

THE
FREEMASONS'
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

MARCH 1, 1855.

THE PATRIOTIC FUND.

HISTORY records the noble conduct of a Roman, who leapt, horse and all, into a yawning gulf to save the city. Tradition has also handed down the deed, though not the name, of another hero, who, disregarding the pangs of outraged nature in the glory of self-sacrifice, wreaked vengeance upon his visage at the expense of his olfactory organ—or, in plain English, cut off his nose to spite his face.

It is, we fear, somewhat of the same indiscriminating spirit, that a few of the members of Grand Lodge have announced their intention of opposing the grant of £1000 to the Patriotic Fund.

There are three grounds, upon one or other of which every member of the minority (should it come to a division) will vote.

First—There are those whose opinion it is that the constitution of the governing body, in Grand Lodge, is not exactly what it should be, or what the Craft have a right to expect; that, like the Russell administrations, it is confined too much to a clique, and that there is, now and then, wafted along an odour of stale politics, which is distasteful to the nose of every true Mason; and so they will jump at an opportunity for a slap at the *dais*; and, though the connexion is hardly obvious, will oppose a grant to the Patriotic Fund.

We are not now about to consider the faults or the merits, the virtues or the vices, of the Officers of Grand Lodge. Whether they are worthy of the respect of the Craft, and on the whole the best representatives that can be found of the body politic, is a question we are content to leave to the decision of those who benefit by their labours, and will not be misled by the clamour of faction, to act unjustly towards men, who endeavour faithfully to fulfil the trust confided to them.

We are perfectly aware that mankind is fallible, and that Masons form no exception to the general rule. It is also certain that there

is no system of appointments which may not be open to exception ; but we very much doubt whether an alteration on this head would at all conduce to the good working of the Masonic machine, while we are most decidedly of opinion that the management, as it at present stands, is not by any means such as to afford fair ground for reasonable complaint.

One would really suppose, to hear how some persons "go on," that the affairs of Grand Lodge might very well vie with those of Balaklava harbour, for what is vulgarly termed "bungling." It is implied that the Grand Master and his Officers may not unfitly be compared to Commissary-general Filder and his associates—that no names are too hard for them, no dirt too black to throw at them, no disrespect too great to heap upon them. Very well, what then ? Supposing we can find half-a-dozen sane men—we will not say within the walls of Grand Lodge, but without the walls of Bedlam—who are prepared to assent to this ridiculous proposition, is there any reason, we would ask, why, even upon their own grounds, they should forget all self-respect themselves, and prove to the world, that if, as they assert, their unhappy opponents can be compared to nothing so aptly as to the "kettle ;" they themselves, by their own showing, are best represented by the "pot ?"

If it be indeed true, as our virtuous censors would have us believe, that nothing and nobody is worthy of confidence, it may be a very good reason for their discontinuing their connection with the aforesaid persons, so soon as conveniently may be ; but it can be no reason at all for our stultifying ourselves, and behaving not only without common decency, but with uncommon indecency, towards the governing body of the Craft, as long as they continue in that position. If men are not satisfied with their rulers, they have, of course, a perfect right to displace them when they can, and if they can ; but all right-thinking persons will agree in this, that so long as they continue in office, and may therefore be presumed to possess the confidence of their Brethren, they must on all occasions be treated as gentlemen and as Masons.

What are the facts of the case ? That at the last Quarterly Communication, when the Grand Master announced his intention of proposing a vote to the Patriotic Fund, so unanimous was the feeling excited, so universal were the acclamations, that he actually proposed double the sum he had before intended ! And, to crown all, when a Provincial Grand Officer of Oxfordshire, mistrusting the popular consistency, thought it would be best to strike while the iron was hot, and proposed to take the vote at once, and suspend the standing orders for that purpose, the Grand Master was advised to discountenance the proposal as being perfectly unnecessary. What has happened since to justify a refusal to ratify in March what you carried by acclamation in December ?

Next in the order of dissentients, we have those who object to the Patriotic Fund in particular,—who think that the widows and orphans of our soldiers ought to be supported out of the Consolidated Fund,

and not by a subscription which all who please may evade. It is, of course, an open question, whether a subscription-list is the means best adapted for the purpose to be obtained. On the one hand, all would be included under a tax, while on the other it would deprive persons of an opportunity of showing their sympathy for the sufferers by the war, making that compulsory which would otherwise have been cheerfully given of "free will and accord." But the question is not whether a tax or a subscription-list is the best,—that has been settled long ago. The question is, shall we, so far as we are concerned, allow the widows and orphans of our brave soldiers to starve, or go into the workhouse? There can be but one answer from every true Mason.

The last class of objectors with which we propose to deal, are those who think that Masonic money ought not to be given to any but Masonic purposes. We are perfectly agreed upon this point. The whole question is, what are "Masonic" purposes? Are they purposes in which none but Masons are concerned? We answer, most decidedly no. Masonry is an institution for maintaining certain principles of truth, morality, and charity, *among men in general*. It is *universal*, not local,—we do not only speak the truth among Masons, and falsehoods among the rest of the world, but we uphold truth *universally*, and so with morality and charity. It is no doubt true that we are bound to support purely Masonic charities in the first instance, and could it be maintained that Masonic charities would suffer by our carrying out our principles in a wider field, we should at once concede the point, but the very reverse is the case; the Masonic charities are amply provided for, and in so far as we localize and narrow the limits of Masonic action, in place of extending it, and making it universal, so do we descend from our high position, and take our standing by the side of local benefit clubs, such as Odd Fellows, or Druids, or the Manchester, or any other "Unity." It may be also well to bear in mind, that so entirely is this the recognised principle of Freemasonry, that there is no Provincial, and scarcely any private Lodge, whose funds do not assist in the maintenance of schools, hospitals, and other works of general utility and benevolence. Upon what principle then is it that an exception should be made in favour of Grand Lodge? If the money of Masons may be spent for the benefit of those who are not Masons in the country, why not in London? It cannot be Masonic in one place and un-Masonic in another. For these reasons we sincerely trust that the vote in March may be as unanimous as was the feeling in December. We hope this for the sake of consistency, for the sake of the reputation of the Masonic body, and last, but not least, for the sake of those, whose fathers and husbands have fallen in the performance of their duty on the plains of Alma, or under the walls of Sevastopol.

CONTINENTAL FREEMASONRY.

BY BRO. THE REV. J. G. WOOD, M.A., F.L.S., &c.

WE often hear the non-Masonic world declare that the benefits of Freemasonry are imaginary, or, at all events, that they are restricted to the social enjoyment which may be equally found in any other society. But, although the Brethren of the Order may treat such a libel with the contempt which it deserves at their hands, and be better acquainted with the real benefits of their Craft, yet even they cannot appreciate the full beauties of Freemasonry, unless they have made trial of its virtues among strange men, or in strange countries. It is for two reasons that the following account is written;—firstly, to show that a Brother is received with as fraternal a welcome in another land as in his own; and secondly, to give some idea of Continental Freemasonry to those Brethren who have not enjoyed opportunities of witnessing for themselves the working of the Craft in that nation with whom we have recently fraternised in another manner.

At the commencement of the last summer I had determined to pay a visit to Paris, in company with a friend, and as he happened to be a Brother Mason, we decided upon giving our visit as much of a Masonic character as possible; so, in addition to our ordinary baggage, we each took a small box exclusively devoted to Masonic clothing. This consisted of a full dress Prov. Grand suit, a Royal Arch, and a Knight Templar's costume, together with appropriate jewels. The Templar's suit we found to be useless, because the Royal Arch ranks considerably above that Order. But the Prov. Grand full dress clothing was exceedingly useful, and struck the Parisian Brethren with awe, giving them singularly exalted ideas of our dignity. The mystic powers of the Craft began their work immediately on our landing on French ground. My Masonic companion carried with him a huge carpet-bag, which was instantly seized upon by the searchers at the Custom House, and its contents reduced to a state of direful confusion in an instant. My big box, however, was not destined to suffer quite such rough handling, for the chief douanier happened to be a Brother Mason, and being struck with a very decidedly Masonic jewel lying at the top of my box, he made a few rapid inquiries, and having ascertained our rank, welcomed us to France, much to the surprise of a lad who was with me, and who, not being a Mason, was quite astonished at the excellent terms on which we were then with the officials, and all without having spoken a word. I may mention, that our boxes were not delayed by the rencontre.

We saw no more of Freemasonry until we arrived in Paris, although we signified several times that we were Brothers of the Craft. The most probable reason for this circumstance is, that our

companions on the journey to Paris were nearly all soldiers, and I noticed very few soldiers indeed attending the meetings of the various Lodges, and those who did so were almost invariably officers of the Lodge. But although there was no actual Masonry until we arrived in Paris, an episode occurred in Amiens, which, although hardly Masonic, yet partook somewhat of the Masonic character, and therefore will find a place in these pages.

There is a certain inn at Amiens, distinguished by the title of Hotel de Londres et du Nord, and in this inn there is a certain chambermaid, of a lively disposition, rejoicing in the name of Marie Blau. On arriving at Amiens, we chose the Hotel de Londres et du Nord for our temporary residence, and engaged, at a very low price, capital rooms and excellent beds. To the merits of the latter article of furniture my young companion was rather blind, for he had heaped upon himself all the voluminous clothes that were laid for choice, and upon these had piled the soft feather bed, imagining it to be the custom of the country, and urged by a pardonable zeal to comply therewith. As the month was July, and the thermometer at ninety degrees Fahrenheit in the shade, the consequences may be imagined. Next morning, I wished to change a bank-note, and accordingly rang for the waiter, while I extracted the sum in question from the box which held the Masonic clothing. Instead of the waiter, Marie Blau made her appearance, and being struck with the purple satin and gold embroidery that was lying on the table, uttered a cry of amazement, and commenced an eager inspection.

Not satisfied with a mere examination, she insisted on putting everything on, but was delayed by a slight check caused by a wicked scheme of my companion, who deluded her into the idea that the apron was to be worn after the fashion of a modern coat-tail. However, our irrepressible merriment soon undeceived her, and after another trifling delay occasioned by fastening the apron round her neck, she succeeded in arranging everything in its right place, and having indulged in a quaint dance before a large mirror, exclaimed, "A present, je vais les montrer à Madame. Voyons!" Off she went, accordingly, and in a few minutes a shriek, followed by uproarious merriment, told us that she *had* seen "Madame."

As there were no symptoms of her return, we took a walk round the triangular square, if such a collocation of terms may be permitted, and passed away the time luxuriously in listening to a cornet-à-piston, magnificently played, until the apron, &c. might make their appearance again. That circumstance did not take place until the evening was far spent, and then each article was delivered up with a manifest pang. But the Templar's star cost the severest struggle of all. "Might she not wear it as a brooch—it was so very beautiful. Would I keep up the English character, and make her a present of it (pour un cadeau n'est ce pas?) Would monsieur intercede with me for her? Might she wear it until I came back from Paris?" But entreaties were vain, and with longing eyes she beheld the coveted star deposited in its case.

This is not strictly Masonic matter, I know ; but the recollection of the funny rotund little figure, hidden in purple and gold and jingling medals, and dancing before the glass, is so powerful that I cannot resist the pleasure of recording it. I will try to compensate for it by some real Masonry.

On arriving in Paris, and after passing the nominal examination at the Octroi (which circumstance caused my pupil to wonder which official was the Freemason), we encountered a placard, which stated for the benefit of perfidious Albion that "the omnibus carries twelve and fourteen persons when it pleases."

The Parisians have a great notion of translating their placards into English. It is a very good idea, and shows exceeding consideration, only it would be often advantageous to ask an Englishman to revise the translation. I remember two very comical specimens of Gallic English ; one was on a linen warehouse, whose windows bore the inscription—

SPECIALITY OF BLANK.

The other was on the placard fixed upon an optical instrument in the Exhibition of 1851, and rather remarkable, as no one word in it could be said to explain any one part of the instrument, which was a large box, with a peep-hole at one side, like that of the penny showmen, and a number of objects, round and square, scattered over the floor.

THIS SCIENCE TELLS
THAT ONE CAN MAKE AN OBJECT INVISIBLE
BY TAKING A PROSPECT
WILLINGLY GIVEN.

I do not know whether the author of the inscription intended any reference to a well-known performance, that bears a close resemblance to "taking a prospect." There is some shadow of probability in this interpretation, for the offender generally becomes invisible when a policeman becomes visible, and in the box exhibited, everything was made rather more visible than before.

