe that the weekly issue is the one great want of the Craft, and are therefore resolved to adhere to our published determination, and thereby let the Brethren, by the support they afford us, decide for themselves the form which the *Magazine* shall permanently hold.

We accordingly again announce that the first number for 1858 will be published on the 6th of January; and that from that day, the *Freemasons' Magazine* will regularly appear every Wednesday morning.

We are confident we need not reiterate our assurances that neither expense nor exertion shall be spared to render the *Magazine* worthy of the most extended support; and believing that performances are at all times better than promises, we refer to the volume this day completed, as an evidence of our efforts in the past, and an earnest of what we hope, in an extended degree, to accomplish in the future.

GRAND LODGE.

VISIT OF PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA.

THE proceedings of Grand Lodge were rendered more than usually interesting on the 2nd December, by the presence of his Royal Highness Prince Frederick William of Prussia, the future husband of the Princess Royal of England, who has lately been initiated into the Order of which he, on this occasion, most gracefully expressed the greatest admiration. His royal highness was received by the Most Worshipful Grand Master and a large body of Grand Officers in the Temple, which had been tastefully fitted up for the reception of the illustrious visitor; there being on one side of the room a stand of colours of various nations, beautifully grouped—the centre flag being the Prussian national colour—white, with the black eagle in the centre. Opposite to this stand of colours was a large mirror, which, reflecting the lights and other decorations of the Temple, gave it a cheerful aspect, such as is but rarely produced within its walls. The decorations were, we believe, carried out under the direction of Bro. Jennings, the Grand Dir. of Cers., who most admirably marshalled the Grand Officers for the procession with which his royal highness was introduced into Grand Lodge, which, on this occasion, as it ought always to be, was held in the hall. We may here observe that an experiment in the lighting of the latter was tried for the first time this evening, a row of burners running round the cornice, and handsome standards being placed between the panels of the hall containing the portraits of the distinguished individuals who have from time to time filled the office of Grand Master of England. The effect was excellent; and when the ventilation shall be improved, we may fairly boast of being the possessors of the finest hall in the metropolis.

The entrance of his royal highness into the Grand Lodge having been duly heralded by Bro. Jennings, he was received with a hearty burst of applause from the Brethren, such as we have rarely, if ever, heard amongst Masons, and which must have been highly gratifying; the more especially, as it was repeated with equal fervour on every occasion which his formal introduction to the members of Grand Lodge, the presentation to his royal highness, by the Most Worshipful Grand Master, of the English “Book of Constitutions,” and his retirement from the Lodge, afforded the Brethren of expressing how warmly they welcomed his royal highness as a member of the Craft.

Prior to the confirmation of the minutes, which was postponed for a short time, in order that the Prince Frederick might have a better opportunity of observing the working of Grand Lodge, the Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland was re-nominated as Most Worship-

ful Grand Master for the coming year by Bro. Fred. Slight, whom, we presume, we shall be enabled in April next to congratulate on his exaltation to the purple; it being, we believe, a general though not a universal rule, to intrust the proposition for the re-election of the Grand Master to some Brother whom it is designed to honour with Grand office—in the same manner as the moving of the address in the house of Commons in answer to the Royal speech is used as an opportunity to introduce the younger supporters of the Ministry to the House. Bro. Slight is an excellent working Mason, and a munificent supporter of our charities; and, as such, has a fair claim to any honours which may be conferred upon him.

The Most Worshipful Grand Master, in a most able and feeling speech, proposed the grant of £1,000 to the Indian Relief Fund, explaining that the money would not be taken from the Fund of Benevolence,—which is religiously preserved for the relief only of distressed Brethren or their widows,—but from the General Fund, which it is the province of Grand Lodge to dispose of as it may deem best. Some opposition to the vote was talked of prior to its being brought forward, but we were glad to see that none was offered in Lodge, and the vote was carried amidst loud applause.

A complimentary letter from the Grand Master of Massachusetts to the Grand Master of England, with his reply, having been read, a memorial was brought forward from the Ancient Grand Lodge of Canada (late the Provincial Grand Lodge), and ordered to be entered on the minutes.

On the motion of Bro. Henderson, a variety of resolutions were passed for making certain alterations in the Book of Constitutions, by which legal effect will be given to the recommendations of the Grand Master relative to Colonial Lodges made in his communication to Grand Lodge in March last. We trust these alterations will be received in good spirit in the Colonies, and that the Grand Master will, where practicable, appoint Provincial Grand Masters in Colonies where they do not at present exist,—such, for example, as the West Indies—and make it one of the conditions of their appointment that they must be resident within the district over which they are called upon to preside.

The report of the Board of Benevolence was next received; a recommendation for the grant of £30 to the widow of a deceased brother being amended by the substitution of £100. This and some minor matters having been disposed of, the question relative to the confirmation of the minutes was brought on, when Bro. Binckes rose to move an amendment having for its object the adoption of the whole of the report of the Colonial Board, only a portion having been adopted at the Quarterly Communication in June. The amendment was lost; and here, under ordinary circumstances, we should leave the matter; but as, in the course of the discussion, the correctness of the reporting in the *Freemasons' Magazine* was incidentally brought into question, we feel bound to say a few words in our own defence. Bro. Binckes, who had attempted to read from

the *Magazine* as containing an authorized report of the proceedings, was properly informed by the Grand Master, that the report was not *authorized* by the Grand Master, but the editor had permission to take notes in Grand Lodge, he being responsible for the correctness of the reports published. An authorized report must mean one corrected by the Grand Master, or some competent authority; and that we never profess to put before the Brethren, though we do profess to publish the reports of the proceedings with the *consent* of the Grand Master, who, of course, can be in no way answerable for their correctness. Of that we are prepared to take the full responsibility, and to prove our accuracy when challenged. Bro. Binckes, drawing conclusions from our report, argued that at the previous meeting Bro. Havers had moved the *rejection* of certain portions of the report of the Colonial Board, which Bro. Havers denied, refusing to be bound by the words of a magazine, and called upon the Grand Secretary to read his minute upon the subject, which was accordingly done. We do not wish Bro. Havers or any other brother to be bound by our reports; but before they express an opinion relative to them, we think it would be but fair they should read them; for had that course been pursued in the present instance, it would have been seen that we never once make use of the word *reject*, and that the motion as given by us runs *pari passu* with the minute of the Grand Secretary, with the exception that we have an introduction which any Brother reading it will at once see could not have been manufactured by us, but must have been used by Bro. Havers in moving the resolution, though he might not have intended such introduction to form part of it; and notwithstanding, it must be acknowledged, it makes the resolution more complete. In the minutes of the Grand Secretary, Bro. Havers's motion reads thus:—

“That the two first and three concluding paragraphs be received, adopted, and entered on the minutes.”

Whilst our report in our October number says:—

“That all such portions of the report of the Colonial Board as relate to the performance of its executive duties, consisting of the two first and three concluding paragraphs, be received, and entered on the minutes.”

It is clear, therefore, that Bro. Binckes did not obtain from our report of the words of the motion any grounds for using the term *rejected*; though, perhaps, he might (had he not since assured us he did not see it until afterwards) from the published report of the Quarterly Communication issued from the Grand Secretary's office, and prepared, we presume, from the notes of Bro. Dennison, the authorized reporter of Grand Lodge,—than whom a more able or more conscientious short-hand writer does not exist in the profession; for there, after the word minutes, as given by us and the Grand Secretary, stands this addition: *“but that the rest of the report, namely, paragraphs 3, 4, 5, and 6, be NOT received.”* Our strongest allusion to non-reception (not “rejection”) stands thus: “Bro. Havers here

read the paragraphs which he proposed should be omitted." And what was more natural than that he should do so, seeing that he proceeded to descant upon these paragraphs, and give his reasons (on the validity of which we express no opinion here) why he did not move for the reception of those portions of the report with the rest. So far as the resolution is concerned, we trust we have said enough to prove to the Brethren, and even to Bro. Havers himself, that we did not distort his words, and that, looking at their identity with those of the Grand Secretary, we have not unfairly reported him. But we are compelled to go further, for Bro. Binckes, not being allowed to refer to the *Magazine*, complained that Bro. Havers should use the word "monstrous," as applied to a portion of the Colonial Committee's report, upon which Bro. Havers, with some warmth, replied,—

"It is also unfair of Bro. Binckes to quote as authoritative the *Magazine* reports, which have been often complained of; and, till of recent years, it has been in the habit of leaving out the 'points' and all the arguments unfavourable to its views, and making what we said appear frivolous in the eyes of the public. I never stated that it was 'monstrous' to do this, that, or the other."

Now, if there is one thing in connection with the *Magazine* in which the present managers take a greater pride than another, it is that in their reports they carefully eschew all bias, and give the arguments against their own opinions as fully, if not more fully, than those in their support. And what has been the cause of this improvement—for improvement Bro. Havers fairly acknowledges it to be—but this, that for several years the *Magazine* was conducted by amateur writers, and there was not a single professional reporter upon it? Such Brethren in writing a report would, no doubt, even with the utmost desire to be correct—for we will give to every Brother credit for good intentions—occasionally omit points and distort arguments; whilst now no less than six Brethren connected with the literary department of the *Freemasons' Magazine* are professional newspaper and magazine writers, the majority of them having graduated in the professions as first-class parliamentary reporters—a class of gentlemen noted above all others for the impartiality of their reports. No sooner did the present managers of the *Magazine* take the reins of power in their hands, than they determined to make it, more fully than it had hitherto been, the exponent of the opinions of the Craft; and they knew that the only way properly to do so was to give accurate reports of the proceedings of Grand Lodge as the governing body of the Craft. To this end they introduced short-hand writers into Grand Lodge, through the legal channel of getting them elected into office in a private Lodge; and the instant they found the taking of notes was objected to, they applied to the Most Worshipful Grand Master for his sanction to the publication of the proceedings, and for permission for duly-qualified reporters to take notes—a permission which was most graciously granted, and which it will be our earnest endeavour, as it

is even our interest, never in any way to abuse. Whether Bro. Havers used one particular word or not, we think it would be unworthy in us to insist upon (though we have the evidence of the notes of three reporters that he did so), knowing as we do how often the most practised debaters—and there is no better or more argumentative debater in Grand Lodge than Bro. Havers—is led to use a word in the course of discussion which he never intended. Indeed, we believe that Bro. Havers will not himself object to the word “monstrous,” when he sees how it is applied: “Again, it is monstrous to suppose that this Grand Lodge can be dictated to as to the course it should pursue by the Provincial Grand Lodge of Canada West.” That surely is no reflection on the Colonial Board; and it is as implying such a reflection that we understood Bro. Havers’s contradiction of the word, he having throughout the whole of his observations, as will be seen by the report of the proceedings at page 806 of our October *Magazine*, carefully guarded himself from imputing to the members of the Colonial Board other than the best of intentions in drawing up their report, though he thought they had taken a rather too extended view of the duties intrusted to them. We feel we have to apologize to our readers for intruding so long upon their patience; but we have deemed it necessary to do so, to set ourselves right with Grand Lodge and with the Craft; for without the utmost accuracy which it is possible for us to attain, and without the strictest impartiality in our reporting, we should deservedly lose the confidence of the Brethren; and the *Magazine*, as a mere party organ, would not only be valueless, but a positive injury to the Order, which we have ever most strenuously endeavoured to uphold (though we may perhaps have sometimes been mistaken in our views) in its utmost integrity.

We have spent so much space upon one subject that we can do little more than barely allude to the remainder of the business transacted in Grand Lodge. The report of the Board of General Purposes, which we published in our last, was adopted in its entirety, the most important recommendation in it being the establishment of a Masonic Library and Museum, of which the Most Worshipful Grand Master was pleased to express his approval, and which we hope the Board of General Purposes will take effectual steps for putting on a proper footing.

A motion of the Rev. Bro. Westall, to enable any P.M. of a Lodge—being a subscribing member thereto—to attend the meetings of the Board of Masters and of Benevolence in the absence of the W.M., was carried; and one of Bro. Benson, for printing all reports of boards and committees on their presentation to Grand Lodge, negatived, though we confess we do not see the force of the reasoning which led to that result. Bro. Benson, however, may rest satisfied that the day will come when that, like other privileges, will be graciously conceded, but he is, as yet, a little in advance of the time.

MARK MASONRY.

A RUMOUR has been afloat for some days, which we had hoped, for the honour of Masonry, was incorrect; but we have obtained such proofs on the subject, that we should not be doing our duty to the Craft, either in England or Scotland, were we to abstain from publishing them. Our readers are aware that there has been for some time a difference—a friendly difference—amongst the Brethren relative to the governing power of this degree. When, some eighteen months ago, the authorities in England refused to acknowledge the degree, some of the Brethren, who had taken it in Scotland, applied to the Grand Chapter of that country, from which they hailed, for Charters to work the Mark Degree in England, whilst others (some of them having taken the degree in Scotland and some in the Bon Accord in London, the Charter of which the Grand Chapter of Scotland had declared to be illegal) erected themselves into a Grand Lodge in England, under the presidency of Lord Leigh. We protested against such a proceeding, on the ground that the whole body of Mark Masons in England had not been appealed to for their opinion on the proposed establishment of a Grand Mark Lodge.

Since then, the Brethren of that Lodge have endeavoured to put themselves right with the Craft by calling a meeting of Mark Masters, and inviting the union and co-operation of all Lodges for one general government of the Order in England. As yet, the Scotch Lodges have not seen fit to enter the union; but several Lodges, which have been at work in different parts of the country, without any really defined warrants, have done so: and we believe the Grand Lodge now represents sixteen Lodges. Amongst the sixteen, is one under the title of the Kent, being the resuscitation of an old Lodge formerly working under a warrant signed by H.R.H. the Duke of Kent, when Grand Master of the Athol Masons. Two of the members of that Lodge are Bros. George Biggs and Peter Matthews, both Past Grand Officers of the Grand Chapter of England. A short time since, Bro. Gaylor, the Grand Scribe of Scotland, visited England, and through the introduction of Bro. Thompson (a Scotch Mason), we believe, obtained an interview with one or both—we have heard, only one—of the Brethren whose names we have given, on the subject of the degree. What took place at that interview, it is of course impossible for us to say; but the result is so extraordinary, that, were it not for our character with the Craft, we should fear lest the Brethren might imagine we were romancing with them. On the return of Bro. Gaylor to Scotland, he forwarded to the two Brethren regular Grand Chapter Certificates, setting forth that Bro. George Biggs, in the one case, and Bro. Peter Matthews, in the other, had regularly passed the chair of a Master Lodge, were exalted to and instructed in the Mysteries of the Holy Royal Arch Degree

of Freemasonry, in the Dalkeith Chapter of Edinburgh, on the 18th November, 1857; these Brethren never having quitted England nor taken any step beyond, we suppose, paying the fees to entitle them to such certificates. And further, upon the strength of these certificates—so irregularly obtained—the Brethren determined to separate themselves from the English union, and apply for a charter to hold a Mark Lodge from the Grand Chapter of Scotland, which, as will be seen from a report of the proceedings of that body in another part of our *Magazine*, was granted on the 16th December. Further, we find on the 11th, a Bro. Matthews [can it be the same?] absolutely attending the English Grand Lodge, and congratulating the Brethren on the union of the ancient Lodges, which, he trusted, would long continue.

Now, what are we to understand from these things, and from this playing fast and loose with different bodies of the Brethren? One thing is clear,—the Grand Chapter of Scotland must at once revoke the Charter and recall the certificates, or the Scottish character will suffer, and the Masonic Certificates of Scotland be regarded as merely so much waste paper. An officer of the Grand Chapter has, to use the mildest word, committed an irregularity in issuing certificates to men whom he knew had never entered Scotland, and the Grand Chapter must itself rectify the error, by recalling those documents. What may be the course taken in England we know not, but it does not appear possible to us that the Grand Z. or the Grand Chapter can let the matter pass over in silence. There is also another party concerned—the Anglo-Scottish Mark Masons—and they, too, must express their opinion of the transaction in unmistakable terms to the Grand Chapter from which they hold their warrants and certificates.

FREEMASONRY AT SEA.

A valued correspondent writes:—"Knowing the interest you naturally take in any Masonic news, I forward you an account of a Lodge held on board the steamship *Simla*, in the Red Sea, on Monday, 16th November. Several of our passengers having recognized each other as Masons, it was arranged that a meeting should be held in one of the cabins. The first officer, himself a Brother, aided us in every possible way. Bro. S. Weil, of New Zealand, who has filled the chair in a Lodge at Nelson, acted as Master. There were present nine Brothers. The Lodge was only worked in the 1st Degree, in due form. Before the closing, our worthy Master suggested that a subscription should be made to be given to a sailor who, a few days previously, had the misfortune to break his arm,—a suggestion which was at once responded to, thus carrying out the grand Masonic principle of charity. The Lodge was then closed according to ancient custom, and the Brethren separated well pleased at the good fortune which had enabled them to spend a little time pleasantly together."

TIDINGS FROM THE CRAFT IN THE UNITED STATES.

Prepared monthly for *The Freemasons' Monthly Magazine*. By the R.W. BRO. ROB. MORRIS, of Lodgeton, Kentucky, and 335, Broadway, New York, late Editor of *The American Freemason*.

LODGETON, KENTUCKY, Oct. 28, 1857.

THE theme most interesting on our side of the water in the present month is the evident tendency to dissolution in our two national Masonic bodies, styled "The General Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the United States" and "The Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States." The history of the origin, &c. of these bodies is a necessary prelude to what I have to say relative to them. The "G.G.R.A.C. of the U.S.," by which multiplicity of alliterals that body is technically known, took its rise in the necessity which existed in the early part of the present century of systematizing the various degrees popular in the country, as "Mark Master," "Past Master," "Most Excellent Master," and "Royal Arch." These were combined into one Rite, known now as the "Capitular" or "Chapitral" Rite, and placed in charge: first, of a Grand Chapter, consisting of the authorities of two or three States; afterwards of a General Grand or Supreme Chapter, designed for the whole country. Until recently all the States except three—Florida, Virginia, and Pennsylvania—have been combined in this union, and the body styled the General Grand Chapter, of which I will give you more ample history and statistics in a future communication, became one of the largest Masonic governments in the world. Recently, however, two of its constituents, viz. the Grand Chapters of North Carolina having twenty-seven, and of Kentucky having fifty-five subordinate Chapters, have withdrawn.

The "Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States," until recently known as the "General Grand Encampment," originated, in 1816, in the same conceived necessity. From this body has recently withdrawn the Grand Commandery of the State of Ohio. I will give details of its history and progress at a future time. It is an interesting problem to be solved what manner of life the Chivalric Order would exhibit deprived of a general head.

Masonic publications in the past month have been sparse; the money panic readily accounts for this. We have only "An Address delivered at Masonic Hall, in the city of Lynchburg, on the Anniversary of St. John the Baptist, June 24th, 1857, by Bro. E. Withers, K.T., published by order of Marshall Lodge, No. 39, of Ancient, Free, and Accepted Masons," 8vo. pp. 25. Various works, however, are in progress. The learned and renowned Dr. A. G. Mackey is engaged upon a manual of the Royal Arch Degree, much needed among us. Bro. Rob. Morris, of Lodgeton, Kentucky, has announced "The Observance of the Religious and Military Orders of Knights of the Red Cross, Knights Templar, and Knights of Malta, according to the American System, with a thorough System of Drill and Sword Exercise, and full Instructions for Processions and other public Appearances of the Sir Knights." The same author has recently issued a small work for

private distribution, styled "Reminiscences of the Triennial Convocations of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar and the General Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the United States at Hartford, Connecticut, September, 1856;" and also his prospectus for a "History of Freemasonry in Kentucky." Dr. Alfred Creigh, of Washington, Pennsylvania, announces a manual of the Cryptic Rites, by which is understood here the Degrees of Royal Master and Select Master conferred under authority of Grand Councils of the same name.

The Grand Lodge of Ohio has recently published for the use of its subordinates all its proceedings from 1808 to 1847, in a well-displayed volume of 656 pages.

Quitman Lodge, No. 76, at New Orleans, Louisiana, has given to the world a sketch of its history from its organization in 1848 to the present year. These are cheering indications of a revival of historical spirit in our Fraternity. The grave is fast closing over our legendary history, and it behoves us to snatch what remains of it from oblivion.

REGISTERS OF MASONIC GRAND BODIES.

KENTUCKY, GRAND LODGE.

(Elected, Oct. 1857.)

Philip Swigert, G.M.
Rob. Morris, D.G.M.
H. T. Wilson, S.G.W.

R. T. Tyler, J.G.W.
A. G. Hodges, G. Treas.
J. M. S. McCorkle, G. Sec.

NORTH CAROLINA, GRAND ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER.

(Elected, 1857.)

Peter Custis, G.H.P.
E. F. Watson, D.G.H.P.
Goold Hoyt, G. King.

D. D. Phillips, G. Scribe.
J. W. Brown, G. Treas.
Thomas B. Carr, G. Sec.

CALIFORNIA, GRAND LODGE.

((Elected, May, 1857.)

N. Greene Curtis, G.M.
Charles Marsh, D.G.M.
Aaron D. Park, S.G.W.

John B. Pope, J.G.W.
Addison Martin, G. Treas.
Alexander G. Abell, G. Sec.

PENNSYLVANIA, GRAND COMMANDERY KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

(Elected, June, 1857.)

Benj. Parke, G. Commander.
A. Jordan Swartz, D.G. Comdr.
J. L. Gore, G. Generalissimo.

Christian F. Knapp, G. Capt. Gen.
Albert Culbertson, G. Treas.
Alfred Creigh, G. Recorder.

CONNECTICUT, GRAND ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER.

(Elected, May, 1857.)

David Clark, G. High Priest.
Samuel Tripp, D.G. High Priest.
Alex. Hamilton, G. King.

Fred. J. Calhoun, G. Scribe.
Horace Goodwin, G. Treas.
E. G. Storer, G. Sec.

MISSOURI, GRAND LODGE.

(Elected, May, 1857.)

Samuel H. Saunders, G. Master.
P. Draper, D.G. Master.
Marcus Boyd, S.G. Warden.

John F. Houston, J.G. Warden.
John D. Daggett, G. Treas.
A. O'Sullivan, G. Sec.

GRAND ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER.

E. D. De Haven, G. High Priest.
P. Draper, D.G. High Priest.
Marcus Boyd, G. King.

John F. Houston, G. Scribe.
John D. Daggett, G. Treas.
A. O'Sullivan, G. Sec.

The Old Masonic Temple at Boston, Massachusetts, a prominent object upon Tremont-street, has recently been sold to the U.S. Government to be used as a Post-office. The sale money is 106,000 dollars. One historical incident connected with this old building is well remembered in Boston, that when the state legislature proposed, during the antimasonic excitement which existed there from 1826 to 1836, to annul the Act of Incorporation of the Grand Lodge, the title to this edifice was vested in an individual, a Masonic Brother of great integrity, and so remained until the political storm had blown past.

The hall of Lodge, No. 138, at Smithland, Kentucky, was burnt on the night of October 10th, 1857, but the Jewels and Archives of the Lodge were saved.

Among the recent deaths chronicled in the mortuary lists, of the School of Crotona, are two Past Grand Masters of Kentucky, viz., Willis Stewart and John D. McClure, and Brother Jesse Edmonston, of Hickman, Kentucky, long a collaborateur of Bro. Rob. Morris, in his Masonic efforts.

A sketch of the condition of Adoptive or Androgynous Masonry, in the United States, a subject to which I perceive you have devoted considerable space in your columns, shall be given you hereafter. Much attention is bestowed upon it, by a large portion of the American Masons; though, until recently, but few and feeble attempts have been made to reduce it to system, and place it under a governing head.

LODGETON, KENTUCKY, November 28, 1857.

A PROPOSITION has been agitated amongst the Lodges of the United States which bears the stamp of enterprise and zeal. It is that the Masons of this country unite in the purchase of the "Mount Vernon Estate," formerly the residence of George Washington, and where his remains yet repose. The price asked by the present proprietor is 200,000 dollars, and as the estimate of Masonic membership in the United States at present is, by the tables of the School of Crotona, about 200,000, the contribution from each Brother would be but the insignificant sum of one dollar. The scheme originates in the Lodges of Richmond, Virginia. It is suggested that, when thus purchased, the Brethren meet annually around the tomb of their illustrious Brother, to celebrate his undefiled character and imperishable deeds.

A new Grand Lodge, the thirty-sixth in the galaxy of Grand Lodges in the United States, has been organized in the territory of Nebraska, but five years since a howling wilderness; date of organization, September 23, 1857. Nothing illustrates American thoughtfulness better than the fact that, in emigrating to new countries, they carry their Lodges with them, as the Israelites bore theirs through the desert; while their independence of spirit is manifest in the rapidity with which they unshackle from their mother Grand Lodge and establish one of their own.

The amount of incomes of some of our Grand Lodges may form an interesting

paragraph : that of Kentucky is 9,000 dollars ; Pennsylvania, 23,000 dollars. I will give others in future issues.

The Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of the State of New York, by one of its most intelligent officers, Hon. John L. Lewis, jun., has prepared and published a "Ritual of the Burial Service of the Orders of Masonic Knighthood ;" it may be seen in the October issue of "The American Quarterly Review of Freemasonry," published at New York. The sentiments are scriptural, applicable, and couched in language equally forcible and elegant. The plan of introducing into the funeral services as much of the technical language of the Templar Rite as possible, thus affording to the initiated a clue to the esoteric lectures, and serving as an important prompter to the memory, is one calculated to become highly popular. As a specimen passage from this "Ritual," I offer the following, which is to be spoken by the Prelate after arriving at the grave:—"Sir Knights,—There is one sacred spot upon the earth where the foot-falls of our march are unheeded, our trumpets quicken no pulse and incite no fear ; the rustling of our banners and the gleam of our swords awaken no emotion—it is the silent city of the dead where we now stand. Awe rests upon every heart, and the stern warrior's eyes are bedewed with feelings which never shame his manhood. It needs no siege, nor assault, nor beleaguering host to enter its wall ; we fear no sortie, and listen for no battle-shout. No warder's challenge greets the ear, nor do we wait awhile with patience for permission to enter : hither must we all come at last."

There is no Burial Service of Knights Templar in use in this country ; heretofore Masonic obsequies have been performed by Blue Lodge Masons exclusively, though the higher orders have had a place in funeral processions. The effort above alluded to will doubtless give a different direction to these last honours of Masonry.

The "Freemasons' Monthly Magazine," at Boston, Massachusetts, announces its seventeenth annual volume, during the whole period of which it has been edited and conducted by its present proprietor, Charles W. Moore. His first volume was commenced November, 1841, immediately following the so-called "Anti-masonic Warfare," which proved for a time so destructive to Masonic progress in America ; and nothing has done so much to set the Institution again upon its proper pedestal, and give the fraternity an impulse in the proper direction, as the Magazine. Mr. Moore established "The Masonic Mirror" in 1825, and continued it until 1835 ; it was then united with "The Bunker Hill Aurora," a periodical which devoted parts of each issue to Freemasonry. In 1828-9, he also published an exclusively Masonic journal, styled "The Amaranth, or Masonic Garland." Such men are valued among us at a price which no rivalry or business competition is allowed to affect.

St. John's Lodge, No. 1, at Providence, Rhode Island, has published, in a neat pamphlet of 116 pages, the Proceedings connected with the Centennial Celebration of its Institution, June 24, 1857, including the Address of Rev. George M. Randal, D.D., Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, a Masonic poem of uncommon merit, by Charles C. Van Zanat, Esq., with other matters of interest ; it is got up with uncommon ability.

A Masonic Map of the State of Mississippi has been published by the Grand Secretary of that jurisdiction, the R. W. Bro. T. Daniel. It points out by suitable

devices and lettering the geographical position of every Masonic Lodge, Chapter, Council, and Encampment in the State. The size of the Map is about 40 by 24 inches; the engraving, colouring, &c., are neat. The price is 5 dollars, equal nearly to one guinea English.

OFFICIAL LISTS OF THE AMERICAN GRAND BODIES.

ILLINOIS, GRAND LODGE.

Elected, 1857.

Harrison Dills, G.M.	H. G. Reynolds (Knoxville), G. Sec.
J. H. Matheny, D.G.M.	L. P. Clover, G. Chap.
F. M. Blair, S.G.W.	J. M. Palmer, G. Orator.
A. J. Kuykendall, J.G.W.	A. R. Robinson, G. Tyler.
William McMurtry, G. Treas.	

NEBRASKA, GRAND LODGE.

This Grand Lodge was organized September 23, 1857.

Robert C. Jordan, G.M.	I. M. Chivington, G. Chap.
L. L. Owen, D.G.M.	H. N. Cornell, G. Marshal.
David Lindley, S.G.W.	C. W. Hamilton, S.G. Deacon.
L. B. Kinney, J.G.W.	J. A. Nye, J.G. Deacon.
William Anderson, G. Treas.	J. P. Manning, G. Tyler.
G. Armstrong (Omaha), G. Sec.	

TEXAS, GRAND COMMANDERY KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

Elected, June, 1857.

E. W. Taylor, G.M.	George W. Bannerman, G.S.W.
James Sorley, D.G.M.	Uriah F. Case, G.J.W.
F. L. Barziza, G. Generalissimo.	William J. Austin, G. Treas.
J. J. M'Bride, G. Capt. Gen.	James M. Hall, G. Rec.
Edward Clark, G. Prelate	

NEW HAMPSHIRE, GRAND LODGE.

Elected, June, 1857.

George H. Hubbard, G.M.	Jacob C. Hanson, J.G.W.
Moses Paul, D.G.M.	John Knowlton, G. Treas.
Aaron P. Hughes, S.G.W.	Horace Chase (Hopkinton), G. Sec.

THE HONOURS OF MASONRY.—It is not altogether ambition, or an unworthy spirit of emulation, that prompts our Brethren to seek for and greatly to prize the “honours of Masonry;” if it were; farewell to the genuine Masonic spirit—it would be altogether extinct. The desire for official distinction, or the “honours of Masonry,” is so manifest in every grand body of Masons, whether Lodges, Chapters, Councils, or Encampments, that we shall find it *politic*, to say the least, to attribute its cause to more worthy motives than mere ambition. And such we feel free to say is the case. Every true Mason desires to benefit his fraternity while he lives, and be honourably remembered when he dies; and he sees that a position of some eminence, something higher at least than that of the Lodge-floor, is essential to exalted deeds of usefulness. This, we confidently affirm, is the basis of the better part of that which is too often stigmatized as “an unworthy craving for office.”—ROB. MORRIS.

LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

REMINISCENCES OF A VISIT TO THE TOWER OF LONDON, BY A BROTHER.

(Continued from page 966.)

ON leaving the little chapel of St. Peter ad Vincula, the members of the Archæological Society, under the careful pilotage of one of the Yeomen of the Guard, passed through the narrow passage between the chapel and the new barracks and ascended the outer wall, where a good bird's-eye view is obtained of the northern side, also of the moat, now turned into a garden. Proceeding onward they passed to the outer bastion at the north-east corner, called the Mound, and came by the back of the Jewel or Brick Tower, the Constable Tower, the Broad Arrow Tower, to the Salt Tower, formerly called "Julyus Seaser Tower," in the reign of Henry VIII. All these towers are in perfect ruin and undergoing repair, with the exception of the Salt Tower, which, from its very decayed state, was pulled down some few years ago and has been entirely rebuilt. The next object of interest was St. Thomas's Tower, better known as Traitors' Gate. This was formerly the Water Gate entrance to the Tower from the Thames, passing under the low arch of the wharf and secured by strong double flood-gates, access to the fortress being gained by a flight of stairs. On these stairs sat the Princess Elizabeth (afterwards Queen), when she was arrested and conveyed to the Tower, by order of her half-sister Mary, on suspicion of being connected with Wyatt's rebellion, and refused to land there; but seeing that force would be used unless she complied, she indignantly exclaimed, "Here landeth as true a subject, being a prisoner, as ever landed at these stairs, and before Thee, O God, I speak it, having none other friend than Thee." Proceeding up the steps she suddenly seated herself, and being pressed by the Lieutenant to rise, answered "Better sit here than in a worse place, for God knoweth and not I whither you will bring me."* It is traditionally reported that she was confined in the Bell Tower. At the present time the basin between the flood-gates and the stairs is dry, although considerably below high-water mark, the water being excluded for sanitary purposes, and this dry dock is now the depository of the State Barge of the Master General of the Ordnance. This barge is a remnant of former greatness, having been the private pleasure-boat of King William III. and Queen Mary, and under the red paint and gilded thunderbolt may be clearly detected the carved entwined cyphers of W.M.; and the writer of this article has a rare etching in his possession of "their Majesties," in this barge "taking pleasure upon the Thames." St. Thomas's Tower now contains a steam-engine, used for pumping up water to supply the garrison.

Facing this tower is the Wakefield Tower, sometimes called the Record Office, which is supposed to have been built by William Rufus. Of this building only the basement story remains: it is a low Roman crypt, and although lighted by

* Vide Knight's "London," vol. ii. p. 246.

narrow loophole windows, so dark that the eye must get accustomed to the darkness before it can discern the form of the building. Externally the form of this tower is circular, internally octagonal; the walls are about thirteen feet thick, and in them are eight recesses, the arches of which are semicircular. This crypt is supposed to have been used as a prison for the captives taken at the Battle of Wakefield, fought between Margaret, the Queen of Henry VI., and the Duke of York, in which the latter was killed, and hence its name. On the ground under one of the windows are some stone cannon balls, found during the repairs of the various parts of the fortress. The upper story is of later date, probably about the thirteenth century, and like the lower story, octagonal, and it is reported that King Henry VI. was murdered in this chamber. It is now fitted up with presses which recently contained the records of the kingdom and Court of Chancery, but were on the occasion of the Society's visit quite empty, the records having been lately taken to the Rolls Building, in Chancery Lane, for better security and easier access. In this chamber was stationed Mr. Deputy Lott, of the City of London, who in the kindest manner read a short paper on the tower, and gave a slight account of the rolls most noted which had been deposited there. No accurate date can be given when the Tower was first used as a receptacle for these State Papers. Neither can the particular building be pointed out in which they were stored. "But," says Mr. Bayley, "there can be little doubt of records having been kept there in the early Norman times." In the reign of Edward I. mention is made of the Scotch rolls, which were in safe-keeping in the Tower of London. Queen Elizabeth was the first sovereign that adopted measures to render the records useful to the public, and from a private letter from that sovereign to her Parliament we glean that these documents, or, as she terms them "lawyers' books," were kept in wired cases, "for the prevention of the erasure, falsification, or embezzlement of the same:" we quote the words of the Queen's letter, "ar my wordes like lowiers bokes which now-a-days go to the wire drawers to make subtile doing more plain."* Mr. Haydn, in his Dictionary of Dates, says, the Tower contained the Parliament Rolls from Edward II. to Edward IV. 1483; Statute Rolls from Edward I. to Edward IV.; Writs of Summons and returns to Parliament, Edward I. to Edward IV.; Patent Rolls from John to Edward IV. 1483; the Charter Rolls, John to Edward IV.; the Gascon Rolls, the Norman Rolls, the French Rolls, the Scotch Rolls, the Welsh Rolls, the Cartæ Antiquæ, Papal Bulls and Letters, from William I. to Henry VI.; Roman Rolls, Edward I. to Edward IV. Besides these there were also the grand series of the Chancery Rolls, the Almain Rolls, the Close Rolls, the Conventiones Pacis, Coronation Rolls, the Extracta Donationum, the Fine Rolls, the Liberate Rolls, the Perambulation Rolls, the Redisseisin Rolls, and Treaties and Truces, &c., &c. These, however, were not all kept in this, the Wakefield Tower, many of them having been in the Chapel of St. John, sometimes called the Rolls Chapel, situated in the centre of the keep or White Tower. This keep, as before stated, was built by Gundulph, Bishop of Rochester, during the reign of the Conqueror; it took its name of the White Tower, from an ancient custom of whitening over its exterior walls, as is evident, says the Tower historian, from a curious mandate issued by Henry III.,

* Indorsed on a Parliamentary paper relating to a proposed marriage. Harl. MSS., Nov. 14, 1566.

for the repair of this Tower in the year, 1241, and preserved among the Liberate Rolls.* The words are these:—"Ita quod murus dictæ turris,—qui de novo est dealbatus," and "Et dealbari faciatis totum veterem murum circa sæpedictam turrin nostram."† This building is so well known, that of its exterior we shall say but little. The summit of the walls are embattled, and at each corner rising high above the roof are four towers, three of which are square, and the fourth, which contains the clock, is round. This round tower is called the Observatory, from its having been used for scientific purposes by Flamstead, the celebrated astronomer, in the reign of Charles II., before the erection of the Observatory at Greenwich, which was founded by that monarch, in 1675.