There was, however, a glimpse of meaning in the omnibus advertisement, so we entrusted ourselves to the good-nature of the omnibus, and were soon deposited at Collot's, Rue Caumartin, No. 27, a very clean and very cheap place, which we cordially recommend to all Brethren visiting Paris. Any Brother is welcome to make use of my name, and I can promise that he will meet with every attention. Towards the same afternoon, we set off to pay a visit to one of the Lodge-rooms of Paris, and after passing the door several times, at last found it.

Freemasonry in France is divided into two great bodies, one working under the auspices of the Grand Orient, or Grand Lodge, and the other deriving its authority from the Supreme Council. Although the members mutually visit each other, yet they hold their

meetings in different parts of Paris; the Grand Orient having a house in a street that runs into the east end of the Rue St. Lazare, and the Supreme Council meeting in the Rue de Grénelle, St. Honoré, No. 35. The latter building, by the way, is not easy to find by night, as the archway leading to it is very dark, and the lamps in the street exactly throw a shade instead of a light on the number. It is on the same side of the street as the passage of the Vero-Dodats, and one very simple way of discovering it, is to commence at the Vero-Dodats, and to go into every archway until you get the right one, which will be found nearly opposite to, and at no great distance from, the sign of "Les deux Sappeurs," who grace the first floor of their residence in all the glories of tall shako, white apron, and large hatchet.

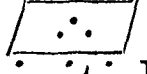
I would recommend every brother to visit the house some morning, as it is large and well worth seeing, and especially not to neglect certain chambers in the upper story, which are decorated in a very cheerful manner, and appear eminently calculated to raise the spirits of any nervous individual who might happen to find himself alone in them. More I cannot say, except that as is generally the case with the continental ceremonies, there are many things which we might advantageously copy, while there are too many which are decidedly puerile, and which we have very rightly discarded as unnecessary accompaniments. I purposely avoid any detailed description of these rooms, because, although they cannot be ranked among truly Masonic objects, yet I was permitted to see them as a Brother of the Craft, and therefore the Masonic seal is on my lips. For the same reason I pass over in silence many objects which are to be seen there. There is a very obliging concierge always at his post, and he will show everything to any one who can prove himself a Member of the Craft; that is, he will show everything up to the rank which the visitor holds, on which subject he takes care to inform himself before he mounts the stairs. The best plan is to show the G.L. certificates, together with those of any of the high degrees that may have been taken. The Royal Arch is perhaps the most efficacious, unless the visitor happens to be a Member of the High Grades Union, in which case he will meet with wonderful deference.

The clothing worn by the French Freemasons is very different from that in use among ourselves. Very few aprons are to be seen at all, except in the two first Degrees, and in one or two of the highest. The Entered Apprentices wear a white apron like ours, and they have to do the manual labour requisite in the ceremonies, which is rather heavy work, and, in hot weather, very fatiguing. The flap is turned up in just the manner practised in England. After an interval of a year, the Entered Apprentices are passed to the second Degree, when they turn down the flap of the apron, but add no ornament. At the expiration of another year, they are raised to the Degree of Master Mason, and then discard the apron entirely, substituting a broad blue sash, passing across the breast, and decorated with sundry appropriate emblems in silver. I never saw any M.M.

apron, but there were many samples of E.A.P. and F.C., while there was a moderate sprinkling of K.T. The K.T. aprons are very small, of the same colour as our own, but of a triangular shape, one angle pointing downwards. The crimson cross is placed in the centre, but the silver emblem is not in use. The Rose Croix was plentiful in every Lodge, and the scarlet collar, embroidered with gold, had a very good effect. There were several Brethren who had taken the Thirtieth Degree, and they wore a most resplendent collar, heavy with gold, and glittering with sparkling spangles, arranged to represent the well-known double-headed eagle grasping its two-edged sword, and surrounded with various devices, while the letters C.K.H. were conspicuously embroidered on the centre. I do not give the whole of the words represented by the initials, but any member of that Degree will know what they mean, remembering that they must be taken to represent the initials of French synonyms of the words. From the Thirtieth Degree and upwards, the Brethren wore simply white watered-silk collars, with the number of the Degree embroidered in frost, and surrounded by rays. I saw but one member of the Thirty-third Degree during the whole of my Masonic experience in Paris.

I insert opposite a copy of one of the circulars of the Jérusalem Ecossaise Lodge, No. 99, meeting under the Supreme Council.

At the top of the original copy there is an engraving of Jerusalem, and immediately beneath it the Square and Compasses, encircled with acacia, bearing in the centre the initials of the Lodge, J.E. A short explanation of the terms and letters used in the circular will, perhaps, be useful.

The letters "A.:L.:G.:D.:G.:A.:D.:L.:" are the initials of the words "A la Glorie du Grand Architect de l'Univers," and correspond to our "I.T.N.O.T.G.A.O.T.U." The triangular arrangement of the periods separating the letters, signifies Freemasonry. The mark  signifies a Lodge. T.C.F. correspond to our V.D.B., being the initials of "Très Cher Frère." The circular is signed not only with the name of the Secretary, but of the Worshipful Master, or, as he is called, "Le Vénérable," of the two Wardens, or "Surveillants," and of the Orator, of whose office I shall speak afterwards.

The circular appears to me to be a remarkably excellent one, and well worthy of imitation, as it partakes, in no slight degree, of that perfect arrangement which is so remarkable in Paris.

In my next paper on this subject, I shall introduce the Brethren into the walls of the Lodge.

(To be continued.)

A.: L.: G.: D.: G.: A.: D.: L.:

Au nom & sous les Aup.: du Suprême Conseil de France, Rit Ecoss.: anc.: accepté

SOLIDARITÉ.



FRATERNITÉ.

No. 99. Constituée sous le titre distinctif

JÉRUSALEM ÉCOSSAISE.

Or.: de Paris. Vul.: 11 Aout, 1854.

T.: C.: F.:

Nous avons la Faveur de vous prévenir que la R.: L.: ouvrira ses Travaux en tenue le Mercredi 23 Aout 1854, à sept heures et demie très précises du soir, en son local ordinaire 35, Rue de Grenelle St. Honoré.

Venez T.: C.: F.: par votre présence embellir nos travaux, les éclairer de vos Lumières et resserrer avec nous les doux liens de la Fraternité.

Recevez T.: C.: F.: les salutations de vos tous dévoués FF.:

NOTA.

Les présentateurs sont invités à instruire les Candidats sur leurs obligations financières.

Tout membre en retard de 6 mois de Cotisation sera aux termes des regl.: génér.: et particul.: mis en état de radiation.

Les tenues ont lieu le 4^{me} Mercredi de chaque mois: les travaux à l'ordre du jour seuls y seront traités.

1^{er} Sur.:

Cuny Lejay.

Le Ven.: Pro.: Temp.:

Harvier.

2^{eme} Sur.:

Portebled.

Orat.:

Thirifocq.

Par mandement de la R.: L.:

Lamare.

Secret.:

ORDRE DES TRAVAUX.

Réunion du Conseil d'administration en Comité général le 2^{me} Mercredi de chaque mois.

- 1° Ouv.: des trav.: 7^h.
- 2° Lecture de l'Es.: des der.: trav.:
- 3° Correspondances.
- 4° Introd.: des F.: F.: Visi.:
- 5° Paiement des Cotisations.
- 6° 2 tour de scrutin sur le prof.:
PETRY, William Adolphe, Employé
de Commerce, rue de Beauveau, 46.

- 7° Init.: des Prof.: CAUVET Pierre,
rue Richer, 48. DESHAYES, Ful-
gence, horloger, rue du Bouloi, 22.
- 8° More.: d'arch.: par les F.: F.:
- 9° Collat.: au 2^{me} deg. au F.: LANTZ.
- 10° Tronc de Bienfaisance.
- 11° Fer.: des trav.:

Les F.: sont prévenus que les Trav. ouvriront à 7^h¹/₂ et non à 8^h¹/₂.

A DISSERTATION ON THE **K** AND **F** DEGREE.

“Our Offices have been oppressed
With riotous feeders.”—*Timon of Athens*.

It is no rarity to find that which is most talked of, least done. We are prone to discourse of high matters, to practise which would reverse our whole lives ; yet, paradoxical as it may seem, to do so is a necessity of our being ; the latent good in us striving to rise above the mass of frailty which clogs it down, continually bears showy flowers, mere theories and dreams ; some few of these ripening into real action produce whatever tends to elevate and adorn our race.

If there be one subject more than another on which Freemasons are thus virtuously loquacious, it is the savoury topic of the present paper. We refer them back to volume after volume of our Magazine, and guarantee that, in every one, they shall find piles of protest against this carnal weakness of the Fraternity. Seeing that, after all the talk, the evil is still in full play, and judging from the nature of the case, that this habit of enjoying a feast, and protesting against it afterwards, is likely to last, we wish to bring the matter fairly to book, and to draw something like reason out of a state of things apparently so absurd.

Be it remembered then that Masons are men—faulty creatures like their neighbours. Some folks are angry, because, by becoming Freemasons, we do not sink our imperfections, and rise up angels. We meekly admit how distant we are from that dignified state at present. Leaving it for optimists to dream about, we rest content if, perchance, Masonry, from its storehouse of ancient wisdom, supply us with motives and means to become better and wiser beings than we are.

Human nature we know is all awry. It is lame, blind, sick, and sore ; angry, envious, vicious. It is, moreover, continually hungry. There is a merciful provision, by which we contrive to make the best of our miseries. Those who do not suffer find a questionable sort of satisfaction in their own immunity, by thinking that others *do* ; and every afflicted individual finds some way artificially to alleviate the hardship of his lot. So with the last of the above-mentioned blots—hunger, or rather appetite—an universal malady, common to all mankind, and, therefore, the most overlaid with trickery to hide its true character ; so much so, that what is evidently a human weakness, has been turned into a source of pleasure, and the ministry thereunto is dignified into an art.

No doubt it is pleasant,—very pleasant ; but it is a pleasure that the pigs share with us ; only they are not blessed with our capacity for refining and elevating it. We cannot live without nourishment. Who

“Can cloy the hungry edge of appetite
By bare imagination of a Feast ?”

And there is no reason why our food should be as filthy as physic; nature abhors the idea and sets about making it nice; but our defects are such, that if each man fed alone instinct would probably outweigh judgment, and this nicety would occasion excess. It was therefore no common wisdom that first taught men to eat and drink in company, imposing, as they grew in knowledge and morality, such checks as their better nature suggested, which mutual presence tended to perpetuate and enforce. In this manner civilization has arrested grossness of feeding and bestiality in drink; but the accumulated experience of ages has certified the real blessings of hospitality and good cheer. Dinners, feasts, banquets, suppers, are, and will be, till man shall be rarified into an ethereal being without a stomach.

There is no need to ransack old and new book lore to testify the fact; literature teems with it. To-day we endorse it, for that tangled web of wisdom and folly, called society, is mainly knit together by "parties," and the friendship which grows in the parlour has its roots down in the kitchen. Passing by generalities, however, let us take the hard fact of modern times, unallured by beauty of form and colour,—by the treasures of world-renowned art, and the fairest loveliness of flower and tree. Human nature at the Crystal Palace is busiest and happiest, alas! in the cookshop, to the lasting grief of artists and *illuminati*, and the glory of cooks and caterers—

"The *why* is clear as way to parish church"—

having dined, the wolf within is soothed into fawning docility,—the most ferocious Cerberus gives in before a dainty sop.

"When we have stuffed
These pipes and these conveyances of our blood
With wine and feeding—we have suppler souls."

Our ancient Brethren knew all this. Their universal scheme grasped whatsoever tended to unite our species, while it discarded all discordant elements, and we have shown how in the world, without eating and drinking, nothing else has this uniting tendency. And have we exhausted the subject, have we not left untouched our aldermen's revels, our ministerial full-dress dinners and white-bait "finish," our charity feastings and political holocausts; to say nothing of wedding breakfasts, christening dinners, missionary teas, and suppers from Gunter's?