The original entrance to this keep was on the north side, where, over the present doorway, there yet remain portions of an arched portal of most ample dimensions; but the building has undergone so many repairs that it is very difficult to trace any part of Bishop Gundulph's exterior, except on the east side. The members of the Archæological Society entered this time-honoured tower, which has been kept sacred from the public gaze so many years, by the doorway at the north-east corner, up the winding staircase, until they arrived in a large antechamber, stored with boxes filled with Enfield rifles, swords, &c. &c., and thence into the Council Chamber, reputed to have been the room where our early monarchs held their court in the Tower. Here the Rev. Mr. Hugo mounted on some boxes, and read from a book a slight account of this remarkable chamber, and drew attention to its ceiling, walls, &c. &c.

It was from this chamber, said the rev. lecturer, that Richard III., then duke of Gloucester, ordered Lord Hastings to be led to immediate execution, alleging as a reason, that he, with Shore's wife, had by their sorcery wasted his body and withered his arm, and "therewith (as in a great anger)," says Sir Thomas More, in his "Tragical History of Richard III.," "he clapped his fist on the board a great rap, at which token given, one cried 'Treason' without the chamber; and therewith a door clapped, and in came rushing men in harness, as many as the chamber could hold; and anon the Protector said to the Lord Hastings, 'I arrest thee, traitor!' —'What me! my lord?' quothed he,—'Yea, the traitor,' quothed the Protector, 'for by St. Paul (quothed he) I will not dine till I see thy head off.' It booteth him not to ask why, but heavily he took a priest at a venture, and made a short shrift, for a longer would not be suffered; the Protector made so much haste to his dinner, which might not go to it till this murder were done, for saving of his ungracious oath. So was he brought forth into the green beside the chapel within the Tower, and his head laid down on a log of timber that lay there for building the chapel, and there tyrannously stricken off, and after his body and head were interred at Windsor by his master, King Edward, whose souls Jesu pardon, Amen."

This chamber must have been very dark, the windows being small, and the walls nearly ten feet thick. Additional light has been admitted into the apartment by the insertion of windows in the roof. On leaving this room, the members ascended to the leaden roof of the keep, where the flag-staff is erected, and a very fine view obtained of the river Thames, the docks, and the surrounding neighbourhood, and did not leave it until they had voted their thanks to the Rev.

* Bayley, vol. i. p. 107.

† Rot. Liberat. 25, Hen. III., m. 20.

Mr. Hugo, for the trouble he had taken in seeking out and giving them the lecture upon the White Tower, thereby increasing their interest in this particular part of the building. The Society left this chamber, roof, &c. by the same staircase by which they had entered, and walked round the outside of the keep until they arrived at the south-west turret, when they ascended, and access was gained to the Chapel of St. John the Evangelist, long designated as "Cæsar's Chapel." It is a very curious specimen of the bold and massive character of Norman architecture; and now that the numerous presses, which formerly contained the Rolls, have been removed, can be seen to advantage. It consists of a nave and two side aisles, which unite behind where the high altar formerly stood, forming a semicircle. The nave is divided from the aisles by twelve columns or pillars, and two pilasters. These pillars are perfectly plain, but the ornaments on the capitals are various, and nearly all have the plain temple cross carved upon them in bold relief. On two of the capitals, the volute scroll is introduced. Each of them is terminated by a square abacus, for the most part enriched with sculpture. The roofs of the aisles are vaulted, and strengthened by pilasters, which, in looking down the vista, give the appearance of the horse-shoe arch. Above the aisles is a gallery running round the chapel, the same width as the aisles, but of less elevation. The chapel is lighted by eleven windows,—five in the south aisle, three in the south gallery, and three at the circular end. A member of the committee here took upon himself the duties of cicerone, and mentioned some facts relative to this chapel. He stated that it was used for the private devotions of the sovereign, his family, and household, when court was kept at the Tower. In the reign of Henry III., service was regularly performed here by a chaplain, who was paid a yearly stipend of fifty shillings. There were also provided for his use robes, chalice, and everything requisite for the service of the Church. This king likewise granted a further sum of fifty shillings a year to the master and wardens of the Hospital of St. Katherine, provided they supplied a priest who should daily say prayers in the Tower chapel, for the benefit of the soul of his sister-in-law, the Countess of Cornwall.

In the year 1240, this monarch also ordered that three stained-glass windows should be made, representing "Little Mary holding her Child," "The Holy Trinity," and "St. John the Evangelist;" he also had two images made, representing St. Edward the Confessor holding a ring and giving it to the Apostle St. John. Doubtless it fell into disuse and dilapidation about the time when the Tower ceased to be used as a royal residence, but at what time the chapel was first used as a repository for the records is unknown. We may notice the very careless manner in which some of these invaluable documents were being stowed away in sacks and rammed down by a man's foot, and it is impossible to conceive the dust and filth of ages which had been suffered to collect on these precious records, still lying on shelves, without even a door upon the press, to prevent any of them being clandestinely removed.

On leaving the chapel the party visited the armouries and inspected the various suits of harness allotted to kings and nobles, who never wore them; or, if they did, no authentic record remains to prove that these identical suits belonged to the parties whose names are depicted on the banners over them; "For until the year 1826," says Mr. Britton, "nothing could present a more incongruous mass of discordant materials than the horse armory of the Tower of London. Armour

of the time of Edward VI. was ignorantly appropriated to that of William I. : foot soldiers were arranged between horse soldiers, and the warders innocently ascribed to the various implements of war names and uses alike unknown, either in ancient or modern warfare." Sir Samuel Meyrick (who died about two years ago), the owner of the very fine collection of arms and armours at Goodrich Castle, and the author of "*Ancient Armour*," undertook the difficult task of re-arranging this room, and left it to the public nearly in the state in which it is to be seen at the present time. Of course, since the years 1827 and 1828, various valuable additions have been made ; but he planted the seed which has since yielded the fruit, and made the Tower Armory second only to the larger collection in the Zwinger, at Dresden. A gentleman present stated that twelve of the suits could be positively identified. In the recesses are glass cases filled with specimens of offensive and defensive weapons of various countries and ages, also the great bell or tocsin lately taken from the Russians at Bomarsund. Leaving the Horse Armory, the party arrived in the New Room (lately re-arranged) containing various descriptions of Eastern, Indian, and Chinese arms ; also a very early specimen of Greek armour. Here is a beautiful trophy of arms, flags, &c. ; a splendid pair of kettle-drums, taken by the great Duke of Marlborough, at Blenheim ; the pistols of the Sultan Tippoo Saib, and the sword and sash of the late Duke of York ; also some very fine small cannon, damascened in silver and gold, and two very curious grotesquely-carved water-figures, with grinning faces,—the one holding in his hand a measure of wine, and the other a pot of beer. Sir S. Meyrick states that "they were originally over the door in the great hall of the palace at Greenwich, which led to the buttery and larder ; and that they were brought with the armour from that palace on its destruction." Ascending a few more stairs brings us to Queen Elizabeth's Armory, so called from a dingy effigy of that monarch on horse-back ; it is also called the Spanish Armory, having been used as a temporary receptacle for the spoils taken from the invincible Armada, in 1588 ; but, added one of the members, the only piece of Spanish work is the collar of torture, every other article being decidedly English, although perhaps of foreign design. Here are a pair of thumbscrews, the scavenger's daughter, invented by Sir William Skiffington, who was (reputed to have been) the first person subjected to this dreadful machine. Here also is the block on which the Lords Balmerino, Kilmarnock, and, seven months later, Lord Lovat were beheaded ; and near it is the axe which is traditionally understood to have been the instrument of death to Anne Boleyn, Lady Jane Grey, and the Earl of Essex. This is not quite correct with respect to Anne Boleyn ; for Stowe, in his "*Chronicles*," expressly says that "the hangman of Calais smote off her head at one stroke with a sword." Attached to the axe is part of the original handle, the *present one being comparatively modern. The rest of the room comprises spears, lances, swords, pikes, halberds, partizans, maces, cressets, shields, and various specimens of chain-shot, grape-shot, canister, &c. &c. From this room access is gained by a small doorway to a dark cell, formed in the thickness of the wall, ten feet long by eight feet wide. From the inscriptions on the wall there can be no doubt but that this cell was used as a prison : tradition has assigned it to have been the place of confinement of Sir Walter Raleigh, and the room in which he wrote his "*History of the World*." The anecdote about Sir Walter receiving

a visit from his favourite cat, when confined in this apartment, by way of the chimney, is purely imaginary; for it is a very remarkable fact, that in the White Tower there is not the slightest indication of a fireplace or a chimney to be found. The Society then proceeded to inspect the Beauchamp Tower, which was formerly used as the officers' mess-room, and has lately undergone a thorough repair, and admirably has Mr. Salvin, the architect, discharged the important trust allotted to him. The small houses facing the Tower Green, and those abutting on it in Mint-street, have been pulled down, and the Beauchamp Tower now stands out in bold relief. It is supposed to have derived its name from having been the prison of Sir Thomas de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, in 1397. This appears to have been the general prison or place of confinement for state prisoners, and its walls are literally covered with devices and inscriptions, the work of illustrious persons, both of rank and birth. It consists of two stories, and the entrance is by way of a circular (well-worn) staircase, the passages being formed in the substance of the walls. The windows have still the heavy iron grating before them, denoting the former character of the place, and the floor of oaken planks appears to have been well worn by the tread of those unfortunates who have been incarcerated within its dreary walls. The discovery of these memorials, sculptured by the sad inmates to beguile the tedious hours of their confinement, was made in the year 1796, in effecting some alterations in the building when converting it, as we before said, into a mess-room for the officers of the garrison. These inscriptions have given to this tower much historical celebrity, and since it was opened to the public it has been inspected by thousands; and, for a description of the various carvings, we must refer our readers to an excellent little brochure, sold by the guardian warder of this tower, published by a Mr. W. R. Dick, who, in his preface to the work, states that during the restoration of this tower he held the post of clerk of the works, and partially discovered some and preserved others: he has thus rendered great service to his countrymen and archæologists in particular. The hour of four had now arrived, when the meeting of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society was to be adjourned, and it was a matter of great regret to the members that time did not permit them to continue their visit further. A vote of thanks was offered to Lord de Ros, the Lieutenant of the Tower, who had been the chairman of the meeting for the day, for his kindness and affability in having rendered to the meeting his very valuable assistance during its researches. Votes of thanks were also accorded to the various members of the committee who had addressed the meeting in the various parts of the Tower. All business being ended, the Society adjourned till Monday, October 5th, 1857, when they met at Hampton Court Palace. An account of the latter visit will be found at page 868 of our November number.

THE PILLARS OF HAPPINESS.—Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism, who should labour to subvert these great pillars of human happiness, these firmest props of the duties of men and citizens. And let us, with caution, indulge the supposition that morality can be maintained without religion.—WASHINGTON.

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS.

[Publishers are requested to send works for review not later than the 20th of the month, addressed to the Editor of the "Freemasons' Monthly Magazine," 74-5, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-Inn-fields.]

"*The Masonic Review*," by BRO. CORNELIUS MOORE.—We have received the first two numbers of the eighteenth volume of this valuable and interesting Masonic miscellany, published at Cincinnati, United States.—The Review is admirably arranged, and shows great Masonic knowledge on the part of the editor; but if we are to judge from the various denunciations which its pages contain, our American Brethren are far from being so particular as they ought in inquiring into the character of those they introduce into our honoured Craft.

"*Many Thoughts on Many Things; being a Treasury of Reference selected from the Writings of the Known Great and the Great Unknown.*" By HENRY SOUTHGATE. London: George Routledge and Co.—Foremost among the Christmas books stands the work which bears the above title, and which, unlike most of its begilded and illustrated competitors for public favour, possesses the merit of being a magnificent Gift-book, not only for the present season, but appropriate to all times and seasons. "Many Thoughts on Many Things" will scarcely need to be commended by us to the literary world, since the want of a complete Dictionary of Quotations has long been acknowledged and deplored; by the general reading Public it is sure to be pronounced a delightful work, and will be deemed a valuable acquisition to the library, and at the same time a charming book for the drawing-room table or the fireside; while to the student it furnishes such a body of thought and opinion on every conceivable topic, as to render this single volume almost equivalent to a whole library. The compilation of this vast mass of literary materials must have occupied Mr. Southgate during many years; but as we are led to understand in the Preface, the work has been a labour of love, and therefore doubtless has been prosecuted with a perseverance and enthusiasm peculiar to amateurs; the result is a work of reference in every way ample, but not redundant; of decidedly high literary excellence, yet never crabbed or pedantic; and though of an agreeable and genial character throughout, nevertheless a book as much calculated to be of use to the scholar, the divine, or the public man, as it is likely to be abused by a class of readers who will resort to it as a store-house of ready-made ideas, rather than to profit by the suggestive teaching of the wisdom and thought which it enshrines. Looking upon the work in no higher light than this, it will be invaluable to after-dinner orators, who are too apt to be always harping on one string. Thus we recollect a few seasons ago, when a gentleman, who now shines as one of the minor luminaries in the legislature, served as sheriff for the city of London, he was almost invariably called upon to return thanks for the Ladies, and he as invariably—at least fifty times in our own hearing—quoted the lines from Scott:—

"Oh, woman! in our hours of ease,
Uncertain, coy, and hard to please,
And variable as the shade
By the light quivering aspen made;
When pain and anguish wring the brow,
A ministering angel thou!"

Such was the extent of learning of the worthy sheriff, to whom such a work as this must have indeed proved a real blessing, by enabling him occasionally to vary his orations. But the work has a far higher object, and is of far greater value than that of being of mere utility to would-be orators. In fact, henceforth no library can be considered perfect without it, it being at once a ready book

of reference to a quotation, and a valuable index to the works of our standard authors. If we might recommend one improvement to Mr. Southgate for his next edition, it would be that he should add a second index, giving the names of his authorities alphabetically, and the subjects upon which they treat also alphabetically arranged under each name. In conclusion, we can only again express our hearty approval alike of the design and the execution of the work, and most cordially recommend it as a valuable Christmas or New Year's present alike to the student and the man who has spent the best part of life in literary pursuits.

"The Quarrel of God's Covenant." Wertheim and Macintosh, Paternoster-row.—This is a sermon preached on the Fast Day (October 7), at Braintree Church, by our respected Bro. the Rev. Dr. Margolionth, Prov. Grand Chaplain of Essex, conceived in a spirit of the purest piety and Christian faith. The sermon is well worthy an attentive perusal, and we are gratified to notice that the reverend author intends to devote the proceeds of the sale to the Indian Relief Fund.

"History of the British Empire in India," by E. H. NOLAN, Ph. D. Jas. S. Virtue.—We have received Part I. of this work, which is published at a moment peculiarly opportune, when the eyes of every Englishman are directed with painful curiosity towards our empire in the East. The Introduction is well written, and the work, so far as it has proceeded, gives promise of great excellence. We have reason to know that Bro. Nolan has the best sources of information open to him; and his history of the Russian war is a sufficient guarantee for the manner in which he will carry out his task. The typography is all that can be desired, and the illustrations on steel well and carefully engraved.

"Systematic Philosophy, and New Theories of Light and Heat," by GEORGE FELLOWS HARRINGTON. Smith, Elder, and Co., Cornhill.—This is certainly a well-written work, intended to disprove the hitherto existing idea that light and heat are derivable from the sun. According to the theory of Bro. Harrington—for we believe he is a member of the Craft, who has zealously obeyed the charge given to him to extend his researches into the hidden mysteries of nature and science,—neither heat nor light is supplied by the sun to any body in the solar system, but the earth receives both those inestimable blessings from the inflammation of gaseous matter in the atmosphere, there being continuous streams of such gas generated in the atmosphere by the decomposition of water and other matter through the agency of molecular galvanic batteries therein existing. The theory is ingenious, the arguments of the author well put, and the work deserves the serious consideration of the scientific, in order to its proof or disproof; though we freely confess, that as yet we are not converts to the theory, we still inclining to the belief that both light and heat are derivable from the sun.

"Dr. Irving's Catechism of General Knowledge." London: Aylott and Co., Paternoster-row.—We have received a new edition of this valuable little work, which we recommend our readers to obtain forthwith and present it to their children, who will thus obtain an aid to their future studies, the value of which it is impossible to overrate. It treats of so many subjects, that it is almost impossible to enumerate them; but amongst the most important are the English constitution, geography, electricity, astronomy, &c., all of which are clearly and popularly explained.

"Our Life-Boat." National Life-Boat Institution, John-street, Adelphi.—This is a reprint of an article by Mr. Richard Lewis, the secretary of the above-named society, which originally appeared in Colburn's "United Service Magazine" for September and October last. It is full of valuable statistical information, and forcibly points out how much may be done for the preservation of human life by the establishment of a proper system of life-boats around the coasts of England, many parts of which, notwithstanding the exertions of the society, which has expended on this object nearly £13,000 during the past six years, are far from being provided as they ought to be to meet the casualties that are almost daily occurring on some portion or other of our coast.

MUSIC.

Great and stirring events usually bring latent faculties into active operation. The commotion in India appears just now to engulf every other topic of conversation, whether its bearing be social or political. In fact, the minds of men of all classes are turned more or less eastward, from the erudite functionary to whom the woolsack is not soft, down to the humble artisan who wears both himself and the day out at the loom, the bench, or the forge. It can excite, therefore, but little surprise that pens and tongues should be all astir about the state of affairs in the East. The orator vents his pent-up indignation in heavy denunciations; while the poet, working more quietly, embodies large and grave thoughts in the narrow framework of an ode or a song, which frequently has in it the elements of endurance when declamation has lost its point, no matter how lofty its character or polished its periods. War-songs seldom "tell" with a general public until heard over and over again, so that the spirit of poet and musician may be infused into the mind.

Of the two songs before us of this bellicose character, one is intitled, "The Sable Flag Rebellion rears;" and the other, "Stand as an Oak." The words of both are from the pen of Mr. Charles Box, and the music by Bro. Thos. Lawler. Essentially the "Sable Flag" is a *cavatina*. It contains many fine and daring flights; and is altogether stamped with effective and musician-like writing. The other song, "Stand as an Oak," is composed more sweetly for the general run of male singers. It has a fine bold outset, and at the close of each verse the opening strain is turned into a short chorus of simple but extremely effective harmonies. The words are very far beyond the ordinary range; they show a considerable depth of thought, and the ideas intended to be conveyed at once strike the imagination by their force and texture. We predict for both songs a reward proportionate to their merit.

THINK NOT OF WRONGS:

(A Ballad)

BY BRO. CHARLES SLOMAN.

THINK not of wrongs,—ev'ry man hath a reason
 For that which he doth with an aim and an end;
 Deem you but this, that a word in due season
 May turn him from wrath, and your foe make your friend.
 Look you awhile on the sun while he's smiling,—
 To burn or to warm, to him power belongs;
 Then remember his goodness, and be not reviling,
 Take the bright side of all things, and think not of wrongs.

Think not of wrongs, let a fault be forgiven;
 We all have our errors, then be not unkind;
 The snow-drift of winter o'er Nature is driven,
 But the lamb is attemper'd, though shorn, to the wind.
 We have each of us faults, which we are not perceiving,
 Then why should we censure the rest of the throngs;
 So though injuries perchance may our bosoms be grieving,
 Let's banish their mem'ry and think not of wrongs.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

AMERICA.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I am induced to communicate with you for the purpose, should you not view it as an intrusion on my part, of keeping up a more correct understanding of the various Masonic objects in progress in the different parts of the world; and as I have opened in this city, and design to perpetuate, a "Bureau of Masonic Literature," from whence Masonic light and intelligence may be extended among the Fraternity, I trust you will perceive the true motives which have prompted me, an entire stranger to you personally, in thus trespassing upon your attention.

Although, my Brother, you and I are personally unacquainted, yet we are connected by bonds and united in principles which are designed to ride over the usual formalities of life, and less ceremony is required to open the way for a mutual interchange of thought between us, as members of the same universal Fraternity, I am impelled to this from the fact that your *Magazine* has an extensive circulation, and consequently a very large number of intelligent readers. These readers are, no doubt, interested in the items of intelligence which you have latterly been publishing in regard to Masonry in this country, and particularly such as relate to the state of New York, and also of the Provinces of Canada.

It will be readily understood by you, that by the suppression of a part of the truth, the balance may assume a position and convey an impression not warranted by the entire facts of the case. I have been struck with this on reading some of your items of intelligence respecting operations going on among the Fraternity in this jurisdiction; not that you have mis-stated the truth, but a *colour* has been given to it which presents it in a different appearance to that of its real character. I need not specify these, but deem it important that all items of intelligence should be viewed from every point of observation, so as to secure a true and perfect impression of its real character.

I find in your number for January last an account of a "New Benevolent Fund." Every word in the article on this subject is literally true, and yet it gives an inadequate idea of the "Board of Relief."

We formerly had our GRAND STEWARD'S LODGE in this city; but in the various changes—mis-called improvements—which have taken place, it became obsolete, and the destitute Masons, their widows and orphans, were driven to the doors of our Lodges for relief. The unworthy and the impostor frequently shared our bounty, and probably the deserving and unfortunate were sometimes sent empty away. To remedy this, and establish a proper investigation and record, the Board of Relief has been formed—representing such Lodges as are united with the Board. When an application for relief comes before them, they refer the applicant to the Board; a letter is given him, and the Board institute proper inquiry, and govern themselves accordingly.

Those Lodges who do not unite with the Board are still dispensing charity to all deserving applicants.

I am gratified to find, in the course of your current volume, you are publishing a series of articles which were delivered in this city, in the form of a course of lectures, by A. G. Mackey, *M.D.*, of Charleston, South Carolina. The course of lectures gave very great satisfaction to those who availed themselves of the privilege of hearing them.

I find a poetic effusion in the May number from the pen of Bro. Giles F. Yates,—"Masonic Pledges of a True Harod,"—which gives me pleasure to see there, because Bro. Yates is an ardent and devoted Mason of many years' standing.

Bro. Macoy, the *R.W.D.G.M.*, has commenced the publication of a Quarterly Review, which promises to be a valuable acquisition to our Masonic literature.

I remain,

Bureau of Masonic Literature,
335, Broadway, New York, 16th Nov., 1857.

Fraternally yours,
JAMES B. TAYLOR.

[We thank Bro. Taylor for his friendly communication. It is always our endeavour to get the best possible Masonic information, and if we have sometimes been led a little into error with regard to the proceedings of the Craft in America, we think the circumstance of our excellent Bro. Robt. Morris having undertaken to keep us informed on the subject, will be a sufficient guarantee for their correctness in the future. We have already given our opinion of the value of the new Quarterly.]

GRAND LODGE OF CANADA.

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

SIR AND BROTHER,—In the present state of the much-debated question respecting the legality of the proceedings of the Independent Grand Lodge of Canada, it may not be unacceptable to some of your readers to know the opinion adopted on the subject by the Grand Lodge of Ireland.

It is not my intention, as it is clearly not my duty, to discuss the complaints made by the Lodges of Canada of the Grand Lodge of England. The neglect of correspondence was one of the most prominent of these, and one which, I believe, has not been altogether satisfactorily explained. Many Lodges in Canada held warrants under the Grand Lodge of Ireland; but it does not appear that they insisted on any neglect of that body as a reason for throwing off its authority. Perhaps there was no cause for any such source of discontent. The communications of the Grand Lodge of Ireland take place, not quarterly, but monthly; and there is never any arrear of business in the Grand Secretary's office, which, we think, will bear comparison with any public department for promptness and regularity. The Canadian Grand Lodge simply announced to the Grand Lodge of Ireland that it had been constituted into an independent Masonic power, and claimed recognition as such. It should be added, that the claim was made in terms equally firm, temperate, and Masonic.

The question was not without difficulty. The announcement was a startling one; but it was necessary that a decision should be made upon it, manfully and promptly. The correctness of the decision must depend, necessarily, on the principles of Masonic law, and the precedents (if any were to be found) afforded by our records in similar cases.

I must observe that the Grand Lodge of Ireland had, so far as its authority and its revenues were concerned, a direct interest in refusing to acknowledge the newly-constituted Grand Lodge. The result of that refusal must have been to interdict all Masonic communication between us and the numerous Masonic bodies of Canada, and cut off from our Society a multitude of our Brethren, who had not been guilty of any offence against the laws of religion, morality, or honour, nor even transgressed any of the rules of the Masonic Fraternity, unless the declaration that they were able to manage their own affairs, and were resolved to do so, was to be considered such a transgression.

We, in Ireland, have a rule that Masonic proceedings are not to be published without the sanction of competent Masonic authority; your readers in England

therefore know little of our doings ; and as it is not likely that the Grand Lodge of Ireland is exempted from the popular charges against Irishmen, it may be thought that, with the impulsive and unreflecting generosity for which our nation is as frequently sneered at as admired, we took a headlong course, and, as usual with Irishmen, in a wrong direction. However, if this be the opinion of any, it is not in this instance more just than such sweeping prejudices are generally found to be. Laying aside all feelings of disappointment or pique, the Grand Lodge of Ireland approached the discussion of the question with a very calm, dignified, and unprejudiced spirit. Its first step was to communicate with the Grand Lodges of England and Scotland, asking what their decisions had been upon the subject. After waiting for a reply until it could not, in common courtesy, longer delay its answer to the Canadian declaration, the Grand Lodge of Ireland was obliged to set about making up its mind on the matter, without knowing how the Grand Lodges of England or of Scotland had acted, or would act. We had sought the aid of their opinions, but had never deemed ourselves incompetent to draw our own conclusions—a difficult task, perhaps ; but we did not shrink from it.

Our historic records informed us, that in 1717, a few Lodges, meeting in London, had established the Grand Lodge of England. Our own Grand Lodge had likewise originated in the universal consent of the Order in Ireland. And we knew that throughout the vast extent of the United State, Grand Lodges, inferior to none in the world in Masonic skill, talent, or utility, had been established in very recent times by the suffrages of the very bodies they were to rule. It seems rather late to doubt the legitimacy of this source of Masonic powers, existing *de facto*, and likely to exist, whether it pleases us or not. We also could not but feel that the Canadian Lodges ought best to know their own wants and their own resources ; and that if the moment had arrived when they had attained strength and maturity to support themselves, it was an idle and childish attempt to keep them in a state of pupillage and dependence. Masonic subordination is intended for the benefit of the many, not to foster the pride of a few. Masonic rule is to unite men, not to force them into contention and dissension. And those who had the energy and spirit to take that final measure of declaring their independence, were not likely to heed the *brutum fulmen* of our censures, or the weak and querulous complaints of our protests.

We therefore resolved to accede to the proposition of our Brethren,—because it was both reasonable and, as we deemed, consistent with usage, so far as usage existed to guide us. I need not descant upon the happy results which have followed, or the cordial and fraternal union which now exists between us and our Brethren in Canada.

The measure was not taken by the Grand Lodge of Ireland without the cordial assent of its Grand Master, the Duke of Leinster, who had carefully considered the question before it was submitted to the Grand Lodge by his Deputy Grand Master, and fully concurred in the decision.—I have the honour to be, Sir and Brother, your faithful Servant,

8th December, 1857.

M. FURNELL, 33rd Degree,
Prov. G.M. of North Munster.

MASONIC RITUAL.

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

SIR AND BROTHER,—In my first letter on the subject of a Masonic Ritual, I distinctly stated that “*the subject could not be fully discussed in your pages ;*” for that reason I am not permitted to reply to Bro. L. L. P. No. 1 as I would wish.

I shall not offer any opinion on the *mindfulness* of Grand Lodge on such a subject as this.

The allusion to a loop-hole is too trifling to notice. Does my Brother No. 1 suppose I could descend to such a low subterfuge ?

As to my light proposal of “*a cigar and a cheerer,*” &c., my Brother would not

object to a slice of bread and butter, a few water-cresses, and a glass of water; they, at least, would not hinder the sobriety of the discussion.

But, *badinage* apart, will my Brother propound that part of the O. B. which, in his view, renders my idea of a ritual a violation of the O. B., under cover to you, Mr. Editor, addressed to L. L. P. No. 2? and as you have my address, it can easily be forwarded to me, and I can reply in a similar manner.

I fully agree with my Brother No. 1 in his views as to the hasty manner of performing the ceremonies when there is a *banquet* in view—I have seen too much of it. I am, Sir and Brother,

Yours fraternally,
A LOVER OF LEGITIMATE PRINCIPLES No. 2.

GRAND LODGE.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I am very reluctant to obtrude myself upon the notice of your readers, but at the same time extremely anxious to set myself right with many whose good opinion I value, and who, from a misconception—easily pardonable in the confusion which existed—of what really took place in Grand Lodge on the 2nd inst., have, I fear, visited my conduct with what I feel to be undeserved censure.

Grand Lodge in September last having been induced to *reject*—I beg pardon, to *receive a part only* of—the report of the Colonial Board, I availed myself at the late Quarterly Communication of the privilege possessed by every member, to move the non-confirmation of the minutes of the former meeting. I did so, in this instance, so far as they referred to the “rejection,” or “partial reception,” of the report of the Colonial Board, and thus endeavoured to obtain the reversal of a decision which I regarded as a stigma cast upon that Board as unmerited as the grounds upon which that decision was advocated were baseless and untenable. After being allowed to proceed at some length in my argument, Bro. Havers did me the honour to approach me, suggesting how erroneous was my position, inasmuch as I was arguing against what had never been done; for that he had proposed to receive a portion of the report alluded to, but had never said a word about the rejection of any part thereof. This appeared to me then, as it does now, to be nothing else but (I omit the obnoxious epithet) “special pleading,” and I said so. Just as among moralists the *suppressio veri* is held to be equal to the *suggestio falsi*, so, with plain-spoken ingenuous people, I should suppose that the *partial reception* of anything offered, *ex necessitate* involves a *partial rejection*. Whatever my opinion, however, I could not induce the powers that be to concur. The influences and suggestions that assailed the chair, right and left, were too powerful for me to combat, and I felt myself compelled to accept a position from which I could only escape, like the Swedish monarch, with the loss of everything except honour. At the outset of my argument, I attempted to read from your report the account of what fell from Bro. Havers at the meeting of Grand Lodge in September, but was stopped, such a course being irregular. That report is supported by the *Masonic Observer*, but a reference to the minutes afforded a different version. I have since seen the authorized publication of the proceedings of September, emanating from the Grand Secretary's Office, and I find it therein recorded—

“W. Bro. Jno. Havers pointed out He therefore moved that the two first and three last paragraphs be received, adopted, and entered on the minutes, *but* that the rest of the report, namely paragraphs 3, 4, 5, 6, *be not received.*”

It is not for me to explain any discrepancies between the minutes as read in manuscript and the official document in type, purporting to be a *résumé*, and giving the substance of them, I only quote the above for the purpose of proving my justification for the course I adopted, and as satisfactorily establishing the position I contended for, and which I maintain was not destroyed by the casuistry which

sought to prove a distinction between two propositions the one of which was tantamount to the other.

If I allude to the unfortunate loss of gentlemanly tone and temper which occurred subsequently, it is only for the purpose of reprobating the public exercise of an influence which mainly occasioned it, and which has led to much remark on the part of calm and attentive observers. What is most desiderated in our governing head—no matter who he be—is self-reliance. It is hardly matter of secrecy what influence is just now predominant in the council-chamber, but I would humbly recommend something of reserve in its use on public occasions. As a pattern for imitation, let that wonderful peripatetic performer be considered, who daily contributes so much amusement to young and old in our populous thoroughfares, and who, however cleverly he manages the puppets whose antics are such objects of admiration, is very careful to keep unseen the agency by which they are stimulated.—I am, dear Sir and Brother,

LONDON, Dec. 15, 1857.

Yours faithfully and fraternally,

FREDK. BINCKES, P.M. No. 11.

THE LEVEL AND THE SQUARE.

BY BRO. ROB. MORRIS,

Of Lodgeton, Kentucky (United States), D.G.M. of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

The following lines have become a part of the permanent literature of our transatlantic Brethren:—

We meet upon the Level, and we part upon the Square,—
What words of precious meaning those words Masonic are ;
Come let us contemplate them, they are worthy of our thought,
With the highest and the lowest and the rarest they are fraught.

We meet upon the Level, though from every station come,
The king from out his palace, and the poor man from his home ;
For the one must leave his diadem outside the Mason's door,
And the other finds his true respect upon the chequered floor.

We part upon the Square, for the world must have its due ;
We mingle with its multitude, a cold unfriendly crew ;
But the influence of our gatherings in memory is green,
And we long *upon the Level* to renew the happy scene.

There's a world where all are equal—we are hurrying towards it fast,
We shall *meet upon the Level* there, when the gates of death are passed,
We shall stand before the Orient, and our Master will be there,
To try the blocks we offer by his own unerring Square.

We shall *meet upon the Level* there, but never thence depart :
There's a mansion—'tis all ready for each trusting faithful heart—
There's a mansion and a welcome, and a multitude is there,
Who have met *upon the Level*, and been tried *upon the Square*.

Let us meet *upon the Level* then, while labouring patient here,
Let us meet and let us labour, though the labour seem severe ;
Already in the western sky the signs bid us prepare
To gather up our working tools, and *part upon the Square*.

Hands round, ye faithful Masons, form the bright fraternal chain,—
We part *upon the Square* below to meet in heaven again ;
Oh what words of precious meaning those words Masonic are—
“ *We meet upon the Level, and we part upon the Square.*”

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

MASONIC MEMS.

We are happy to announce that a Knight Templar Encampment is in process of formation in Blackburn, to be held at the Old Bull Hotel, and to be named the "Hugh de Payen" Encampment. Sir Knight William Harrison is expected to be the Eminent Commander. From the vitality and energy of our Blackburn Brethren, we feel sure the Order will "go on and prosper" there after the inauguration of the embryo Encampment.

Bro. Sir Thomas George Hesketh, Bart., of Rufford Hall, Lancashire, has been appointed D. Prov. G.M. for the Western Division of the county of Lancaster, by the R.W. Prov. G.M., Bro. Le Gendre Nicholas Starkie.