Here, then, is a point of table-land whence we can survey our position with certainty. The K and F Degree is an ingredient of Freemasonry, founded on a just comprehension of the necessities of our humanity; it is, nevertheless, so properly guarded, that any undue attachment to this, the grossest part of our system, cannot be indulged in without detracting seriously from the excellence and purity of our Masonic character. Some, with a shrug of the shoulders, tell us that, without its good feeding, Freemasonry would long ago have evaporated; others affirm that its Truth lies so deep,

that Time will never efface, however it may diminish, its ancient glories. These positions have each a tangible basis; this numerically, that spiritually,—and undoubtedly the latter is the juster ground; but as the best men are made from a healthy union of the corporeal and mental faculties, so we apprehend of Freemasonry. In numbers it will preserve existence, but the spirit which moves the select few will supply its real life and energy. When the just proportion that should exist between these seems in danger of being lost, it is every Brother's duty to avert the mischief, if possible;—and there is such danger now-a-days. It is notorious, that great numbers of Brethren care nothing, do nothing, Masonically, save in this mean degree. In crack Lodges, the ceremonies may be ill-served, the work underdone, the attendance spare, the lectures unknown; but the banquet must be profuse and elegant, the tables full, and the after-dinner oratory racy and inexhaustible. Thank God, however, one gleam of sunshine has never ceased to beam over this ruin of fair work; even now, Charity beautifies many a defect, and true benevolence smiles away the ravages of neglect.

We do not like to see unctuous and well-fed Brethren dropping in just at dinner-time, their office in the Lodge having been unfulfilled. We eat and drink, with sore misgivings at the sight.

“Unquiet meals, make ill digestions.”

We are bilious, for our meals have lost their logical significance. Refreshment does not come to sweeten Labour—it supplies its place; the former is a fat, paunchy giant, the latter a miserable half-starved dwarf. Here is the knot, then; many fingers itch to undo it, but it can best be cut, by rousing, throughout the Craft, a generous feeling, that it is as unreasonable for a Mason to enjoy the dinner he has not earned, as it is for a man to take credit for a good deed he never did, or a witty thing he never said.

Bacon spake truly in saying—“There is in human nature more of the fool than the wise, and therefore those faculties, by which the foolish part of men's minds is taken, are most potent;” so we do not expect to see these most potent substantials dispensed with: nay, our folly equals our neighbour's, and, maybe, so does our appetite, too, and we should regret to see it; but we view with discomfort the glaring contradictions we have been attacking. We love to see a well-worn apron; but then, let it be soiled with the marks of honest work, and not merely stained with wine and meat, that have fostered “inglorious ease.” It is a sound and sensible rule, and applicable to every member of the Craft—

“If any man will not work, neither shall he eat.”



THE LAST RELIC.

[From the (American) Mirror and Keystone.]

THEY tell of a young girl, some seventeen years of age, who, clad in deep mourning, knocked at the door of a rich man's house in one of our large cities, and asked eagerly for the owner. The servant, no doubt, partaking of the demeanour of his master, who was deemed a harsh and severe man by all who knew him, was about to turn the suppliant from the door, when her importunities touched a lingering chord of sympathy in his heart, and he announced her to the lordly owner of the mansion. He was indeed a stern man, and, apparently, hard and unfeeling in his nature. There were deep wrinkles on his brow, which seemed to denote that he had not passed through life without partaking of some of its sorrows and many of its cares. He was in a deep reverie when the servant entered; perhaps counting his gains, or, it may be, bringing back the past before him as in a glass, and counting up his hours from childhood to his weary age. Who knows? How few care! But strange it was, even to his servant, who knew so well the forbidding nature of his master, when, after a moment's hesitation, the rich man said, "Let her come in."

In a moment the poor girl was in his presence. It was a strange contrast; that weak, trembling being, treading upon soft carpets in the meek habiliments of poverty, in the presence of the owner of millions—*she* in her deep humility, and *he* in all the lordliness of wealth. She stood before him, and in low trembling tones, that were full of melancholy sweetness, said—

"Sir, I am a stranger and in distress; I am a fatherless child, and my loved mother is now severely ill. For months my hands have laboured to sustain her, but poverty comes too fast upon us. We are poor, but we are not beggars; we came from a far country, and are strangers. One by one we have parted with all our little valuables, and here is the *last relic* of a loved father. He gave it me as a keepsake—something to keep for his dear memory; but, alas! starvation is a stern thing, and necessity knows no law. You are rich—some say you are unkind, and yet I have ventured; will you buy it, sir?"

She ceased speaking, and the rich man appeared touched; he looked at the speaker with a glance in which tenderness seemed struggling with the morose feelings which had, for so many years, congealed into ice the more tender emotions of his nature.

"Look up, young lady," said he.

His voice had in it a tone of sympathy, which gave her confidence; and she raised her eyes timidly to the penetrating glance of him in whose presence she stood.

"Let me examine the article which you wish me to buy," he continued; "and, although not doing business in that line, yet, perhaps, I may be induced to help your present necessities."

The girl, with trembling hands, took from her neck a black ribbon,

at one end of which there was attached a rich jewel of gold. It was of singular shape, and upon its two sides were engraved certain characters, of which its pleading possessor knew not the meaning; and yet she prized it much, as the gift of a dearly-loved parent; and, as she almost reluctantly placed it in the hands of him whom she had sought to be its purchaser, she pleaded:—

“When times come good again, sir, I can buy it back; but oh! buy it now, sir, that I may get bread for my mother, and procure that medicine which her malady requires.”

The rich man had taken the jewel in his hand, he passed the ribbon through his fingers, and at last looked upon the article which he was solicited to buy. Why does he start?—why turn ghastly pale, and then sink into the richly cushioned chair that was behind him, cover his face with his hands, and weep like a little child? Why press that jewel to his lips, then to his breast, and again weep?

Reader, do you ask why? Let me tell you. The jewel—the *last relic* of that poor unfriended girl and her afflicted mother—was that of a Mark Master, and it belonged to the only brother of him to whom it was offered for sale. Oh! how deep was the struggle within that man’s breast! He was rich in all that this world can afford of worldly wealth, but meagre in those deep and dear affections which make life desirable. He had lived for himself; and he had hoarded up the dross of wealth, and permitted the fountains of deep affections to dry up in his soul. He had forgotten his kindred, he remembered not the old homestead, nor the familiar faces that used to bless him by the fireside. But now, as if Providence had directed it all, a little jewel, his brother’s *mark*, came to him, even as the day-star comes to the devotee, to direct his thoughts to heaven and humanize his feelings. The strong man was subdued! He is no longer the man bound up in gold, but the man made and renewed in the image of the God of Love! But let him weep; the tears will do him good, for they are not only tears of deep contrition for past sins of omission, but drops that will bring a blessing on more than one sorrowing heart. Hear him, while he speaks.

“Young lady, I do not ask *your* name. The man who owned this jewel was the son of my father, and my brother, by a tie almost as sacred as that of blood. Was he *your* father? Tell me!”

“He *was* my father, sir.”

“Then I am your uncle; take me to your mother. Henceforth our fortunes are one;—my home shall be yours, and you shall be my daughter.”

* * * * *

There were three happy hearts that day in a small house in one of the lanes of that crowded city—a tall, dark-looking man, with grey-iron hair and strong features, yet now bearing a subdued aspect, and a moistened eye; a widowed invalid, with a placid smile irradiating her calm and beautiful features; and a young girl, gentle in her subdued beauty, blessing God that His smile had sanctified—

THE LAST RELIC.

SOMETHING CONCERNING THE TRADESCANTS.

IN the south-east part of Lambeth churchyard stands a very curious altar-tomb, which has recently undergone thorough renovation, and which appeals, by its antiquarian interest, very strongly to the lovers of art, and to the cultivators of all those sciences which have so greatly contributed to the advancing intelligence of the nineteenth century. It was erected to the memory of John Tradescant, a man of no inconsiderable learning, of great research, and whose peregrinations in foreign lands had extended very considerably beyond those of ordinary travellers of the days in which he lived. England may very justly be proud to enrol such a man in the records of her greatness; for, although by birth a Fleming, yet England was the country of his adoption; in it he died and was buried, and was succeeded by a son every way worthy to support the name of Tradescant, and to bear honourable mention on the same gravestone. Not only did the elder traveller penetrate his researches into the country of the Algerines, into Barbary, into the islands of Greece and the Mediterranean, but even into the steppes of Russia; the result being a very extensive and interesting collection of natural products and artificial objects.

In his love for the wonders and marvels of nature, he appears to have never wearied, and to have prosecuted his spirited undertaking with the most unremitting assiduity. The son voyaged to Virginia, a colony then of the deepest interest to naturalists, and returned to his father's house laden with rare and remarkable plants. Upon what occasion, or in what year, John Tradescant left his native country, and took up his abode in the land of his adoption, is not precisely known; certain it is that he was living in Lambeth, in a large house, in the year 1629, and that he had then obtained the appointment of gardener to the king, Charles the First. He had been, previously to this, in the service of the lord treasurer, Salisbury; in that of Lord Wotton, and also of the duke of Buckingham; by all of whom he was held in the highest estimation.

His house was their constant resort, and the museum contained in it was contributed to, and visited by the king himself, as well as by the Queen, Henrietta, and many other people of high rank and station. It obtained the soubriquet of Tradescant's Ark; and by the extraordinary nature of its contents, as well as by their great rarity and variety, amply merited the renown accorded to it.

Attached to the house was an extensive garden, and an orchard adjoining, which was visited in 1749 by several virtuosos, was most probably a part of the property, inasmuch as it then contained many uncommon species of fruit trees and other plants not generally cultivated. From Algiers Tradescant brought home a famous apricot, and from Turkey some plums, till then unknown to Englishmen. He also introduced a gladiolus from Constantinople, the beautiful large rose daffodil, and many other floral novelties, conspicu-

ous amongst which must be reckoned the spider-wort, whose richly-coloured blue flowers, and luxurious green leaves, adorns to this day the gardens of all persons who admire hardy perennials. The skill and labour of these pioneers in the paths of natural history is not to be over-estimated, and will contribute for a long time to come as an edifying sample of man's industry. There can be no question of the vast amount of beneficial influence which is exerted over men's minds by the zeal and enterprise of a master spirit, who is gifted alike with the capacity to observe, and to retain the results of his observations.

In order to follow, some one must lead, and having taken a good direction, such a man lends a helping hand which never wearies, and leaves behind him a name lustrous ever in the pages of history. There are few things that conduce more largely to the growth and vigour of a nation's prosperity than the sense that a nation's sons entertain of their illustrious dead. So true it is that great and good men need no monument, other than the bright memory of their worthy actions. These are never forgotten; they remain engraven more firmly on the hearts of their countrymen than all that costly splendour which so frequently seems rather to detract from than to add to departed goodness. "A monument, indeed!" said a famous old Spartan general; "let me live in the remembrance of my sons and my sons' sons."

The difficulties under which the elder Tradescant laboured, in collecting trees and plants, must have been very considerable; for many of the countries which he visited and explored were in a half-barbarous condition, and their inhabitants could have afforded him no sort of assistance in his praiseworthy undertaking. His efforts were not confined to the acquisition of vegetable wonders only, but were extended to minerals, articles of costume, artificial curiosities, and an almost incredible variety of things, all which were enumerated in a catalogue, published by the younger of the two travellers, and which was denominated "The Museum Tradescantianum."

The museum or ark, as it was called, was also rich in antique coins, medals, and tokens. It was stated to contain two feathers of the tail of the *phœnix*, and the claw of the *ruck*—a bird able to *trusse an elephant*. Amongst other marvels were eggs, one of them supposed to be the egg of a *dragon*, whilst another is stated to be the produce of the *griffin*.