The land in Hope-street, Liverpool, intended for the New Masonic Hall, will be taken possession of on the 1st of January next. The site is in every way a suitable one, being central, and surrounded by a large number of public institutions. It is worthy of remark, that the house in which William Roscoe, the historian of Leo X., &c. was born, was situated on the spot where the new hall is to be built.

The Rev. R. H. Ewing, Prov. G.M. for Tasmania, Australasia, laid the foundation-stone, with Masonic honours, of the Mechanics' Institute, on the 24th June last. The building is to cost £6,000.

Charters for the following new Lodges have been granted since the publication of the Calendar :—

- No. 1,025.—The Panmure (3), Aldershot, Surrey.
- „ 1,026.—The Derby, Bootle, Lancashire.
- „ 1,027.—The Stoneleigh, Kenilworth, Warwickshire.
- „ 1,028.—The Staffordshire Kent, Stafford.
- „ 1,029.—The Collingwood, Victoria, Australia.
- „ 1,030.—The Bachworth, Victoria, Australia.
- „ 1,031.—The Meridian, Melbourne, Australia.
- „ 1,032.—The Ellesmere, Chorley, Lancashire.

The new Stoneleigh Lodge, Kenilworth, is to be opened on the 20th January, at twelve o'clock. The Brethren will afterwards attend Divine worship at Stoneleigh Church, where a sermon will be preached by the V.W. Bro. the Rev. F. Leveson Lane, Prov. G. Chaplain, Rural Dean, and Chaplain of the High Sheriff, in aid of the Stoneleigh Charities. The banquet at Stoneleigh Abbey, the seat of Lord Leigh, the Prov. G.M., will take place at four o'clock.

A recent letter from St. Petersburg states that not only has the Emperor Alexander recognised Freemasonry in his dominions, but has himself become a member of the Craft.

A new Chapter of Instruction, under the sanction of the United Pilgrims Chapter, No. 745, has just been opened at Comp. Ireland's, Queen Elizabeth, King's-row, Walworth, a most convenient locality for a large body of the Companions south of the Thames. It is held every Thursday evening.

The Annual Ball of the St. James's Union Lodge is to take place on the 8th January, when a numerous muster of the Brethren and their ladies is expected. Bro. Adams will be present with his unrivalled band, and Bro. Frampton officiates as Master of Ceremonies. The proceeds are devoted to charity, which we are sure will confer additional zest to the amusements of the evening.

We learn that Bro. James Dean, jun., has been appointed Prov. G.M. for Quebec and the Three Rivers, vice Bro. Harrington, resigned. Bro. Dean was unanimously recommended to the M.W.G.M., in accordance with the terms of his lordship's communication to Grand Lodge, by the Lodges of the district.

UNITED GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.

QUARTERLY COMMUNICATION, *December 2, 1857.*

The usual Quarterly Communication of the Grand Lodge was held in the Hall. There were present the M.W. the G.M. on the throne, supported by Bro. Sir Lucius Curtius, Prov. G.M. for Hampshire, acting D.G.M.; Bro. the Earl of Durham, S.G.W.; Bro. Beadon, P.G.W., as J.G.W.; and Prov. G.M's. Bros. Hall, Cambridge; Dobie, Surrey; Cooper, Kent; Dutton, Gloucestershire; Bowyer, Oxford; and Rawson, China. Bros. S. Tomkins, G. Treas.; Rev. J. E. Cox, G. Chap.; Henderson, G. Reg.; W. Gray Clarke, G. Sec.; Crohn, G. Sec. German Correspondence; Roxburgh and S. B. Wilson, G.D's.; Daukes, G. Supt. of Works; Jennings, G. Dir. of Cer.; Chapman, Assist. G. Dir. of Cer.; Hutchings, G. Sword-bearer; Farnfield, Assist. G. Sec.; Horsley, G. Org.; Smith, G. Purst.; and Chevalier Hebler, Representative from Grand Lodge, Berlin. P.G.W's., Bros. Sirr, Patteson, Parkinson, Potter, Havers, Udall, and Dundas. P.G.D's., Bros. Phillips, King, Faudel, Gaskoin, Evans, Giraud, Hervey, N. Tomkins, and T. R. White. P.G.S.B's., Bros. Le Veau, Masson, Walmsley, Spiers, and C. Elkington. Bros. Ransford, P.G. Org.; Brietling, P.G. Purst., &c. &c.

On the right hand of the G.M., Bro. his Royal Highness Prince Frederick William of Prussia occupied a chair of state. His royal highness was attired in plain evening dress, and wore an apron of the usual shape and size, with light amber trimmings. He wore also a sash similar to that in use by the Mark Masons under the Scottish Constitutions, to which was suspended the Square of the W.M. of a Lodge.

Prior to the commencement of business, his royal highness was conducted to his seat amidst the hearty applause of the Brethren, and, the Lodge having been duly opened,

The M.W. the G.M. addressed the Brethren as follows:—"Brethren, I beg to inform you that we are this evening honoured with the presence of his Royal Highness Prince Frederick William of Prussia, and I am sure it will afford you great pleasure to express the gratification which I know you all feel at being so highly honoured (loud applause) by the presence amongst you of so illustrious a Brother. You are all well aware, Brethren, that we have long been in friendly communication with the Lodge of Prussia, and that we have at this Grand Lodge their representative in the person of Bro. Hebler. (Hear, hear.) His Royal Highness the Prince Frederick William has but recently been admitted to the mysteries of our Order, but has expressed the great pleasure he feels in being a member of the Fraternity. (Cheers.) Brethren, I beg your attention now to the Grand Director

of the Ceremonies, who will read to you the Proclamation, and call upon you to salute our illustrious Brother with royal honours." (Applause.)

PROCLAMATION.

The Grand Director of Ceremonies (Bro. Jennings) then made the following proclamation:—

"Brethren, I am commanded by the M.W. the G.M. to announce that our Most Illustrious Bro. his Royal Highness Prince Frederick William of Prussia has been graciously pleased to accept the invitation of the Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland, M.W.G.M. of the Grand Lodge of England, to attend our meeting, and I now call upon you to salute his Royal Highness."

The Royal Salute having been given with much enthusiasm, his royal highness made the following reply, which was delivered with great feeling:—

"Most Worshipful Grand Master and Brethren, I have the honour this evening to appear before you for the first time in this Hall; but my most hearty feelings have been with you ever since the first day I had the honour and happiness of being a Freemason." (Loud Cheers.)

THE MINUTES.

The minutes of the preceding Quarterly Communication were then read.

Bro. Binckes then rose to make some observations, but—

The G.M. suggested, that as his royal highness would not be able to remain to the end of the proceedings, the other business should be taken, and any discussion which might arise upon the minutes postponed till a later period of the evening. (Cheers.)

Bro. Binckes consented to this, on the promise that his right to address Grand Lodge on the subject should not be prejudiced thereby.

NOMINATION OF GRAND MASTER.

Bro. Frederick Slight: "Brethren, this is not the occasion to enter into any lengthened statement of the great services which have been rendered to the Craft by the present G.M., the Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland. (Hear.) Whatever may have been the little differences of opinion amongst us—and differences must always occur in any large body of men having to deliberate on various topics,—I believe we are perfectly unanimous in our gratitude to the M.W. the G.M. for the services he has rendered to the Craft; and our desire is to see him continue to occupy that chair which for thirteen years he has filled with so much honour to himself and such advantage to us. Brethren, I beg to nominate as G.M. for the ensuing year our noble Brother the Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland. (Loud cheers.)"

An interval of some minutes elapsed, but no other nomination was made.

GRANT OF £1,000 TO THE INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

The M.W. the G.M.: "Brethren, I have now to move—'That, taking into consideration the numerous murders and barbarities committed by the sepoys of Bengal upon the British inhabitants, and the great extent of distress and misery entailed upon their families, distress and suffering scarcely paralleled in history, this Grand Lodge do grant the sum of £1,000, to be paid out of the Fund of General Purposes in aid of the Voluntary Fund now in the course of formation for the relief of the sufferers.' Brethren, in making this motion, it is due to you that I should explain my reasons for taking the course which I have adopted. It has been, I know, suggested by Brethren that this is not purely a Masonic vote—that the vote ought to have been made for the relief of our suffering Brethren in the East. Brethren, I shall now proceed to state my reasons why I think it wise and right to vary from the course which I had originally intended to pursue. You are all aware, Brethren, of the munificent subscription which has already been raised in this country, and in foreign countries also, to the extent, I believe, of nearly £300,000, for the relief of our suffering fellow-subjects in the East. Brethren, we have a number of suffering Brethren in India, and those suffering Brethren will all derive benefit from the munificent subscription raised in this

and other countries for the relief of British subjects in India. It therefore appears to me more in accordance with Masonic principles, more liberal, and more noble, that we should not confine our subscription to the relief of our suffering Brethren, but cast it into the General Fund. As our suffering Brethren will benefit materially by the munificence of our fellow-subjects in this country and of our friends abroad, we should not act a selfish part and vote our money exclusively to our Brethren, but we should add it to that General Fund so munificently subscribed. Another reason, and I think a forcible one, in favour of the course I propose to pursue, is this, that we have not, as a Masonic body, any machinery competent to distribute our fund if we confine it to Freemasons. I therefore look upon it as almost impossible that it should be laid out advantageously for the exclusive benefit of our Brethren. But the strongest ground is that which I first stated, viz. that the Brethren will participate in the benefits of the General Fund, and therefore our subscription should not be restricted to the Craft alone. It has been urged that the object is not Masonic, and that it is unjust to vote away the Benevolent Fund of Freemasonry for purposes which are not purely Masonic. But, Brethren, I at once get rid of that objection by calling your attention to the fact that we are not voting money from the Benevolent Fund, but from the General Purposes Fund. (Hear, hear.) I don't propose to touch the fund of Benevolence. I propose that the amount should be paid from the General Purposes Fund. I think that the General Purposes Fund could not be better appropriated. I hope, Brethren, that I have now said enough to convince Grand Lodge that this is a right vote for us to come to, and I am sure it is a vote which will do credit to the Masonic body and the Craft in this country if you sanction that which I now propose, and which I anticipate you will sanction; viz. this vote of £1,000 towards the fund for the relief of our afflicted fellow-subjects in India." His lordship again read the motion and then sat down.

Bro. the Earl of Durham, S.G.W., seconded the motion, which was put and carried almost unanimously—there being only three dissentients.

LETTER FROM THE G.M. OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The Grand Secretary then read a communication from the G.M. of Massachusetts, U.S., congratulating the Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland on his reelection as G.M. of England, expressing the most fraternal wishes for the prosperity of the Grand Lodge of England, as the parent of American Freemasonry; and asking the acceptance by his lordship of their new Book of Constitutions.

The Grand Secretary also read a letter which the M.W.G.M. had sent in reply, acknowledging the receipt of the Book of Constitutions, and expressing his gratification in receiving so fraternal a letter from the G.M. of Massachusetts, a gratification which he felt would be shared in by Grand Lodge.

MEMORIAL OF THE ANCIENT GRAND LODGE OF CANADA.

The Grand Secretary read a memorial addressed to "The United Grand Lodge of Antient Free and Accepted Masons of England," from "The Antient Grand Lodge of Canada," signed Allan N. Macnab, P.G.M., which was as follows:—

To the United Grand Lodge of Antient Free and Accepted Masons of England.

The Memorial of the "Antient Grand Lodge of Canada" fraternally sheweth,

That your Memorialists desire that their first address, on assuming the title by which their body is now designated, should be one of affectionate and respectful memorial to that time-honoured body from whom it is their proud distinction to hail, and towards whom their feelings of devotion have never wavered, amid the trying circumstances which have led to the assumption of that title.

That your Memorialists feel a deep pride that the change has been, in every essential, one of the *letter*, not one of the *spirit*; that the "Antient Grand Lodge of Canada" is but the maturity of the Prov. Grand Lodge; that to uphold English Masonry, in its integrity, in this British Province, has been the main object in seeking and establishing their present organization; that the Most Worshipful Sir Allan Napier Macnab, Bart., the distinguished choice of the G.M.

of England as Prov. G.M., is their unanimously chosen G.M., and is himself the bearer of this their Memorial: that the Regulations and Constitutions of the Grand Lodge of England continue their unbroken law.

That your Memorialists appeal, with feelings alike of firmness and respect, to the constitutional course they have adopted in returning the ancient Warrants under which their Lodges were instituted.

That your Memorialists, nevertheless, desire not to conceal, that these Warrants, which they warmly term the sacred charters of their Lodges, have passed out of their hands with feelings of the deepest emotion; and on their restoration, as hereinafter prayed for, their eyes are fondly set.

That your Memorialists warmly entertain the hope that their new organization may be regarded, as in truth it is, the creation of a stern necessity; that the "Antient Grand Lodge of Canada" may be cheered by a recognition from the Lodge of England, dignified and dignifying; and that full Masonic union may be closely cemented and maintained.

Your Memorialists approach, therefore, the prayer of this their Memorial.

That recognition as a Grand Lodge may be the reward of loyalty; which change, necessary to the high interests of Masonry, but otherwise well nigh imperceptible, in no degree impairs.

That to produce the closest intercourse, representatives *from* England and *to* England may be appointed, and take their seats as such in the Grand Lodge of England, and in this, the "Antient Grand Lodge of Canada."

That our *time-honoured* Warrants may be returned, to form the proud title-pages of our Provincial history.

In conclusion, your Memorialists will ever pray that the rays of heaven may shed their benign influence, producing and reproducing order, harmony, and peace.

So mote it be.

(Signed)

ALLAN N. MACNAB, G.M.

FRANCIS RICHARDSON, G. Sec.

Bro. Henderson: "Most Worshipful Grand Master,—I move that the document which we have just heard read be entered upon the minutes as read. This will be simply recording the fact, and leaving Grand Lodge and its members unfettered and unpledged in opinion, free to adopt such measures as they may hereafter think proper. Whether what has just been read to us as the minutes of that so-called Grand Lodge are really and accurately what they are represented to be, further information will show. It must be a subject for our consideration hereafter how the P.G.M. of Canada has been led into the committal of so grievous a mistake as to take upon himself an authority which does not belong even to the G.M. himself, and demand the warrants from the Lodges. (Hear, hear.) The warrant of a Lodge is its franchise, which cannot be taken from it save by the sentence of a supreme Masonic tribunal. (Hear.) At the Board of Masters no notice of motion on this subject has been given; I think the Brethren have therein shown a wise and generous forbearance (hear), and there being no notice of motion, of course there can be no discussion. I therefore only make this motion as a matter of form."

Bro. the Rev. G. R. Portal said he had great pleasure in seconding the motion which had been made by the Grand Registrar. He thought that, under the extremely painful circumstances of the case, they would best consult the interests of the Craft by delaying all action till they were much better informed than they were at present.

Bro. Binckes asked the Grand Registrar to consent to the documents being printed.

The Grand Registrar said, of course they would be printed with the proceedings of the next Quarterly Communication.

The motion was then agreed to.

ALTERATIONS IN THE BOOK OF CONSTITUTIONS.

Bro. Henderson: "Most Worshipful Grand Master,—In obedience to your commands, I now rise to move the adoption of the alterations stated on the paper

of business, which every Brother has in his hands. These alterations are in fact the substance of the recommendations which were considered and adopted at a former Grand Lodge. The whole subject-matter, therefore, of these alterations, has been discussed and decided by Grand Lodge, and what we are now going to do is simply to convert them into the form of words necessary to carry out, in the Book of Constitutions, those recommendations which Grand Lodge has finally decided upon."

The alterations, which were as follows, were then agreed to :—

After Art. 26, at page 65, to add, "In order to avoid delay, and for the accommodation of Lodges in the colonies and foreign parts for which a Prov. G.M. is appointed, those Lodges may make their returns and payments to the Prov. G.M. or such Brother as he may direct, but for the due remittance of which to the Grand Lodge the Prov. G.M. shall be personally responsible ; which Prov. G.M. is thereupon to deliver Grand Lodge Certificates, which will be furnished to him for the purpose, and which Certificates are to be countersigned as specified at page 85."

When a return and payment has so been made to a Prov. G.M., or other Brother on his behalf, the Lodge making the same shall forthwith transmit to the G. Sec., in London, a duplicate of the return, signed by the W.M. and the Sec. or Treas., specifying the date when, and the party to whom, the return and payment have been made, and also specifying for whom the Prov. G.M. has issued Certificates ; and, further, the Prov. G.M. shall immediately, or with all reasonable expedition, forward to the G. Sec. the returns received from the several Lodges in his district, together with the amount payable thereon, so that the Brethren may be duly registered, and the money placed to the credit of the respective Lodges in the G. Treas.'s accounts.

In Article 5, page 85, after the words "Grand Secretary," in the second line, to add the following :—"except in the British colonies and settlements, or foreign districts, for which a Prov. G.M. is appointed, and to whom Grand Lodge Certificates may be forwarded as hereafter mentioned."

And after the said Article 5 to add the following :—"The G. Sec. be authorized to furnish to Prov. G.Ms. for colonies or foreign districts Grand Lodge Certificates, with the necessary alterations in the form, signed and sealed ; but in other respects to be left blank ; the blanks being to be filled up by the Prov. G.M., or by his order, with the names and dates of the Brethren initiated, &c., by Lodges within his province or district, or of Brethren who shall join such Lodges as set forth in the returns made to him ; which Grand Lodge Certificates shall have attached to them the seal of the Prov. Grand Lodge, and be countersigned by the Prov. G.M., or his deputy, and by the Prov. G. Sec."

To omit the word "foreign" in the third line of the law relating to register fees, at page 107, and to add, after that law, the following :—"The registration fee for a Mason made in a colonial or foreign Lodge, seven shillings and sixpence sterling, which payment shall include the Grand Lodge Certificate ; the fee for a Brother joining any such Lodge, two shillings and sixpence ; but if he require a Grand Lodge Certificate, then the full fee of seven shillings and sixpence is to be paid."

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF BENEVOLENCE.

The Grand Secretary read the report of the Board of Benevolence, which stated that on September 23 Bro. John Hervey presided, and six petitioners were relieved with £55. October 21, Bro. Masson presided, and five petitioners were relieved with £65. 10s. November 18, Bro. Smith, G. Purs., presided, and four petitioners were relieved with £50.—Adopted.

The report recommended a grant of £30 to be given to Bro. W. Finch, of No. 258, Norwich.—Agreed to.

The Board recommended, also, a grant of £30 to the widow of Bro. Henry Thomas Foreman, of No. 233, London, and on this point a very interesting discussion arose.

Bro. Gregory moved, as an amendment, that £100 be granted ; a proposition which was received with loud applause from all parts of the hall. He justified his

amendment on the ground of the great interest in Masonry which had been exhibited by our late Bro. Foreman, and he said they would very inadequately meet the case with a vote of £30. Bro. Foreman had moved in a respectable sphere in life, but by a sad dispensation of Providence, the bank with which he was connected as manager failed, and he was reduced to a state of poverty and distress, which in fact brought his career to an untimely end. He thought that, under the peculiar circumstances of this case, £100 was not too much. (Cheers.)

Bro. Savage seconded the amendment, on the ground that £30 was totally inadequate for such a case.

Bro. Beadon, J.G.W., begged the Brethren not to be hasty, and not to grant so large a sum unless good grounds were shown.

Bro. Havers said he would give the reasons why a larger sum than £30 was necessary. The late Brother was one of the best of working Masons for many years. He was a Past Grand Steward, had served the stewardship of all the charities, and at length the G.M. rewarded his diligence and good conduct by making him a Grand Officer. (Hear, hear.) By the failure of the bank he was reduced to poverty, and died in fact a broken-hearted man, and a Mason of irreproachable character. (Hear, hear.) He felt that Grand Lodge would do itself credit and honour in giving the poor unhappy widow the £100 now asked. (Hear, hear, and cheers.)

Bro. Wyndham Portal agreed with the J.G. Warden in recommending caution and in deprecating precipitancy. If they passed the increased vote, it would be a vote of censure on the Board. (No! no!)

Bro. Blake supported the amendment, and Bro. Mason said no sufficient reason had been shown for the increased vote.

Bro. Joseph Smith, as chairman of the Board of Benevolence on the evening the case was inquired into, said that he had expected that their recommendation would have been unanimously adopted. There had been at the Board a division of opinion, as some members wished to recommend a donation of £20, and not one of £30; for they had, in the petition before them, been kept quite in the dark as to any peculiar circumstances to distinguish this from any other case; and those Brethren who recommended the petition did not attend to support it, although it had been two or three times before the Board; and this was the difficulty in sending it back to them for further consideration, for they could not secure the attendance of those Brethren who knew the merits of the case.

Bro. Roxburgh, G.S., concurred in the opinion of those who thought it the duty of Grand Lodge to support its subordinate Boards, but did not think that Grand Lodge could abdicate its own power of altering the decisions of these Boards, upon being furnished with reasons for doing so. It had been suggested that this case should be referred back to the Board for further consideration; but that would occasion a delay of at least three months; and they knew the old adage, that while the grass grew the steed starved. That was not a position in which to leave the widow of a Brother, when they had ample evidence before them, in the personal knowledge of very many of their members, of the urgent character of the case. That distress existed, was evidenced by the recommendation of the Board, while the peculiarity of the case consisted in this, that the husband of the applicant had served the stewardship of all the charities. He should cordially support the amendment.

Bro. Barnard explained, that it was in consequence of the death of the W.M. of Bro. Foreman's Lodge, that the petition had not been supported by him when before the Board. Bro. Foreman had been a patron of the charities of the Order, the father of the widow, and ever ready to dry the orphan's tear. Grand Lodge was now asked to do towards his widow that favour which he had ever been ready to show to those who were in distress.

Bro. R. Benson, as a matter of order, wished to know if it were competent for him to move an amendment upon an amendment.

The M.W.G.M.: "One amendment must be disposed of before another can be proposed. It is quite competent for any Brother, should the present amendment be negatived, to move another upon the original resolution."

Bro. Symonds remarked, that according to the Book of Constitutions, no motion

for a grant of money could be made without due notice ; and he wished to know if it were competent for any Brother to move an increase upon the sum notified to them in the recommendation of the Board of Benevolence.

The G.M. said, that strictly he could not do so ; but it had been so often done that it had almost become a practice. (Laughter.)

The £100 was then carried amidst great enthusiasm, and to the apparent delight of most of the Brethren, his Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia included.

Bro. Smith said, the last was certainly the most deserving case of the three, and ought to have the largest sum.

No one, however, moved an amendment, and £50 was agreed to.

PRESENTATION OF A COPY OF THE BOOK OF CONSTITUTIONS TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS.

The G.M. then, in the name of the Grand Lodge, presented his Royal Highness the Prince Frederick William of Prussia with a copy of the Book of Constitutions, which we observed was very handsomely bound. The presentation was made amidst the most enthusiastic plaudits of the Brethren, upon whom the illustrious Brother appeared to make a most favourable impression.

CONFIRMATION OF THE MINUTES.

Bro. Binckes then rose to move the non-confirmation of the minutes. He said that, in the presence of so illustrious a Brother as his Royal Highness the Prince Frederick William of Prussia he felt as deeply as any one could the desirability of being unanimous, and he was sorry therefore that his conscience would compel him to make some objections to the confirmation of the minutes as they at present stood. He regretted that he had not been able to be present at the last Quarterly Communication, but he had read what had taken place on that occasion with respect to the Colonial Board and its report, and it was with reference to the portion of that report which had been rejected that he wished to address Grand Lodge. The charge was : first, that the Board had exceeded its duties ; and, secondly, that this portion of its report was couched in terms which reflected upon the conduct of the M.W. the G.M. He then examined into what was the constitution of the Colonial Board, and quoted from the Book of Constitutions (ed. 1855, page 100, sec. 8) to show what was the authority of the Board of General Purposes, to which body the Colonial Board, he contended, was analogous. "The Board has authority to hear and determine all subjects of Masonic complaint or irregularity respecting Lodges or individual Masons, when regularly brought before it, and generally to take cognizance of all matters relating to the Craft. It may proceed to admonition, fine, or suspension, according to the laws ; and its decision shall be final, unless an appeal be made to the Grand Lodge. But should any case be of so flagrant a nature as to require the erasure of a Lodge or the expulsion of a Brother, the Board shall make a special report thereon to the Grand Lodge." He also quoted page 104, sec. 21 : "The Board may recommend to the Grand Lodge whatever it shall deem necessary or advantageous to the welfare and good government of the Craft, and may originate plans for the better regulation of the Grand Lodge and the arrangement of its general transactions." Words more explicit, he contended, could not be found to convey their meaning. Next they had to consider what the Colonial Board had done. It reported that Grand Lodge will perceive, &c.

The G.M. : "Will you state what motion you intend to make, as that would save time ?" (Hear, hear.)

Bro. Binckes said, that what he wanted was to have the report of the Colonial Board accepted in its entirety.

Bro. Binckes was here interrupted by the

DEPARTURE OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA.

The Grand Dir. of Cer. directed the Grand Stewards and Grand Officers to arrange themselves in due form, which having been done,

His royal highness said : "I beg your lordship's permission to assure you and

the Brethren again how happy I have been this evening amongst you. Although this is the first, I hope it will not be the last time I shall have the honour of being in this Hall, to prove to you how much pleased I am to have the honour of belonging to your most respectable Order." (Loud applause.)

His royal highness then retired midst the hearty plaudits of all the Brethren.

THE COLONIAL BOARD.

Bro. Havers then rose to explain that he had not moved the rejection of any portion of the report, and called upon the G. Sec. to read the minute which recorded his motion.

The G. Sec. : "Moved by Bro. Havers, and seconded by Bro. Slight, that the two first and three concluding paragraphs be received, adopted, and entered on the minutes."

Bro. Henderson said it was not competent in such a case to move the non-confirmation of the minutes, and if the motion were carried, the effect would be that no portion of the report of the Colonial Board would be carried, and he felt sure this was not what Bro. Binckes wished to do.

Bro. Binckes said that he held in his hand the *Freemasons' Magazine*, the reports of which were now authorized, as he understood, by the G.M., and it said :—

"Bro. Havers then read the paragraphs which he proposed should be omitted." (Hear, hear.) What other conclusion, therefore, could he come to than that at which he had arrived—that a portion of the report had been rejected?

A Brother on the dais was understood to say that the reports in the *Magazine* were permitted by Grand Lodge, but that Grand Lodge was not responsible for them in the sense understood by Bro. Binckes.

The G.M. : "The reports, as printed in the *Magazine*, are certainly not 'authorized.' The editor has permission of the G.M. to take notes in order to make a report; but it is on his own responsibility that these should be correct. The G.M. is certainly not answerable for their accuracy."

Bro. Savage : "Or Grand Lodge either." (Laughter.)

Bro. Binckes said, that desiring that certain paragraphs should be received, and passing over the rest, was tantamount to the rejection of the paragraphs so passed over. (Hear, hear.) Certain papers were referred to the Colonial Board to consider and report upon, and in the report the Board of course did not content themselves with a mere abstract of these documents, but communicated to Grand Lodge the opinion they formed upon them; and if there was nothing in those sentiments (as he contended there was not) which was contrary to the facts placed before the Board, why should any portion of their report be rejected? (Hear.) It was not a sufficient reason for rejecting them, that some Brethren objected to the terms in which certain of the clauses were expressed. (Hear, hear.) Bro. Binckes went on to complain of the term "monstrous," as applied by Bro. Havers to the report of the Colonial Board.

Bro. Henderson rose to order, and said, that a general discussion could not be raised in this way on a motion for the non-confirmation of the minutes.

Bro. Binckes said it was useless for him to make that or any other motion if he was not allowed to state his reasons for doing so. (Hear, hear, and loud cries of "Time! time!")

Bro. Dobie thought that as the Colonial Board was only a subordinate committee of Grand Lodge, it was perfectly competent to Grand Lodge to adopt such portions of its report as it thought fit, and to let the others pass.

The G.M. : "You move the non-confirmation of the minutes so far as they relate to the rejection of a part of the report of the Colonial Board. Now as there is no part of the minutes which relate to the rejection of part of that report, I apprehend your motion falls to the ground." (Hear.)

Bro. Binckes : "This shows the necessity for a recognized record of what really does take place."

The G.M. : "It shows you the misfortune of your not being present on the occasion, Bro. Binckes." (Laughter.)

Bro. Binckes: "If your lordship rules that I am out of order, I will sit down."

The G.M.: "If you carry your motion, it will amount to the rejection of the report of the Colonial Board altogether."

Bro. Binckes: "I am prepared to take the responsibility of doing that, if it is forced upon me. (Loud cries of 'Time! time!') I shall now proceed to the second portion of my argument, and"—

Bro. Roxburgh: "Really, Most Worshipful Sir, I rise to order. (Hear, and laughter.) Is there any question now before Grand Lodge?" (Hear, hear.)

The G.M.: "My feeling is as, I have said, that this motion will go to the non-confirmation of the whole of the report."

Bro. Binckes: "If I can do nothing else, I will move the non-confirmation of the minutes generally. (Laughter, and 'Oh, oh.') It is plain that the opinions of certain Brethren on the dais are allowed to carry that weight which should attach only to the dictum of the M.W. the G.M. (Hear, hear, and confusion.) I beg to move that the minutes of the last Quarterly Communication of this Grand Lodge be *not* confirmed." (Hear, hear, and cries of "Time.")

Bro. Benson seconded the motion, on the ground that such a motion as that of Bro. Havers was totally irregular, and could only have been put in the shape of an amendment. Everything that followed that motion was consequently informal and invalid. He appealed to the G.M. as to the practice of the legislature on this point.

Bro. Havers said that Bro. Binckes, with a determination and good-feeling which did him credit, had invited Brethren to conduct this discussion in a manner becoming gentlemen and Masons; but in the course of his observations he had applied to the mover of the resolution the terms "jesuitical" and "snakelike." He, Bro. Havers, was no Jesuit (hear and laughter), and he had never sought to attain his objects by "covert" means. (Hear, hear, and applause.) Bro. Havers resumed: "It is also unfair of Bro. Binckes to quote as authoritative the Magazine reports which have been often complained of; and, till of recent years, it has been in the habit of leaving out the 'points' and all the arguments unfavourable to its views (Oh, oh, and laughter), and made what we said appear frivolous in the eyes of the public. I never stated that it was 'monstrous' to do this, that, or the other, and I"—

Bro. Binckes: "I rise to order. He speaks of a Magazine, and there are two, and"—

Bro. Havers: "There are two, and one is better than the other." (Hear, and laughter.)

Bro. Binckes (very warmly): "This is a direct personal and uncalled for attack on the part of Bro. Havers, which I am not prepared to submit to. I will submit to all lawfully constituted Masonic authorities, but I will never submit to be bullied by"—

The remainder of the sentence was lost amidst the impatience and confusion of the Brethren.

Bro. Beadon protested against such language, and hoped the Grand Lodge was not to be made a bear-garden.

Bro. Binckes rose again, but what he said could not be heard on the opposite side of the Hall, where our reporter was situated.

The G.M. called Bro. Binckes to order, and said he was sorry he had not done so before. The term "jesuitical" was offensive, and calculated to promote warmth, which it might be difficult to repress. (Applause.)

Bro. Binckes then apologized for the language he had used, and Bro. Havers duly accepted the apology.

Bro. Havers said that what he meant with respect to the two Masonic periodicals was, that one* was now much more truthful than the other, which imputed to him statements which never entered his head. But while one was more truthful than the other, both had been very near the truth of late. Bro. Havers then went on to explain that in order to avoid offence, he had been very careful

* The *Freemasons' Magazine*.

in the wording of his motion, and had not moved the *rejection* of anything, but had moved that certain paragraphs be *accepted*. What he objected to in the paragraphs which he did *not* move should be accepted, was, that they suggested a plan of procedure to Grand Lodge, while they were not prepared to recommend any method of carrying it out. This, he thought, it was not competent for a body, which, like the Colonial Board, was subordinate to Grand Lodge, to do. Bro. Binckes was very strong on a point of order, but he would remind him that he could not move the non-confirmation of that which required no confirmation, which was not a suggestion to be acted upon, but the record of that which was done, past, and settled. The report gives a recital of acts done and past, and they received it and entered it on their minutes. In making his motion, he (Bro. Havers) had no intention of being guilty of the slightest disrespect either to the President or to any of the members of the Colonial Board.

Bro. Binckes still contended that Bro. Havers was wrong, both in point of order and in point of principle, and he left his motion—the non-confirmation of the minutes—in the hands of his lordship.

The G.M., in reply to Bro. Benson, said, the first question on a report of a committee to the House of Commons was, “that it be brought up,” equal to its being “received” in Grand Lodge. The House might refuse to have it brought up, and when it was brought up, it was discussed paragraph by paragraph, and perhaps part of it would be adopted and part rejected. In cases of interest, it was read paragraph by paragraph; those which were not agreed to being of course struck out.

Bro. Binckes’s motion for the non-confirmation of the minutes was lost, and the original motion for their confirmation carried amidst much applause.

BOARD OF GENERAL PURPOSES.

On the motion of Bro. H. G. Warren, the report, which appeared in our last, was taken as read; and, on the motion of Bro. Roxburgh, all its suggestions, having been put into the shape of formal resolutions, were adopted.

EXPERIMENTS IN LIGHTING AND VENTILATING THE HALL.

Bro. Roxburgh called attention to the experiments made in the ventilation and lighting of the Hall.

Standards were erected round the walls, and the edge of the cornice was lighted with a row of small gas-jets. The lights appeared generally to be considered a great improvement, but everybody, the G.M. included, complained of the ventilation, which was worse than ever. The chandeliers were not lighted at all.

Bro. Roxburgh said, Bro. Havers was Chairman of the Committee, and the experiments were being carried on under the direction of the Grand Superintendent of Works.

The G.M. said he never saw the Hall so well lighted, but he was not satisfied with the ventilation (hear), for the Hall was as hot as ever he had known it. (Hear, hear.) He said he had paid a good deal of attention to the subject of ventilation, and recommended the committee to call in the aid of Mr. Watson, of Wakefield, whose plans he had tried in several cases and had always found them to answer most admirably. (Hear, hear.) His lordship said he had tried Mr. Watson’s plan in his house in Yorkshire and also in his stables, where ventilation was now perfect. (Hear, hear.) In a room at Newmarket quite as large as that Hall, sometimes crowded to suffocation, he knew Mr. Watson’s plan had been tried, and the variation of temperature was never more than 2° or 3°. (Hear, hear.) It would be well worth while for the committee to consult Mr. Watson.

Bro. Havers said the suggestion of the G.M. should be attended to.

The subject then dropped.

THE CONSECRATION VESSELS.

The G.M. announced his perfect willingness to consent to the recommendation of the report that those vessels be lent for the purpose of consecrating private

Lodges, at the expense and risk of the said Lodges, but said that the G. Dir. of Cers. or a Grand Tyler must always be in charge of them. His lordship expressed his cordial concurrence in the proposition to form a Masonic library.

BOARD OF BENEVOLENCE.

The following Brethren were elected. There was no ballot, the number of vacancies being equal to the number of candidates ; namely, Bros. Adlard, Barnes, Barrett, Burton, Guy, Ireland, Isaacs, Lambert, Odell, Sheen, Wilson, and Young.

THE CHARGE.

Bro. the Rev. W. Westall moved :—

“That the Charge at the initiation of an Entered Apprentice be printed and bound up with every future edition of the Book of Constitutions.”

Bro. Savage seconded the motion. It, after some discussion, was negatived.

IMMEDIATE PAST MASTERS.