All this shows in what a low state zoological knowledge must have been, and also testifies to the extreme credulity of the age. Illustrations of the manners and habits of the North Americans were to be seen, in the shape of garments and weapons of curious construction. These were, of course, objects of much interest, and formed not the least interesting part of the collection. Gerard, whose famous Herbal was a text-book in its day, flourished somewhere about this time, and was probably the first originator of a botanical garden. In this respect, he may have given the cue to the labours and diligence of the Tradescants; but to them only is the meed due of having been

the earliest collectors of natural and artificial curiosities. To them only may be attributed the after zeal of the founders of the British Museum; and it is to their ability and assiduity that natural history, as a study, became to be considered no mean part of scholarly education. Linnæus attests their great merits by bestowing the title of *Tradescantia* on a class of plants specially introduced and cultivated by them. Their very extensive garden appears to have been particularly rich in Eastern shrubs and trees; and when it was visited in the year 1749, by Sir William Watson and Dr. Mitchel, many of these interesting remains of past research were discovered to have survived the decay and neglect of all around. The house which was the repository of so much toil and trouble was large, and bore striking evidences of having been the abode of persons of some distinction. The collection was given, by the younger Tradescant, to Mr. Elias Ashmole, who received it in the shape of a gift, proffered in real astrological form. It was dated December 16, 1657, 5 hours 30 minutes post meridian; and as the giver died in the year 1662, shows that he survived the donation by five years. At his death, Mr. Ashmole bought the house, and after having added materially to the ark, removed the collection to Oxford, where its title was changed into the Ashmolean Museum; and, very undeservedly, all trace or memory of the Tradescants was lost sight of. Few persons have been cognizant of this fact; but Time is generally constant in his revenges, and sooner or later bestows the wreath of Fame to those who really deserve to wear it. In 1817, some Scottish tourists, on their way to the Hague, were induced to visit the palace gardens belonging to the archbishop of Canterbury, at Lambeth, and their surprise was greatly shown by witnessing there some remarkably fine specimens of forest trees and shrubs. Is it too much to say that many of these found their way to that pleasant place through the instrumentality of either John Tradescant the elder or younger?

It is to be presumed, from the very distinguished number of persons who were in the habit of frequenting the house of the Tradescants, that they were both respected as men, and appreciated as industrious contributors to the wants of their times. All contemporary writers speak of them in terms of the highest praise, and take pains to commend them as deserving the notice of the good and great. Dr. Ducarel, in his Appendix to the History of Lambeth, describes the shape and appearance of the tomb which covers their remains, with a minuteness and accuracy which proves his estimation of their exceeding merits.

This memorial was erected by Hester, the widow of the son, and is emblematical of those favourite pursuits in which it was the delight of her departed relatives to indulge. At each corner there is represented a tree, whose branches appear to uphold the slab above. On one side are a somewhat heterogeneous mass of broken Corinthian pillars, capitals, bases, and other architectural designs, together with pyramids, and a kind of obelisk; while on the opposite are shells, in all sizes and shapes, a crocodile, and in the background stands a castle,

meant to denote, in all probability, the extent and vastness of those travels which had been the occasion of such a wonderful collection of curiosities. On the north end a dragon, with six grotesque and formidable heads, is seen attacking a man's skull with a determined fury and purpose by no means to be overlooked; and the south end is adorned with the family arms. On the slab is the following:—

JOHN TRADESCANT,
Died A.D. MDCXXXVIIJ.
JANE TRADESCANT, his wife,
Died A.D. MDCXXXIV.
JOHN TRADESCANT, his son,
Died 25 April, A.D. MDCLXIJ.
JOHN TRADESCANT, his grandson,
Died 11 September, A.D. MDCLIJ.
HESTER, wife of JOHN TRADESCANT the younger,
Died 6 April, A.D. MDCLXXVIIJ.

Know, stranger, ere thou pass, beneath this stone
Lye John Tradescant, grandsire, father, son;
The last dyed in his spring, the other two
Lived till they had travelled Art and Nature through,
As by their choice collections may appear,
Of what is rare, in land, in sea, in air;
Whilst they (as Homer's Iliad in a nut)
A world of wonders in one closet shut;
These famous Antiquarians that had been
Both gardeners to the Rose and Lily Queen,
Transplanted now themselves, sleep here, and when
Angels shall with their trumpets waken men,
And fire shall purge the world, these hence shall rise,
And change this garden for a paradise.

The tomb originally erected on this spot,
In the year 1662,
By Hester, relict of John Tradescant the Younger,
Being in a state of decay,
Was repaired by subscription in the year 1773.
After the lapse of two centuries since its erection,
It was entirely restored by subscription,
In the year 1853.

The monument is very appropriate to the excellent individuals to whom it is designed to honour, and its restoration has been effected with singularly good taste.

A stone in its neighbourhood, placed to the memory of Vice-Admiral Bligh, records that that gallant officer was the first person who transplanted the bread-fruit tree from Otaheite to the West Indies, and is thus lying side by side with the worthy characters who did so much for botany and natural history in general.

It would be a grievous injury indeed to the memory of such men if they were forgotten. Posterity has its debts to pay, and cannot be allowed to escape a due expenditure of thanks for services rendered as well to it as to its predecessors. Never would mankind be guilty of greater injustice, if the name and actions of these famous Tradescants were suffered to pass into waters of oblivion, or to be unrecognized by future generations.

MASONIC CURIOSITIES.

BY BRO. THE REV. J. S. SIDEBOTHAM, B.A.,

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(Continued from p. 85.)

THE next thing worthy of note in Bro. Dr. Rawlinson's manuscript is a copy of the Ancient Constitutions, prefaced by a strange history of Freemasonry, containing some extraordinary statements, such as that Nimrod was a Freemason, in fact, a kind of M.W.G.M., as we are told he sent out Masons to help to build Nineveh, &c. Let those believe them who will.

THE FREEMASONS' CONSTITUTIONS.

Copied from an Old MS. in the possession of Dr. Rawlinson.

"The might of the Father of Heaven, with the wisdom of the glorious Son, through the goodness of the Holy Ghost, three Persons in one Godhead, be with us at our beginning, and give us grace so to govern our lives, as that we may come to the perfect bliss that never shall have end.

"Good Brethren and Fellows, our purpose is to let you know how and in what manner this Craft of Masonry was first begun, and afterwards how it was founded, and very much esteemed by worthy kings, princes, and many other worthy men—hurtful to none.

"And to them that be here, wee also declare the charges that doth belong to every Freemason to keep, for in good faith, if you take heed thereunto, it is well worthy to be kept for a worthy Craft and curious science, being one of the Seven liberal Sciences, viz.:—Grammar, Logick, Rhetorick, Arithmetick, Geometry, Musick, and Astronomy.

"1. Grammar, that teacheth a man to speak, read, and write.

"2. Logick teacheth the art of reasoning or disputing, and to discern truth from falsehood.

"3. Rhetorick, that teacheth a man to speak well, and wisely, or fair and in subtil terms.

"4. Arithmetick teacheth the art of numbering; to reckon and count all manner of numbers.

"5. Geometry, that teacheth to meet and measure the earth, and the things of the earth, of which science is MASONRY.

"6. Musick, that teacheth the art of song and voice, as harp and organ, &c.

"7. Astronomy, that teacheth to know the course of the sun, moon, and other ornaments of heaven.

"N.B. The seven liberall sciences are all by one science, viz.:—Geometry—as it teacheth the meet, measure, ponderation, and weight of everything in and upon the face of the whole earth. There is no man worketh by any Craft but he worketh by measure; and no

man buyeth or selleth, but by weight and measure ; husbandmen, merchants, navigators, plantors, and all other craftsmen use Geometry, (ergo) *most worthy, laudable, and honourable science*, that findeth all other sciences, which proves that all the sciences in the world are found by geometry ; for neither grammar, logick, or any other of the liberall sciences can subsist without geometry.

“ N.B. This science was found before the general deluge, commonly called Noah’s flood. There was a man called Lamech, in *Capite Quarto Genesis*, who had two wives, the one called Addah, and the other Zillah. By Addah, the first wife, Lamech begat two sons, the one was called Jaball, and the other Tuball ; by Zillah, the other wife, Lamech begat a son, called Tubal-Cain, and a daughter called Naamah ; these four children found out the beginning of all the Crafts in the world ; Jaball found out geometry ; he divided flocks of sheep and lambs in the field, and first built an house of stone and timber ; his brother Tuball found out musick, such as harp and organ ; Tubal-Cain found out the smith’s trade or Craft, and also the working of gold, silver, and copper ; their sister Naamah found out the Craft of weaving, spinning, and knitting. These children did know that God would take vengeance for sin, either by fire or water, therefore they wrote the sciences found by them on two pillars of stone, that they might be found after that Almighty God had taken vengeance and reversed his judgment : the one pillar was of marble, which will not burn ; the other pillar was of *lesteras*, so called, and would not drown with water.

“ N.B. That after the general deluge, it pleased God that Hermaxenes the Greek, who was the son of Cus, who was the son of Ham, who was the son of Noah, afterwards called Hermes, the father of wise men, found the pillars whereon the sciences were written, and taught them to other men. At the building of the Tower of Babel, Masonry was much esteemed, and greatly valued. Nimrod at that time was a Mason, and loved well the science or Craft of Masonry, insomuch, that when the city of Nineveh, and other cities of the East were to be builded, Nimrod sent thither sixty Masons, at the desire of his cousin the King of Nineveh ; when the Masons went forth, Nimrod gave them charge that they should live truely together, be true to one another, and that they should serve their Lord truely for their pay, so that he might have worship for sending them : Nimrod also gave his Masons charge concerning their science, and this was the first time that Masons had charge of their science or Craft.

“ Also Abraham, and Sarah his wife, went into Egypt, and taught the Egyptians the liberall sciences ; Abraham had one ingenious scholar called Euclides, who learned right well, and was master of all the seven liberal sciences. In his day it happened that the lords and states of that realm had so many sons, that the land was very much burthened with them. Having small means to maintain them withall, the king, understanding thereof, caused a parliament to be forthwith called, and summoned for redress, but they being so very many, no

good could be done with them. The king then made a proclamation throughout the realm, that if any man could find or devise any course how to maintain them, to inform the king thereof, and he should be well rewarded; whereupon Euclides came to the king, and sayed: 'My noble sovereign, if I may have order and government of these _____ lords' sons, I will teach the liberal sciences, whereby wee may live honestly, and like gentlemen, provided that you will grant me power over them, by your commission, to rule them honestly, as the science ought to be ruled,' which was immediately granted by the king and his council. And then the master, Euclides, took to him the lords' sons, and taught them the worthy science of geometry, the craft and art of Masonry, and mystery of all manner of building, as temples, churches, courts and castles, &c.; and Euclides gave them charge with these following admonitions.

(To be continued.)

THE REPORTED ABDUCTION AND DEATH OF MORGAN, IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE Masonic Fraternity of the United States has again and again been taunted with having been accessory to the abduction and death of a person named Morgan, who was said, on account of his betrayal of the secrets of the Order, to have been hurried from his home, then murdered, and his body sent over the falls of Niagara. In America this report has been the cause of considerable reproach to the Craft, and has raised, in many quarters, immense opposition to its progress. We are most happy to have it in our power to give the following interesting article from the "Philadelphian Masonic Mirror, and Key Stone," of January 14, a periodical most ably conducted by Bro. Leon Hyneman, which sets the matter at rest for ever:—

“MORGAN!!!

“‘Great is Truth, and mighty above all things,’ is a sentiment that has been verified times unnumbered, since it was first spoken by the early patron of Royal Arch Masonry. And we are about to give another exemplification of the mighty power of Truth, which will for ever put to rest the unfounded clamour raised against the members of the Masonic Fraternity, by interested politicians, noisy brawling demagogues, persons of bad character, who were not found worthy of admission into the Order, as well as some of the lukewarm among us, who joined in the hue and cry that was raised, in the supposed abduction of William Morgan, who, it was said, was carried forcibly away from his family and friends in the village of Batavia, in the State of New York, on the 11th day of November, 1826, by certain members of the Masonic Order, and who they

first killed and then threw into the Niagara. The persecution that ensued in consequence of this falsely vile report, will long be remembered by the Fraternity throughout the world. The agitators, and aiders and abettors in circulating such an unfounded falsehood, will ever be held in detestation, while those who concurred in the persecution of the members of this peaceful institution, will always be denounced by the good and virtuous of every community, as men of the most atrocious and wicked character.

“The truth is, William Morgan was never abducted, much less assassinated. Now, dear reader, do not start at the *Mirror* making such an unqualified and positive assertion, denying the statement that was reiterated and sworn to in the most solemn manner, and by those who were considered of unimpeachable integrity. But we do make the assertion without any qualification, having proof, living proof, of the most undoubted character before us. A gentleman of high scientific attainments, who has travelled much, resided in the East for many years, was made a Mason on the same evening, and at the same time with Alexander of Russia, and Prince Joseph Poniatowsky (who was killed in the battle of Leipsic), in the city of Paris, during the reign of Napoleon Bonaparte, in Amitie Lodge, on the 7th of September, 1805. Our informant is named Joseph Alexander Bloom. He is now in the seventieth year of his age, in the full vigour of his intellect, and a gentleman of more than ordinary information. This Brother informs us that he resided for some time in the city of Smyrna; that in 1831, he became acquainted with an American gentleman who professed the Mahomedan faith, who went by the name of Mustapha, and was engaged at that time in teaching the English and French languages; the latter of which he understood but imperfectly.