Bro. Westall moved :—

“In the Book of Constitutions, page 20, sect. 8, edition 1855, to leave out all from the word ‘attend’ to the end of the section, and insert the following :—‘The immediate Past Master may supply his place ; should that Brother be unable to attend, some other Past Master of such Lodge may act for him ; but in every case the Past Master must be a subscribing member of that Lodge.’”

Bro. Roxburgh seconded the motion.

Bro. Savage supported it.

Bro. Warren suggested the addition of the words “or some other Past Master, being a member of the said Lodge.” The object of this was to avoid the inconvenience of the party being of necessity a Past Master of that particular Lodge. What he wanted was, that the Brother might be a Past Master of any Lodge, if he were a member of the Lodge to be represented.

The suggestion not appearing to meet with the concurrence of the Lodge, the motion was carried as originally proposed.

PRINTING OF REPORTS.

Bro. Benson moved :—

“That all reports of Boards and Committees shall, in future, be printed and circulated on their presentation to Grand Lodge.”

It would be in the memory of Grand Lodge, that at the last Quarterly Communication, in September, certain Brethren complained, and he thought not without some show of justice, that they were prevented from seriously considering measures to be brought before Grand Lodge. The report of the Colonial Board, for instance, was read by the G. Sec., but many at the end of the room were unable to hear it, and some who did hear it had short memories and were unable to retain it. If these documents were printed, Brethren would have a fair opportunity of considering them.

The motion having been seconded,

Bro. Havers explained how it was that he had happened, at the previous Quarterly Communication, to be in possession of the report of the Colonial Board. It was his practice to make himself acquainted with the business to come before the Grand Lodge, and for that purpose he had called at the G. Sec.’s office and copied the report, as any other Brother might have done. (Hear, hear.) He had inquired, and had found that no Brother had ever been refused a similar privilege. If a Brother wished to copy a report before it went to the Board of Masters, of course he was very properly refused. He thought it had better be left to the discretion of the various boards to print what they thought proper.

Bro. Aria did not think there was any weight in Bro. Havers’s objections, and he should therefore support the motion.

Bro. Fredk. Slight said, if Brethren wanted to see and copy the documents, they could do so by going to the G. Sec.’s office ; and he thought that, as this

was the case, Grand Lodge should not be asked to go to the expense of printing them.

After a few words from Bros. Cole, Roxburgh, and Dobie, Bro. Benson replied, and the motion was put and negatived.

Grand Lodge was then closed in ample form.

METROPOLITAN.

GRAND STEWARDS' LODGE.—The last public night of the year 1857 was held on the 16th December, under the presidency of the W.M., Bro. Johnstone, when the 2nd and 3rd Lectures were worked by Bros. Elwood, Grosjean, Warren, and Watson, the two last undertaking three sections each. The visitors were more select than numerous.

ROYAL YORK LODGE OF PERSEVERANCE (No. 7).—The reports of the proceedings of Masonic Lodges are necessarily so much matters of routine, that the greatest difficulty is experienced in our attempts so to vary the terms as to render them more interesting than we fear they sometimes prove. We need hardly say, therefore, how pleasing it is when we have it in our power to place on record any occurrence of interest, and more especially so when it is of such a kind as to prove the readiness of our Brethren in appreciating and rewarding those whose services have contributed to the efficiency of the body with which they are connected. Any incident of this sort, however unimportant in itself, becomes of consequence if viewed only as an incentive to the younger members of our Order to emulate the example which has led to such results. The circumstance which has led to these remarks took place at the last meeting of this Lodge, which was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Wednesday, 16th Dec., which was numerously attended. The regular business comprised two raisings, the ceremonies attendant upon which it is superfluous to observe were most correctly performed by the W.M., Bro. Isidore Levinson, assisted by his most able staff of Officers. Then followed the election of W.M. and Treasurer for the year ensuing. Bro. Collins, S.W. (whose unavoidable absence was a source of regret to all), was unanimously elected W.M.; and Bro. Harrison, P.M., re-elected as Treasurer. The report of the Permanent Committee with reference to some alterations in the By-laws was adopted. Bro. Hervey, P.G.S.D. and P.M., mindful alike of the honour of the Lodge, of which he may almost be regarded as the vivifying principle, and of the interests of the charity, of which he is certainly the most unwearying guardian, then made an appeal on behalf of the Royal Masonic Boys' School, which was immediately responded to by Bro. Jenkins, J.W., who volunteered his services as Steward for the festival in March next. It should be stated, that Bro. Jenkins has already represented this Lodge as Steward for the Girls' School; thus early evincing how thoroughly he is actuated by real Masonic feeling. Bro. Adlard, P.M. and Dir. of Cer., communicated the painful intelligence that the Lodge was about to lose the valuable services of its Secretary, Bro. Wilkinson, who was on the point of entering on a new career in the East. He bore willing testimony to the zeal and ability with which the duties of his office had been discharged by Bro. Wilkinson, and felt sure that the Brethren would agree with the proposition he was about to make. They would not, he knew, wish to part with their Brother without rendering some acknowledgment to one to whom they were so much indebted. He therefore proposed that a jewel, of the value of £5. 5s., be presented by the Lodge to Bro. Wilkinson. Bro. Hopwood, P.M., father of the Lodge, seconded this proposition, corroborating all that had fallen from the previous speaker; and the W.M. supporting, it was carried unanimously. Bro. Wilkinson, in very feeling and appropriate terms, thanked the Brethren for this mark of their esteem and regard. His aim had ever been to discharge his duties faithfully, and nothing could be a greater reward to him, than to find he had acquitted himself to their

satisfaction. In a distant land he should ever derive the highest gratification, when recalling the memories of his too brief connection with the Royal York Lodge. The brethren afterwards adjourned to the banquet, which was excellently served, and everything passed off most agreeably. There was much deserving of notice in the observations that fell from various speakers after the removal of the cloth, but want of space forbids it. Exception, however, must be made in favour of the W.M., whose health was proposed in most handsome terms by the Prov. G.M. of Essex, and who, in reply, assured the Brethren that there was no honour he more highly valued than that of being their W.M.; and, now that his year of office was drawing to a close, he had to thank them for their unvarying kindness, and his Officers especially for their efficient support. He loved his Lodge—he regarded its members—he could not quit his proud position without some regret; but his best services would ever be at the disposal of the Royal York Lodge—his best wishes ever for its prosperity. He trusted he might long be spared to continue among them and enjoy their society. Bro. Bohn, S.D. (P.M. and W.M. elsewhere), who is always willing to undertake any duty, and never without ably fulfilling it, responded in very happy terms on behalf of the W.M. elect, whose health was most cordially received. Bro. Adlard, as usual, proved himself a most efficient Dir. of Cer., his courtesy and attention extorting the thanks of the visitors, who were Bros. Bagshaw, Prov. G.M. Essex; Hyde Pullen, D.G.M. Isle of Wight, and W.M. No. 999; F. Binckes, P.M. No. 11; E. Weaver, No. 40; H. Baker, J.W. No. 219; C. Sevin, No. 289; and Bushell, No. 473, Cape of Good Hope: the latter Brother expressing himself as highly delighted at the kind and handsome reception he had met with on this occasion, his first visit to an English Lodge.

WESTMINSTER AND KEYSTONE LODGE (No. 10).—The first meeting for the season of this very numerous and influential Lodge was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Wednesday, 2nd inst. Much to the regret of all, the Brethren were deprived of the presidentship of their W.M., the Earl of Carnarvon, owing to his absence on the continent. His lordship's place, however, was ably supplied by Bro. John Udall, P.M., who raised a Brother to the Sublime Degree of M.M. At the conclusion of this ceremony, the chair was taken by the immediate P.M., Bro. W. S. Portal, who volunteered his services as Steward for the festival in aid of the funds of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys in March next. Two joining members were proposed, and there being no other business before the Lodge, the Brethren adjourned to banquet, which was served at an early hour, for the purpose of enabling those qualified to attend Grand Lodge.

ENOCH LODGE (No. 11).—A very fair muster of Brethren answered the summons for Wednesday, 9th inst., when Mr. T. W. Gilbert was admitted to a knowledge of the secrets and mysteries of our Order, Bro. Ebbblewhite passed to the 2nd Degree, and Bro. Masson—he having evinced satisfactory progress—perfected by being raised to the Sublime Degree of M.M. Bro. Job Austin, S.W., received the compliment of a thoroughly unanimous election to fill the chair for the year ensuing; and Bro. W. Williams, P.M., experienced a renewal of the confidence of his Brethren by being again chosen to fill the arduous and responsible post of chancellor of the exchequer. The notice of motion by Bro. Binckes, P.M., for the constitution of a new class of members, gave rise to a long discussion, into which some elements of discord were unhappily introduced, and which was brought to a close by an amendment that the subject be referred to a committee. There being nothing else before the Lodge, it was closed in due form. The customary banquet was dispensed with, but a few of the members remained for the purpose of seasoning the somewhat heavy duties of the evening with moderate refreshment, and thus contrived to pass two or three hours of rational, social, pleasure.

FORTITUDE AND OLD CUMBERLAND LODGE (No. 12).—Monday, 14th December, being the day of installation in this Lodge, a large assemblage took place at the Freemasons' Tavern, to install Bro. Ward for the ensuing year. After the ceremony, the W.M. invested Bro. Leopold Ruf with a P.M.'s jewel in the name of the

Brethren, bearing an inscription highly complimentary to him for the very efficient services rendered to the Lodge during his year of office as W.M. A jewel of the same value was also given to Bro. Donald King, the W.M. who preceded Bro. Ruf, both bearing inscriptions expressive of their merits. Bro. Ruf, in returning thanks, stated the extreme pleasure they felt in receiving such testimonials of approval, and assured the Brethren that, while wearing the jewels with pride, they hoped ever to prove themselves worthy of the distinguished compliment. The ceremony of installation was ably performed by the Senior P.M. (and father of the Lodge), Bro. Marriott, who, we regret to say, was suffering from a severe cold. A number of distinguished visitors attended, and a most sumptuous banquet was provided by Messrs. Shrewsbury and Elkington. The Officers chosen for the ensuing year were Bros. Lewis, S.W.; Picard, J.W.; Sanders, S.D.; Stahl, J.D.; and Coles, I.G.; and in consequence of the death of Bro. Hollis, the late respected and deeply-lamented Treasurer, Bro. P.M. Marriott was elected to the office, and Bro. Cogan to that of Secretary.

ROYAL ATHELSTANE LODGE (No. 19).—This ancient Lodge held a meeting at the George and Blue Boar, High Holborn, on Wednesday, December 9th, Bro. Fox, W.M., in the chair. One gentleman was initiated into the Order, and two Brothers raised to the Degree of Master Mason, after which it was announced that the election of Master, Treasurer, and Tyler would take place, to serve during the next year. Bro. Stone, S.W., was elected to the chair, and the Treasurer re-elected. The W.M. elect thanked the Brethren for the compliment paid him, and hoped for the indulgence of the Lodge during his year of office. It had ever been his desire to carry out the principles of Masonry to the best of his ability; the Brethren had now placed him in a position to put that feeling to the test; but he (Bro. Stone) was quite willing to undergo the trial, knowing full well that an endeavour to please, in a Masonic body, must be crowned with success. He further trusted that the Great Architect of the universe would give him health and strength to go through his year of office.

GLOBE LODGE (No. 23).—This Lodge—distinguished as one of the red or Grand Stewards' Lodges—held a meeting on Thursday, December 17, at the Freemasons' Tavern, Bro. Watson presiding for Bro. G. F. Goodman, the W.M. Bros. Hill, Thompson, Day, and Ridley, were admitted to the Second Degree, after which Bro. Rebbeck, the S.W., was unanimously elected to fill the important office of W.M. during the next session. Bro. Hewlett was re-elected Treasurer. Three Brethren were then proposed to assist the Officers at the audit meeting, which was fixed to take place a few days prior to the third Thursday in January—the installation night. At the banquet various toasts were given, among which the health of Bro. Goodman was conspicuous, it being received with an amount of enthusiasm that must prove most gratifying to the Master. He has endeavoured to carry out the duties of the chair satisfactorily, and, with the kind aid he has received from the preceding Masters, the task has not been so difficult as he had anticipated. "The P.Ms." having been given, the acting W.M. proposed the health of the Master elect. The toast being duly honoured, Bro. Rebbeck responded, thanking the Brethren for the favour conferred upon him by being elected to the chair. If other Brethren felt themselves in a difficult position when called upon to fill that high office, how must he (Bro. Rebbeck) feel? He was but young in Masonry,—far too young, in fact, to take the responsibility of presiding over such a Lodge; but the Brethren having done him the honour to elect him, it would savour somewhat of ingratitude to refuse. He would show his appreciation of the flattering compliment paid him by putting his shoulder to the wheel, and endeavouring to emulate, as far as possible, the conduct of the retiring Master, hoping that the P.Ms. would still continue their valuable assistance. The meeting soon afterwards dissolved, the Brethren expressing their satisfaction at the evening's entertainment.

ROBERT BURNS LODGE (No. 25).—This Lodge held an Emergency Meeting on Monday, 30th November, the summons containing a large amount of business to

transact. The W.M., Bro. John Clements, raised seven Brothers to the degree of M.M., passed six to the Fellow Craft Degree, and initiated Mr. Nicholls into the noble Order. Some regret was expressed at the absence of a large majority of the Officers, the immediate P.M. and the Deacons being among the absentees; the only P.Ms. present being Bros. Dyte and W. J. Newton, who, it was observed, were always sufficiently occupied in carrying out the duties of Secretaries, without having to do the work of those whose duty it was to be present. The W.M., however, performed his arduous duties with great satisfaction to the Lodge. On the following Monday, the 7th of December, the regular monthly meeting took place, a large number of the Brethren being present, who unanimously elected as their next Master Bro. Charles Bennett, the respected S.W. of the Lodge, who by attention to the duties of his office, and urbanity of manner, had endeared himself to every member of the Lodge; Bro. Apted, P.M., was re-elected Treasurer; and Bro. Beckett also re-elected Tyler. Much satisfaction was expressed at the announcement of the very flourishing state of the Robert Burns Benevolent Fund, notwithstanding above £100 had been voted away since its formation, to the relief of members who had unfortunately fallen into adversity.

EGYPTIAN LODGE (No. 29).—A meeting of this Lodge took place on the 3rd Dec., at the George and Blue Boar, Holborn, when Bro. Shepherd, W.M., initiated into the Order Mr. Henry Treble, the ceremony being well performed, and reflecting great credit upon the efficiency of Bro. Shepherd. The election of a new Master, Treasurer, and Tyler, was then proceeded with; the election of Master falling upon the present S.W., Bro. Marjoram, who, in returning thanks for the honour vouchsafed him, assured the Brethren of his intention of frequently attending Lodges of Instruction prior to his installation, and thereby rendering himself competent to carry out the duties of the office. Bro. Todd, P.M., was unanimously re-elected Treasurer, and the veteran Rice continued as Tyler. After which, Bro. Charles Payne, Tyler of Grand Lodge, and I.G. of No. 29, proposed Bro. Robert Banks, of the Universal Lodge, to become a joining member of the Egyptian. He also proposed that Bro. Benjamin Banks, jun. (son of Bro. B. Banks, one of the late respected proprietors of the Freemasons' Tavern), should be allowed to remain on the books as a country member of this, his parent Lodge; circumstances having occasioned his leaving this country for the East, where he would probably remain some time. Both propositions were unanimously agreed to, and hearty good wishes expressed for Bro. Benjamin Banks's safe return to his native land. After several other propositions being made for the good of the Lodge, &c., the Brethren adjourned to banquet. The usual toasts and speeches followed; among which the W.M., in acknowledging his health, thanked the Brethren for the confidence they had reposed in him, and the attention they afforded him, during the time he had occupied the chair. He was soon to retire among his predecessors, the P.Ms., by whom he was certain to be well received. He hoped still to be a useful member of the Lodge. The W.M. concluded by proposing the W.M. elect, which was well received, and duly responded to by Bro. Marjoram. The toast of the P.Ms. was replied to by Bros. Todd and Bass, Sec., who adverted to the many changes that had taken place since his first association with this Lodge. He believed he was the oldest member and Past Master now belonging to No. 29. In looking around him (although he saw friendly faces greeting him with brotherly love), he saw not the companions which greeted him on his first association with this Lodge; he (Bro. Bass) regretted to say that not one member of that period was now a member of the Egyptian; time and circumstances having scattered them over the face of earth and waters. The W.M. then proposed the visitors, Bros. Cowdrey and G. F. Taylor, and made some complimentary allusions to the latter Brother's connection with the Masonic press. Bro. Taylor acknowledged the compliment, and said that it was most desirable that Freemasonry should be more extensively known; and it was only through the press such a desideratum could be arrived at. The publication of the proceedings of Masonry had tended to raise it considerably in the eyes of the world: there was a great deal

of good done which could not be too well known, without the necessity of trenching upon secrets which were their safeguards. Much credit was due to the editor of the *Freemasons' Magazine*, for the way in which he manfully and successfully battled to obtain the sanction of the Grand Master for the publication (with due regard to the Masonic obligations) of Masonic proceedings. It had been remarked that the press should avoid noticing any errors which members of the Craft might commit, but merely refer to the good done. He (Bro. Taylor) begged to differ with that doctrine, urging that their best friends were those who told them of their faults. If Brethren forgot what was due to themselves and the Order to which they belonged, a gentle admonition might have a redeeming effect; for it might with truth be said, that the surgeon's best intentions were not always effected without first giving pain. He (Bro. Taylor) would conclude, again thanking the Brethren on behalf of himself and Brother visitor. The members soon afterwards dispersed, much pleased with their meeting. It would be injustice to close this notice without a word of praise for the excellence of the banquet; it reflected great credit upon the worthy proprietor, Bro. Haynes.

ROYAL JUBILEE LODGE (No. 85).—The members of this Lodge assembled at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, on Monday, 7th inst., when a Brother was raised to the Sublime Degree of M.M. In the absence of the W.M., Bro. Sargent, the chair was occupied by Bro. G. Haward, P.M., who went through the beautiful ceremony in a manner to elicit the encomiums of the visiting Brethren. The election for W.M. for the year 1858 then followed, the choice falling on Bro. Lawson, S.W., who expressed his thanks, and gave the assurance that nothing should be wanting on his part to prove his appreciation of the honour conferred upon him. Bro. Rhodes, P.M., was unanimously re-elected Treasurer. An adjournment then took place to supper, which was provided in a style which satisfied the requirements of all. Several excellent songs were volunteered by the members and their guests, Bro. Haward's vocal abilities being acknowledged and appreciated as they deserved. The visitors were Bros. H. Garrod, W.M. No. 206; F. Binckes, P.M. No. 11; Lazarus, P.M. No. 225; Branden, No. 63 (Scotland); and Froud, No. 91; the two latter of whom were proposed as joining members.

EASTERN STAR LODGE (No. 112).—We are gratified to find our Brethren in this far east Lodge prospering. At the regular meeting on Wednesday, the 9th of December, at Wade's Hotel, Poplar, there was a good attendance of Brethren to support the W.M. Bro. G. F. Grimes. Mr. William J. Curry was initiated into the Order, Bro. Green passed to the 2nd Degree, and Bro. Grey raised to the 3rd Degree. Bro. Potts, P.M., then presented Bro. Edward Unwin Gardner, the immediate P.M., to receive at the hands of the W.M. a Jewel which had at a previous meeting been unanimously voted by the members as an acknowledgment of their high satisfaction at the demeanour and excellent service of Bro. Gardner during the year he had presided over them. The W.M. in presenting the Jewel, said, no duty he had ever to discharge in Masonry had given him so much heartfelt pleasure as that of now, in the name and in the presence of the assembled Brethren, bestowing honour where it was so justly due. Bro. Gardner, in responding, said he could not find words to convey all he felt for the kindness of those around him. He trusted that the feeling of brotherly love so generously manifested towards himself, would stimulate all the younger members by a diligent attention to their duties to a like reward. Bro. Gardner then proposed a gentleman for initiation at the next Lodge. All business ended, the Brethren adjourned to banquet, and after doing ample justice to Bro. Hall's well-spread board, they separated at ten o'clock. Bros. T. E. Davis, E. W. Davis, Francis, How, and Pugh, were visitors.

TEMPLE LODGE (No. 118).—The Brethren of this Lodge met on Tuesday, 1st December, Bro. Scott, the W.M., presiding. After passing Bros. Pulfer and White, the election of the W.M. and Treasurer for the ensuing year took place. Bro. Hastelow, the S.W., was unanimously elected to the first-mentioned office; and Bro. John Keast was unanimously re-elected Treasurer. A very lengthened discussion took place upon the necessity of amending the existing By-laws, and,

after Bros. Wynne, Beard, Farthing, and others had made some remarks, several resolutions were adopted. After the business, the Brethren adjourned to refreshment, and passed a very pleasant evening. The visitors present were Bros. George Martin, No. 219, and Collins, No. 902, the former responding to the visitors' toast. At the suggestion of Bro. Beard, Hon. Sec., the Brethren agreed that the usual annual ball, for the benefit of the charities, should take place, and a committee was formed to carry out the necessary arrangements.

ST. THOMAS'S LODGE (No. 166).—The usual monthly meeting of this Lodge was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Saturday, 5th inst., Bro. Staite, W.M., presiding. The only business before the Lodge was the election of W.M. and Treasurer for the ensuing year. For the former office, the suffrages of the Brethren were unanimously in favour of Bro. Archer, S.W.; and the re-election of Bro. Frampton, P.M., as Treasurer, was ensured by the highly satisfactory manner in which the duties have been discharged during the years the office has been in his hands. The Lodge having been closed, the Brethren proceeded to banquet. About eighteen sat down, the absence of several members, on account of indisposition, being matter for regret. The viands were of the customary excellence—the wine afforded unqualified satisfaction—and the social pleasures of the evening were enhanced by a succession of songs and recitations contributed by members and visitors. Amongst the latter we observed Bros. A. L. Bellinger, P.M. No. 82, and P. Prov. G.J.W. Herts; F. Binckes, P.M. No. 11; Smith and Frith, No. 170.

OLD CONCORD LODGE (No. 201).—This Lodge assembled its members on Tuesday, the 1st of December; Bro. Jeffries, W.M., in the chair, performing his duties most satisfactorily. Messrs. Edward Terry and William Sankey were initiated into the mysteries and privileges of Freemasonry, and the Rev. Bro. Hales received the Degree of M.M. The next business transacted was the election of Master for the ensuing season, which was unanimously voted to the S.W., Bro. Jackson. The election of Treasurer followed, and the important office was again intrusted to Bro. Kennedy, P.M. The Tyler, Bro. Beckett, was also re-elected. After which the Brethren adjourned to banquet, which was well served, and gave great satisfaction. Upon the removal of the cloth, the W.M. proposed the "Queen and the Craft," which was received with the usual amount of enthusiasm, followed by the national anthem, which was charmingly rendered by Miss Ada Taylor, Bros. Emmens, Donald King, and G. F. Taylor (who presided at the pianoforte). The healths of the M.W.G.M. and the D.G.M. were then proposed, and duly responded to. After which the W.M. proposed the health of their excellent Chaplain, the Rev. Bro. Laughlin, who, in returning thanks, dilated with his usual eloquence upon Freemasonry—saying, "My Brethren will, I hope, forgive me, while, in the spirit of sincere friendship, I wish to remind them, that they ought not to consider their admission into a Mason's Lodge as being designed to enlarge the circle of dissipation. Let them, on the contrary, view it as laying them under an additional obligation to submit to the rules of order and propriety, and as a happy means of forming in them a taste for the delicate and refined moral pleasures of the heart. For that reason, every species of levity, and opposition to the rules of good order and manly behaviour, are perfectly inconsistent with the spirit of Masonry. In conclusion, let me recall to memory, the ceremony of your initiation. Brethren, learn to govern your passions—speak no ill of a Brother—and ere long you will have occasion to say, 'In becoming a *Mason* I truly became the *man*; and while I breathe will never disgrace a jewel that kings may prize.'" The W.M.'s health followed, which was gracefully responded to by Bro. Jefferies, who thanked the Brethren for the courtesy and attention they had bestowed on him during the time he had occupied the chair; it had rendered his position a comparatively easy one, and he was sure his successor would meet with the same kindly feeling at the hands of the Brethren. Bro. Emmens, P.M. and Sec., then proposed the health of Bro. Jackson, the W.M. elect, paying him a well deserved compliment for his attention to the duties of the Lodge. Bro. Emmens would take this opportunity of adverting to the forthcoming ball (of which Bro. Jackson was the president), and urged the co-opera-

tion of the Brethren for the continued success of the same ; inasmuch as the profits of the Old Concord balls had for several years been given to the Masonic charities amounting to a considerable sum. Within the last ten years, they had formed a benevolent fund, in connection with this Lodge, for the relief of its own members, if such, unfortunately, should be needed ; that fund, he was happy to say, now amounted to nearly one hundred pounds ; therefore in future, instead of giving the whole of these profits to the general charities connected with their Order, the larger portion would be devoted to their benevolent fund. Bro. Jackson replied, assuring the Brethren of his determination to endeavour carrying out his year of office in a manner to ensure the prosperity of the Lodge. He hoped to be found worthy of the high position to which the Brethren had elected him. In alluding to the ball, he (the W.M. elect) would impress upon the Old Concord members, that, by supporting the ball, they were doing an act of grace combined with one of charity,—an act of grace, as it afforded the ladies gratification,—of charity, as the proceeds were used for philanthropic purposes. Bro. Jackson then concluded, and the Brethren soon after separated, highly delighted with their evening's entertainment, which was much enhanced by the tasteful singing of Miss Ada Taylor. The visitors were Bros. G. Ward, No. 7 ; Bladell, No. 169 ; Draper, No. 247 ; Margotson, No. 14 ; and Donald King, P.M. No. 12.

PHŒNIX LODGE (No. 202).—The second meeting for the season of this Lodge took place on the 18th November, at the Freemasons' Tavern, when the W.M., Bro. Barton, most efficiently initiated a gentleman into the mysteries of the Order. The Brethren, at the close of the Lodge business, banqueted together, and spent a most agreeable evening, Bros. Webb, Burton, Crawley, and McEntire, being the principal contributors to the harmony of the Brethren. Bro. H. G. Warren, in an able speech, urged upon the Brethren the distinctive features of each of the Masonic charities, and called upon them to aid in making those institutions worthy of the Order. The visitors on the occasion were Bro. Nunn, P.M. of an Irish Lodge at Wexford, who was highly pleased with the admirable working of the Lodge, and Bro. John Crawley, to whose excellent instruction the majority of the Brethren are indebted for their efficiency.

DOMATIC LODGE (No. 206).—The monthly meeting of this Lodge was held on Monday, December 14, at the Masonic Hall, Fetter-lane ; and, it being installation day, the Brethren assembled at four o'clock. Bro. Garrod, W.M., took the chair, supported by his Officers, and at once proceeded to business, consisting of two passings and two raisings. These ceremonies having been gone through in excellent form, the W.M. proceeded to install his successor, Bro. Brett, S.W. ; and if the style in which Bro. Garrod had previously discharged all the duties of his high office was such as to call for unusual commendation, the manner in which he conducted this very impressive, but beautiful ceremony, entitled him to something more. The muster of Brethren was considerable, the Board of Installed Masters consisting of twenty-three, viz., P.Ms. of the Domatic Lodge—Bros. Jos. Smith, G. Purs. ; Elmes, Sec. ; Marshall, Child, J. A. Adams, Ireland, and Carpenter ; the visiting W.Ms. and P.Ms. consisting of Bros. S. Barton Wilson, J.G.D. ; R. Watson, Prov. G. Sword-Bearer (Kent) ; Adlard, P. Prov. G. Dir. of Cers. (Essex) ; Randell, P. Prov. G. Reg. (Herts) ; Tull, Prov. G. Org. (Berks) ; Warren and W. Watson, P.G. Stewards ; Rackstraw, T. Lewis, Bake, Somers, C. R. Dean, J. Thomas, Jones, Anslow, and Lee. At the conclusion of the ceremony, Bro. Garrod received the warm congratulations and thanks of all present. The W.M., Bro. Brett, having been duly placed in his chair, and Masonically saluted, he proceeded to appoint his Officers as follows:—Bros. Baker, S.W. ; Haydon, J.W. ; Moore, S.D. ; Russen, J.D. ; and Owen, I.G. The addresses having been beautifully delivered, the W.M. proceeded to conclude the business of the evening, which consisted of the initiation of Mr. J. T. Donhue, and we need not say that the ceremony was ably performed, Bro. Brett's Masonic acquirements being too well known and appreciated to render that necessary. The Lodge having been closed in due form, the Brethren retired to the banqueting hall, and between sixty and seventy sat down to a feast, as ample as it was choice and varied. After the usual loyal and Masonic toasts had been duly honoured, the

W.M. proposed "The Visitors," for which Bro. Adlard returned thanks; and "The P.Ms.," to which Bro. W. Carpenter responded—a very gratifying episode intervening in the presentation of a handsome P.M.'s Jewel (unanimously voted by the Lodge) to Bro. Garrod, in a neat speech, by the W.M., the honour being unaffectedly acknowledged by the P.M. Other toasts followed, including "Success to the *Freemasons' Magazine*," which was briefly acknowledged, and altogether a delightful evening was spent, auspicious anticipations being expressed for the year upon which the Lodge had entered.

MANCHESTER LODGE (No. 209).—This excellent working Lodge held its usual monthly meeting at Bro. Clemow's, Anderton's Hotel, on Thursday, December 17, a large number of the Brethren being present. The W.M., Bro. Isidor Levinson, presided, passing Bro. Spraik to the Degree of Fellow-Craft, raising Bro. Mackney (the celebrated vocalist) to the Degree of Master Mason, and initiating into the Order two gentlemen who had been well and worthily recommended, viz., Messrs. Charles Maddocks and Thomas Cocks. The ceremonies having been rendered, both by W.M. and Officers, in a manner to uphold the good name which this Lodge has obtained for the excellence of its working, the election of Master, Treasurer, and Tyler for the succeeded year was proceeded with. Bro. Norman, the S.W., being unanimously voted to the chair, and Bro. Collard re-elected to the office of Treasurer, with the unanimous concurrence of the Lodge. Prior to the closing of Lodge, it was urged that a Past Master's Jewel should be voted to the present Master, as a very slight testimony of the esteem in which he was held by the Brethren, for his urbanity of manners, and their appreciation of his Masonic talent. The proposition was unanimously agreed to, and arranged to be presented at the next meeting. These and several other matters of interest being disposed of, the Lodge was closed in due form, and the Brethren adjourned to banquet, which was of a most *recherché* character. Among the various toasts which followed, we may mention "The W.M.," which was enthusiastically received, and eloquently responded to. "The P.Ms.," ably responded to by Bro. Collard, P.M. and Treas. The visitors were Bros. J. Burton, P.M. No. 9; Werrall, W.M. elect No. 234; Lafitte, Grand Orient of France; Bryan, No. 158; Taylor, No. 211; Thorn, P.M. No. 234; Brett, W.M. No. 206. The last-named Brother acknowledging the kind reception given to the visitors, assuring the W.M. and Brethren that he had never experienced a greater treat than that afforded him by witnessing their mode of working in this Lodge—it was perfection, and an excellent lesson for any Brother aspiring to office. "Bro. Norman, W.M. Elect," was the next toast, the W.M. thanking him for his attention to his duties as S.W., and the assistance it gave him; for no W.M., however well versed in the duties of the chair, could properly carry them out without good Officers. Bro. Norman replied, in a laconic but graceful speech, and hoped to give satisfaction to his constituents. "The Initiates" was then proposed, Bro. Maddocks returning thanks, and made some allusions to the universality of Freemasonry—he felt that in entering that noble Order man grasped the world, for Masonry was in the ascendant wherever science was known; it had existed from time immemorial—great cities had been destroyed, kingdoms had passed away, but still Masonry flourished. The Brethren might think him premature in offering these few remarks upon the subject, seeing that he had so recently been initiated, but he (Bro. Maddocks) could assure them that the true principle of Masonry was no secret to those acquainted with history; its antecedents showed that to Freemasonry the world was indebted for its finest institutions, and the propagation of the best principles which adorned the human mind. The Brother then concluded, wishing prosperity to the Manchester Lodge. The Brethren soon after dispersed, having passed a delightful evening, much enhanced by some excellent singing from Bro. Mackney and others. We must not omit to mention that there was a great improvement upon this occasion in the Lodge working, by the introduction of an harmonium, which added to the solemnity of the ceremonies, and was greatly admired.

ST. JAMES'S UNION LODGE (No. 211).—The members of this Lodge held their usual monthly meeting on Tuesday, December 8, at the Freemasons' Tavern,

Bro. J. Gurton, W.M., presiding, and performing the duties of his office in his usual perfect manner. Bros. Weekes, Pardon, Gooderson, and Gill, were intrusted with the Degree of M.M.; Bros. Swann, Clark, and Jeffs, passed to the Degree of a Fellow-Craft; and Messrs. Moses Abrahams, E. Dethere, Reader, and Harrison, received into the Order, expressing their thanks for the honour done them. Bro. Simpson, No. 752, was proposed, and received, as a joining member. After which, the election of W.M., Treasurer, and Tyler, for the following year, was proceeded with, the office of W.M. being unanimously voted to Bro. Crofton, the S.W., who well deserved the compliment paid him, for it was observed that no Brother could be more attentive to the duties of his office. Bro. J. Gurton, who has just completed his second year of office, was elected Treasurer; and Bro. Crawley re-elected Tyler.

LODGE OF JOPPA (No. 223).—This very numerous Lodge held the usual monthly meeting on Monday, December 7, at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street; there being a large muster of the Brethren present, under the presidency of the W.M., Bro. Alexander, who, in excellent style, initiated into the Order, Messrs. Simon Bernstein, and Charles Peterson; passed Bros. P. Solomon and Charles Hallen to the Degree of Fellow-Craft; and raised Bros. John Solomon and Isaac Cohen to the Sublime Degree of Master Mason—the whole of the ceremonies being beautifully rendered. Bro. Alexander called attention to an announcement it was his painful duty to make, that since their last meeting they had to deplore the loss of their much esteemed Brother Abrahams, who had carried out the principles of Freemasonry as far as man could, never turning his back upon an indigent Brother, but alleviating his distresses to the best of his ability. He had largely contributed to their benevolent fund. As a good social companion his loss would be felt, having endeared himself to every member of the Lodge by his kindness and urbanity. It had pleased the Great Disposer of all human events to call him hence. Might he rest in peace. At the conclusion of these feeling remarks, the solemn and interesting funeral service applicable to the Masonic body was performed by the worthy Chaplain, the Rev. J. M. de Solla. At the close of the ceremony Lodge business was resumed, the election of W.M., Treasurer, &c., being among the important matters for this meeting. The choice of Master fell upon Bro. Joel Phillips, P.S.W., who acknowledged the kindness of the Brethren in granting him their suffrages. He hoped he should do justice to the Lodge and honour to himself, by endeavouring to carry out the duties of the office in a manner to uphold the dignity of the Lodge. The Joppa held a position for working second to none in the Craft; and he (Bro. Phillips) hoped that when the time came round for him to resign the chair, that it would be found that the Lodge had lost none of its *prestige*. Bro. Moses was re-elected Treasurer, which office he has held for forty-seven years, to the great satisfaction of the Lodge. Several Brethren were chosen as committee-men and trustees to the Joppa Benevolent Fund,—the names to be announced upon confirmation of the minutes at the next meeting, when the installation will take place. It was proposed that a Past Master's jewel should be voted to Bro. Alexander as a slight mark of esteem and acknowledgment of his excellent services as W.M. The motion was unanimously agreed to, and the presentation was arranged to take place in January next. Among the P.Ms. we observed Bros. Canstall, Henry Lyons, G. Ellis, Cannar, Daniels, Moses (Treasurer), and Selig (Secretary). The visitors present were:—Bros. J. Isaacs, W.M. No. 247; Henry Isaacs, P.M. No. 247; B. Meyers, No. 247; A. Rothschild, No. 247; P. Raphael, No. 247; B. Harris, S.W. No. 218; Sidney, No. 218; A. Pike, No. 218.