“That this man was no other than William Morgan, who with his own lips communicated the fact to Bro. Bloom, with many circumstances which our informant has, since his arrival in this country, found to be true. If any other evidence was needed, it is confirmed in Bro. B.’s mind in the most conclusive manner, by seeing the portrait of the supposed abducted William Morgan, published with his exposition (so-called) of the secrets of Freemasonry. This picture is a striking likeness of his acquaintance of Smyrna. Bro. Bloom states that he could not well help retaining in his recollection the features of Morgan, as they dined at the same house, and had frequent conversations with him. This house was a public place of entertainment, and was kept by one Salvo. It is situated on the bay, and it was near this place where Mr. Costa was taken. Bro. Bloom further states, that Morgan left this country in the ship *Mervine*, which sailed from Boston to Smyrna, and belonged to the firm of Langdon & Co. The captain’s name of the *Mervine* was Welch; this was all told by Morgan to Bro. B. We think our readers can place the utmost confidence in what has been stated above. It is uttered by a Brother who has reached his three score and ten, and vouches for every word that has been written. Let the absurd

and inconsistent slanders that have been raised in relation to the forcible abduction of Morgan, be for ever silent. To the Masonic Institution it can make very little difference whether the falsehood, so widely circulated, gained much or little credence. It is our purpose, as it always has been, to *live* down all that may be said of us adverse to honour and virtue. We, as Masons, pursue our onward course, 'Loving our neighbour as ourself,' and doing all the good we can in our brief passage through life; and, in accordance with these views, we expect to receive the approbation of our God, and the good opinion of the respectable and virtuous portion of the community."

SOME REASONS FOR OUR BEING A SECRET ORDER.

FREEMASONRY has been denounced and suspected, in consequence of its being a secret Order. Secrecy in all things where secrecy is maintained, is not only consistent with innocence, but is also imperatively enforced by necessity, as well as demanded by every consideration of policy. The direct benefits flowing from Masonry are of course intended for, and should be participated in, only by its members—by those who have been regularly initiated into its mysteries, and contribute to its support. They are secured by a knowledge of a *universal language*, which is used as a test of Brotherhood. This universal language (universal to Masons) is, under no circumstances, communicated to the world at large. The words and signs of it *are secret*; for to communicate them would at once destroy their utility. And, strange as it may seem to the uninitiated, our society professes to have no secrets beyond this. There is little, very little, in the Lodge to gratify the eye of the inquisitive. We do not tempt them with offers to unfold some mighty mystery; we can impart to them no superhuman wisdom; we possess not the elixir of life, nor the philosopher's stone, nor the spells of the Tarshun; we cannot and do not profess to be bound by any ties but such as are consistent with our duty towards ourselves and families, our neighbours, our country, and our God.

About the general nature of Lodge transactions, every one here can know as much as any of its members; but, for fear of any apprehension on this subject, we would briefly state, that nowhere are order and decorum more strictly enforced than in our Lodges; our business there is charity and brotherly communion, the admission of candidates, and the transactions of such other matters as necessarily pertain to every association. Now, all this is of such a character that it may, with great propriety, be kept to ourselves. We are Brothers—members of a large family—met for the purpose of transacting our own business, with which the world has no concern; and why should the world be permitted to witness its disposition? Does a needy Brother receive assistance, it is not for us to vaunt it; and it might

not be agreeable to him to proclaim his wants before strangers, or to have the fact of his being relieved published ; and it would certainly be impolitic and uncharitable, by publicity, to trammel the discussion of character ; and how could the announcement of the rejection of candidates for our confidence, be otherwise than prejudicial to us, by exciting enmity and disaffection in the world. We seek not collision with the world, made up of a thousand creeds ; our objects are few, and their pursuit is quiet and secret ; and we have, as Masons, naught in common with the mass of mankind. We do not meddle with politics, nor the extension of a creed by proselytism : we seek only to cultivate the social virtues among ourselves, to benefit each other by deeds of love, and indirectly to benefit the world by our own improvement.—*New York Masonic Reporter.*

A CANADIAN GRAND LODGE.

We extract the following important piece of intelligence from the *New York Masonic Reporter*, for December. It relates to a matter already discussed in our pages, and which it would be well for the G.L. to take up immediately, in order to obviate the necessity for the establishment of an independent G.L. for Canada :—

“Much inconvenience has for a long time past been experienced by the members of the Masonic Fraternity, in consequence of the great, though perhaps necessary delays which have arisen in the transaction of business with the Grand Lodge of England and Ireland. It has been felt also that the transmission of dues to the mother-country, by the Lodges here, was an inconsistent proceeding ; for not only are the Brethren there far more wealthy than those in this colony, but we in Canada are called upon more frequently to administer to the necessities of Brethren arriving from England, than from this Province. The interests of the institution in Canada have doubtless been much impaired by these current disadvantages ; and it was with the desire of removing anything like an impediment to the continued and continual progression of the Fraternity, that it was deemed advisable to establish a Prov. Grand Lodge for Canada. To this end, a meeting of delegates from various Lodges was held in London some months since, when the initiatory steps were taken to bring about the wished-for result. Communications were then opened with the Irish Grand Lodge, which have progressed so far very favourably ; and at another meeting of delegates, held at Toronto, the progress the negotiations had made was laid before the meeting, when the following resolutions were passed :

“*Resolved*, That the offer of a Prov. Grand Lodge, by the Most Worshipful, the Grand Lodge of Ireland, leaving the nomination of the Prov. Grand Master to this Convention, be accepted, provided that the Grand Lodge grant to this

Prov. Grand Lodge the privilege of issuing warrants and certificates, retaining the fees. A nominal value for such privilege to be fixed by the Most Worshipful the Grand Lodge.

“*Resolved*, That W. Bros. P. Tully and Allen, do draft a statement of facts, showing why such powers are required, to be submitted to the M.W. the Grand Lodge of Ireland.

“W. Bro. P.M. James Daniels, of St. John’s Lodge, London, C.W., was then elected Prov. Grand Master, subject to the foregoing resolutions. The Secretary was ordered to submit a copy of these proceedings to the M.W. Grand Lodge of Ireland, with the statements referred to in the second resolution.

“At present the English Lodges have not taken any active part in the matter; but a very general feeling exists among them to support the movement by their countenance, and, as speedily as possible, to join in under the authority of the Prov. Grand Lodge.

“All Brethren must see how such a step would tend to unite the members of the Fraternity in this Province still more closely in those bonds of harmonious fellowship for which they have been so long and so wisely distinguished: and it will be indeed a propitious day when all the various Lodges shall be united under the command of one common Prov. Grand Master, and thus be able the more effectually to promulgate and carry out, in the manner peculiar to Masons, the glorious principles of their time-honoured institution.

“It is a matter which excites no small amount of pleasurable feelings amongst the Masonic Fraternity here, that the choice of first Prov. Grand Master has fallen upon W. Bro. P.M. James Daniel, Master of St. John’s Lodge, No. 209, London; foremost to carry out the great principles of the Order, he has laboured for years to promote its efficiency, and has attained to an amount of Masonic proficiency, which eminently adapts him to discharge those high and important functions which he has been elected to fulfil.

“N.B. What is wanted in Canada is a Grand Lodge proper, not Prov. Grand Lodges, whether under the register of England or Ireland.—*British Whig, Canada.*”

FREEMASONRY.

(From the Natchez “*Acacia*,” No. 1.)

To accomplish objects, in the success of which a number have a mutual interest, whether from the same, or a variety of motives, associations are formed. In all masses there is power; and, by organization, this power may be set in motion with greater ease, and, most often, directed by greater wisdom.

All societies of men have an *external* resemblance to each other; but here the likeness more or less ceases, until we find them antipodes in their principles, and antagonistical, in their designs.

We note particularly three kinds of associations—the Political, Philosophical and Moral, and the Religious. Distinguishing the

former from governments, on the one hand, and mere conspiracies, on the other, they are of recent date. The others have claims to antiquity inversely as named.

Professing to labour for the welfare of the people, and to enthrone in Europe, the goddess which free America worships, our sympathies have been often claimed by, and given to, the transatlantic political societies. Yet, we are obliged to confess, that we know not one, with our present knowledge of them, which ought to have succeeded; and, we feel quite sure, that none such can ever have more than a brief existence. Thus far, the cause of rational liberty has been greatly injured by them. That political societies might be formed on proper principles, and, with the greater freedom of the people for their object, which would be durable and efficient, there can be no doubt; but those which we have mentioned, had within, the elements of destruction, not only of themselves, but of society. Such associations may upset thrones, and overflow the banks of river channels with the blood of their kings and fellow subjects, but it is no less certain that they are wanting in the principles of union among their members, and are wholly deficient in the power of regenerating and reconstructing society which they disorganize. Shells within a powder magazine, they may explode, and the disturbance be great, but they are indiscriminate in their destruction. Friends and enemies are alike wounded, and a religious and moral waste alone marks their point of action. With the destruction of the fortress, they have left their country open to the rule and ravages of the spirit of evil. It is true that a higher power, which overrules all, has ordained that such sway shall not last for ever. The reign of the goddess of Reason, crowned by the *Illuminati*, was singularly brief; yet the great Napoleon, with his powerful mind and mighty energy, would neither have sat upon the throne of France, nor fastened again the bands of society, had he not possessed the wisdom to see the cause of the dissolution of the social compact. It was a forgetfulness of this cause of success, and not the flames of Moscow, which dug his grave at St. Helena. The present Napoleon has mounted by the same ladder; time will show, whether he has wisdom enough to retain it for his support; or will be able to maintain himself, in mid-air, by his own self-sustaining powers alone, and govern a harmonious and united empire.

We firmly believe, that a direct recognition of, and a submission to, an overruling and Divine Providence, are primary and essential articles of the constitution of every government or society to give it permanency and stability. We may pile up building materials as we will, it is only by the will of the Great Architect of this Universe that they can be sustained. We speak from authority—"Except the Lord build the house, they labour in vain that build it." There is no one thing more remarkable, to the attentive reader of the Old Testament, than the invariable certainty with which failure in the designs, or punishment of the Jewish nation, follows as a consequence of their disobedience to the commands, or forgetfulness of their God.

There is not a single exception, from the Exodus to the destruction of the last temple and the final dispersion of the nation.

As a second and necessary principle, the object of the association must not be wholly selfish, but for the benefit of our fellow men, or for the direct worship of God. Hence, the band of union is a veneration for, and submission to God, and *love* to man.

The *Carbonari*, with their affiliated Lodges, extending throughout Southern and Western Europe (and even invading St. Petersburg), with millions of initiates scattered broadcast over the land, after some temporary successes in the kingdom of Naples, ultimately failed in promoting the cause of liberty and the public welfare, as well as in preserving their own existence. They have done worse, for they have left the people under heavier yokes than those of which they had previously complained. If the societies of the Carbonari and the Illuminati had not been turned aside from the pursuit of their original objects, and had not allowed themselves to become the instruments of personal ambition, or of malice, and had laboured sincerely for man's welfare, there was a possibility of longer life, though the attempt was made by the aid of "the dim light of nature;" but when the philosophers were obliged to resign their seats to politicians, and the lecture, "illuminating mankind in science and virtue," to the excitement of a club-room of violent passions, their fates were sealed. But, without this, it was an attempt to build an arch without a keystone, or to sustain one by a single column!

Other societies, which grew out of or succeeded these, had not the merits of either. The footsteps of the latter were marked by discord, assassination, and anarchy. In addition to the want of the proper principles of support, their means were illegal, and their object, if attained, would have resulted in injury, and not in the benefit of themselves or others. And however desirable it may be to curtail an undue exercise of power by governments, and however advantageous the liberty of the people may appear in the abstract, it is no advantage, but a decided injury, if the people, from any cause, are not prepared for its enjoyment. We have had abundant evidence, during the present century, to show that the southern nations of Europe have not yet very clear ideas of a republic, and that they are not yet sufficiently well disciplined for self-government; but if they had, by their intelligence and otherwise, been fully prepared for a democratic form of government, they had discarded all its supports. They utterly rejected all religion. They not only ceased to be Catholics, but Christians. They did not rely on the King of kings and Governor of governors. The cap of Liberty was mounted upon the staff of the flag of Infidelity!

With ultra notions on the subject of freedom, and with agrarian tendencies—their initiates' hands wreaking with the blood of the victims of assassination,—these societies alarmed all true patriots and friends of liberty; and who, to prevent the greater evils of anarchy, were compelled, in self-defence, to take sides with their respective governments.

These societies, of course, have passed away ; but, perhaps, only to give way to others of like character, and with a like fate.

Two societies alone can reckon their ages by centuries, *the Religious* (under a multitude of forms) and *the Masonic*. It is scarcely necessary to speak of the former ; for whatever may be the form of worship, or the peculiarity of creed of any sect, it contained at least the *germ* of the truth ; and, although a stone, or an impure animal, may have been the visible object of adoration, in most cases it was the mere representative of a superior spiritual Being ; a Deity, with the attributes of the Jews and Christians in some cases, but, more frequently, clothed with those which nature, without revelation, could give. God reveals himself to man in perfect accordance with his desire to receive the knowledge, and capacity to understand and appreciate the revelation. He does nothing uselessly. Men and nations vary in capacity for the reception of the spiritual ; and we are told that no man can see God and live. Even Moses was put off with the lower manifestations, as he could not bear the glory of God's face. We have a right to suppose, that so long as those we call "the heathen," worship sincerely, according to their light and knowledge, that that service is acceptable ; and this *germ* of which we now spoke, and which they now possess, is sufficient to give vitality and durability to the lower religious faiths, until by a higher revelation the bonds shall be made stronger, and all shall bow the knee around one altar to the God of Love. And even then we shall be able to see but little of Him, until—

" ————— we live in spheres,
Made visible by death."

In the *Masonic* Society, we recognise and bow to the God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. We believe in a resurrection, and a consequent immortality of the soul. The Knight Templar is a Christian, and the propagator of Christianity. And so in some of the degrees of the Ancient and Accepted or Scotch Rite, Christianity is recognised ; but what we call Ancient Craft Masonry (of the York Rite*) teaches now, and *only teaches*, that which might have been taught, without special revelation, centuries before the advent of Christ. Ancient Craft Masonry does not change with the times. It inculcates Brotherly-love, Charity, and Beneficence. While no atheist is allowed to enter the Lodge, a trust in God, and profound reverence for His name, are among its earliest lessons. As citizens, its initiates are forbidden to be concerned in conspiracies against, but required to be true to the government which gives them protection. In fact, to do good to all, but more especially to the Fraternity. The practice of the cardinal virtues, Temperance, Justice, Prudence, and Fortitude, are enjoined. Briefly, Masonry requires a discharge of *all* our duties

* We distinguish the Rite by the name of York, the city of York having been long the sole seat of Masonic government in England. The American Lodges descend from York. Other Rites have their origin on the Continent. They are known by the names of Scotch, and French, or Modern Rites.

The Grand Lodge of Scotland, however, uses the York ritual, and is governed by the York constitutions.

to God, to our neighbours, and to ourselves—the sum total of man's duties upon earth.

Here we find all the elements of union, strength and durability, which, with a virtuous membership, are capable of upholding the pillars of the Masonic Temple in all future time. This Temple is built upon a rock, and that rock has been found by the Supreme Grand Master, "well formed, true and trusty." Freemasonry can be overcome by no opposing principles; nor by the machinations of her enemies.

We do not claim, as Masons, to stand upon the Christian's mount. Our sphere is a lower, but not an antagonistical one. We never teach that Masonry is a substitute for any religion. We by no means tell the initiate that Masonry is sufficient for salvation. It is his conduct in this world that concerns us. Nor do we tell him that our position is high enough. On the contrary, he is informed that thus far we have, with mutual assistance, travelled the same path; that it is his duty to gain the summit of the Holy Mount; but, that owing to the differences of opinion, as to the best means of ascent, beyond the point at which we then were, our charge ceased, and we left him to his church, his synagogue, or his bishop; or to his Bible, his Koran, or other path of faith, which he might choose for the remainder of his journey. That we had agreed to come thus far in company, and albeit, we may have brought him above the clouds of ignorance and superstition, he was yet only on the top of Mt. Moriah, which is only one of the little hills of Zion; but there was another peak far above him, glittering in the rays of a never setting sun, which it is his duty if possible to reach. The Rev. Wm. Hutchinson, of the last century, and the Rev. Dr. Oliver, of the present, have endeavoured to make Religion and Masonry synonymous. It is a dangerous error. It would destroy Masonry, and leave one lever the less, and that a very efficient one, for the elevation of mankind. Let us not make that mistake.

Strong as are the principles which animated, and have thus far sustained our Institution, a sound and healthy body was essential as a tenement for the occupancy of the pure spirit of Freemasonry. As the spirit of man abandons the material body when it becomes corrupt, so will the spirit of Masonry abandon the Lodge when its members become unworthy.

It is true likewise that the human body may have, to a certain extent, diseased members, and yet live; so, among so many members of the great body of Masonry, some may have their defects; some may be halt, some partially blind, and others, it may be, mere moral, perhaps we should say immoral, excrescences, yet, it is fortunately true that, until some vital organ shall be reached, there is hope. A healthy membership, however, is essential to the Lodge, for the due performance of its functions.

As the Masonic Society has already existed for nearly thirty centuries, according to our traditions, the truth of which we can find no reasons to doubt, it is fair to conclude that, generally, the

Masonic fraternity has been composed of good men. We can add, that bad men neither would, nor could, have transmitted Masonry in its purity; and there is nothing at this day about the Institution but what is of perfect purity in principles and morals. Wolves would have made poor shepherds. When good men unite, the cement of Brotherly love grows stronger and stronger with age, until one spirit gives animation and movement to all. They organise for good, and not for evil. Such is not the nature of the principle which brings the bad together. What passion brings into contact, passion severs. The gratification of the ever present and imperative I, in some one of the forms of selfishness, will always furnish subject for discord. It is under the banner of *Egotism*, and not that of *Tuism*, that they fight.

Bad men will never undertake to organise for good; they cannot remain united for evil. Wherever malice, hatred, and distrust reign, there is a repulsive, separative principle, which prevents all but the most temporary association. It is an attempt to build with untempered mortar!

In the antiquity, then, of the Order of Ancient Craft Masonry of the York Rite, we present what appears to us, conclusive evidence, not only of the unexceptionable nature of the objects which the Fraternity are labouring to attain; that the members, in the main, are worthy of the confidence of the church, people and government; but, that the Institution of Freemasonry was founded in the wisdom, and has been and still is, sustained, by its having been erected in accordance with the only true laws of Architecture, revealed by the Grand Architect of the Universe.

HOPE.

“Hope, thou hast told me lies, from day to day, for more than twenty years. Vile flatterer.”—YOUNG.

LET us ask whether he, to whom the above sentence is attributed, could have lived through those said twenty years without Hope's ministration. Whether any wretch, buffeted about by the world, wronged, spurned, insulted, or disappointed, could live on from day to day, without a ray of hope. To know that day must succeed day, in penury, toil, anguish, or despair, and that to-morrow will be like to-day, and another, and another appear, like links of a heavy chain, binding him to earth. To the fond mother, who grieves for an absent child; to the wife, who watches by the bedside of him who is the light and comfort of her existence; to the poor man who toils unceasingly, with weary limbs and aching heart; and to the over-tasked seamstress, whose eyes grow dim and dimmer as she bends above her work. To these Hope comes like an angel. A ray of sunshine, flashing through the lead-coloured prospects before them—an angel's whisper to their sore, tried spirits. The sorrowing mother hears it, and though her heart be faint and sick with its heavy burden, smiles through her tears as she listens. The wife, patiently watching by the couch of pain, or worse, far worse, linked for life to an inebriate, grasps at a shadow when she hopes; and yet how sweet, how soothing to her sad heart, is its faintest whisper. Blessed Hope, thy presence is golden; a bright light follows thee; a halo surrounds thy head; and thy wings are like the roseate clouds that herald the sun's approach. God has implanted thee in the human heart for a wise purpose, and given thee as a beacon to cheer him when tossed on the wild waves of doubt and uncertainty.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS' MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

SIR AND BROTHER,

IN your Notices to Correspondents you ask, in your reply to "High Grades," to be judged upon the pure principles of Masonry, "the chiefest of which is Charity." I trust that none of your readers who belong to the Craft will judge you at any other tribunal. But you must pardon me, if in representing, as I feel I do, the feelings of a large section of our Order, I am constrained to remonstrate with you at the undue preference given by you to the High Grades. The Grand Lodge has in the most unequivocal manner wisely decided that *pure and ancient* Masonry should be restricted to the three degrees of Craft Masonry, including the Royal Arch. As Christians, we believe Masonry to be the prototype of Christianity, for every symbol has a direct reference to our religion. But I cannot help looking at the Eighteenth and other Degrees as perfectly impious, and if you wish to receive the support of all lovers of *pure* Masonry, you will discontinue to extol, in the laudatory manner you generally adopt, the proceedings of Ill. Sov. G. Insp. Gen. of the Thirty-third Degree, and other illustrious bodies. Now this is all so much twaddle, and will eventually prove an absolute curse upon Masonry in England as it has in France, for if Brethren are not content with the simple title of Brother, the sooner they leave the Order the better. I regret to say, that I have seen two Sov. G. Insp. Gen. *read*—one, the charge at initiation; and the other, the Royal Arch ceremony, through *from beginning to end* in open Lodge and Chapter. If Brethren would learn their A B C in Masonry *first*, the principles of our Order would be better developed, and be productive of more beneficial results; instead of which, there is a morbid craving for TITLES and JEWELS. Our esteemed M.W.G.M. put a stop to wearing anything beyond a R.A. jewel in a Craft Lodge, by his constitutional conduct in Bro. Tucker's case, and acted as the head of the Craft ought under the circumstances. I write to you in all charity and brotherly love, and trust my letter will be inserted, for the benefit of the Masonic body throughout the world, as you profess to be the organ of the Craft, and not merely noticed in Answers to Correspondents.

So long as you continue to support "MASONRY," we will support you, and no longer; for directly the Constitutions are *violated*, we are bound by our O.B. to discountenance you.

I am, Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,

B. C. V.

Bath, January 26, 1855.

SIR AND BROTHER,

IN your Notices to Subscribers, you state that my letter dated the 26th ult. shall certainly appear in your columns. For this I thank you. But you also go on to say, that if certain things named in that letter occurred in my presence, I am bound by my O.B. to bring my accusation before the B. of G.P.

To this remark I feel bound to reply, and if you insert my previous letter I must also ask you to append this one to it. My object in mentioning the two circumstances was principally to show that Brethren ought to learn their A B C, or Craft and Royal Arch Masonry thoroughly, before entering upon a host of what are called higher degrees, and I adduced these instances to shew the folly of taking others without being proficient in those above named. I invariably tell my Brethren that to exhaust the subjects of which "*Masonry*" treats, would transcend the powers of the brightest genius, and yet directly Brethren have taken

the Third Degree they are eligible to be made princes of the Eighteenth Degree of Rose Croix. Strange anomaly, to jump from three to eighteen!

As to being bound by my O.B. to bring the matter before the B. of G.P., I would remark, that I am not a *common informer*; and although you seem to cast a doubt upon the *Masonic* spirit of my first letter, I trust I have too much charity to expose the weakness of Brethren so as to entail upon them the merited censure of the head of our Order. I do not find any article in the Constitutions bearing upon the point, so that I cannot understand how I have violated my O.B. by not reporting the cases.

I have, as Master of a Lodge, always told every candidate that "*Masonry*" is *universal*. I have sat in a Lodge with Mahometans and Jews. But how am I to reconcile the universality of Masonry with an exclusiveness which only permits those who profess Christianity to take the degrees in question, and refuses admission to every other sect?

Anything which tends to destroy the universality of our Order is not Masonry, and I would bid every W.M. and P.M. reflect ere he goes again into the Chair, if he belongs to these Christian Degrees, and asking himself if he can consistently say to his Lodge and to the candidate that Masonry is universal, and consists of Three Degrees, while in his own person he offers a flat denial to the truth of his assertion, and violates the solemn promise he made in open Lodge to support the Constitutions, which expressly say that "Pure and ancient Masonry consists of Three Degrees, and no more, including the Royal Arch!!"

I am, Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,

Bath, February 5, 1855.