LODGE OF CONFIDENCE (No. 228).—This excellent working Lodge held the usual monthly meeting on Monday, the 14th Dec., at Anderton's Hotel, a large number of the Brethren being present. The W.M., Bro. Jackson, presided, and very ably initiated into the Order Mr. James Bedson; he also passed and raised Bros. Merkle and Marchant; after which Bro. Stephen Barton Wilson, J.G.D., took the chair, and proceeded to install the Master elect, the late S.W., Bro. Cumming, who, by attention to the duties of the various offices with which he had been intrusted, had gained the good-will of the Brethren, so as to render his election unanimous.

The beautiful ceremony of installation was performed in a most feeling and impressive manner by Bro. Wilson,—a disciple of the late Peter Gilkes—who, by perseverance and industry, has gained the highest honours in the Craft. The Master being duly installed, proceeded to the appointment of Officers, which were as follows:—Bros. Brewer, S.W.; Newnham, J.W.; Johnson, S.D.; Barringer, J.D.; Warne, I.G.; Dunning, re-elected Treas.; Rogers, reappointed Sec.; and Riley, Tyler. Bro. Footit having proposed Bro. Jeremiah Burch, of Lodge No. 817 (North Essex), at the previous meeting, as a joining member, he was now balloted for, and announced as unanimously elected. The Brethren soon after adjourned to banquet, which was well served by Bro. Clemow, and gave general satisfaction. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts followed, Bro. S. B. Wilson replying for the D.G.M., Lord Panmure, and the rest of the Grand Officers, paying a well-deserved compliment to the D.G.M., who, he said, was devoted to the interests of the Order, and whose attendance at Grand Lodge was as frequent as the peculiar nature of his lordship's avocations permitted. Bro. Wilson also paid a handsome compliment to the Lodge of Confidence for the efficiency of its working: he had never seen the Degrees more beautifully given than upon this occasion; and in concluding, wished continued prosperity to No. 228. Several other toasts were given and responded to, after which the Brethren separated. The visitors were Bros. Coxhead, W.M. No. 391; Stevenson, P.M. No. 391; Buchannan, S.W. No. 391; W. Hill, No. 114; Shepherd, W.M. No. 29; G. F. Taylor, No. 201; and S. B. Wilson, J.G.D.

PERCY LODGE (No. 234).—This Lodge held its usual monthly meeting on Tuesday, the 8th inst., at Bro. Painter's, the Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street, when the W.M., Bro. Lambert, initiated a gentleman into the Order; after which Bro. Burrell, S.W., was duly elected W.M. for the ensuing year; Bro. Thorne was unanimously re-elected Treasurer, he having performed the duties of that office for very many years, receiving special marks of the fraternal regards of the Brethren; and the veteran Bro. Rice re-elected Tyler, being the twenty-ninth occasion of his appointment to that important post. Much discussion ensued upon a report to the effect that the *Percy Lodge of Instruction* had ceased to exist, having been amalgamated with, and now called *The Percy and Manchester Lodge of Instruction*. Such an amalgamation being without request to, or sanction of, the mother Lodge, it was resolved to meet as usual on Tuesday, the 15th, at Bro. Wyatt's, Down-street, Piccadilly, when it was hoped arrangements would be made for holding the Percy Lodge of Instruction at Bro. Painter's; the Brethren of the Percy Lodge can then attend its usual weekly meetings, which hitherto they have been unable to do. At the conclusion of business the Brethren retired to refreshment, and spent a most delightful evening. Amongst the visitors we noticed Bros. Berens, No. 229; Atkins, No. 329; Freeman, No. 90; Winton and Clinton, No. 408, Bristol.

JORDAN LODGE (No. 237).—This Lodge held its meeting at the Freemasons' Tavern, December 18. The business consisted of the passing Bros. Swan and Flood to the 2nd Degree, and the initiation of Mr. Thomas Sidney Smith, which ceremonies were performed by the W.M., Bro. Arliss. The Brethren then proceeded to the election of W.M. for the ensuing year, when the choice unanimously fell on Bro. Watts, J.W. The business being completed, the Brethren retired to banquet, which was served up in the usual admirable style peculiar to this establishment, and the evening passed right merrily. Bro. Burton, P.M. No. 9, was the only visitor.

LODGE OF UNITED STRENGTH (No. 276).—The members of this excellent working Lodge held its regular monthly meeting at the Old Jerusalem Coffee-house, Clerkenwell-gate, on the 8th December, when the W.M., Bro. Lugg, in a most able manner, initiated two gentlemen into the mysteries of Freemasonry. The Brethren next proceeded to the election, when Bro. John Coggin was elected W.M., and Bro. P.M. Allen, Treasurer, for the ensuing year. The other business having been disposed of, the Brethren adjourned to the antiquated hall of this ancient

structure to partake of a most liberally-supplied banquet, which was extremely well served, under the immediate superintendence of the proprietor, Bro. Foster.

PANMURE LODGE (No. 1,022).—This Lodge, for which we last month noticed a Warrant had been granted, to be held at the Swan Tavern, Stockwell, was consecrated on the 30th November, with great *éclat*. The Right Hon. Lord Panmure, D.G.M., being prevented attending on the occasion, the consecration was ably gone through at a few days' notice by Bro. Thomas, P.M. of No. 745, assisted by Bro. W. Watson, P.M. No. 23; after which the W.M., Bro. Joseph Thomas Warren, of Lodges Nos. 25 and 745, was impressively installed into the chair of K.S. by Bro. D. R. Farmer, also of No. 25, and P.M. of No. 745. The W.M. then initiated two gentlemen into the Order in a very efficient manner, having previously appointed his Officers as follows:—Bros. Charnock, S.W.; Braham, J.W.; D. R. Farmer, Treas.; J. R. Warren, Sec.; Clout, S.D.; Plummer, J.D.; Thomas, C.S.; Dean, W.S.; and Garrot, I.G. When we consider that the majority of the Officers so appointed are able not only to work the ceremonies in the three Degrees, but likewise the fifteen Sections in the Lectures, it argues well for the progress of Freemasonry in the south. The business of the Lodge concluded, the Brethren were called from labour to refreshment, and partook of an elegant banquet, provided by the worthy host, Bro. George Wardell, in a most liberal manner. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts having been duly responded to, Bro. George Wardell returned thanks for the newly initiated Brethren in a neat and elegant speech, expressing his regret that he did not join the ancient and honourable Order many years ago. The W.M. next proposed the health of the visitors, and prosperity to their respective Lodges, coupling with it the name of Bro. Muggeridge, W.M. of the Panmure Lodge, No. 1,017, who kindly responded in a most appropriate manner. The harmony of the evening was much enhanced by some excellent songs from Bros. George Tedder, Dean, Garrod, Braham, &c., and the musical exertions of Bro. Saqui. The meeting was brought to a close shortly after eleven o'clock. The Brethren separated highly gratified with all that had taken place, and adjourned until the third Monday in April, the meetings of this Lodge being arranged to take place during the summer months. Amongst the visitors, besides Bro. Muggeridge, we noticed Bros. W. Watson, P.M. No. 23; Lewis, W.M. No. 53; Saqui, P.M. No. 247; J. W. Ward, W.M. No. 12; Cohen, P.M. No. 247; Stroud, P.M. No. 745; C. Ireland, P.M. No. 805; Collard, W.M. No. 168; Rogers, P.M. No. 228; Ladd, Welsford, Harris, Meymott, G. Tedder, Bower, Halsey, Lascelles, &c.

INSTRUCTION.

ALBION LODGE (No. 9).—A meeting of this Lodge was held at Bro. Gurton's, 10, Old Bond-street, Piccadilly, on Sunday, the 29th of November, when the fifteen Sections were beautifully worked. Bro. Collard, W.M. of No. 168, P.M. of No. 209, &c., was in the chair, and gave, in a most impressive manner, the introductory addresses to each lecture. He was supported by Bros. W. Watson, P.M. of No. 23, &c., as S.W.; Carter, as J.W.; and about forty distinguished members of the Craft; indeed, it has seldom been our good fortune to have met, in a Lodge of Instruction, so many able working Masons. The Sections were given by the following Brethren:—First Lecture, Section 1, by Bro. Caulcher; Section 2, by Bro. Crofton, S.W.; Section 3, by Bro. Barnshaw; Section 4, by Bro. Queely, P.M.; Section 5, by Bro. Stacey; Section 6, by Bro. M. Levinson, W.M. No. 209; and Section 7, Bro. T. A. Adams, P.M., &c. &c. Second Lecture, Section 1, by Bro. Carter; Section 2, by Bro. Gladwin; Section 3, by Bro. T. Allen; Section 4, by Bro. Harrison, P.M.; and Section 5, by Bro. Tyrrell. Third Lecture, Section 1, by Bro. Gurton, W.M. of No. 211; Section 2, by Bro. Daly; and Section 3, by Bro. W. Watson. Bros. T. Griffiths, of Lodge No. 287, and J. G. Froud, of No. 81, were elected members; and Bro. Collard, the W.M., was elected an honorary member. The Lodge was closed at half-past nine, and the Brethren expressed the great pleasure the working afforded them.

STRONG MAN LODGE (No. 53).—The anniversary festival of the above Lodge of Instruction took place on the 15th of December, at the Sun Tavern, Long Acre, Bro. Thomas Alexander Adams, P.M. (No. 206), in the chair. Prior to the banquet taking place, the Seven Sections of the First Lecture were most ably worked by Bros. W. Watson, Codner, Cottibrune, and Boyd, the questions being put by the W.M. in admirable style. The Brethren afterwards sat down to an excellent dinner, highly creditable to the liberality of the host, Bro. Morbey. The cloth being cleared, the chairman proposed the health of “the Queen and Craft” in a neat speech, adverting to the fact of their beloved sovereign being the daughter of a Mason, her eldest child—the Princess Royal—was about being wedded to a Mason, and as time progressed they had every reason to believe that Her Gracious Majesty would be hailed as the mother of Masons; under these circumstances, she was doubly endeared to them, independent of her illustrious position as ruler of this great kingdom. The toast was received with loud applause, after which the health of the Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland, M.W.G.M., followed by that of the D.G.M., Lord Panmure, were given. In proposing what might be termed the toast of the evening, Bro. Watson (with permission of the W.M.) begged to call the attention of Brethren to the value of Lodges of Instruction, without which no Brother could possibly render himself fit to take office. True it was that many had passed the chair without taking that trouble; but how *had* they passed it? Why, by calling upon others to do the duties for them. Whatever was worth doing at all, was worth doing well. These remarks were not intended to apply to noblemen and gentlemen whose peculiar duties were of a nature to preclude the possibility of attendance at Instruction Lodges. He (Brother Watson) would observe that, by placing such Brethren to preside over them as Masters, it gave *prestige* to Lodges which all Brothers were not in a position to give; consequently the necessity of instruction, so that Brethren should become competent to perform the duties they might be called upon to fulfil in a manner to uphold the dignity of their respective Lodges. Thus, while a noble Brother, from his high position in society, gave *éclat* to the Lodge he presided over, another Brother, in the more ordinary walks of life, rendered *his* Lodge distinguished for Masonic working. In conclusion, Bro. Watson proposed “Prosperity to the Strong Man Lodge of Instruction.” The chairman then called upon the Brethren to toast the mother Lodge, under whose warrant they assembled—“The Strong Man (No. 53)”—saying he could not propose this toast without expressing regret at the paucity of attendance of the members of that Lodge, not only upon this festive occasion, but at the weekly meetings. He found there were but two Brothers of that Lodge present, Bros. Codnor and Hales; the same number—the same brethren, he believed—being also present at the festival last year; he (Bro. Adams) would include them in the toast. The Brothers alluded to returned thanks. The chairman’s health was then proposed by Bro. William Watson, who most eloquently dilated upon the excellent Masonic information to be gained by an association with Bro. Adams, than whom no one was more desirous of dispensing the knowledge so necessary to the advancement of the Order. Several other toasts followed, which being disposed of, the Brethren separated at an early hour in peace and harmony.

DOMATIC AND CONFIDENCE LODGES.—The Brethren of the Confidence Lodge having honoured the Domatic Lodge with a visit at the Queen Elizabeth, King’s-row, Walworth, last month, it was unanimously resolved, at the usual weekly meeting of the latter, on Wednesday, the 9th December, to make a return visit to the Confidence Lodge, at the Bengal Arms, Birchin-lane, City, on Wednesday, the 6th January, on which evening the Domatic Brethren will adjourn their usual meeting for the purpose.

PROVINCIAL.

BRISTOL.

Royal Clarence Lodge (No. 81).—On Monday, December 14, the R.W. the D. Prov. G.M., Bro. Wm. Powell, paid his first official visit (since his recent appointment) to the above flourishing Lodge, and was accompanied by a large attendance of present and Past Prov. G. Officers. The amount of business was very heavy, consisting of the election of W.M., Treasurer, and Tyler, for the ensuing year, besides making the usual arrangements for the annual banquet; yet amidst this pressure the claims of the *Freemasons' Magazine* were not forgotten, and it was proposed by Bro. Weaver, P.M., seconded by the Secretary, and carried unanimously, "that this valuable periodical be subscribed to from the commencement of the ensuing year."

The election of W.M. again fell upon Bro. Saml. Bryant, P.M., P. Prov. S.G.W., &c. &c., whose discharge of the very onerous duties of the past year has given universal satisfaction, and whose Masonic experience and ability stand unsurpassed, if not unrivalled, in the Province. Some idea of the work performed during the past twelve months may be gathered from the fact of there having been twenty initiations, sixteen passings, and eleven raisings.

The candidate for initiation this evening was Mr. Jas. Rouse, and the ceremony was performed in a manner which elicited the warmest eulogiums of one of the largest assemblies ever gathered within the Masonic Hall.

The R.W. D. Prov. G.M. having expressed his unqualified satisfaction at the very warm reception which had been given him upon this his first official visit, and also at finding the oldest Lodge in his Province in so flourishing a condition, retired with the rest of the Officers of the Prov. Grand Lodge, greeted, as upon their entrance, with the customary honours.

The routine business of the Lodge having been concluded, it was closed at half-past ten P.M.

CHESHIRE.

FLOWERY FIELD.—*Lodge of Fidelity* (No. 623).—The Brethren of this Lodge met on the 5th Dec., at the White Hart inn, for the purpose of celebrating the festival of St. John, and installing the W.M. elect, Bro. Eichholz, P.M., who had been elected at a special meeting, in consequence of Bro. Relph, J.W., who had been elected at the regular meeting, having been called away from town, and tendered his resignation of that office. The installation was conducted by Bro. Wm. Hill, in his well-known correct and able manner, and the following were invested and appointed to office:—Bros. Carel Nathan Haring, S.W.; Benjamin Tempest, J.W.; Walter Johnston, Treas.; Henry Frankau, S.D.; Fred. Riley, J.D.; Joseph Barlow, I.G.; James Barlow, Tyler.

This being the whole of the business, the Lodge was duly closed, and the Brethren adjourned to an excellent banquet, provided in Bro. Stott's usual liberal style, and which gave ample satisfaction to the Brethren assembled, including about a dozen visitors.

After the removal of the cloth, the W.M. gave the toasts of "The Queen and the Craft;" "The M.W.G.M., the Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland;" "The D.G.M., the Right Hon. Lord Pannure;" "Field-Marshal Viscount Combermere, Prov. G.M.;" "John Finchett Maddocks, D. Prov. G.M., and the rest of the Prov. G. Officers."

The W.M. next rose to propose "The Health of the Immediate P.M. of the Lodge, Bro. Yarker," and in doing so remarked that too much praise could not be given him for the manner in which he had conducted the ceremonies and the affairs of the Lodge during the past year, which had been an arduous one, and in having raised the Lodge from a very low state to one of considerable prosperity.

Bro. Yarker, in responding, said he cordially thanked the Brethren for the manner in which they had received the toast proposed in such eulogistic terms by their esteemed W.M., but which he was sorry to say he could not entirely appropriate to himself. It was true, when he accepted the office, the Lodge had for several years been in a very low state as regarded numbers, and that, in fact, he had been obliged to request the immediate P.M. of the Lodge, Bro. Eichholz, to accept the office of S.W. : he had to thank him for the readiness with which he had consented to render him every assistance in his power. The present prosperity of the Lodge, which the W.M. was pleased to ascribe to him, was, however, owing to the energy of the Brethren themselves, and not to him personally. They had now a *good* and full staff of officers, and he felt assured there would not be a better working Lodge in the Province of Cheshire ; both the Master and his Wardens he knew were well up in their duty ; and it would always be a pleasure to him to render what little assistance he could to the Lodge.

Bro. Haring having requested permission to propose the next toast, said : “ If ever there was a time when I regretted the want of the gift of eloquence, it is the present, when I have to propose to you the health of one so much esteemed among us as our present W.M., Bro. Eichholz. I have received many proofs of friendship from him personally, and he is so well known to all of you as a good Mason, that it is useless long to detain you ; it is the second time he has been elected to fill the office of W.M., and I call on you to drink a bumper to his health and prosperity.”

The W.M. in replying to the toast so enthusiastically received, said he had been elected to fill that chair the second time, and he had accepted the office with a determination to do his duty, and maintain the Lodge in its present state of prosperity. Bro. Haring, S.W., he well knew to be a good working Mason, and that he could rely upon him, to render him every assistance in carrying out any plans which he might have in view ; and Bro. Tempest, whom he had appointed his J.W., although he was one of the youngest Masons in the Lodge, had made such progress in the science, and had evinced such a desire to make himself a good working Mason, that he was sure he would give every satisfaction in the office in which he had placed him.

The toast of the visiting Brethren followed, and was very appropriately responded to by Bro. J. Gee. Bro. Yarker gave the New Officers, and Bro. Haring responded in a neat speech for himself, and Bro. Tempest for the rest of the officers.

The following toasts were likewise given during the course of the evening and appropriately responded to : “ Bro. Jeffreys, P.M. No. 106, and Prov. G. Sword-bearer ; ” “ Bro. Hill, P.M. ; ” “ Bro. Johnston, Treas. P.M. ; ” “ Our worthy host, Bro. Stott, and family,” and “ Prosperity to the neighbouring Lodges, Nos. 106, 402, and 465.”

The evening was much enlivened by some excellent singing, the programme including Dutch, German, French, and English songs ; for many of which the Lodge were indebted to the visiting Brethren,—one of whom (Bro. Kelsall) created much amusement by singing a Russian song. The whole evening passed off with that good feeling which universally characterizes the meeting of this Lodge.

The Lodge has recently purchased the furniture of one of the Manchester Lodges, and there is every prospect of its becoming a very good Lodge as regards numbers, its *working* at all times having been unexceptionable.

DEVONSHIRE.

TORQUAY.—*St. John's Lodge* (No. 411).—The departure of Bro. Franklin Thomas from Torquay, after having filled the chair of the Lodge of St. John for the past two years, during which time his exertions in promoting the interests of the Craft have been untiring, is regarded with extreme regret by the Brethren of this town. On Tuesday, December 1, on the occasion of his bidding farewell to the Fraternity, the following testimonial, expressive of the warmest sentiments of

regard and esteem, was presented, in the name of the Lodge, by Bro. Dr. Paget Blake, P.M., as S.W. :—

“ LODGE OF ST. JOHN, TORQUAY.

“ *To Bro. Franklin Thomas, P. Prov. G. Reg., Oxon ; P.M. of the Alfred Lodge, Oxford ; of the Cherwell Lodge, Banbury ; and for two successive years of the St. John's Lodge, Torquay.*

“ We, the Brethren of the Torquay Lodge of St. John, desire to convey to you our warm acknowledgments for the zealous interest you have taken in the welfare and prosperity of our Lodge.

“ It is with sincere regret we have to anticipate your departure from amongst us,—a regret rendered more painful from the nature of the circumstances that have obliged you to take such a step—your impaired health, and the unsuitableness of our climate to your constitutional requirements.

“ Although Providence has ordained that you shall no longer labour with us, we shall ever preserve in our memory the many and efficient services you have rendered to Freemasonry in general, and to ourselves in particular ;—in the valuable instruction you have given to the younger Brethren in the duties and mysteries of the Craft,—and in zealously seeking to promote the grand objects of our Order, by a practical display of those truly Masonic virtues—brotherly love, relief, and truth.

“ In conclusion, we would express the sincere regard and esteem we all feel towards you as a Brother, and the high respect we entertain for your superior attainments in Masonic knowledge. And may the Great Architect of the Universe vouchsafe to you a speedy return to health, and an abundant measure of prosperity and happiness.”

The new Masonic Hall, in Park-place, is fast drawing to completion, and when finished will do the builder, Mr. John Harvey (Melville-place), much credit, as he appears to have spared no pains in carrying out the architect's design with thorough good workmanship.—*Torquay Directory.*

TOTNES.—*Pleiades Lodge* (No. 1,012).—A Lodge of Emergency was held at the Masonic Rooms on Thursday, the 6th December, when the M.W. Bro. Henry Bridges, P.M. of Lodges Nos. 38 and 367, raised Bros. R. H. Watson, H. H. Watson, J. Marks, and C. A. Rundle to the Sublime Degree of M.M. The ceremony was performed in the most impressive manner.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

CHELTENHAM.—*Foundation Lodge* (No. 97).—The agenda paper for the meeting of November 25 supplied confirmation of what we have said in former notices as regards the continued prosperity of this Lodge. Two fresh members were added to it in the persons of Messrs. Charles Ashly Walters and John Robinson Lee, who were introduced to a knowledge of the arcana of our venerable science, and Bro. J. H. Thomas was raised to the 3rd Degree, the ceremonies being performed in a style that reflected the greatest credit on the W.M., Bro. T. G. Palmer, and also upon his Officers, who were all in their places, and afforded efficient support. This being the evening appointed for the election of W.M. and Treasurer for the following year, the Brethren, by a unanimous vote, selected Bro. A. Steed, S.W., for the former distinguished position, and Bro. C. F. Elcum for the office of Treasurer. The annual festival of this Lodge is usually held on St. John's Day ; but as that day falls on a Sunday this year, it was resolved that Wednesday, 23rd December, should be substituted. This comprised the whole of the business before the Lodge, and at its conclusion the Brethren adjourned to banquet, and passed the remainder of the evening in perfect harmony and Brotherly love.

STROUD.—*Sherborne Lodge* (No. 1,004).—We have in former numbers noticed the extraordinary success which has attended this Lodge, and we have no doubt the following short sketch will be acceptable to our readers :—When the two first members sought to open the Lodge, they were the only two Masons who attended

any Lodge ; having, however, made their intention known, some Freemasons, old in the Craft—but their jewels were not rusty—soon came to their aid, and in May they had their petition signed by the requisite number, and the petition was recommended by an influential Lodge at Cirencester, the Cottesswold, No. 862, and also received the approval of the Prov. G.M., the Hon. James Dutton, whose family name the Lodge was permitted to bear. Bros. J. Gainer and Henry R. Luckes were the original promoters, and were much assisted by the members of the Lodge No. 453 at Swindon. The first meeting was held on the 11th June, 1857, when *nineteen* candidates were proposed and accepted, and a large number of these were initiated by the Prov. G.M., and the D. Prov. G.M., Bro. G. Newmarch, who is the present and first W.M. of the Lodge ; Bros. C. H. Fisher, S.W. ; Henry R. Luckes, J.W. ; Jos. Gainer, Sec. ; Henry Gardiner, S.D. ; W. H. Warner, J.D. ; E. P. Miles, I.G. ; and Rev. W. Ellison, Chap. The zeal at the commencement has not abated, and the Lodge now numbers nearly forty members. Many elegant presents have been given to the Lodge : a very handsome bible by Bros. Gainer and Luckes ; a beautiful lewis and fittings, by Bro. J. Hirst ; and other appropriate presents by Bros. G. Gregory, E. P. Miles, and W. H. Warner ; and the first Brother initiated in the Lodge, Bro. J. E. Jones, recorded the event by the presentation of a magnificent silver inkstand, with a suitable inscription, which cost upwards of twenty guineas. We must remark on the very beautiful furniture of this Lodge, which with jewels cost upwards of one hundred guineas. The first annual meeting was held at the New Masonic Hall on Tuesday, the 1st inst. This beautiful building was erected by the enterprising proprietor of the hotel, Bro. W. Ellis, and is of unique design, and lighted by the new sun-burner. The Lodge being closed, the Brethren adjourned to the banquet. The W.M. Geo. F. Newmarch, D. Prov. G.M., presided. Amongst the visitors were several of the Prov. G. Officers, also the Rev. Geo. Campbell, the Prov. G. Chap. of Wilts. The cloth having been removed, the following toasts were given : “The Queen and the Craft,” “The G.M. the Earl of Zetland,” “The D.G.M., Lord Panmure,” the W.M. calling the attention of the Brethren to the great zeal displayed by the noble lord in the cause of Freemasonry. “The Army and Navy” was next given, and replied to in an eloquent speech by Bro. W. Capel. “The Prov. G.M., the Hon. James Dutton,” was given, and received with much enthusiasm. The Prov. G.M., taking a very active part in the business of the Province, is much esteemed by the Brethren. Bro. Luckes then proposed “The W.M.,” calling the attention of the Brethren to the report of the Prov. Grand Lodge meeting in the current number of the *Freemasons’ Magazine* (which he knew many members, and he hoped soon *every* member, would read), wherein the most honourable mention was made of the W.M. ; but they need not rely on written testimony,—it was their pleasing privilege to know him. Bro. Chew, the Organist of the Lodge, then sang an acrostic song, sketching the Masonic career of the W.M. Bro. Chew’s skilful playing and singing was much appreciated. The W.M. replied to this double token of their esteem in a feeling and eloquent speech. “The Visitors” was next given, which was replied to in a truly Masonic manner by the Rev. G. Campbell, Prov. G. Chap. of Wilts. “The Officers of the Lodge” was next given, and replied to by Bro. Luckes. Bros. E. P. Miles, W. H. Warner, S. Grist, and C. J. Miles contributed much to the pleasure of the meeting. The catering of Bro. W. Ellis, the proprietor of the Royal George Hotel, gave universal satisfaction.

KENT.

CHATHAM.—*Royal Kent Lodge of Antiquity* (No. 20).—The Brethren of this Lodge met together at the Sun Hotel, on Wednesday, the 16th December, at two p.m., under the presidency of their W.M., Bro. Charles Isaacs, who, in a most efficient and impressive manner, raised Bro. Capt. Rhodes, of H.M.’s 94th regt., to the Degree of a Master Mason ; passed Bro. McCall, of the Military Train, to the 2nd Degree ; and initiated Capt. Millett, of the 23rd Fusiliers, and George Williams Morris, into the mysteries of Freemasonry. This being the re-election of the W.M., he proceeded to invest his Officers for the year ensuing, as follows :—Bros. Thos. Hills, P.M. ; Logan Harvey, S.W. ; Chas. Christopher Piper, J.W. ; John Spofford, S.D. ; Capt. G. Rhodes, J.D. ; Saunders, Treas. ; Skiller,

Sec. ; McCall, I.G. ; and Armstrong, Tyler. After an address from the W.M., the Lodge was closed in due form, and the Brethren, about thirty in number, sat down to a most *recherché* banquet. Among the visitors were :—Bros. Robert Kynaston, W.M. Lodge of Felicity, No. 66, and P.G. Steward, Grand Lodge of England ; Hills, W.M. No. 91 ; Spencer, P.M. No. 91 ; Waite, S.W. No. 91 ; Everest, J.D. No. 91 ; Cooke and Pearson, P.Ms. No. 741 ; Knight, of the Grand Lodge of Scotland ; and O'Donnell, of the Limerick Lodge, No. 13, Grand Registry of Ireland.

After the usual loyal and Masonic toasts, the W.M. proposed "The Health of Bro. Kynaston, W.M. Lodge No. 66, and P.G. Steward of England," whom he had had the pleasure of knowing some years. It afforded him great pleasure to see him there as his guest.

Bro. Kynaston, in reply, assured the Brethren he had been most delighted at the fraternal reception he had met with ; more particularly the able manner the W.M. had discharged the arduous duties of the day.

"The Health of Bro. Ashley, Past Deputy Grand Master of the Province, and Father of the Lodge," was received with great applause. The W.M. stated it afforded the Brethren of the Lodge great pleasure to see him with them ; and regretted that his advanced years prevented his attending as frequently as he was wont to do.

Bro. Hills, P.M., claimed the use of the gavel and the privilege of proposing the next toast. He needed only tell them it was "Health and Long Life to their Worshipful Master." (Loud and protracted cheering.) He had again consented to preside over them. They had witnessed the prosperity of the Lodge during the past year, and his desire at all times to promote the best interests of the Lodge ; the pains he took to instruct the junior members of the Lodge, and his kindness and urbanity of manners, demanded from them the warmest thanks ; and but for his exertions, they would not have been able to have met.

The W.M., in reply, had only again to assure his Brethren that he would continue to rule over them to the best of his ability. His opinion was, if anything was worth doing it was worth doing well ; and so long as he had their support, he would endeavour to discharge his duties to their satisfaction.

"The Health of the Visitors" was responded to by Bro. Knight, P.M., of H.M.'s 94th regt., who informed the Brethren that his father, grandfather, and great-grandfather, were Masons ; that he had the highest esteem for the Craft, and had presided over Lodges at the present seat of war—Cawnpore.

"The Health of the Wardens" was responded to by Bro. Logan Harvey, who thanked the W.M. for the high position he and the J.W. had been placed in that day, and pledged themselves to support him to the utmost of their power during his year of office.

"The Assistant Officers," responded to by Bro. Captain Rhodes, and "To all Poor and Distressed Masons," closed the evening. The Brethren retired at half-past nine to take the last train—some to Maidstone, Gravesend, Woolwich, and London, highly delighted with the day's proceedings. The evening was greatly enhanced by the pleasing singing of the W.M. ; Bro. Spencer, P.M. No. 91 ; Bro. Ashley, and Bro. Knight.

LANCASHIRE.

BOLTON-LE-MOORS.—*Lodge of Antiquity* (No. 170).—This Lodge held its usual monthly meeting on Wednesday evening, the 9th December, at the One Horse-shoe Inn, Market-square, when the Lodge was opened in form at seven o'clock, by Bro. Baythorp, the W.M. of the Lodge, and after the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and confirmed, a gentleman from Liverpool was balloted for and unanimously elected, the ceremony of initiation being performed in a very impressive manner by the W.M., after which Bro. Boardman was passed to the degree of Fellow-Craft. The Brethren subsequently proceeded to the election of W.M. for the ensuing year, and Bro. Thomas Edge was duly elected. Bro. Phineas Hall was unanimously elected Treasurer. Bro. John Heyes, of the Lodge of Affability, No. 399, Manchester, having been proposed as a joining member of this Lodge, the business of the evening was shortly afterwards brought to a

close, when the Brethren partook of refreshments, and the conviviality of the meeting was sustained in a truly Masonic manner until the time had arrived for the "last toast of the evening," which terminated a most agreeable meeting. Bros. Levy, *M.D.*, Surgeon of the Anchor and Hope Lodge, No. 44; Mitchell, *W.M.*, and Smith, *P.M.*, of St. John's Lodge, No. 268; and Dutton, of St. John's Lodge, No. 436, were the visiting Brethren on the occasion.

GARSTON.—*Lodge of Harmony* (No. 267).—The regular monthly meeting of this Lodge was held on the 7th of December at the Wellington Hotel. Immediately after the Chapter of Harmony was closed there was a large attendance of Brethren and visitors. All the Officers being in their respective places, the Lodge was opened with due and solemn prayer. The minutes of the last meeting being confirmed, the *W.M.*, Bro. C. J. Banister, passed Bro. Haworth to the 2nd Degree. Bro. Aldrich, *S.W.*, delivering the ancient charge, raised Bro. Gradwell to the Sublime Degree of *M.M.*, explaining the historical lecture, tracing-board, and working tools with his usual earnestness. The Lodge being closed, the Brethren and visitors adjourned to refreshment, where they spent a very harmonious evening, and separated in good fellowship.

LIVERPOOL.—*Harmonic Lodge* (No. 263).—This Lodge held its usual monthly meeting on Thursday, the 10th Dec., at the Adelphi Hotel, *W.M.* Bro. D. Jones presiding. The principal business of the evening consisted in electing Bro. C. S. Samuel, *S.W.*, as *W.M.*, and Bro. Carter as *Treas.* The zeal and ability shown by the *W.M.* during his year of office in conducting the business of the Lodge, but more especially in giving the various Degrees, caused a slight contest for the chair, which was rather gratifying, as it will no doubt have the desirable effect of stimulating the Officers to prepare themselves for this very important position. Bros. Tyzack and Bowerbank were raised to the Sublime Degree of *M.M.*, after which a gentleman was proposed for initiation. On the conclusion of business, the Brethren sat down to a most sumptuous banquet—grace, "Praise the Lord, O my soul," and "Non Nobis Domine." A variety of toasts appropriate to the occasion were given during the evening, followed by some beautiful glees, in which Bros. Johnson, Wood, Atherton, and Barton, visitors on the occasion, gave the Brethren of No. 263 their very able assistance. Bro. Philips, *J.W.* No. 981, delighted all present with his solos on the cornet-à-piston. After wishing speedy relief to all distressed Masons, the Brethren retired, having spent the evening in a very entertaining and instructive manner.

Merchants' Lodge (No. 294).—The usual monthly meeting of this thriving Lodge was held on Tuesday, the 8th December, at the Royal Hotel, Dale-street, when three candidates were initiated into the mysteries of Masonry, in a very impressive manner, by Bro. Martin Condliff, *W.M.* Three Brethren were afterwards raised to the sublime degree of Master Masons. The Lodge was closed to the 1st Degree, when Bro. Horatio Gambell, *Prov. G.P. West Lancashire*, and Secretary to the West Lancashire Educational Fund, proposed that the sum of £10. 10s. be given to the Indian Relief Fund, which was carried unanimously. Bro. Gambell afterwards proposed, in consideration of the great distress existing in the town, that £5. 5s. be presented to the District Provident Society. The proposition was seconded by Bro. Henry Molyneux, *P.M.*, and carried *nem. con.* Notice of motion having been given by Bro. Gambell, "That the sum of three guineas be taken out of every initiation fee, and paid over to the Treasurer of the Masonic Hall Fund, instead of one guinea as ordered by the Lodge on the 10th of June, 1856," the proposition was received by a strong opposition; and after considerable discussion, during which Bro. Molyneux, *P.M.*, moved "That the sum of two guineas, out of every initiation fee, be given to the fund," the decision of last year was confirmed by a large majority. A committee was then formed to revise the by-laws of the Lodge. The *W.M.* called the Lodge from labour to refreshment shortly after 8 o'clock, when upwards of fifty of the Brethren sat down to an excellent supper. Among those present, in addition to the members of the Lodge, were Bros. C. J. Banister, *W.M.* No. 267; G. W. Phillips, *J.W.*

No. 965 ; J. W. Stubbs, No. 92 ; Alfred Stephens, P. Prov. J.G.D. Cheshire ; A. C. Samuels, No. 368 ; Joseph Swift, No. 310 ; H. H. Gibson, No. 368 ; Thomas Lea, No. 701 ; George A. Lewis, No. 701 ; Thomas Davis, No. 1 ; Henry Gatliff, No. 294 ; William Forsyth, No. 17 ; James Ferguson, No. 17 ; John Blanchard, W.M. No. 864 ; John Pepper, P.M. No. 310 ; James Marsden, No. 310 ; John Gibbons, No. 245 ; &c. After the repast, the Brethren drank the usual loyal and Masonic toasts. The W.M. said it afforded him great pleasure in calling their particular attention to the next toast,—“Health and prosperity to their R.W. Prov. G.M. Bro. Le Gendre Nicholas Starkie ; the R.W.D. Prov. G.M. Sir Thomas Hesketh, Bart., and the rest of the Provincial Grand Officers.” (Applause.) Bro. Gambell said he begged to thank them, on behalf of the Provincial Grand Masters and Officers, for the kind and enthusiastic manner in which they had drunk their healths. As regarded their R.W. Prov. G.M., they had all seen the excellent manner in which he had filled the chair at the last meeting of the Grand Lodge, and it was deeply to be regretted that a serious affliction prevented him from more frequently being present amongst them. In reference to their Deputy Grand Master, he was only a young Mason as yet ; but he had exhibited a considerable amount of interest in the Craft, and had shown that he possessed all the qualifications of a warm-hearted and truly worthy Mason. (Cheers.) A series of songs and complimentary speeches were afterwards given, and the Lodge closed at an early hour, the Brethren evidently delighted at the evening’s entertainment.

Downshire Lodge (No. 864). — On Thursday, the 17th of December, the Brethren of this Lodge celebrated the annual festival of St. John, by dining together at the Adelphi Hotel. The company, which numbered nearly fifty persons, embraced several of the Brethren of other Lodges. After disposing of the good things provided, the W.M., Bro. Blanchard, who occupied the chair, gave “The Queen,” followed by the Prince Consort, Albert Prince of Wales, &c., which were enthusiastically received.

The W.M. said, the next toast he had the gratification to give on all occasions afforded the Brethren the greatest pleasure in receiving. It was the health of a nobleman who had shown that his heart was warm towards Masonry. He gave “The Earl of Zetland, M.W.G.M. of England.”—Drunk with Masonic honours.

The W.M. then gave “Lord Panmure, M.W.D.G.M.” who was a worthy Mason, and had shown eminent qualities as a statesman. (Applause.)

Bro. Greatly, No. 701, responded to the toast “The Duke of Leinster and Duke of Athole, M.W.G.Ms. of Ireland and Scotland,” and spoke in high terms of both noblemen.

The W.M. felt great pleasure in proposing the next toast, “Bro. Gendre N. Starkie, R.W. Prov. G.M., West Lancashire,” which, as well as the health of Sir Thomas Hesketh, Bart., R.W.D. Prov. G.M., West Lancashire, was received with great applause, and Masonic honours.

The W.M., in giving “The West Lancashire Masonic Institution, for the Education and Advancement in Life of Children of Distressed Masons,” said, no doubt they were all aware that that institution was one of the most important in connection with Masonry, and although they, as a Lodge, had not subscribed as liberally as other Lodges in the town, he felt it was his duty to enforce its claims upon their attention, and to express his determination to do the most he could for it. (Applause.)

Bro. Walmsley, Prov. G. Treas., said he felt great pleasure in having his health drunk in conjunction with so noble an institution as that they had just done honour to. He believed it was the only one in the provinces in which similar advantages and privileges could be had, where a family could receive an education, no matter whether they resided in that town or not. It was true, there was an institution in London, but it was under the direction of masters, and those who contributed to the support of it had no voice in its management, nor did they know how the funds were disposed of or spent. It was very different with them. Every contributor to the institution had a direct interest in the disposal

of the funds. During the year one family alone had received an annual grant of £35 ; £10 had been granted to a Lodge in Ormskirk, and £20 to another in Garston. The privilege of this annual grant was obtained by the contribution of the small sum of 5s. per year towards its funds. Notwithstanding the smallness of the subscription, it was matter of surprise to him that so few of the Brethren availed themselves of the advantages which it afforded in case of need. There were no contributions from Lancaster, Preston, St. Helen's, Wigan, or Ashton, but their near neighbours and Brethren of Ormskirk had appreciated its value. They were not short of funds, and it was intended that the proceeds of the next ball held at the Town Hall should be given to the Strangers' Friend Society, and the District Provident Society. He did not think they could select two better institutions as objects of their charity and benevolence. Such acts as these would show the public the principles upon which their Order was based ; that while they could assiduously have care for their own distressed Brethren, they would show that they did not eat and drink all they subscribed. In conclusion, he said it would raise them in the estimation of their Brethren at a distance, and the world, and would no doubt be the means of increasing their numbers. (Cheers.)

Bro. Heyes proposed the health of the W.M., amidst warm applause, accompanied by musical honours.

The W.M., after returning thanks, said it fell to his task to perform a pleasing duty, and one which every member of the Lodge felt pleased in performing—it was to present their late W.M. with a token of their esteem for his valuable services during his year of office. He was sorry he could not use sufficient language to impart that amount of praise which their P.M. deserved. When he came to the Lodge he found it in debt ; he put his energies to work, and during his year of office the Lodge was properly furnished, all the debts liquidated, and on his retirement there was a sum in hand. He had very great pleasure in presenting him with a Past Master's Jewel, which bore the following inscription :—“ Presented by the members of Lodge No. 864 to Bro. James Heyes, P.M., as a token of esteem and appreciation for the efficient manner in which he conducted the Lodge during the year he held the office of W.M., 1856-7.” The W.M. concluded by saying he hoped he would continue to merit similar honours to those which he had gained in that Lodge.

Bro. Heyes returned thanks in suitable terms, amid continued cheers.

The Lodge closed in due form and harmony.

The present consisted of a large emerald, surrounded by brilliants, with a Past Master's insignia in the centre, and a brilliant diamond in the middle. Surrounding the gem is a sprig of cassia and an ear of corn. The Jewel was manufactured by Bro. Spencer, of London, and was much admired by a large portion of the metropolitan Brethren before being sent to Liverpool.

OPENSHAW.—*Lodge of Faith* (No. 847).—The members of this Lodge met on Wednesday, the 16th instant, at two o'clock P.M., Bro. Thomas Swindells, P.M., in the chair, who raised Bro. Whitley to the Sublime Degree of M.M. in a very impressive manner. Bro. William Hill, P.M., then installed Bro. Nield as W.M. for the ensuing year, who appointed Bros. Haigh, S.W. ; Beswick, J.W. ; Andrew, Sec. ; Bates, S.D. ; Barlow, J.D. ; Saxon, I.G. All business being ended, the Lodge was closed in due form and with prayer at five o'clock, when the Brethren assembled at banquet, this being the day appointed to celebrate the Festival of St. John the Evangelist. Bro. Hammond provided the same in his usual *recherché* style. Due honour having been paid to the feast, and the cloth having been removed, the W.M. gave the usual loyal and Masonic toasts. Bro. Feast, and many of the visiting Brethren from the Lodges Minerva, No. 377, and Industry, No. 465, contributed much to the amusement of the evening by a display of their vocal powers, which they executed in a truly Masonic style. The visiting Brethren bore testimony to the good working of this Lodge, and there is no doubt that its character as a well-conducted and harmonious Lodge will be sustained by the W.M. and his newly-appointed Officers. “ A speedy relief to all distressed Masons ” and “ Our next merry meeting ” having been given, the Brethren separated in peace and harmony at high twelve.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

LEICESTER.—*St. John's Lodge*, No. 348.—The usual monthly meeting of this Lodge was held at the Masonic Hall, Bell Hotel, on the 2nd December. Among those present were Bros. W. Kelly, D. Prov. G.M.; C. Morris, W.M.; and Crawford, Windram, Pettifor, and Kinder, P.Ms., &c. In consequence of the indisposition of the W.M. the D. Prov. G.M. presided, and passed Bro. Snowdon to the 2nd Degree. It being the period for the annual election of W.M. a ballot took place, which resulted in the unanimous election of Bro. W. J. Windram, P.M., and P. Prov. G.J.W. as Master for the ensuing year. St. John's-day falling on Sunday, the festival was appointed to take place on Monday, the 28th December, when a large attendance of Brethren was anticipated.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

A meeting of the Prov. Grand Lodge was subsequently held, at the same place, on special business, which was attended by the above named and many other Grand Officers and Brethren. In the absence of Earl Howe, Prov. G.M., Bro. Kelly, D. Prov. G.M., presided. The next Quarterly Communication will take place in the month of January.

LEICESTER.—*John of Gaunt Lodge* (No. 766).—The usual monthly meeting of this flourishing Lodge was held at the Masonic Hall, Three Crowns Hotel, Leicester, on Thursday, Dec. 17th: present Bros. Kelly, D. Prov. G.M.; Bankart, W.M.; Millican, Goodyear, Smith, and Williamson, P.Ms.; Willey, J.W.; Sheppard, Sec.; Johnson, J.D.; Brewin, I.G., &c. &c. Visitors—Bros. C. Morris, W.M.; Needham, Sec.; and Emberlin, of St. John's Lodge, No. 348. The W.M. presided, and raised Bro. Bithrey to the 3rd Degree; after which, Mr. Harry J. Davis, solicitor, having been balloted for and elected, was duly initiated, the charge being delivered by the D. Prov. G.M., and the lecture on the Tracing-board (which was given in admirable style) by Bro. Robert Brewin, I.G. After the business of the Lodge was concluded, the Brethren supped together, when the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given, interspersed with songs by the musical Brethren.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

NORTHAMPTON.—*Pomfret Lodge* (No. 463).—The usual monthly meeting of this Lodge was held on the 3rd December, under the presidency of Bro. R. T. Wartnaby, W.M., when, the usual routine business having been gone through, the W.M. vacated the chair in favour of Bro. Boeme, P.M., who, with his usual able and impressive manner, raised Bro. Edward Sharman to the Sublime Degree of M.M. Bro. Wartnaby then closed the 2nd and 3rd Degrees, and requested that veteran Mason, Bro. Charles Green, P.M., to initiate Messrs Walter Everett and Alfred Saunderson into the mysteries of the Craft. Bro. Green proceeded with the initiation ceremony, and got through the same with his usual ability; and, the W.M. having resumed the chair, Bro. Roberts, the S.W., was unanimously elected W.M. for the year ensuing. Mr. T. Davies, jun., and Mr. W. J. Peirce, both of Northampton, were then proposed as candidates to become members of the Craft, and the Lodge adjourned to the festival of St. John.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

BATH.—*Royal Sussex Lodge* (No. 61).—Monday, the 7th December, will long be cited by the Masonic body in this city as one especially to be remembered. It was, in fact, a reunion of the three Bath Lodges, met together to honour the installation as W.M. of Bro. Oliver, P. Prov. G.D., and son of that highly-distinguished and talented member of our Craft, Dr. Oliver, P.D. Prov. G.M. of Lincolnshire, whose excellent works on Masonry are so well known and appreciated by every member of the Order.

The Lodge assembled in the splendid Masonic Hall, situated in the Corridor, kindly lent them for that purpose by the members of the Royal Cumberland, No. 48, where the ceremony of installation was most ably and impressively per-

formed by Bro. F. Smith, the retiring Master, with a force and eloquence seldom surpassed, eliciting the warmest approbation from the Brethren present, amongst whom we noticed Bro. Leach, P.G.D. of the Grand Lodge; also from the Prov. Grand Lodge of Somerset, Bros. Dr. Willbraham Falconer (Mayor of Bath), P. Prov. G.S.W.; Dr. Tunstall, P. Prov. G.S.W.; Haselar, P. Prov. G.S.W.; Temple, P. Prov. G.S.W.; F. Fuller, P. Prov. G.S.W.; White, P. Prov. G.S.W.; Triggs, P. Prov. G.D. Bros. Johnson and Broadley, P. Prov. G.J.Ws., from Prov. Grand Lodge of Bristol. Bros. Dr. Bryant, P. Prov. G.S.W.; Lloyd, P. Prov. G. Supt. of Works; Ludlow, P. Prov. G. Dir. of Cers., from Prov. Grand Lodge of Wiltshire. Bros. Burt, Prov. G.S.D.; Bennett, P. Prov. G.J.D.; James, Prov. G. Reg.; Biggs, Prov. G. Purs.; Marshall, Prov. G. Dir. of Cers.; Price, Jarratt, Sainsbury, G. Martin, F. Wall, and other visitors.

The W.M. (Bro. Oliver), on being placed in the chair according to ancient custom, was pleased to appoint the following Brethren to their respective offices: Bros. F. Smith, P.M.; Millsom, S.W.; W. Smith, J.W.; Dr. Tunstall, Treas.; Commans, Sec.; Spranger, S.D.; Marshall, J.D.; Payne, I.G.

The business of the Lodge being ended, the Brethren, to the number of seventy-five, retired to Bro. Amery's (P. Prov. G. Sec. of West Essex) Hotel, where a most splendid banquet was provided, and, we must say, seldom, if ever, have we seen anything got up with greater profusion and taste than on this occasion; indeed, the thanks of all good men and true are justly due to this worthy Brother for on no occasion has he ever been found wanting to lend a "helping hand" to promote Freemasonry in every way, whether in the cause of charity or otherwise, and we feel sure in saying thus much of him, every one who has the pleasure of grasping his right hand of fellowship will cordially agree.

On the removal of the cloth, the W.M. proceeded to give the usual Masonic toasts, "The Queen," "The Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family," "The Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland," "The Right Hon. the Lord Panmure, and the rest of the Grand Officers," coupling with it the name of Bro. Leach, P.G.D., who had honoured them with his presence that evening.

Bro. Leach, in returning thanks, assured the Brethren of the anxiety of the M.W.G.M. to give satisfaction to every Brother of the Craft, and that a more excellent man and Mason could not be found in the Order; indeed, he was one whose hand and heart were always open to the assistance of every Brother of it.

"The R.W.G.M. and Officers of the Prov. Grand Lodge of Somerset" was then given, and responded to by Bro. Dr. Tunstall, P. Prov. G.S.W. of the Province, who, in thanking the Brethren, described the R.W. Prov. G.M. as one of the oldest Prov. G.Ms. in England, being third on the list; and expressed his sympathy, in common with all Masons in the Province, that his advanced age should have deprived him of the blessing of material light, but he was gratified to observe that, while possessing such an efficient D. Prov. G.M. as Bro. Randolph, the business of the Province was most satisfactorily conducted.

"The Prov. G.M. and Officers of the Prov. Grand Lodge of Bristol" was eulogistically responded to by Bro. Lloyd, P. Prov. G. Supt. of Works.

"The Prov. G.M. and Officers of the Prov. Grand Lodge of Wiltshire."

Bro. Burt, Prov. G.D., in returning thanks, regretted that, since the appointment of Lord Methuen to the office of Prov. G.M., the country should have required his services as colonel of the Wilts Militia, which had deprived them in a great measure of his Masonic abilities; but whether in the field or the Lodge his duty called him, he would be sure to be always found at his post; but fortunate were they in possessing, as they did, such an energetic D. Prov. G.M. as Bro. Gooch, of whom all that could be said would fall very short of his real merits and intrinsic worth—by his exertions Masonry might be said to be fully resuscitated in Wilts. At the Devizes Lodge, of which he had the honour to be W.M., they now numbered forty-five members, after existing only eighteen months.

The W.M. prefaced the next toast by saying that it partook of a twofold character, Masonic and civic. "We," said the W.M., "have frequently been honoured with the presence of our W. Bro. Dr. Falconer, but this is the first time he has attended us in the capacity of the chief magistrate of our city. I

should be wanting in good taste if I were to indulge in any compliments to the character or talents of our Worshipful Brother; I will content myself with saying, that the inhabitants of this city unanimously believe him to be endowed with every qualification for his high office, and we, as Masons, offer him our congratulations on the attainment of his dignified position."

Bro. Dr. Willbraham Falconer (Mayor of Bath), P. Prov. G.S.W., in a very excellent and eloquent speech, expressed his gratification at meeting such a numerous and influential body of Masons as he saw around him that evening, a convincing proof of the high estimation in which their newly-elected Master was held, not only in the city of Bath, but by the surrounding Provinces. Gifted, as he was, by talents of the highest order; practising, as he did, those principles of moral truth and virtue on which the Order was founded, his high standard of Masonic worth eminently qualified him for the position of the Master of the Lodge, and he was sure that under his guidance and direction his year of office would be characterized as one of great service to the Lodge, and satisfaction to its members. The Worshipful Brother concluded by calling on the Brethren to give due Masonic effect to the toast of the W.M.

The W.M., who was very enthusiastically received, replied, that if he possessed ever so much confidence, or was endowed with ever so much power of language, the flattering manner in which his health had been proposed and received would effectually deprive him of both, and render him incapable of thanking them as he ought. "To you," said the W.M., "the Brethren of my own Lodge, my thanks are especially due for the confidence you have this day reposed in me, and to the visitors who have this day crowded round us in such numbers to do us honour, they are no less so. Brethren, in carrying out the duties of W.M. of this Lodge I shall endeavour to take the landmarks of the Order for my standard, and the Book of Constitutions for my guide. I will not knowingly dissent from the one, or swerve from the other. We are all fallible and prone to error, and if I commit errors, as it is most probable I shall, rest assured it will proceed from a defective judgment, and not from a wilfulness of purpose. I will as much as possible perform my duties with deference to the feelings of the Brethren, looking to them for counsel and support in times of difficulty. I am painfully aware that I shall need all your forbearance, all your support, and all your charity; but if at the end of my term of office I shall have maintained your Lodge in all its integrity—shall have conducted its various ceremonies and presided over its deliberations to your satisfaction, I shall be more than recompensed for any amount of time and labour I may be called upon to give it. Brethren, I look upon the design of Masonry to be an institution established for mutual improvement and mutual benefit; and to attain this end it is necessary that there should exist mutual good feeling and undisguised interchange of sentiment. But, Brethren, this cannot be accomplished unless we are in charity with each other. We are told that the three great principles of Masonry are Brotherly love, relief and truth; and we also know that the three cardinal virtues which form the principal steps of Jacob's ladder, which reached to the heavens, are Faith, Hope, and Charity. When I speak of charity, I do not simply mean that charity which would lead us to give relief to a fellow-creature in distress, but charity in its broadest and most exalted sense. Brethren, if you would trace the sublime principle to its source, you must look beyond the bounds of time, you must penetrate the heaven of heavens, and you will there find it in the happy society of angels—the bond of peace and of all virtues; and when the world shall have passed away,—when the G.A.O.T.U. shall descend from heaven with a shout, and with the voice of an archangel,—Masonic charity will continue to illuminate those blest abodes where the just live to all eternity. All other virtues are mortal, but charity is immortal. Brethren, the charity I now speak of is that which is so eloquently described by St. Paul—the charity 'which suffereth long and is kind, which vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up, doth not behave itself unseemly, and which never faileth.' The charity of the heart is the Masonic characteristic; our Order is built upon it, and had its foundation been on the sand it would have vanished centuries ago. Brethren, a moral responsibility rests upon us; it is for us to show the opponents of our Order that Masonry is real,

that there is that bond of union, that Brotherly love, that sublime charity which is not to be found in any other society of men. Let us show this, and our opponents will be fewer, and the candidates for admission more numerous; and let us never forget that there is no position more dangerous than a house divided against itself." The W.M. then congratulated the Lodge on the prospects of this their fourth year of their new existence, stating that their members were numerous and their funds satisfactory, concluding by saying, that having now reached the highest place of honour in a Craft Lodge, it remained for him to testify his gratitude to those who had placed him in the chair, and to assure them that his only wish was that he might be able to maintain the honour of the Lodge, and at the proper time pass the jewel into other hands with the consciousness that he had at least attempted to do his duty.

The healths of the W.M., Officers, and Brethren of the several Lodges of Cumberland, Honor and Rectitude, were then given and responded to, with the hope that they may ever be united in bonds of harmony and love.

Bro. Johnson, P. Prov. G.J.W., proposed the health of the retiring Master, Bro. F. Smith, congratulating him on the efficient manner in which he had performed the various duties of the chair during his year of office. Bro. Johnson then proceeded to give some very interesting incidents connected with the history of the Lodge, by stating that it was the third year of its resuscitation, but—thanks to the nursing care of two well-known physicians, Bros. Drs. Tunstall and Hodges,—it was restored to perfect health and vigour, and firmly placed again on its legs, thereby relieving another Brother and resuscitator, Bro. Triggs, from the professional and painful duty of consigning it to its silent grave. For the two first years it was under the fostering care of P.M's. Tunstall and Broadley, when the new blood of the Lodge was brought into action, and Bro. F. Smith was elected to the chair. Those Brethren who had been constant attendants at the regular Lodge meetings well knew and appreciated his untiring energy and desire to promote the good of Masonry and the interest of the Lodge. But there were many there who never had the pleasure of meeting him before, and could only judge of him by the performance of his duties that evening; but the warm expression of approbation from every visitor proved that they fully recognized his claim to respect, and that he possessed every qualification to be placed amongst the greater lights in Masonry.

Bro. P.M. Smith, in responding to the toast, took the opportunity to thank the Officers and Brethren of the Lodge for the kind support and assistance they had given him in carrying out the various duties of the chair, and assured them that from the kind expressions of their approbation evinced towards him that evening he was more than compensated for the time and anxiety necessarily devolving upon it, and, after passing a well-merited compliment to his successor, very much amused the Brethren with some well-timed anecdotes of would-be Masonic impostors that had called on him for relief during his year of office, enforcing on the Master and Brethren generally the necessity of using every precaution to prevent Masonic funds from being un-Masonically applied.

Various other toasts followed, and the Brethren separated, highly delighted with their evening's entertainment.

We must not omit to mention that the enjoyment of the evening was much enhanced by some excellent songs from Bros. Milsom, R. King, Coombs, Nealy, and other Brethren.

HUNTSPILL.—*Rural Philanthropic Lodge* (No. 367).—On the 30th ult., a Lodge of Emergency was held at the Highbridge Inn, to receive the report of the standing Committee, and for the transaction of other important Masonic business. Bro. Charles Lowell, having given proof of his efficiency, was passed to the degree of F.C., and Bros. Williams and Phillips were raised to the Sublime Degree of M.M. The W.M., Bro. Rankin, presided, and performed his duties in an admirable manner. Bro. Saunders, J.W., after drawing the attention of the members to the smallness of the present Lodge room, proposed "that immediate steps be taken to obtain increased accommodation," seconded by the W.M. After some desultory conversation, it was ultimately decided that a committee should be appointed to

ascertain the most convenient and best plan for carrying out so desirable an object. The committee was then appointed. After the termination of the business, the Brethren sat down to a sumptuous banquet, and, after spending a most delightful evening, which was greatly enhanced by some admirable singing, separated with the utmost harmony and cordiality. We have since been informed that it has been decided to build a new Lodge room on an extensive scale, which, when completed, promises to be second to none in the province. We wish them "God speed."

SOUTH WALES.

HAVERFORD WEST.—*Cambrian Lodge* (No. 683).—At the monthly meeting of the members of this lodge, Bro. Parry, P. Prov. G.S.W., was unanimously elected W.M. for the ensuing year.

PEMBROKE-DOCK.—*Loyal Welsh Lodge* (No. 525).—At the usual monthly meeting of this Lodge on the 1st December, Bro. Bennett was unanimously elected W.M. for the ensuing year. After the Masonic business of the evening was completed, the Brethren sat down to commemorate the event, and for a brief space enjoyed the pleasures of each other's society with all that fraternal unanimity for which the Craft has ever been so conspicuous. At this festive entertainment were present Bros. Gillies, W.M.; Bennett, W.M. elect; Thomas, Prov. G. Dir. Cer.; Parry, P. Prov. G.S.W.; McLean, P.M.; Husband, P.M.; Cargill, P.M.; Hutchings, P.M.; Cook, Treas.; and most of the present Officers of the year, as well as a large gathering of the members generally.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

TIPTON.—*Noah's Ark Lodge* (No. 435).—A very numerous meeting of the Brethren of this Lodge assembled at the Masonic Hall on Friday, Dec. 18th. The Lodge having been opened in the 1st Degree, the circular calling the meeting was then read, and minutes of the last confirmed. The W.M. then called upon Bro. the Rev. E. A. Gueynne, P.M., to deliver the funeral oration upon Bro. the late John Davies, J.W. The oration was delivered in a very impressive manner, the rev. Brother taking a review of the Masonic career of the departed Brother, as well as observing upon his conduct in the world at large, narrating his various acquirements, extolling his virtues, and calling upon the Brethren to imitate his bright example. The W.M. said the next business of the Brethren was to elect the W.M., Treasurer, and Tyler for the ensuing year. For W.M. he had great pleasure in proposing Bro. Mainwareing, the present S.W. The ballot having been taken, it was declared unanimous. Bro. Mainwareing returned thanks for the honour conferred upon him. The Brethren then adjourned to banquet, and did justice to the provision made by Brother B. Whitehouse. The usual toasts were dispensed with, the only one given by the W.M. being to the memory of our departed Brother, which was drunk in solemn silence.

SUFFOLK.

HADLEIGH.—*Lodge of Virtue and Silence* (No. 417).—The Brethren of this Lodge held their monthly meeting at the White Lion Hotel, on Thursday, the 26th Nov., when the W.M. Bro. H. Last, in behalf of the Brethren, presented to the father of the Lodge, Bro. W. Hart, a handsome gold P.M.'s jewel, with the following inscription:—"Presented to Bro. W. Hart, P.M. and P.G.D., as a mark of esteem and regard, by the Brethren of the Lodge of Virtue and Silence, No. 417, for his unceasing endeavours to promote the good of Masonry. Hadleigh, 1857."

IPSWICH.—*Lodge of Perfect Friendship* (No. 522).—On Wednesday, Dec. 16, this Lodge held its usual monthly meeting, and it having been announced that the R.W.D. Prov. G.M., Bro. R. Martin, and the Officers of the Prov. Grand Lodge would attend, there was a very large muster of the Brethren. The Prov. Grand Officers present were R.W. Bros. R. Martin, D. Prov. G.M.; W. P. Mills, Prov. S.G.W.; Rev. F. W. Freeman, P. Prov. S.G.W.; J. Pitcher, P. Prov. J.G.W.; J. Head, P. Prov. W.G.J.; Bros. E. Dorling, Prov. G. Sec.; W.

Townsend, P. Prov. G. Purs. ; and W. Bro. C. Townsend, P. Prov. G. Purs. ; Bros. Findley, Gerling, &c., Prov. G. Stewards.

It appears that the R.W.D. Prov. G.M. intends to visit all the Lodges in his district ; not only to inspect their manner of working, but also to promote fraternal feelings within the Province.

At this meeting it was deemed expedient, and decided unanimously, to remove the Lodge from the Assembly Rooms to the Great White Horse Hotel.

The beautiful ceremony of installing the newly-elected W.M., Bro. G. Turner, was performed by Bro. Franks, P. Prov. G. Reg., in his usual perfect, pleasing, and workman-like manner, which gave universal satisfaction to the assembled fraternity.

The W.M. then proceeded to install his Officers for the ensuing year. The following Brethren were then appointed :—Bros. H. Luff, S.W. ; Gerling, J.W. ; Harrison, S.D. ; Stubbs, J.D. ; Bonning, I.G. ; Robinson, Tyler. The Treas., W. P. Mills, P. Prov. G.S.W., and Chap. Rev. Bro. Poer, elected by the Lodge, were also invested with collars and badges of office. Immediately after the Officers had taken their respective places, they were addressed by the W.M. in a very impressive manner, upon the necessity of their punctual and regular attendance at the Lodge ; as from the want of punctuality in the attendance of the Officers the W.M. and Brethren were often put to great and unwarrantable inconvenience. He exhorted them to promote good order and regularity ; to imitate all that was praiseworthy, and to avoid all that appeared defective, and strictly to act according to Masonic etiquette.

The Lodge was then duly closed, and the Brethren adjourned to the supper, plentifully provided by Bro. Guiver. After the removal of the cloth, the health of the W.M. was proposed by Bro. S. B. King.

The W.M. (Bro. G. Turner), in replying, thanked the Brethren for the kind manner in which his health was proposed and drunk. He hoped he should discharge the duties of that high office to their satisfaction ; and, as no man was perfect, he trusted they would bear with his infirmities ; he should always be happy to receive a hint from any of the old Past Masters, and would endeavour to act so that peace and harmony should prevail in his Lodge, and he had no doubt that every courtesy would be shown to him by the Brethren, and that they would never desert the Master until the work was finished.

The health of the immediate P.M., Bro. King, was then proposed by the W.M. in highly eulogistic terms.

Bro. King replied that he was pleased to find that he had discharged his duties as the Master of the Lodge, for the second time, to the satisfaction of all the Brethren. He maintained it was a great honour to preside over so large and influential a Lodge as he had had the pleasure to do for the last twelve months, as it was composed of many old and respectable tradesmen and professional men of the town of Ipswich, many of whom were his own personal friends.

The W.M. then proposed the health of Bro. Franks, as the installing Master, and thanked him kindly for the manner in which he had performed that beautiful ceremony. He was always frank, courteous, and kindly in his demeanour, and distinguished by his *suaviter in modo*, and his willingness to oblige all the Brethren. He was acquainted with all the oral working of Freemasonry, and he trusted he should always have the pleasure of seeing him amongst them.

Bro. Franks replied that he was quite unprepared for the eulogistic manner his health had been proposed by the W.M. He was always ready and cheerfully willing to give his humble assistance in any department of Masonry in which his services were required, and was fully rewarded for any trouble he had taken to perfect himself in oral Freemasonry, as the Brethren appeared so satisfied with his exertions.

The Brethren shortly after separated, highly pleased with their entertainment.

SUSSEX.

BRIGHTON.—*Royal Clarence Lodge* (No. 338).—The monthly meeting of this Lodge was held on Friday, 18th Dec., when Bro. Wilson Stuckey, the W.M., initiated Viscount Pevensey, M.P. for East Sussex, and Mr. H. P. Maples into the

mysteries of Freemasonry. Two gentlemen were proposed for ballot at the next meeting. The Brethren unanimously elected Bro. George Lowdell, S.W., their W.M. elect, and Bro. Folkard was re-elected Treasurer for the eighteenth time. About fifty of the Brethren then partook of refreshment, and a most happy evening was passed.

CHICHESTER.—*Lodge of Union* (No. 45).—The usual monthly meeting of our Cicestrian Brethren was held on Thursday evening, December 3, Bro. James Powell, jun., Prov. G.D., and P.M. No. 45, W.M., in the chair. It is worthy of remark, that this was the only regular meeting of the Lodge during the two years Bro. Powell has been Master, without a ceremony in one of the Degrees having to be performed.

The minutes of the last Lodge having been read and confirmed, it was decided to alter the day of meeting from the Thursday nearest the full moon, to the first Thursday in the month. The Treasurer's accounts for the past year were then read and passed. Although the Lodge has contributed £10. 10s. to the Chichester Infirmary, £2. 2s. to the Indian Relief Fund, and £2. 2s. to each of the Masonic charities, in addition to heavy though unavoidable Lodge expenses, the Brethren are in a position, as regards financial matters, highly creditable to the W.M. and his officers. The Brethren proceeded to ballot for a Master for the year ensuing, and their suffrages being unanimous in favour of Bro. George Smith, S.W., that worthy Brother, in thanking the Brethren present, expressed his determination to use every exertion to promote the welfare and comfort of his mother Lodge. Bro. C. S. Jones was unanimously chosen Treasurer, and Bro. T. Beuford elected Tyler for the ensuing year. Bro. George Molesworth, J.W., after a few pertinent observations, proposed, and Bro. George Smith, S.W., seconded, the following resolutions, which were carried unanimously:—

“That the cordial and grateful thanks of the Brethren of this Lodge are eminently due and are hereby given to Bro. James Powell, jun., Prov. G.D., W.M., and P.M. No. 45, for his zeal in promoting the interests of this Lodge and of Masonry generally, for his ability in performing the ceremonies in the various degrees, and for his courteous and fraternal conduct to the Brethren of the Lodge and their visitors during the two years he has so ably filled the chair of the Lodge of Union, No. 45.”

“That the above resolution be transcribed on vellum, and forwarded to Bro. Powell.”

The W.M., in a few well-chosen sentences, acknowledged the compliment, and the Lodge closed in harmony.

As St. John's Day this year falls on Saturday, the Brethren have decided to celebrate the festival of St. John at their next regular meeting, Thursday, January 7, 1858, when the installation of the W.M. elect will take place. The banquet will be provided by Bro. Purchase, of the Globe Inn, at the Assembly-room, and a goodly gathering of Brethren from the neighbouring province of Hampshire is expected.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

WORCESTER.—*Semper Fidelis Lodge* (No. 772).—A meeting of this Lodge took place on Monday, December 7, Bro. Thomas Baxter, W.M., in the chair. The Officers present were Bros. T. M. Hopkins, S.W.; Jabez Jones, J.W.; W. E. Turner, S.D.; W. Oastler, J.D.; and Henry Perks, I.G. After Lodge had been opened, the Brethren proceeded to ballot for Capt. William Harrison, of the *Leviathan*, and Mr. T. G. Fuggle, candidates for initiation, both of whom were unanimously elected. The W.M. then proceeded to initiate Messrs. F. Lloyd and William Strafford. The working tools were presented by Bro. Hopkins, and the charge admirably given by Bro. Gosling, P.M. This beautiful ceremony having been completed, the more august one of installing a W.M. for the ensuing year was proceeded with, and the choice having unanimously fallen on Bro. T. M. Hopkins, S.W., he was installed into office by Bro. Bennett, P.M., who kindly accepted that responsible and honourable office. The W.M. elect having chosen the fol-

lowing Brethren for his Officers, they were duly installed :—Bros. J. Jones, S.W. ; J. Hickman, J.W. ; G. Cox, Treas. ; W. E. Turner, Sec. ; W. Oastler, S.D. ; Henry Perks, I.G. ; and Stanley and Brooks, Tylers. Votes of thanks were then passed to the late W.M. for his services during the past year, and to Bro. Bennett, P.M., for his services at installation. The Lodge was then closed according to ancient and immemorial custom, and the Brethren, nearly forty, adjourned to an excellent repast, presided over by the W.M., Bros. J. Jones and J. Hickman occupying the Wardens' chairs. There were also present Bros. P.M.'s. Baxter, J. Bennett, McMillan, Gosling, Cobley, Giles, Clutterbuck, J. Sanders, and Woods ; P.M. No. 349, and the W.M. No. 349, &c. Bro. Jabez Jones, P. Prov. G. Org., presided at the organ during the working of the Lodge, and at the pianoforte the remainder of the evening, with considerable ability.

YORKSHIRE.