B. C. V.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS' MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,

WE observe, to our great surprise, in this month's number of your Magazine, under Notice to Subscribers, an answer to a Correspondent, *D.T.W.*, to certain questions (we presume), respecting the proceedings at the installation of W.M. on the 17th ulto., in the Lodge of Amity, No. 160; and as we consider your inquirer must have written to you either in prejudice or ignorance—most assuredly not animated with a spirit compatible with the true principles of Freemasonry—to have produced such a reply, we earnestly challenge him to bring the subject-matter of his inquiry or complaint before the B. of G.P., in order that the *slur* thus attempted to be cast on us be thoroughly investigated and obliterated; feeling confident that our proceedings will bear the strictest scrutiny, in both efficiently and properly carrying out and conducting the Masonic duties of our Lodge, in due conformity with ancient usage, custom, or Book of Constitutions,

We are, dear Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,

CHAS. JOHN STONE, W.M.

THOS. PEARCE, P.G. Chap.

JOHN OSMENT, P.M.

JOHN SYDENHAM, P.M.

J. H. COLBORNE, P.M.

Poole, February 3, 1855.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS' MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,

IN the *Quarterly Magazine* for October, you entered at some length on the uncalled for interference of the Roman Catholic bishop with certain members of the Craft in the Mauritius, in regard to their deprivation of the Sacrament, because, forsooth, they were Freemasons, and you therein promised to give further details of the matter in your next number; that number has been received, but alas! it contains nothing on the subject, nor does it appear that the question had even come before the Grand Lodge, which is indeed too clear to admit of a doubt, that the Grand Lodge cares little and protects less, Lodges holding from her, but far away. You must no doubt be aware that the same question has arisen here, and

very many of the Craft, who are Roman Catholics, have not only been deprived of the sacrament, but have been denounced from the pulpit as excommunicated. The fury of the Roman Catholic bishop here, "Dr. Spaccapeitra," against Freemasonry, is far more than can be communicated with the pen; and the time has therefore arrived when such a vexatious matter should be taken up with dignified spirit by the Grand Lodge.

Yours,

Z.

Trinidad, 24th January, 1855.

[In reply to this letter we have to state that we wrote out immediately for particulars, but at present have received no answer. The worthy Brother is mistaken as to the Mauritius being under the G.L. of England. It is not so; but if the Brethren of the Lodges he alludes to are persecuted in the West Indies, the G.L. of England *must* take up the matter, if it is regularly brought before it.—*Ed. F.M. Monthly Magazine.*]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS' MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

DEAR BROTHER EDITOR,

I have been longing to have one of our old quiet Masonic gossips with you, but it is no easy matter ferreting you out in such hard weather, even to communicate the latest most edifying and extraordinary news. It is of very common occurrence, during the prevalence of dreary winter, to see records of the flight of flocks of wild ducks and geese; but no editorial bosom has ever thrilled to such an opportunity as you shall now be put in possession of, viz.: "An extraordinary flight of Swans and Solons to either side of the Jordan." Invited to regale myself with the Brethren "of that ilk," I must do justice to their hospitality by publicly stating, that we had such a Stew-art, culinary or otherwise could not have improved; nor when it was fairly dished were we obliged to attack it "*à la Turque*," but demolished the savoury morsel with a spoon (to order, Brethren, in the comparative degree). These birds of wisdom having duly arranged themselves in full Sanhedrim or council, one species proposed that as the avenues of the Lodge were not in a good state of repair, a new road should be made to the offices; one young cygnet, more forward than his older compeers, satirically observing, that any scrambler for place would certainly have the sheen taken off the webs of toes unless he adopted pattens. He further begged to observe, that it was not his intention to crack any rash jokes, for he did not think that much of the Lodge would long remain even to crack a nut on, much less for the preferment of a young member. This pert biped then quietly settled himself on one leg, whilst he was succeeded by an Archer, who evidently conceited himself on being as redoubted a marksman among birds as the notorious assassin of the ever-to-be-lamented Cock Robin. Let us hope, however, in charity to the Order and the Brethren, that the Bow he drew was the long bow, for one of the Solons betaking himself to his wings, made one or two curious gyrations, which the Robin Hood seemed very much inclined to arrest midway (and, by-the-bye, a specimen would be very acceptable of the bird stuffed with something that's sage), when a feeling seemed to come over him like William Tell's toward the eagle:—

"Instinctively I bent my bow,
Yet kept he rounding still his airy circle,
As if in the delight of measuring the ample range beneath,
And round about, absorbed, he heeded not the death that threatened him;
I would not shoot—'twas liberty. I turned my bow aside, and let him soar away."

Of course, remaining himself in the approved state of dramatic reverie, until aroused by the whispered announcement that "Richard" (or his son, for there was some discrepancy) "was himself again." Now, nothing very hostile or personal occurred in all this, but another feathered biped, putting himself in a dreadful temper, le-vanted. I should not send this to your Magazine, dear Brother editor, but Fraser's is out of circulation, and partly from what's in a

name. Now, pray insert this, for my next resource must be the "Mirror;" and if that declines, I shall be done doubly Brown. We have been long and faithful allies, dear Brother editor, and as you well know, have rejoiced in a triple union, with an *entente cordiale*, equal to that of the "Red, white, and blue;" par parenthèse, the Turks would have been as well out of the scrimmage, for all the good they have done. They say our noble countrymen and gallant allies have already given them quarterings, with a motto, compounded of Cockaigne, Caledonian, and Gallic! "*as-na-foi*." I trust my repeating this will be considered no crime 'ere, but if it is, 'ere am I. Well, my dear old Brother gossip, don't think me too communicative, but you know "I wear my heart upon my sleeve for Daws to peck at." I must now conclude, and yet I seem to have something more to write. O!-pinions being all the go, an Arch-angel was expected, but nothing less than a blast of his own trumpet could have raised him. As the Pogmore Almanac would say, "Arl iss be true."

Fraternally yours, dear Brother and Companion,
A. F. BIPED.

MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME GRAND CHAPTER OF ROYAL ARCH MASONS OF ENGLAND.

QUARTERLY CONVOCATION, *February 7, 1855.*

Present.—E. Comp. H. L. Crohn, as Z.; Frederick Pattison, as H.; Rev. E. Moore, as J.; W. H. White, as E.; John Hervey, as N.; J. Tombleson, as P.S.; B. Dobree, as Asst. Sojr.; G. W. K. Potter, as Asst. Sojr.; C. Baumer, P.A.S.; T. R. White, P.S.B.; J. Haners, P.S.B.; J. H. Goldsworthy, P.S.B.; H. Lloyd, Dir. of Cers.; R. Gibson, P. Dir. of Cers.; J. B. King, P. Dir. of Cers.; T. Parkinson, P. Dir. of Cers.; Geo. Biggs, P. Dir. of Cers.; G. Leach, P. Dir. of Cers.

The Grand Chapter was opened in ancient and solemn form.

The minutes of the last Quarterly Convocation were read and confirmed. The Report of the Committee of General Purposes, stating the amount of receipts and disbursements of the last quarter, was read and approved, and ordered to be entered on the minutes. A Petition for a new Chapter, to be attached to the Home Lodge, No. 857, at Birmingham, was read, and the prayer thereof granted.

All business being concluded, the Grand Chapter was closed in ancient and solemn form.

The Grand Stewards for the approaching Annual Grand Festival, which takes place on Wednesday, the 25th April next, held their first meeting on Tuesday last, when Bro. William P. Scott, No. 2, was elected President; Bro. Robert Warner Wheeler, No. 324, Treasurer; Bro. Lewis Solomons, No. 108, Secretary.

MASONIC CHARITIES.

LODGE OF BENEVOLENCE.

On Wednesday, January 31st, 1855, W. Bro. Geo. W. K. Potter, P.G.D., in the chair, Seven Petitioners were relieved to the extent of £63. Two other Petitions were ordered to stand over till the next meeting of the Board, for further information.

THE ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED RITE.



A MEETING of the High Grades Union was held on Friday, the 16th instant. The Ill. Sov. Pr. of the R.S., Chas. J. Vigne, presided at the banquet; at which the M. Puis. Sov. Grand Inspector General, Dr. Leeson; the Ill. Sov. Grand Inspector General, Sir J. De la Pole; and H. Emly; the Ill. Sov. Pr. of the R.S., George Beauchamp Cole, and many others, were present. At this meeting a petition, signed by many Ill. Brethren of the High Grades Union, was presented by the Ill. Bro. C. J. Vigne, to the M. Puis. Sov., Dr. Leeson, for a warrant to hold a Metropolitan Chapter of K. H., of the Thirtieth Degree. The M. Puis. Sov., Dr. Leeson, stated that he was authorised by the Supreme Grand Council to

say that the prayer of the petition would be granted. A Committee, consisting of Bros. Vigne, Cole, Capt. Malkin, C. Goulden, W. H. Martin Atkins, Dr. Goulden, and H. Emly, was thereupon appointed to arrange the preliminary measures, prior to a meeting of the High Grades Union, to be called on an early day in the ensuing month, for the election of Officers, making by-laws, &c. &c.

PATRIOTIC FUND.

SUMS of Money voted to the Patriotic Fund by Lodges in the Registry of the United G.L. of England.

Amount already subscribed		£326 10 0
PROVINCE.	LODGE.	AMOUNT.
LONDON.....	Lodge of Joppa (Instruction)	£ 3 3 0
MONMOUTH	Loyal Monmouth Lodge, No. 671	5 0 0
	Silurian Lodge, No. 693	5 0 0
SOMERSETSHIRE.....	Bristol, Provincial, Grand Lodge	15 15 0
	„ Royal Clarence, No. 81	10 10 0
	„ Beaufort, No. 120	10 10 0
	„ Royal Sussex, No. 221	10 10 0
	„ Moira Lodge, No. 408	10 10 0
	„ Colston, No. 886	10 10 0
	„ Lodge of Instruction	3 3 0
STAFFORDSHIRE	Sutherland Lodge of Unity, No. 674	5 0 0
	Ditto, R. A. Chapter of Perseverance, No. 674	10 0 0
SUFFOLK	Provincial Grand Lodge of Suffolk	10 10 0
	British Union Lodge, Ipswich, No. 131	5 5 0
	Perfect Friendship Lodge, Ipswich, No. 522	5 5 0
	Prudence Lodge, Halesworth, No. 544	5 5 0

METROPOLITAN.

GRAND STEWARD'S LODGE.—On Wednesday, February 21, the members assembled for the installation of Bro. J. Blake, W.M. The ceremony was performed by Bro. Tomkyns, in his usual excellent manner. The W.M. appointed the following Brethren as his Officers:—Bros. F. Burges, S.W.; W. Johnstone, J.W.; Stohwosser, S.D.; F. M. Dawson, W.M., No. 8, J.D.; and A. Hewlett, P.M., No. 23, I.G. The two latter are among the new members of the Lodge, which we are pleased to find is increasing in numbers. The banquet was one of those elegant repasts which Bros. Watson, Coggin, and Banks, are accustomed to provide.

ROYAL YORK LODGE (No. 7).—The second meeting of this Lodge, under the Mastership of Bro. J. S. S. Hopwood, took place on Wednesday, the 21st of February. The W.M. not arriving until late, the immediate P.M. Bro. Dr. W. Jones, raised Bro. Webb in so impressive a manner, that it could not fail to have its due effect on the candidate, as well as on every Brother who had the pleasure of being present. The ordinary Lodge business being concluded, the Brethren adjourned at half-past six to banquet. Amongst the visitors were Bros. Brigg, P.M., No. 79; G. Lambert, P.M., No. 234; Hamilton, P.M., No. 2, Dublin; Allen, P.M.; S. Hopwood, No. 329; Ablett, No. 183; Carter, No. 195, &c. The W.M. Bro. Hopwood presided with his usual kindness and urbanity, being well supported by the P.M.'s of the Lodge, nine of whom were present. But one feeling appears to pervade the members of this Lodge—that of brotherly love, universal kindness, and good feeling, the one to the other.