BRADFORD.—*Lodge of Hope* (379).—The monthly meeting of this Lodge was held at the Freemasons' Hall, Duke-street, on Monday, the 30th Nov., under the able presidency of Bro. Gath, W.M., who passed Bro. Clarke to the degree of Fellow Craft, going through the ceremony in a very expert manner, proving the pains he has been at during his year of office to become a proficient in the Craft. Bro. Hill, P.M., gave the working tools, and Bro. Farrar, P.M., the charge in this degree in their wonted excellent style. Two gentlemen were balloted for and elected, but their initiation was unavoidably postponed. This being the meeting for the election of the W.M. for the ensuing year, Bro. Wm. Mawson was duly elected, the announcement being received by his Brethren with great applause. Bro. Robinson, who has so efficiently discharged the duties for the past two years, was re-elected Treas. ; Bro. Holmes, Tyler ; and Bro. Buckley, P.M., to take charge of the Lodge rooms. Bro. the Rev. H. de L. Willis, *D.D.*, Chaplain of the Lodge, and Prov. Grand Chaplain, then proceeded with the first of the course of Lectures which he had so considerably promised his Brethren. He prefaced his lecture by ample reference to the antiquity of Masonry, and the divine authority for using signs and symbols. Basing his observations upon that short but beautifully comprehensive definition of Masonry, viz.—“Masonry, a system of morality, veiled in allegory and illustrated by symbols,” he proceeded to show that the illustration of great truths by *symbols* had the highest possible sanction,—that the practice was coeval with the first of the human family, and was ordained by God himself. The rev. lecturer then referred to the Psalms of David, especially the 121st and 123rd Psalms, to show that the father of royal Solomon was not ignorant of the importance of illustrating truths by means of *signs* and *symbols*. Towards the conclusion of his lecture he observed as follows :—“As often as we enter a Lodge room we enter a little world of signs and symbols ; the very ground we walk on illustrates by its chequered surface the varied character of the life through which we have to pass before we shall be called upon to enter the dark valley of the shadow of death. This is a truth that meets the eye every step we take in a Lodge room, and should be held in constant remembrance. Then again, if we look above us, *there* we observe THE ALL-SEEING EYE, teaching us another truth, that our every thought, word, and action are known to Him, to whom all hearts are open. This also should be ever remembered by the Brethren.” The rev. Brother closed his address by saying, he trusted his Brethren would receive his observations in this his preparatory lecture in the best spirit ; “and,” said he, “my only desire is that they be pondered over, and prove of some good to you. This will be all the reward I shall hope for, and if any advantage is gained by any Brother, that will be my great desire.” The lecture throughout was listened to with that breathless attention so peculiar to a Freemasons' Lodge, and the rev. Brother resumed his seat amid the deafening plaudits of his Brethren. Bro. Rogerson, P.M., proposed a vote of thanks for the admirable lecture in appropriate terms, which was seconded by Bro. Farrar, P.M., and carried by acclamation. Several visitors attended the Lodge on the occasion, the Brethren of the Lodge of Hope mustering about fifty ; and we may say that the worthy W.M. who is about to cease his presidency may well be proud of the efficient state in which he leaves all belonging to the Lodge ; and the W.M. elect has every reason to

congratulate himself on entering upon his year of office under such auspicious circumstances.

The W.M. of this Lodge, Bro. Wm. Gath, convened a Lodge of Emergency on the 19th December inst., the business coming before the last regular meeting being too much to get through conveniently. A gentleman was duly initiated into the secrets and mysteries of our Order by the W.M. in his impressive and excellent style; the working tools were also given by him, and the charge delivered by Bro. Rogerson, P.M., both in their usual admirable manner. Two Brethren were also raised to the Sublime Degree by the W.M., to enable him to go out of office at the approaching Festival of St. John without leaving arrears of business.

HUDDERSFIELD.—*Huddersfield Lodge* (No. 365).—The Brethren of this Lodge met on Wednesday, Dec. 2nd, at their room at the Zetland Hotel, for the purpose of witnessing the installation of Bro. Jos. Brook as W.M. The duties of installation were admirably performed by Bro. Hardy, of the Lodge of Harmony, No. 342, assisted by Bro. Wm. Smith, P. Prov. G.D.C. The Officers for the year are, Bros. Benj. Hutchinson, S.W.; Edward Harling, J.W.; Edward Battye, Chap.; P.M. Thompson, Treas.; J. Whitely, Sec.; James Battye, Org.; Wm. Lockwood, S.D.; J. Boothroyd, J.D.; W. Taylor, I.G.; Jno. Wilson and B. Smith, Stewards; and we have no doubt but that they will discharge their duties effectively, for in this Lodge offices are only given from Masonic merit. Bro. Hanson, the late W.M., has, during his year of office, given the utmost satisfaction to every member of the Lodge, and his working has elicited the admiration of every visiting Brother competent to give an opinion; and from what we know of the present W.M.'s working abilities and kindness of heart, we are sure he will worthily walk in the footsteps of his predecessor.

Lodge of Truth (No. 763). — On Saturday, Nov. 28th, a dinner party was given at the Freemasons' Hall, to celebrate the inauguration of the portrait of Bro. Wm. Kilner, P.M. and P.Z., P. Prov. G.S. of Works, the first W.M. of this Lodge. The portrait is in full Masonic Craft clothing. It is exquisitely painted, and a more faithful, life-like likeness we never saw. It does the greatest credit to the artist, Bro. Howell, P.M., of the Lodge of Harmony, No. 317, Richmond, Surrey, and it cannot fail to enhance his reputation as a portrait painter. The expense of the painting and frame has been defrayed by voluntary subscription amongst the members of this Lodge, headed by Bro. Lord Goderich, P.M. and P.G.S.W. About thirty sat down to dinner. After the cloth was drawn, the W.M., Bro. Walter Matthewson, having given the usual loyal and Masonic toasts, called on Bro. T. A. Bottomley, M.R.C.S., P.J.W. (Sec. to the Portrait Committee), who in an able speech presented the painting to Bro. Kilner, begging him to consider it a testimony of the high esteem in which he is held by the Brethren, and of their high appreciation of the important services he has rendered the Craft. Bro. Kilner responded in a very feeling manner, thanking the Brethren for the honour they had done him, and concluded by presenting them with the painting, which was suitably acknowledged by the W.M. A number of other toasts were then given, including "The Ladies," on whose behalf thanks were returned in an eloquent speech by Bro. H. Brook, of the 2nd West York Yeomanry Cavalry.

The installation of Bro. Jno. Kirk, P.J.W., as W.M. for the year ensuing, took place on Friday evening, Dec. 4th. The Lodge was opened at about six o'clock, and two Brethren were raised to the degree of M.M. by Bro. Walter Matthewson, W.M., the tracing-board and working tools being very ably explained by Bro. W. Cross Marsh, P.M. The installing Officer, Bro. J. T. V. Hardy, A.M., P.M., Prov. G.J.D., in a very impressive manner then conducted the ceremony of placing Bro. Kirk in the chair of K.S. The new W.M. next appointed the following Brethren his Officers:—Bros. J. Lister, S.W.; S. Hardy, J.W.; Rev. W. Robinson, Chap.; J. Radcliffe, Hon. Sec.; A. Palmer, S.D.; A. Jackson, J.D.; Willis, I.G.; Turner and T. R. Webb, Dir. of Cer.; Dyson, Robinson, and Hare, Purveyors; Senior and Hirst, Stewards. We have much pleasure in stating that these appointments have given satisfaction to the Brethren generally. In answer to a letter received from the D. Prov. G.M., the Brethren decided that they did

not think it desirable to establish a benevolent annuity fund exclusively for this province. The Lodge was then closed, and the Brethren adjourned to the lecture room, where supper was provided, to which about forty sat down. The ordinary routine of toasts were given and responded to, and the meeting separated at an early hour. Visitors were present from Lodges Nos. 251, 287, 294, 342, 364, 365.

On Wednesday evening, December 9th, Bro. J. T. V. Hardy delivered a very humorous and instructive lecture, entitled "Mirth and Morals," to a large and highly-respectable audience of Brethren and their lady friends, at the Freemasons' Hall, Huddersfield. A vote of thanks to the lecturer was moved by P.M. Mathewson, and seconded by P.M. Tatham, M.R.C.S. At the close of the meeting, the W.M. announced that the next lecture of the course would be delivered by Bro. Edward Clavequin, P.D.C. The plan of giving a course of literary lectures in connection with and under the patronage of the Craft has been often recommended in the *Freemasons' Magazine and Masonic Mirror*, and in Huddersfield it has been found to produce the most desirable results.

ROYAL ARCH.

METROPOLITAN CHAPTERS.

ST. JAMES'S CHAPTER (No. 2).—The first Convocation of the season of this pre-eminent Chapter was held on Thursday, the 2nd of December, at the Freemasons' Tavern. Both the First and Second Principals, we regret to say, were absent through illness. Comps. John Henderson presided as M.E.Z. ; S. B. Wilson, as H. ; W. Pulteney Scott, J. Bros. Captain Creaton of No. 2, and A. B. Friend of No. 233, were exalted to this Supreme Degree, Comp. Tullock undertaking the duties of P.S.

JERUSALEM CHAPTER (No. 218).—At the Convocation of this Chapter, holden at Dick's Coffee House, Fleet-street, on Tuesday, 8th inst., much disappointment was experienced at the non-attendance of the candidates for exaltation, of whom the business paper showed the names of seven. Every excuse, however, was conceded, the dense fog interfering not only with the attendance of candidates but of many of the members. Comp. Sheen, Z., presided. Comp. Quelch's excellent catering was duly appreciated, but the banquet evidently lacked that zest which labour can alone give to refreshment. However, the evening was passed most agreeably, with the prospect of a rich ceremonial treat in store for the next occasion. The visiting Comps. were H. De la Chaumette, No. 7 ; Ruf, No. 12 ; Thompson, of Edinburgh, and Binckes, No. 259 ; the first named being proposed as a joining member.

PROVINCIAL CHAPTERS.

BLACKBURN.—*Chapter of Perseverance* (No. 432).—At the meeting of this Chapter on Thursday, the 4th of December, Bros. Daniel Thwaites, jun.; Nos. 336 and 432, and Knowles, No. 350, were exalted to the H.R.A. Degree, by Comp. William Dawson, P.P.Z. No. 44, &c., assisted by Comp. Redick, No. 44, as P.S., both of whom favoured the Chapter with their presence as visitors, among whom were likewise Comps. Pullen, No. 434, and Whewell, No. 336. After the conclusion of the business of the evening, the Companions present adjourned to refreshment, and spent a most agreeable evening together, much enlivened by the excellent harmony of Comps. Whewell, Dawson, and Pullen ; and several speeches by Comps. Clough, Dawson, Hulker, Warlow, Knowles, &c. This Chapter bids fair to be one of the most numerous and prosperous in the Eastern Division of Lancashire, and has among its members some of the most influential Masons of the town and neighbourhood.

HUDDERSFIELD.—*Chapter of Perseverance* (No. 342).—A convocation of this Chapter was held at the Masonic Hall, South Parade, on Wednesday, Dec. 16. The M.E.Z., Comp. Wigney, assisted by his officers, very ably exalted Bro. Boscovitch, immediate P.M. of the Lodge of Harmony, to the Supreme Degree. The following Officers were then duly elected for the ensuing year :—Comp. Widdopp, first chair ; J. Buttley, jun., second ; Cocking, third ; Crowther, S.E. ; Rhodes, S.N. ; Hardy, P.S. ; Barker and Brook, A.S. ; Turner, Janitor. The Principal Sojourner, Comp. John Read Dove, proposed Bro. F. R. Jones, solicitor, P.M. of the Lodge of Peace, for exaltation. At the festive board the health of the retiring M.E.Z. was enthusiastically received with full Masonic honours and the chorus, "Let there be harmony," the music and words of which were composed by Comp. Howell.

HUNTSPILL, SOMERSET.—*The Vale of Jehoshaphat Chapter* (No. 367).—The Companions of this flourishing and excellent Chapter assembled at the Highbridge Inn, on Tuesday, the 15th inst., when Bros. T. Graham, W. Henderson, and W. T. Ansell, of Lodge No. 367, F. R. M. Gossett, of Lodge No. 38, and I. Slatter, of Lodge No. 1012, were exalted to this Sublime Degree. The ceremony was most beautifully performed by Comps. Taylor, P.Z., as Z. ; the Rev. J. S. Broderik as H., and Chick, P.Z., as J. (Comps. Taylor and Chick having kindly officiated in the unavoidable absence of Comps. Harwood and Gregory) ; Sojourners, Comps. Saunders and Duke. Several other Brethren were balloted for and elected for exaltation at the ensuing Convocation. The new furniture and clothing (manufactured by Bro. Thearle, of Fleet-street) were used for the first time, and elicited great praise and admiration from the Companions. We have seldom seen more beautiful robes ; the altar was most elegantly finished. After the completion of the ceremonies, a most agreeable and fraternal party sat down to dinner, provided in Bro. Besley's usual excellent style.

LIVERPOOL.—*Chapter of Harmony* (No. 267).—A Chapter of Emergency, for the purpose of exalting Bros. Dobell and Chas. Aldrich, was held at the Wellington Hotel, Garston, on Monday, Dec. 7, at one o'clock. The ceremony was performed in a very beautiful and impressive manner by the Companions occupying the several chairs, which reflected the highest credit on this admirably worked Chapter. M.E. Comp. James Hamer, P.G.D.C., West Lancashire, Z. ; E. Comp. Hess, P.G.S.D., as H. ; E. Comp. H. Edwards, P.G.S.D., J. ; Comp. Peter Maddox, P.G.S., Principal Sojourner ; Comp. C. J. Banister, E. ; Comp. Wm. Callon, N. ; assisted by M.E. Comp. Joshua Walmsley, P.G.S. (P.Z.), M.E. Comp. Wylie, P.G.S. (P.Z.), M.E. Comp. Atherton, P.G.S. (P.Z.), M.E. Comp. Allen (M.E.Z.), Chapter 101, and a full attendance of the members.

NORTHAMPTON.—*Northampton Chapter* (No. 463).—A meeting of the Companions of this Chapter was held at the George Hotel, Northampton, on Friday, Nov. 27, and the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year :—M.E. Comp. Styer, Z. ; E. Comps. Welchman, J. ; Roberts, H. ; Wartnaby, E. ; Jones, N. ; Bowine, S.S. ; Jones, J.S. ; Campion, Standard-Bearer ; Worcester, Sword-Bearer ; Bearn, M.C. ; Higgins, Organist. It is satisfactory to find that this Chapter is in a flourishing condition ; there was a good number of the Companions present, and a most happy evening was spent.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—*St. Peter's Chapter* (No. 607).—A convocation of this Chapter was holden at the Star and Garter, on Monday, the 23rd of December. The usual routine of opening having been gone through, the M.E.Z. said the first business on the circular was to ballot for Comps. Greynne and Hayley as joining members, and Bro. Betts as a candidate for exaltation ; in each instance it was declared unanimous. Bro. Betts was then introduced by Scribe N., and duly exalted a Companion of this Supreme Degree. The Companions assembled punctually at five o'clock, when a communication was received from the M.E. Comp. Curtis, Z., stating that he should not be in time for opening, but requesting Comp. T. Jarvis, P.Z., to open the Chapter, but who unfortunately was absent. After waiting their arrival some time, Comp. Lewis undertook the duties of Z. and H., going through the entire ceremony, and

giving the symbolical and mystical lectures, the explanation of the signs, and the pedestal. The historical lecture and other duties devolving upon them were ably performed by G. Hudson, J. Pendleton, P.S., and W. Hudson, N., who were well up to their work. On the conclusion of the ceremony, the Prov. G. Supt., Col. Vernon, proposed, G. Hudson, J., seconded, and it was carried unanimously,—“That the thanks of the Companions of this Chapter are eminently due to Comp. Lewis for coming forward at a moment’s notice and so ably conducting the ceremony: that it be inscribed on the minutes of the Chapter, as a lasting memorial of his ability and the gratitude of the Companions for his services.” The Companions then adjourned to refreshment. The M.E. Comp. Col. Vernon, Prov. G. Supt., presided. There were present also as visitors, Comps. C. J. Vigne, Prov. G. Supt., Dorset; H. C. Vernon, Prov. G. Supt., Worcestershire; R. Shuttleworth, Representative of the Grand Lodge of England at Berne. M.E. Comp. H. C. Verdon was proposed as a joining member, and Comp. Shuttleworth as an honorary member.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

ST. GEORGE’S ENCAMPMENT.—At a meeting of this Encampment, at Radley’s Hotel, on the 18th Dec. (Sir Knight S. Rawson, E.C.), Comps. W. T. Mercer, D. Prov. G.M. for China; G. A. F. Norris, Hong-Kong; and E. J. Morris, Swansea, were installed Masonic Knights Templar in a most efficient manner by Sir Knight Dr. Hinxman, Prov. G. Com. for Kent, assisted by Sir Knight P. Laidas, as Expert. In addition to the previous illustrious visitors, on this occasion were Sir Knight J. Masson, G. Chan.; J. N. Tomkins, G. Treas; Capt. N. G. Philips, E.C., Melita Encamp., Malta. After the ceremony of installation, Sir Knight R. Costa proposed, and Sir Knight R. Spencer seconded, that the sum of ten guineas be subscribed towards the Indian Relief Fund, which was carried unanimously. Sir Knight S. Rawson, Prov. G.M. for China, was re-elected E.C. for the ensuing year. The Pater of the Encampment, Sir Knight J. H. Goldsworthy, we were glad to see, occupied his usual stall. The lately installed Sir Knight J. W. Lawrance came expressly from Peterborough to attend this meeting.

In proposing the healths of the newly-installed Sir Knights, the Eminent Com. remarked, that in consequence of Sir Knights Mercer and Norris being residents of Hong-Kong, he hoped the time would not be far distant when the Order would have flourishing encampments in that colony.

HANDSWORTH, STAFFORDSHIRE.—*The Beauséant Encampment.*—The Sir Knights assembled on Wednesday, Dec. 16. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The ballot was then taken for Comp. R. Shuttleworth, the Representative of the Grand Lodge of England in Switzerland. Sir Knight the Lord Leigh, the Eminent Commander, being absent, Sir Knight Masefield, a Past Commander, undertook the ceremony of installation, and conferred with due solemnity the honours of this exalted degree. Five pounds were voted from the Alms Fund for the Indian Relief Fund. The Sir Knights then adjourned to banquet, which was served with particular good taste by Bro. Bolton. The Prov. G. Com. presided; the usual toasts were drunk with due honours. In reply to the toast of the evening, Sir Knight Shuttleworth narrated many amusing incidents of the usages of the Brethren on the Continent, and expressed the satisfaction he felt at being admitted into this illustrious Order.

HUNTSPILL, SOMERSETSHIRE.—*The Vale of Jehoshaphat Encampment.*—The Conclave met on Tuesday, Dec. 15. Comps. T. Graham, W. Henderson, and W. T. Ansell, of Chapter No. 367, F. R. M. Gossett, of Lodge No. 38, and J. Slatter, of Lodge No. 1,012, were severally installed by Sir Knight Taylor, the M.E. Dep. G. Com. of the Order, who performed the ceremony in a manner which called forth

great praise and approbation from the Sir Knights. Comps. Geo. Pollard, F. W. Howard, A. Henderson, J. Burnett, and F. P. Oxford, of Lodge No. 367, were balloted for as candidates for installation, and declared approved. This is one of the Encampments enrolled under the banner of the M.E. and Supreme G.M. Sir Knight David William Nash; it is rapidly increasing in number; and as few Encampments can boast of having so many "righte trustie" Sir Knights, who appear determined to "conquer or die," we augur well for their future success. A large number of Sir Knights from neighbouring Encampments attended, and partook of the hospitality of the members, who had provided a most *recherché* banquet.

MARK MASONRY.

LORD LEIGH'S GRAND LODGE OF MARK MASTERS.

We extract the following report of the proceedings at Lord Leigh's Grand Lodge from the *Masonic Observer*:—

The December meeting of the Grand Mark Lodge took place at the Freemasons' Tavern on Friday, the 11th of December, and, on account of Lord Leigh's unavoidable absence, was presided over by Bro. Jones, S.G.W., with Bro. Ridgway, the G. Reg., as S.G.W., and Bro. Barnard as J.G.W. The Masters, Past Masters, and Wardens of the several Lodges, which have now become numerous, attended in their places; and amongst others were representatives from no less than five of the old Immemorial Independent Lodges, whom the resolutions passed in the last Grand Lodge had induced to give up their isolation, and form parts of this brotherhood of Lodges.

The voluminous minutes of the last Grand Lodge were read, and the only amendment proposed thereon was by

Bro. Burrell, Grand Steward and S.W. of the Keystone Lodge, No. 3, who objected to the confirmation of those resolutions which admitted the old isolated Lodges on terms of equality with those holding new charters, but with what he considered the unjust privilege of ranking without a number before the numbered Lodges.

Bro. Lambert, Grand Steward, seconded the non-confirmation of this portion of the minutes on the same grounds.

Bro. Ridgway supported the confirmation of the minutes, and defended the resolutions. His Lodge, No. 4, was similarly circumstanced to No. 3; but he reflected that the Craft, at the general meeting in May, and at the committee thereat appointed, proved that they yearned for a brotherly union of all the English Mark Lodges then isolated. That union, to be lasting, must be equal and just. If equality was admitted between young Lodges and old Lodges, justice demanded that the old Lodges should have the place of honour. This he would claim to be the honest feeling of that grand body, and to be typified by the Grand Master in the thorough English sentiments expressed in his published letters on the subject.

Brother Matthews, as an old member for sixteen years of the Kent Lodge of Mark Masters, welcomed these sentiments. The liberal and just terms offered had induced his Lodge to join this union; long might they continue to flourish under the banner they had chosen! and he hoped many other Lodges would follow the example of the Kent.

Bro. Lazarus agreed with everything which had fallen from the two last speakers. He had been a member, for thirty-six years, of the Royal Cumberland Lodge of Mark Masters at Bath, and had the honour of representing it here this evening as one of its Past Masters. His Lodge could not have joined the Grand Lodge except on the terms offered, which he must be permitted to consider as honourable to both parties.

Bro. Barnard followed to the same effect. He had listened with great pleasure

to the explanation so satisfactorily given by Bro. Ridgway. He had the honour of being Warden of one of the new Lodges, but he could not forget that in a Lodge whose warrant dated back into the last century, he had first appreciated the beauties of the Degree, fifteen years ago.

Bro. Purdy was gratified to see the feeling which pervaded the Grand Lodge exemplified by those who spoke and those who listened. He had the Degree conferred upon him in 1823, by the late well-known Mason, Bro. Aldis. Some years after, with the assistance of a talented Brother who had worked the Degree in India, he had done much to establish it under the old Kent warrant. Subsequently that Lodge ceased to meet, but the genuineness of the warrant was forcibly proved to him some months ago by the exhibition of his own signature, which had been indorsed thereon at the period he had first named.

Bro. Jones, in thorough Masonic spirit, reminded his Brethren of the emblem of the Lewis. Was it not the duty of the son to bear the burden and heat of the day, whilst he did honour to his aged father?

Bro. Burrell, in reply, must confess that his sentiments were considerably modified by the explanation of Bro. Ridgway: he nevertheless still considered it was a favour to comparative strangers at the expense of our own more immediate connections; seeing, however, the unanimous feeling of the Brethren, he would withdraw his amendment.

The Treasurer then read his report, and entered into details of the financial position of the Grand Lodge, which were deemed eminently satisfactory.

A report of the proceedings of the General Board was then brought before Grand Lodge by the G. Reg. Bro. Ridgway; who also read communications he had received from three independent Lodges, touching the steps to be taken for the purpose of allying themselves with the Grand Lodge.

Bro. Ridgway also, with the permission of the Grand Lodge, read the draft of an agreement which it was proposed should be entered into for effecting a union between the Lodges composing the Grand Lodge and a numerous and influential body of Brethren working the Degree under warrants which they had accepted from the Grand Chapter of Scotland. He mentioned the fact of his having, in his individual capacity, had the pleasure of ascertaining the sentiments of many Brethren holding high positions in these Lodges; and he could answer for the thorough Masonic spirit with which these Brethren had frankly communicated with him on the subject of the Mark Degree.

Upon the proposition of Bro. Barnard, seconded by Bro. Barker, of Newcastle, it was resolved that the terms of this draft be adopted as the basis on which more specific arrangements might ultimately be agreed to in respect to the object in view.

The R.W.G.M. *pro tem.* then proceeded to announce the following list of Brethren as appointed by the G.M. to the respective offices in Grand Lodge:—

D.G.M., Bro. the Earl of Carnarvon; S.G.W., Bro. Beach, D.W.M. No. 7; J.G.W., Bro. Hearne, P.M. of Albany and Minden Lodge; Chaplains, Bros. Portal, S.W. of Carnarvon Lodge, No. 7, and Woolley, P.M. of the Phoenix Lodge, No. 2; G. Reg., Bro. Ridgway, W.M. of the Mark Lodge, No. 4; G. Sec., Bro. Collins, Sec. of the Bon Accord Lodge; S.G.D., Bro. Barnes, W.M. of the Mallet and Chisel Lodge, No. 5; J.G.D., Bro. Barringer, W.M. of the Keystone Lodge, No. 3; G. Sup. W., Bro. Punshon, P.M. of the Northumberland and Berwick Lodge; G.D.C., Bro. Barnard, S.W. of the Mark Lodge, No. 4; Asst. G.D.C., Bro. Kiddell, W.M. of the Adam Lodge, No. 6; G.S.B., Bro. Davy, S.W. of the Fortescue Lodge, No. 9; G.O., Bro. Lazarus, P.M. of the Royal Cumberland Lodge; G.P., Bro. Bremridge, P.M. of the St. George Lodge, No. 15; G.T., Bro. Rice.

Bro. Jones also announced that the G.M. was very desirous, in all cases where three Lodges should be established in connection with this Grand Lodge in any county, to organize such Lodges into a province, and appoint over them a G.M. who should be known to him to be welcome to the Brethren he would have to superintend. The Lord Methuen had done his lordship the honour of promising his hearty co-operation as P.G.M. for Wilts; and the following Brethren would also have their commissions issued in due form:—For Kent—Bro. Purton Cooper,

W.M. of the Leigh Lodge, No. 11; Devon—Bro. Huyshe, W.M. of the St. George Lodge, No. 15; Surrey—Bro. Cole, W.M. of the Hiram Lodge, No. 13; South Wales—Bro. Stanley Stanley, of the Mark Lodge, No. 4; South Australia—Bro. Dr. Kent; China—Bro. Samuel Rawson.

It was understood that Lord Leigh, in refraining from having the emblem of his office of Grand Master embroidered on his Grand Lodge apron, had intended thus delicately to indicate to those who accepted office in the Grand Lodge, that, in his opinion, every position should, as an acknowledgment of services rendered to the Craft, be considered equally honourable. It is greatly to be hoped his Lordship's view will be generally adopted.

Other matters of considerable interest to the Craft were brought before Grand Lodge, and the following merits special attention:—

A member of the Grand Lodge announced that he held in his hand a document purporting to be a Scottish Grand Chapter Certificate of Exaltation. It stated that a certain Brother had been exalted in the Esk Dalkeith Chapter, No. 42, on the 18th of November, 1857; and recorded in the register of the Grand Chapter on the 19th of November. It stated in French that the Brother had previously entered into the usual obligation. It purported to bear the seal of the Esk Dalkeith Chapter, No. 42, and of the Grand Chapter of Scotland. It purported to be signed by the Officers of the Chapter, including Bro. William Gaylor, who also signed the Grand Chapter Record of the 19th November, as G.S.E., *pro* Grand Recorder. He desired it to be understood, that the Brother to whom this certificate is said to have been issued assured him he was never in a Scotch Chapter in his life; had never elsewhere, either on the 18th of November or at any other time, been exalted or obligated as certified; and that he had been led into accepting the document by a Scotch gentleman he had met in London, in order that the possession of the certificate might imply to the world (though not stated) that he was a regular Scotch Master, and in a position to apply to the Grand Chapter of Scotland for a warrant to work the Degree in England. It was the desire of the Brother who brought the matter forward, that, for the good of Mark Masonry in general and this Grand Lodge in particular, facts purporting to be certified under the seal of the Grand Chapter of Scotland should not be received as facts, until they were otherwise proved, or until the circumstances above stated should be satisfactorily explained.

After considerable discussion respecting the details of this matter, the proposition was unanimously agreed to. The Grand Lodge of Mark Masters, having no communication with the Grand Chapter of Scotland, could take no other direct step in the matter.

UNDER WARRANTS FROM THE GRAND CHAPTER OF SCOTLAND.

THISTLE LODGE (No. 3).—A meeting of this Lodge was held on the 4th inst. at Dick's Coffee-house, Fleet-street, Bro. Sheen, R.W.M., presiding, who advanced to this excellent Degree Bros. Jenkins, J.W. No. 7, and F. de la Chaumette, No. 219. The pleasing ceremonies were admirably worked in all their phases by the R.W.M., assisted by Bros. Cotterell, Platt, Hart, De la Chaumette, Stacey, Guy, &c., the newly-advanced Brethren expressing their high gratification at this acquisition to their previous Masonic knowledge. The Mark being essentially Craft, affords great gratification to the recipients of the Degree, inasmuch as it is really the wanting link leading from the 2nd to the 3rd Degree. After Lodge business, the Brethren partook of refreshment, and separated at an early hour in peace and harmony. We are requested to state that the next regular meeting not occurring till February, a Lodge of Emergency will be held in January, to meet the convenience of some of our provincial Brethren.

SCOTLAND.

EDINBURGH.

On Monday, the 30th of November, the anniversary of St. Andrew's day, the election of Office-bearers of the Grand Lodge of Scotland took place, when his Grace the Duke of Athol, *K.T.*, was again re-elected Master Mason of Scotland; Henry Inglis, of Stonehouse, *W.S.*, *S.G.W.*; Major-General Swinburne, *J.G.W.* After the election a banquet took place at Gibb's Royal Hotel, Princes-street, when about 250 Masons were present. His Grace the Duke of Athol, *K.T.*, Master Mason of Scotland, occupied the chair, supported on the right by the Right Hon. Lord Loughborough; Bros. Captain Irving, 16th Lancers; George Patterson, of Castle Huntley; F. Skene, Advocate; J. A. Stewart, *W.S.*; and on the left by Lord James Murray; Major-General Swinburne; — Mercer, of Gorthie, late Colonial Secretary of Hong-Kong; J. Laurie, *W.S.*, and Samuel Somerville, *M.D.*; H. Inglis, *W.S.*, *S.G.W.*, officiated as croupier, supported on the right by Bro. W. Downing Bruce, and on the left by Bro. Hope Vere. The only local toast proposed by the duke was that of "Bro. Downing Bruce, and success to the Alloa Lodge, No. 69," of which he is Representative Master, and for which that gentleman returned thanks, and in doing so, expressed his regret at the absence of the gallant officer (his brother, Capt. Robert Bruce, of the 8th King's regt.), who had on their last meeting so ably and eloquently responded to this toast, and which, they would remember, had called forth the enthusiastic applause of all present. The Representative Master, after stating the number of distinguished men who had been members of the Alloa Lodge since its establishment, now upwards of one hundred years, said that although old in years they were still in the vigour of youth, and perhaps never in a more prosperous state. The roll of members contained officers of the 42nd, 79th, 92nd, and 93rd Highlanders. He therefore claimed for Alloa, No. 69, the title of "Lodge of the Highland Brigade." He concluded by congratulating his grace on his holding the high office of Grand Master of Scotland, and resumed his seat amid much applause.

ROYAL ARCH.

SUPREME GRAND CHAPTER OF SCOTLAND.

A Quarterly Convocation of this Chapter took place on the 16th December, in the Turf Hotel, Edinburgh, E.C. John Deuchar, acting G.Z.; Dr. W. D. MacRitchie, H.; and Donald Campbell, acting J. The minutes of the last quarterly meeting, and subsequent meetings of Audit and General Committee, were read and approved. From the former it appeared that the financial condition of the Chapter was fast improving, it having been stated that the fees received during the quarter just ended had (with the exception of the last few years) exceeded double or treble the amount of any *annual* receipts since the institution of the Chapter.

A Warrant was granted for instituting a Royal Arch Chapter at Geelong, in the colony of Victoria, under the name and title of "St. Andrew's in the South Royal Arch Chapter," to form No. 81 on the Registry of Scotland; the first Office-bearers being—Comps. Thomas Charles Harwood, Z.; John Young, H.; and Michael Samuel Levy, J.; George Thomson, E.; James Alder, N.; William James Holding, 1st Scribe; James D. McKie, 2nd Scribe; Alexander Type, 3rd Scribe; Edward Hall Poynton, Treas.; and John Miller, Sword-Bearer; all members of the Glasgow Chapter, No. 50, excepting Comp. Thomson, who is of the Glasgow Cathedral Chapter, No. 67.

Warrants for constituting the following Mark Master Lodges were likewise agreed to be granted, viz. :—

1. To Bros. Peter Matthews, George Biggs, and Henry J. Thompson, to hold a Lodge at London, under the title of the "Old Kent Lodge."

2. To Bros. Philip Warren, Henry James Alderson, and J. A. P. Adams, to hold a Lodge at Woolwich, under the title of the "Florence Nightingale Lodge."

3. To Bros. John Dixon, Robert Slade, and Henry Grant Baker, for holding a Lodge at London, to be designated the "Southwark Lodge of Mark Masters." The said Lodges to form Nos. 9, 10, and 11, respectively, in the order above stated, on the roll of Mark Master Lodges holding of Scotland.

Replies for the Chapter, referred to at last meeting as having deviated in some respects from the authorized ceremonials, were produced and read to the meeting. On considering these replies, it was agreed that the same be allowed to enter the records; the replicants having expressed their disavowal of knowingly acting in any way contrary to Supreme authority, and stated that the alleged deviations had arisen entirely from some slight errors which had crept into the ceremonials in use by their Chapter, which they were willing to correct upon being allowed to compare their own ritual with that sanctioned by the Grand Chapter. For this purpose, it was arranged that the fullest access to what was desired be given them by the Scribes.

It was agreed in the case of two Chapters, situated in remote parts of the country, and where a difficulty was felt in obtaining entrants at the fees which they were obliged to exact under existing regulations, that they should be allowed for the period of two years from this date to admit entrants at one-half the prescribed minimum fees; but under the condition that they limit themselves to the exaltation of Brethren resident in their own province or district, so as not to interfere with the work of other Chapters.

It having come to the knowledge of the Chapter that since the introduction of Mark Masonry into England, Brethren irregularly initiated into that Degree had been presenting themselves for admission into regular Lodges, it was agreed that the rule adopted by them in reference to irregular Royal Arch Companions in 1829 be extended to the case of irregular Mark Masters; namely, that on payment of 10s. 6d. of fees for registration and diploma, to Grand Chapter, with such composition as the Lodge legalizing may think proper to exact, and obligating themselves to conformity with the regulations prescribed by Grand Chapter, all Lodges holding of this supreme body shall be empowered to affiliate them; and Brethren so affiliated shall thereupon possess all the rights and privileges belonging to those initiated in a regular Lodge.

Some applications for charity having been disposed of, and a notice of motion given, having for its object an extension of the privileges of the P.G.Z., the meeting was closed.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN.

GRAND LODGE.

The Grand Lodge of Ireland had a crowded sitting on Thursday, 3rd of December, over 300 members in the hall, and after electing a very efficient Board of General Purposes, granted £100 to the Indian Relief Fund, Bro. Furnell adding £5 thereto. £100 was also granted towards an improved system of education recommended to be adopted in the Masonic Orphan School. It is very gratifying to record the perfect unity and cordial good-feeling which pervades the Order under the Irish constitution.

COLONIAL.

BRITISH GUIANA.

The Freemasons are, we understand, about to erect a new Masonic Hall in Georgetown, and to fit it up with all the paraphernalia necessary to a complete interpretation of the tropes, metaphors, and symbolism of that ancient and worshipful fraternity. This is a very important and a very wise determination of the Craft of this city. They should have a temple of their own, built in accordance with the plans and designs of an experienced Harod, and adapted to the different rites and ceremonies of the Order. It should be a Masonic temple—not merely a Freemasons' Lodge-room—having all the requisite accommodation for the different departments of ancient Symbolic, Capitular, Chivalric, Cryptic, and Ineffable and Sublime Freemasonry. It is true that the Fraternity of the colony have only a Lodge and Chapter here; but there are, we understand, Knights Templar also, who, if they had an Encampment, would soon add largely to their numbers. There are, we believe, Masons of the *hauts grades* in the colony, so that a Lodge of Perfection, a Council of Princes of Jerusalem, and a Sovereign Chapter of Rose Croix would flourish here like a green bay-tree. Indeed, if the matter be undertaken with spirit, we do not see anything to prevent the successful establishment in British Guiana of a Sovereign Consistory of Princes of the Royal Secret, and a Supreme Council of Inspectors-General. There are no such bodies now in existence in the British West Indies, and should Guiana take the lead in their establishment, she must, according to the laws and constitutions, be the supreme authority over the whole West Indies; grant warrants for the establishment of subordinate bodies throughout the colonies, and do all other acts and things which the secret constitutions of the orders empower a Supreme Council to do. We must not be misunderstood. We mean that such a Council would have supreme jurisdiction over matters pertaining to *its own rite* alone; it would not of course interfere with the existing bodies which hold their authority from the Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter of England. Should an Encampment of Knights Templar be established here, it also would be beyond the pale of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Council; or, in other words, the Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Rite would not recognize or interfere with the degrees or regulations of any other rite. It contains in itself the quintessence of Freemasonry, and is the *ne plus ultra* of the Order in every point of view.

At the last meeting of the Royal Arch Chapter in this city, 200 dollars were appropriated as the nucleus of a fund for the above purpose; and at a meeting of the Union Lodge (No. 308), held on Tuesday, Nov. 17, the Brethren present, with the characteristic liberality of the Order, contributed the handsome sum of 400 dollars more from their private purses. During the same evening, it being the night for the annual election of Officers, the following Brethren were declared duly elected for the Masonic year ending on the 27th of December, anno lucis 5858:—Wm. Alexander, W.M.; Alexander Cunninghame, S.W.; Wm. Haley, J.W.; B. V. Abraham, Treas.; Joseph Jacobs, Sec.; Joseph Klein, S.D.; Wm. White, jun., J.D.; Thomas F. Macfarlane, I. Guard.

Among the business of the evening was the unanimous adoption of the following obituary resolutions, prefaced by an eloquent introductory eulogium by W. Bro. M'Nulty:—"1. That, in the untimely deaths of Bros. Blair and Ross, this Lodge deploras the loss of two most zealous and estimable members, whose progress in, and attachment to, the Order, foreshadowed the eminence they were almost certain to obtain among the Fraternity.

"2. That, to mark our sense of, and deep and unfeigned regret for, these sad bereavements, this Lodge be now draped in the appropriate mourning for a period of six weeks."

CANADA.

The following list of Lodges under the jurisdiction of the Ancient Grand Lodge of Canada is published from authority, but we hold letters denying its correctness as regards some of the Lodges which have not entered into the Union:—No. 1, St. Andrew's Lodge, Toronto; No. 3, St. John's Lodge, Kingston; No. 4, Belleville Lodge, Belleville; No. 5, St. John's Lodge, Cobourg; No. 6, Union Lodge, Napanee; No. 7, Western Light Lodge, Bolton; No. 10, Union Goderich Lodge, Goderich; No. 14, Richmond Lodge, Richmond Hill (Dis.); No. 16, St. John's Lodge, Carlton Place; No. 17, St. Francis Lodge, Smith's Falls; No. 16, Ionic Lodge, Toronto; No. 19, United Lodge, Brighton; No. 20, Ontario Lodge, Port Hope; No. 21, True Britons' Lodge, Perth; No. 22, Corinthian Lodge, Peterborough; No. 24, Dalhousie Lodge, Ottawa; No. 25, Kemptville Lodge, Kemptville; No. 26, Wellington Lodge, Guelph; No. 28, Jerusalem Lodge, Bowmanville; No. 29, Amity Lodge, Dunnville; No. 30, Rose Lodge, Sandwich; No. 32, Trent Lodge, Trenton; No. 33, Mount Zion, Borelia; No. 34, St. George's Lodge, Gosfield; No. 35, Composite Lodge, Whitby; No. 36, Welland Lodge, Fonthill; No. 37, St. George's Lodge, London; No. 38, King Solomon's Lodge, Woodstock; No. 39, Wellington Lodge, Chatham; No. 42, Madoc Lodge, Madoc; No. 43, Erie Lodge, Morpeth; No. 44, Consecon Lodge, Consecon; No. 45, Corinthian Lodge, Stanley's Mills; No. 46, Mirickville Lodge, Mirickville; No. 47, Victoria Lodge, Port Sarnia; No. 48, North Gower Lodge, North Gower; No. 49, Doric Lodge, Ottawa; No. 50, Corinthian Lodge, Ottawa; No. 52, Simcoe Lodge, Simcoe; No. 53, Durham Lodge, Newcastle; No. 54, Stirling Lodge, Stirling; No. 55, St. John's Lodge, Toronto (Dis.); No. 56, Oxford Lodge, Woodstock (Dis.); No. 57, Faithful Brethren Lodge, Manilla (Dis.); No. 58, Simcoe Lodge, Bradford (Dis.); Moira Lodge, Belleville (Dis.); St. George's Lodge, Owen Sound (Dis.).

TASMANIA.

[From a Correspondent.]

* In the month of May, 1853, the Lodge of Hope, No. 901, was formed at Launceston, Tasmania, under dispensation from the Provincial Grand Lodge of New South Wales. The first Master was Bro. T. G. S. Swan, Assistant Commissary-General, a Mason of some thirty-five years' standing, and who had taken thirty-three Degrees in Continental Masonry. Bro. the Rev. R. K. Ewing, Presbyterian minister, succeeded him in the chair for two successive years. Bro. the Rev. H. P. Kane, *M.A.*, head master of grammar-school, next occupied the chair, and subsequently again Bro. Ewing. So harmoniously and successfully did the Lodge work, that the need of an additional Lodge was soon felt, and in the month of December, 1855, the Lodge of Faith, No. 992, was formed under dispensation from Sydney. Bro. Joseph Cohen, alderman, merchant, is the present and the first W.M. This Lodge soon also prospered largely, and in the month of November, 1856, a third Lodge, Charity, No. 989, was formed, also under dispensation from the Provincial Grand Lodge, New South Wales. The first W.M. was Bro. W. H. Palmer, accountant, bank of Australasia; the present W.M. is Bro. C. J. Weedon, *J.P.*, merchant. Those three Lodges comprise among them a large number; among whom the great majority are men of wealth, influence, and high standing in society. Previous to the existence of the above, the Union Lodge, Hobart Town, No. 781, was, for several years, the only one in the colony on the registry of England. The Lodges at Launceston have, at a very great expense, provided themselves with accommodations for meeting unsurpassed, for elegance and comfort, in any of the colonies. The Lodge-room is about forty feet square; the paraphernalia and working tools prepared with great taste. The regular Lodge duties are accompanied by music; Bro. John Adams, a pupil of Dr. Elvy, is organist. Attached to the Lodge-room is an ante, or preparing-room, a refreshment, and a reading-room, furnished with every comfort.

Hope, No. 901, and Faith, No. 992, each possesses libraries, at present con-

sisting entirely of Masonic literature, which it is intended to increase with the best and standard works of every kind.

Bros. the Revs. Ewing and Kane embrace every opportunity of delivering lectures, and, together with Bro. George Cathcart, S.W., of Faith, of holding Lodges of instruction. In working the Lodges, a strictness in the matter of due etiquette and general ceremonial is observed, which attracts the notice and the admiration of all visitors. But you will readily gather, from the position of the three Masters in society, the adjuncts of the Lodge, as well as the reference I have made to lectures, that all ceremonial and outward order are made subordinate to the great moral and intellectual truths they signify and teach.

Attached to Hope, No. 901, is a Chapter of H.R.A. Masonry, the Principal Z. of which has successively been, companions T. G. S. Swan, the Rev. R. K. Ewing, and Rev. H. P. Kane, *M.A.* The numbers are rapidly increasing, and, as in the Blue Lodge, the system of lecture is carried out. The last, by Companion Ewing, was on the historical origin of H.R.A. Masonry; and the next, which will open out a wide field, is announced as the spiritualization of R.A. Masonry.

In consequence of the numerical increase of the Craft, and the prospect of further increase in various country towns, the Lodges of Hope, Faith, and Charity unitedly petitioned the Grand Master for the formation of a Provincial Grand Lodge in Tasmania, and recommended Bro. the Rev. R. K. Ewing, from his learning, character, Masonic experience, and proved fitness to rule, to the notice of the Earl of Zetland, for the appointment of Prov. G.M. for the colony. This petition met with prompt and cordial attention at the hands of the G.M. The patent appointing him Prov. G.M., and another appointing him principal Grand Superintendent of H.R.A. Masonry for Tasmania, arrived in the month of February, 1857, by the *European*.

A series of unavoidable circumstances prevented the ceremony of installation until the 15th of April, 1857, when it took place in the presence of a number of Brethren greater and more influential than has ever been assembled at one time in the colony. Bro. the Rev. H. P. Kane, *M.A.*, acted as presiding and installing Master, and acquitted himself to the great satisfaction of the Brethren. Bro. the Rev. W. A. Brooke presided at the harmonium. The ceremony of installation was observed to its minutest detail, according to ancient form, and the whole proceeding occupied about three hours. Before it terminated, the Prov. G.M. addressed the Brethren at some length from the throne, and stated the policy which he intended to pursue, so as if possible to sustain to the utmost the dignity of Masonry in the colony, and deepen, if possible, its hold on the public mind.

A Board of General Purposes was appointed, and instructed to consider and report, at an early date, to the Provincial Grand Lodge, about by-laws, paraphernalia, and clothing, and a case requiring discipline, which had unexpectedly arisen.

The officers of the Lodge appointed by the Prov. G.M. are,—Bro. J. Cohen, W.M., Lodge of Faith, No. 992, D. Prov. G.M.; Bro. the Rev. H. P. Kane, *M.A.*, Z., Chapter of Hope, No. 901, Prov. G. Chap.; Bros. C. J. Weedon, W.M., Lodge of Charity, No. 989, Prov. G.S.W.; F. W. Townley, Lodge of Faith, No. 992, Prov. G.J.W.; C. J. Irvine, S.W., Lodge of Charity, No. 989, Prov. G.S.D.; Geo. Cathcart, S.W., Lodge of Faith, No. 992, Prov. G.J.D.; J. M. Nelson, Sec., Lodge of Hope, No. 901, Prov. G.S.; W. H. Clayton, Lodge of Hope, No. 901, Prov. G. Supt. of Works; L. Cohen, Treas., Lodge of Faith, No. 992, Prov. G. Steward; G. F. Spicer, J.W., Lodge of Faith, No. 992, Prov. G. Steward; W. K. O'Keefe, J.W., Lodge of Charity, No. 989, Prov. G. Sword-bearer; J. Crookes, W.M. elect, Lodge of Hope, No. 901, Assist. Prov. G. Dir. of Cer.; J. Adams, J.W., Lodge of Hope, No. 901, Prov. G. Purs.

The Prov. G.M. appointed Bro. James Robertson, *J.P.*, Treas. of the Lodge of Hope, No. 901, and Bro. John Atkinson, *J.P.*, late Principal H. of Hope Chapter, a Mark Mason, and of the Order of the Ark, to be members of the Provincial Grand Lodge, on the grounds of their eminence and merit, their fidelity and zeal in the Craft, and the high service they had rendered to it in Launceston. This was confirmed by the Brethren present, when the Provincial Grand Lodge elected

Bro. James Robertson Prov. G. Treas. ; and the Prov. G.M. appointed Bro. John Atkinson Prov. G. Dir. of Cers.

After closing the Lodge, the Brethren retired to a banquet laid out in their own refreshment-room : the room was hung with a variety of paintings of the old masters, and the spirits of the Brethren being in the highest mood, the time passed rapidly and merrily away. A variety of toasts was proposed and responded to in excellent style, when the company broke up about half-past eleven o'clock, delighted with the entire events of the evening.

MASONIC FESTIVITIES.

THEATRE ROYAL, LIVERPOOL.—Amateur efforts are usually exempt from the lash of criticism ; and were they not so, the performance on Monday evening, the 21st, at our Theatre Royal, would offer little inducement for snarling critics to carp. With but little exception, everything was *comme il faut*. An audience, composed chiefly of the Brethren, packed as tight as comfort would allow, and adorned with sprinklings of the beautiful in the opposite sex, testified their approbation of the players by loud and repeated plaudits. The pieces selected for representation were Goldsmith's comedy "She Stoops to Conquer," and Buckstone's ditto "Married Life ;" the principal characters being sustained by Bros. Hammond, Clark, Campbell, Coulter, and Mr. R. B. Cummins. Bro. Hammond's impersonations of *Tony Lumpkin* and *Mr. Dove* abounded with humour, and displayed an appreciation of the author ; Mr. Cummins and Bro. Clark were also highly successful, the former as *Mr. Hardcastle* and *Mr. Samuel Coddle*, the latter as *Young Marlow* and *Mr. Lionel Lynx*. Between the pieces, Mr. F. McCabe sang an extravagant fantasia, and wielded the orchestral *bâton à la Jullien*. An overture from the pen of Bro. Charles Cummins was also introduced. On the whole, the performance was a complete success, and will be the means of adding £60 or £70 to the funds for building the new Masonic Hall.

SUMMARY OF NEWS FOR DECEMBER.

THE COURT.

During the latter portion of November the Court was still residing at Windsor. Among the visitors who enjoyed the royal hospitality were the French Ambassador and the Marquis of Lansdowne. On the 2nd December, the Queen returned to Buckingham Palace, and the next day opened Parliament with a speech from the throne, and in the evening returned to Windsor, where she remained until the 7th, when she went for a short sojourn to Osborne, where the Court remained until the 19th, when it again repaired to Windsor for the Christmas festivities.

PARLIAMENT.

The public have been treated to a Christmas-box, in the shape of a short session of Parliament, assembled for the special purpose of passing a Bill to indemnify the Government for inciting the Bank directors to infringe upon the Bank Charter Act of 1844.

On the 3rd, her Majesty opened Parliament with a speech from the throne, and the debating upon the addresses occupied the attention of both Houses on that evening.

On the 4th, in the House of Lords, there was a regular Church squabble between the Bishop of Oxford and the Earl of Shaftesbury, in reference to the noble earl's Religious Worship Bill interfering with the present parochial system. In the House of Commons, Mr. Monckton Milnes called attention to the condition of certain British subjects now prisoners at Salerno, in the kingdom of Naples. There was also a long currency debate upon the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer for leave to bring in the Bill of Indemnity.

On the 7th, the time of the House of Lords was in part taken up with a personal explanation, in reference to Mr. Vernon Smith's capacity as a statesman. The administration of India, too, was ably reviewed. In the Commons', Lord Palmerston explained the circumstances connected with the imprisonment of the Englishmen by the King of Naples. This was followed by another currency debate on the second reading of the Indemnity Bill.

On the 8th, a message from her Majesty was read in each House of the Legislature, asking their co-operation in granting a pension of £1,000 per annum to Sir H. Havelock. Some disappointment was expressed that the pension was not larger, and extended to his son. In the Lords', the Earl of Shaftesbury explained the provisions of his Religious Worship Bill; and in the Commons', the question of limited liability in joint-stock banking was fully discussed, and the Indemnity Bill went through committee.

On the 9th both Houses sat for a short time. The Lords received the Indemnity Bill, and gave it its first reading, on its being brought up from the Commons, by whom it was that day read a third time and passed.

On the 10th, the Indemnity Bill was read a second time by the Lords. In the Commons', Lord John Russell introduced a new measure for the emancipation of the Jews, and Sir H. Havelock's Pension Bill was read a second time.

On the 11th, the renewal of the slave-trade under the disguise of free emigration was warmly condemned by the Lords. Their lordships also read the Indemnity Bill a third time, and passed it. In the Commons', on the motion for the reappointment of the Currency Committee of last session, the whole question of the Bank Charter Act was ably reviewed.

On the 12th, the royal assent was given by commission to the Bank Issue Indemnity Bill, and both Houses adjourned until the 4th of February.

FOREIGN.

In the foreign intelligence of the month, the most important events have been the birth of the Prince of the Asturias, heir to the throne of Spain, and the triumph of progress both in Belgium and in Piedmont, notwithstanding the strong opposition of those who advise a retrograde policy. The question of the Danubian Principalities still remains unsettled. The French parliament, as well as our own, has met to register the decrees of the Emperor, and Count Morny, as President of one of the Chambers, made an opening speech, betraying a strong Russian bias. The King of Naples has not as yet brought the English engineers captured on board the Sardinian steamer to trial, nor is there the least sign of his coming to better terms with this country or France. In Portugal, the young king is every day adding to his popularity by his magnanimous conduct, and extensive preparations are on foot for the celebration of his marriage. In Russia, improvement is the order of the day, and in the latest accounts from St. Petersburg, we learn of the Czar's intention to abolish serfdom. On the 25th, the President's message was published in the London morning papers: it cannot, on the whole, be considered a satisfactory state paper.

THE WAR.

There can now be no doubt that the mutiny in India is fast subsiding. Since we last adverted to the subject, we have had laid before us the details of the siege of Delhi, which incontrovertibly establish the military character of the British people.

Colonel Greathed has relieved Agra, and his march has been a series of victories. Sir Colin Campbell has relieved Lucknow, and all are now in safety.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

All the Metropolitan Theatres were well filled during the past month.

On the 27th of November, a new drama, founded on the siege of Delhi, was produced at Astley's, with decided success.

On the 30th, "Richard the Second" was reproduced at the Princess's, Mr. Kean again personating the unhappy monarch.

On the 3rd December, a new comedy, by Mr. Tom Taylor, was brought out at the Haymarket, with decided success.

On the 7th, "Boots at the Swan" was revived at the Olympic.

COMMERCIAL.

The state of the money market has been for the last month more reassuring than for a long time past. There have, however, been a great number of very heavy failures. In the way of Joint-Stock Companies' meetings, there has been literally nothing doing.

On the 1st, there was another stormy meeting of the shareholders of the Great Northern Railway Company, when the dividend to the Preferential Shareholders was declared, in accordance with the decision of the Court of Chancery.

On the 5th, the Peninsular and Oriental Steam-packet Company declared a dividend of 10 per cent. in all; 7 to the shareholders, 2 to a particular fund, and 1 to the under-writing account.

JUDICIAL.

On the 25th of November, the Court of Queen's Bench decided that the avoidance of a church living by the appointment of the incumbent to a colonial bishopric, does not give the Crown the right of appointing to the vacancy.—On the same day, a mock attorney, named Henry Zachariah Jervis, was sentenced at the Old Bailey to eighteen months' imprisonment and hard labour for obtaining money on the false pretence of his being an attorney of the courts.—On the 25th, too, John Marks, Samuel Marks, and Abraham Simmons were each sentenced to eight years' penal servitude for fraudulent misappropriation of their effects after they had been adjudged bankrupts.

On the 27th, a case was tried in the Court of Exchequer, in which the jury decided that the manufacture of patent parchment from animal fibre was liable to the duty imposed upon the manufacture of paper.

On the 28th, a verdict of forty shillings, subject to a reference, was given in the Court of Queen's Bench, in the case of *Whitmore v. Ingram*, for an alleged nuisance arising from the noise of the steam-press employed in printing the *Illustrated London News*.—The same day, Lord Campbell, in the case of the *Queen v. Spicer*, at the prosecution of Day, for the publication of the libel, discharged the jury, contrary to the wish of the counsel, on his own responsibility, because they could not come to a verdict. In the next case, *Webb v. the South-Eastern Railway*, a verdict of £750 damages was awarded the plaintiff for the injuries sustained by his wife by reason of a collision at Lewisham.—In the Court of Exchequer, on the same day, in the case of *Johnston v. Sumner*, it was decided that a party cannot recover from a husband for goods supplied to his wife, if divorced from him *a mensâ et thoro*.

On the 1st December, *Granville v. Pugh* was tried in the Common Pleas. The action was for rent of a furnished house in Curzon-street. The defence set up was that the house was uninhabitable on account of the number of bugs which infested the furniture.

On the 4th, the case of *Brooke v. Brooke* was argued in the Court of Vice-Chancellor Stuart, Mr. Justice Cresswell sitting as his assessor. The arguments occupied several days, and the judgment of the Court decides that a marriage between a man and the sister of his deceased wife, both being British subjects, is invalid, even although celebrated in a country where such marriages are held to be legal.

On the 5th, the appeal in the case of *Ditcher v. Dennison* was argued before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

On the 8th, at the Winter Assizes at Chester, James Ferguson Henderson was indicted for the murder of his father at Bramhall, near Stockport, in September last. The trial lasted two days. The jury made a very scrupulous use of circumstantial evidence, and acquitted the prisoner.

On the 15th, one of the thieves who stole, and the thief who received, the Countess of Ellesmere's jewels, were found guilty of the offence, and sentenced, the former to six months' imprisonment, and the latter to ten years' penal servitude.

On the 21st, there was a regular show-up of the penny press in the Court of Bankruptcy, on the examination of Colonel Sleigh, the originator of the *Daily Telegraph*.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

On the 26th November, a young woman, named Balls, was charged at Bow-street with having procured an engagement as a servant in the family of the Earl of Malmesbury on a false character.—On the 26th, too, the *Caminha*, of Lisbon, 237 tons, was lost upon the Goodwins. The lifeboat-men of Ramsgate and Broadstairs, as usual, rendered every assistance, and rescued the crew.

On the 27th, Kilham Hall, near Newark, the seat of Sir J. H. Manners Sutton, was burned to the ground.

On the 30th, considerable disgust was created by an inquiry at the Mansion-house, relative to the desecration of Moorfield's burial-ground, and the shameless exposure of human remains.

On the 2nd December, Mr. Henry Mozley, the coroner of Derby, shot himself through the heart.

On the 8th, Mr. Thos. Monk, a surgeon, and lately Mayor of Preston, was committed to prison on the charge of having forged the will of one of his patients.

On the evening of the 9th, Dr. Frost, of the Island of Portland, was killed by the upsetting of his gig, the iron step of which penetrated his skull.

On the 10th, a fearful tragedy was enacted at Croydon, by a clerk in the Bank of England, who first poisoned with prussic acid both his mother and his brother, and then put an end to his own existence by the same means.

On the 12th, a woman was committed by the Oldham magistrates for the murder of a child, of which she was delivered four months after her marriage to a poor Irishman, who, in taking her for better or for worse, had no idea that her former life had not been one of chastity. The motive for the murder was to conceal from him her prenuptial incontinence.—On the same day, a case was investigated at the Lambeth Police-office, implicating the master of the workhouse in the sale of the bodies of the deceased paupers for anatomical purposes.

On the 13th, a foreigner, who had, it seems, absconded with a female from Rotterdam, on finding his stock of money run out, murdered her, and then committed suicide, in a coffee-house in Drummond-street, in which they had been lodging for the previous ten days.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On the 26th of November, the Prince of Wales paid a visit to the Princess's Theatre to witness the performance of the "Tempest."

The *Gazette* of the 27th contained a royal decree raising Generals Wilson and Havelock each to the dignity of a baronet.

On the 28th the attempt to launch the *Leviathan* was renewed with considerable success; the huge mass having been pushed fifteen feet nearer to the river.—On the 28th, too, the Poles resident in London celebrated the anniversary of the Polish revolution of 1830.

On the 30th, being St. Andrew's-day, a public dinner took place in aid of the Scottish Hospital; the subscriptions amounted to £400.

On the 1st December, a special meeting of the Society of Arts approved of the steps taken by the council in abolishing the Board of Examiners as formerly constituted.—On the same evening, there was a public meeting of the butchers of the metropolis, to complain of the grievance of not being allowed to slaughter on their own premises.

On the 7th, the Smithfield Club Cattle Show opened, at the Baker-street Bazaar; but so numerous was the stock exhibited, that it is supposed the committee will have to look out for more extensive accommodation for future exhibitions.—On the same day, Haileybury College, as a seminary for the education of the civil servants of the East-India Company, ceased to exist—future appointments having been thrown open to public competition.

On the 8th, a dense fog covered the metropolis, rendering locomotion of any kind dangerous.

On the 9th, Doctors' Commons, after a shaky illness of some duration, expired, un lamented by the public.—On the same evening, there was a public meeting at the London Tavern for the promotion of reform in the government of India.

On the 12th, a new set of rules was promulgated for the government of White-cross-street Prison.

On the 14th, the Lord Mayor took tea with the shoe-blacks of the Ragged-school brigades, at the Aldersgate-street institution.

On the 16th, a special court of the East-India proprietors voted a pension of £1,000 per annum to General Wilson, and others of £500 per annum each to the widow of General Neill and the mother of General Nicholson.—On the same day, there was a public meeting, presided over by the Bishop of London, in aid of the missions in India.

On the 17th, there was a great public meeting at St. Martin's Hall, for the abolition of the governing power of the East-India Company in India.

Obituary.

BRO. JOHN DAVIES.

It is with painful feelings that we have to record the death of the above highly-esteemed and deeply-regretted Brother, which took place at his residence at Tipton, on Wednesday, the 11th November, after a lingering and painful illness of some months. Bro. Davies was initiated in the Noah's Ark Lodge, No. 435, Tipton, of which Lodge at the time of his death he was Junior Warden. He was likewise Senior Warden of the Dartmouth Lodge, No. 960, West Bromwich, and the W.M. elect for the ensuing year; but his continued illness prevented his being installed into the chair. He also held the office of Scribe N. in the Vernon Chapter, No. 786, Walsall. A Brother more beloved by the Craft of which he was a member, or a man more highly and deservedly respected, as well by his brethren of the medical profession, as by all who knew him, did not exist. His death has cast a gloom over the Craft which will long be felt, and his "vacant place in the Lodge" will long remind his sorrowing

Brethren of one whose chief delight in this world was Masonry, and who was ever careful to maintain in their fullest splendour those truly Masonic ornaments, Benevolence and Charity. His character may be summed up in a word. He was a worthy and excellent Mason, and consequently a good and worthy man ; and now that he is summoned from this sublunary abode, we, with holy confidence, believe that he is gone "to that Grand Lodge above, where the world's Great Architect lives and reigns for ever."

RIGHT REV. BRO. DANIEL GATEWARD DAVIS.

Died suddenly, on the 25th October, at his residence in Bryanston-street, the Right Rev. Bro. Daniel Gateward Davis, *D.D.*, Lord Bishop of Antigua. He was educated at Pembroke College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1814, and, after filling various offices at home, was consecrated Bishop of Antigua in 1842. The diocese comprises Antigua, Nevis, St. Christopher's, Montserrat, Virgin Isles, and Dominica. Bro. Davis took great interest in the Craft, and always attended the festivals of St. John when in Antigua.

BRO. ARCHIBALD HASTIE, M.P., PROV. G.W.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Hastie, *M.P.* for Paisley. This mournful event took place at the New Club, Edinburgh, on Monday, November 9, and the news, on reaching Paisley, was received with general regret and sorrow. For several months past the health of the respected Brother has been very indifferent, and he has resided in Scotland since the month of August, with the view of deriving some benefit from a change of air.

Bro. Hastie was born in the year 1792, in Gauze-street, Paisley, in a house opposite to the Abercorn-buildings. In his youth he served a regular apprenticeship to the weaving, but this branch of business he did not afterwards pursue. About the year 1812 Mr. Hastie removed to London, and was engaged in business with an uncle, a saddler, who traded exclusively with the East Indies. From this beginning Bro. Hastie gradually progressed until he had established himself as a general merchant, although for many years, and long after his reputation had been placed on a solid basis, his most extensive transactions were directed to the same quarter of the globe.

Bro. Hastie was the founder and the maker of his own fortune, and, as is generally to be remarked of men who thus raise themselves in the social scale, he was a man of strong and persevering determination, and of active business habits. We believe he was one of the most active originators of the London Joint-Stock Bank, and was some years chairman of the East and West India Dock Company. In the capacity of a commercial man, Bro. Hastie was known much more generally, and much more intimately, in London than in his own county.

In the year 1837, Bro. A. Hastie formed his first acquaintance with his native town as a candidate for its representation. On that occasion he was opposed by Mr. Ayton, advocate, Edinburgh ; but, after a keen contest, he was returned to Parliament by a considerable majority. The position of representative for this burgh he has retained (notwithstanding some determined efforts to unseat him) till

his death—a period of upwards of twenty years. On his first appearance as a public man, Bro. Hastie professed himself a Liberal, and invariably throughout his career was a staunch supporter of the Whig government.

Bro. Hastie made himself ever earnest and active in supporting and aiding the charitable institutions of the town of Paisley. In this respect he amply fulfilled what was required of him as a representative. To the kind, frank, and generous disposition which he possessed, and which was illustrated, not more in this public way than in private, is to be attributed, to a large extent, the long-continued and devoted friendships which he had formed with his friends in Paisley.

Bro. Hastie was for a long time a member of the Lodge of Friendship, No. 6, and in 1843 served the office of S.G. Warden. Of late years, however, he has taken but little part in Masonic affairs.

BRO. WILLIAM LONGSTAFF.

Bro. Longstaff, who, for some years, has filled the important office of Tyler to many of our best Metropolitan Lodges, and who has long been distinguished as one of the ablest instructors in the Craft, departed this life on the 5th of November, at the ripe age of 75, and at peace with all the world. Bro. Longstaff was initiated in the Lodge of Union, No. 195, as long since as August, 1811. He afterwards joined the St. Andrew's Lodge, the chair of which he passed no less than five times; and he at one time also served as W.M. in the Caledonian Lodge, No. 156. In his prosperity, Bro. Longstaff had a liberal hand for the wants of the distressed; and we regret to add, that he leaves a widow, at the age of 78, altogether unprovided for.

BRO. HENRY RALPH WILLETT, PROV. G.M. FOR DORSETSHIRE.

We have this month to deplore the loss of this worthy Brother, who departed this life on the 9th December, at his chambers, in the Albany. Bro. Henry Ralph Willett, of Merly Hall, Dorset, was initiated into Masonry in the Somerset House Lodge, No. 4, as long since as the 23rd January, 1815; passed through all the offices to the chair, and continued a member until his death, a period of nearly forty-three years. He was also a member of the Lodge of Antiquity (of which he was public orator), the London Lodge, and the Grand Master's Lodge; of the St. James's Chapter, and the Chapter of Observance Encampment. Bro. Willett, some years since, served the office of G.W., and was appointed as Prov. G.M. for Dorsetshire in December, 1853. Bro. Willett was equally respected in his private as in his Masonic life. He was at one time High Sheriff of Dorsetshire, and was reputed the best judge of "Hogarths" living; his collection of originals by that artist being unequalled in the kingdom.

NOTICE.

THE EDITOR requests that ALL COMMUNICATIONS may be sent to him, at 74-5, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-Inn-fields, London, W.C., by the 20th of each month, AT LATEST, to insure their insertion.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

OWING to the intervention of the Christmas holiday and the crowded state of our pages, we are compelled to hold over many communications of interest until our next number, which will appear on Wednesday, January 6.

"A PAST MASTER."—Properly, every communication to a Prov. G.M. or D. Prov. G.M. should be made from the Prov. G. Sec. The notice of Bro. Hesketh, R.W.G.M. for Lancaster, is perfectly *au règle*.

"BOMBAY ARMY."—Full age, mature judgment, and strict morals. The usual expenses vary from £4. 10s. upwards. You must be introduced by a well-known Mason. Should "Bombay Army" wish for any further information, he may forward a letter with his name and address to the editor, who will communicate with him direct.

BALDWIN ENCAMPMENTS.—A correspondent writes: "In the manifesto from Nash & Co., at page 967 of your *Magazine*, is asserted that the Duke of Sussex was elected G.M. of the Encampments of Knights Templar, &c. I know nothing of the election, but I do know the Duke was in all warrants for Encampments styled Grand Prior, and so signed himself. His Royal Highness, as I understood, derived his power from Alexander, Emperor of Russia, who, after the death of his father, the Emperor Paul (who had been elected by the Knights of Malta G.M.), took on himself the patronage of the United Orders. There had been, however, prior to that time, a Grand Encampment in England; and the last trace I can find of it is, that it was held at the Castle and Banner, in the Isle of Wight. I further believe, that prior to Bro. Nash getting to the West, there was no Encampment at all at Bristol. Bro. Nash, as P.E.C., took an active part in the formation of the Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Rite, and consequently aided in the formation of the separate jurisdiction as now authorized."

"CAPE TOWN."—You have no such power. We will write to you on the subject.

"A BROTHER."—We have not heard when the Prestonian Lecture is to be delivered. We should presume that sufficient notice will be given to insure a full muster of the Craft.

"DELTA" asks—"1. On the constitution of a new Chapter in a county where there is no Prov. Grand Superintendent, are the officers of the new Chapter at liberty to apply to a neighbouring province for the services of a P.Z. to consecrate and install? and is a dispensation from the Grand Chapter necessary, or can they apply to any duly-qualified P.Z. for consecration and installation, whom they may think fit, without a dispensation? The Regulations do not appear clear on the point. 2. In the case of a dispensation, on the recommendation of G.S.E., previous to granting a Chapter warrant, ought the officers to be duly installed before conducting the business of a Chapter, such as exaltation, &c., or should this

be postponed until after the granting of the warrant?"—*In reply to the first question, we have no hesitation in stating that any duly-qualified P.Z. may perform the ceremony; and to the second, that the officers should be duly installed in the first instance. We thank Delta for his kind wishes and hints regarding the Magazine. One of our reasons for altering the period of publication, is to give us more space to devote to the literature of the Craft.*

"HENRICUS" will please to accept our fraternal thanks. We shall be at all times most happy to hear from you.

"W. G. D."—We agree with you that an authorized ritual, so far as it did not affect our secrets or mysteries, would effectually put down the pretended rituals now hawked about the country.

"GEO. GOSS" is thanked; we shall be always happy to hear from him.

"V □" asks, first, Can a Tyler of a country Lodge (where there is no other Lodge but his own) subscribe to that Lodge after resigning his appointment, having been initiated gratis as a serving Brother?—*The Board of General Purposes decided in a similar case that he could not.* Second, What is the usual salary for a Tyler for a country Lodge, initiated gratis as a serving Brother?—*It depends upon circumstances, according to the value of labour in the district: from 2s. 6d. a night upwards. If he delivers the summonses, of course the rate of remuneration would be higher.*

"W. G." asks, Is the passing a motion suggesting to a Bro. M. to tender his resignation at variance with the Constitutions of the Order?—*We do not know of any law to prevent the passing of such a resolution; but we think a private suggestion to the Brother would be more in accordance with the spirit of Freemasonry.*

END OF VOLUME III.