ENOCH LODGE (No. 11).—The members of this Lodge met on Wednesday, February 14, when Messrs. Campbell, Partridge, Wightman, sen., Wightman, jun. (father and son), and Belford were initiated into the Order. The ceremony was ably performed by Bro. Spooner, W.M. A Jewel of the value of five guineas was proposed, and unanimously carried, by Bro. P.M. Young, of the Albion Tavern, Vernon-place, Bloomsbury, seconded by Bro. Isaac Bird, to be presented to the Immediate P.M. F. Ledger, for the interest he had always taken in the welfare of the Lodge, and for the zeal and urbanity displayed by him during his year of Office. After the above business, the Brethren retired to banquet. The usual loyal Masonic toasts were proposed and responded to, when the W.M., in proposing the toast of "the Initiates," alluded to the distinguished position held by the Messrs. Wightmans, coupled with the pleasing fact of father and son being initiated together. Bro. Wightman, sen., responding to the toast, said, that two reasons only had kept him so long out of Masonry. It had been his happiness to mix much among Masons, and he admired their candour, unity, and sincerity, and he had fully determined to be one of the Order, but, as he had stated before, two reasons had delayed it. First, he had a son, whom he dearly loved, and, as he was advancing to man's estate, he considered he could not do better than take that son by the hand and lead him to the shrine of brotherly love at one and the same time; and the next was, that he sought the opportunity of his friend's advancement (viz., the W.M.) in the Lodge, that he might be the first made Mason during his Mastership. He was proud to say that the beauty and solemnity of the proceedings far exceeded his ideas, how exalted soever they had been until this period. The members of the Lodge, at their next meeting, have agreed to dine in the Hall at the Festival, under the banner of Bro. J. Scott, who is Steward for the Boys' School. The W.M. consented to become Steward at the ensuing Festival for the Girls' School, who, no doubt, will be well supported by the members of the Lodge on that interesting occasion. Among the visitors were Bros. Hewlett, P.M. No. 23; England, W.M. No. 57; J. W. Adams, P.M. No. 169; Day, No. 218; and Playford, No. 255. The Brethren separated at an early hour.

THE OLD DUNDEE LODGE (No. 18), assembled in great force on Tuesday, the 6th of February, when the W.M. elect, Bro. C. Carter was installed in due form, in a most able and excellent manner by the outgoing W.M. Bro. Steel. The officers were then appointed, and from the very competent manner, in which the Wardens (they only having an opportunity of displaying their powers), performed their work, a most satisfactory reign may be anticipated for the W.M. About forty Brethren were fully prepared to do justice to one of Bro. Bathe's excellent repasts, the W.M. being supported on his right by Bros. Hervey, S.G.D. ; H. Muggeridge, P.M., No. 227 ; C. Tyler, W.M. of Nos. 19 and 79 ; Rouse, Treas. No. 318, and several other visitors ; and on his left by Bros. P.M.s Steel, Browse (Treas.), Ventom, G. Cox, Gole, Cooper, Marks, &c.

The usual loyal and complimentary toasts were given and responded to, and many excellent songs by Bros. Jones, Long, Tyler, and though last not least by Bro. Roushaw, who is so deservedly a general favourite, enhanced the enjoyment and sociability of the evening.

The absence of Bro. Dr. Rowe, P.G.S.D., was a source of much regret.

ROYAL ATHELSTAN LODGE (No. 19).—This Lodge held its usual monthly meeting, at the George and Blue Boar, on Wednesday evening, February 14th, Bro. Tyler, W.M., presiding. Owing to the inclemency of the weather, many Brethren were prevented attending. A proposition was duly made and carried during the evening, that a separate fund should be formed, exclusively for charities. The Brethren afterwards spent a very agreeable hour at the banquet table. — We were unable, in our last number, to notice this Lodge at its January meeting, being the installation night. We will, however, first mention that few Lodges in the Craft have more fully sustained their high character for true Masonic working, than the Royal Athelstan Lodge, it having numbered amongst its members some of the very best Masons. Death has removed from its list some of its old members, and unforeseen events have also taken away others, thus reducing its number ; but it is a matter of congratulation, for the Lodge to be able to boast that in its younger Brethren they have some able and efficient Craftsmen to occupy the seats thus rendered vacant. The Lodge having been opened in due form (after some preliminary business had been disposed of), Bro. Tyler was installed by the immediate P.M., Bro. Palmer. We are sure the visitors and the Brethren present must have felt highly gratified at the very able and efficient manner, in which Bro. Palmer performed the ceremony, and we are only rendering justice to that worthy Brother in stating that there are few Brethren in the Craft who can equal him in true Masonic working ; these observations equally apply to the present W.M., Bro. Tyler, under whose presidency we feel that the Lodge, during his twelve months of office, must prosper. The W.M. appointed the following Brethren his Officers, viz. :—Bros. Cox, S.W. ; Howell, J.W. ; Fox, S.D. ; Stone, J.D. ; Stray, I.G. ; Gale, Treasurer ; Honey, Secretary ; and Savage, D. of C. The Brethren adjourned to banquet, where the usual toasts were given and responded to in a truly Masonic manner, and a very happy hour was thus passed away.

GLOBE LODGE (No. 23).—At the monthly meeting of the members of this Lodge, Mr. W. Welch Miller was initiated into Masonry by Bro. M. T. Humphrey, W.M., whose impressive manner of performing the ceremony afforded great satisfaction to the Brethren, giving an earnest that the character of No. 23, as a correctly working Lodge, will be well sustained under his rule. Bro. Haig was then passed to the Second Degree, and the Lodge proceeded to nominate a Grand Steward, when Bro. J. W. Adams was chosen unanimously to represent No. 23, being the senior Brother who had not served the office. Bro. Watson alluded in feeling terms to the death of Bro. Charker, and trusted their hope was well founded that a Brother, who had so well acted up to the principles of the Order here below, had been called by the G. A. O. T. U. to take his place in that Lodge above, which is not made with hands, but eternal in the heavens. The routine business having been gone through, the Brethren retired to refreshment, and passed an extremely pleasant evening.

OLD KING'S ARMS LODGE (No. 30).—The members of this Lodge held their usual monthly meeting at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Monday January 22. The business consisted of a raising and the installation of W.M. The raising was performed by Bro. Filer, P.M., in a very impressive manner. The installation of Bro. Edward Warwick was next proceeded with by Bro. Barnes, P.M., and Treas., in his usual able manner. The W.M. then invested his Officers as follows:—Bro. Paas, S.W.; Bro. Croft, J.W.; Bro. Marsh, S.D.; Bro. Gurney, J.W.; Bro. Playford, I.G.; Bro. P.M. Jaques, D.C.; Bro. P.M. Barnes, Treas.; and Bro. Scrivener, Hon. Sec. The Lodge having been closed, the Brethren retired to the banquet, prepared under the immediate superintendence of the proprietors. About forty Brethren sat down to dinner, amongst whom were three or four-and-twenty visitors, including Bros. Dr. Rowe, P.G.S.D. and P.P.G.M., for Essex; Bisgood, D.P.G.M., for Kent; Wing, P.M.; Z. Watkins, P.M.; Warren, P.M.; Adlard, P.M.; Pereira, P.M.; Crew, P.M.; Lenney, P.M.; Harris, P.M.; Oram, W.M., No. 40; Maudsley, Sams, Glover, Carter, Thompson, &c. The enjoyment of the evening was very much heightened by some first-rate music and singing by Bros. G. Genge, Farquharson, D. King, and G. Perren.

CONSTITUTIONAL LODGE (No. 63).—This Lodge held its meeting at the Exeter Hall Hotel, Strand, on Thursday, the 15th February, when Bro. John Shirley, P.M., in a very able manner installed Bro. William Vence, W.M., for the ensuing twelve months, who was pleased to appoint Bros. Percy Moss, S.W.; J. Horn, J.W.; John Shirley, Tr.; William Farnfield, Sec.; G. Grumbridge, S.D.; J. Ward, J.D.; and Joseph Smith, J.G. The Sec. gave a statement of the usefulness of the several Masonic Charities, after which the usual subscriptions were voted to the Freemasons' Girls' School, Boys' School, Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, and the Widows' Fund. The Lodge was then closed, and the Brethren proceeded to the banquet; when, in due time, a P.M. Jewel was presented to Bro. John Mules, in token of respect for the manner in which he had presided over the Lodge during the past year, which was acknowledged in a neat and appropriate speech by him. Many of the Brethren of the Lodge having received much valuable instruction, both privately and at the Lodge of Instruction, from Bro. James Scotcher, P.M., they, and the other members of the Lodge, as a mark of the high estimation he is held in by them, took this opportunity of presenting him with a silver tankard; for which mark of esteem and friendship Bro. J. Scotcher, in a very able speech, thanked the Brethren, at the same time pointing out the beauties of Freemasonry; and further stated, that he had but one son to whom this mark of their kindness would be handed down when it pleased the G.A.O.T.U. to call him from this world. As an inducement to others, we think it proper to mention, that from the able manner the Sec., Bro. Farnfield, explained the benefits of the several Charities to our poorer Brethren and their Widows, a Brother of the Lodge, not yet in office, handed him a check for the sum of £26. 5s., with a request that he would pay the same to the proper parties, to enable him to become Governor of the Charities above-named.

LODGE OF UNITY (No. 82), London Tavern.—The members assembled on Monday, February 5; and this being the Installation meeting, there was a full attendance. There were three initiates—Thomas Ruston, Esq., John Funge, Esq., and James Thomas Cookney, Esq. The first was initiated by Bro. Stearns, P.M.; and the two last by Bro. How, P.M. The W.M. Bro. J. M. Thearle, then presented Bro. A. L. Bellinger, W.M. elect, to Bro. How, who duly performed the ceremony of installation, and proclaimed the W.M. in the several degrees. Bro. How then addressed the W.M., and alluded to the gratifying honours that had been conferred on him in the Province of Hertford, and intimated to the Officers the excellent example set by the W.M., as the best guide to their obtaining the elevated post he occupied. Bro. How, agreeably to a notice given at the preceding Lodge, proposed, "That a jewel of a design prepared for this Lodge exclusively, be presented to each P.M.," which being seconded by Bro. the Rev. J. E. Cox, P.M. and Gr. Chap., was carried unanimously. The W.M. then appointed as his Officers Bros. Masterman, S.W.; Sleight, J.W.; Slight, S.D.; J. H. Anderson, J.D.; Porter, I.G.; How, Sec. The members adjourned to banquet at

seven o'clock. After the customary toasts—"The Queen," and "The Earl of Zetland, M.W.G.M.," the W.M. proposed "The M.W. the D.G.M. and rest of the G. Officers, including the V.W., the Gr. Chap., a P.M. of the Lodge." Bro. Rev. J. E. Cox, in responding to this toast, expressed his pleasure at seeing so goodly an assemblage, which enabled him to believe that the Lodge, No. 82, was ast arriving at being one of the best Lodges in work and brotherly feeling. Bro. Thearle then rose and said, "Brethren, seated by the side of my successor, our present W.M., in the enjoyment of all the satisfaction that arises from a cessation of labour, I was startled by a *sotto voce* conversation between the W.M. and our worthy Sec. ; 'What's the next toast?' 'The health of the W.M.,' quoth Bro. How, gratuitously adding, 'Bro. Thearle will give it.' Bro. How, no doubt, judged from his own never-failing energy in everything connected with Masonry, rather than my immediate ease. However, Brethren, my duty to-day is one that I can perform with perfect happiness to myself, as well as, I believe, to your entire satisfaction, for a more excellent Mason or better man than our W.M. does not exist ; and were evidence of this required, it is rendered in the very elegant Jewel with which he is adorned, and which was presented to him by the Lodge No. 742, bearing on it an inscription testifying the grateful thanks of the members for the very munificent and truly Masonic manner, in which he had presided over them. The Brethren were, therefore, warranted in anticipating equal gratification to the Lodge of Unity, during the W.M.'s year of office, and we hope he will have many years of health, and we the happiness of enjoying his society." The W.M., in feeling terms returned his thanks for the kind reception of his name, and assured the Brethren that no efforts on his part should be wanting to discharge his duties to their entire satisfaction. The health of Bro. How, the Secretary, was proposed by the W.M. in most complimentary terms ; to his exertions the Lodge was, in a great measure, indebted for the admirable working of that day's proceedings, as well as to his untiring efforts to promote the prosperity of the Lodge and the happiness of its members. Bro. How expressed his gratification that his efforts had been so well rewarded, and trusted that, during the present year, they would arrive at the pre-eminence his friend the Gr. Chap. had alluded to. The vocal abilities of the W.M. and some of the Brethren were considerably aided by Bro. Herbert's instrumental talent. Among the visitors present were—Bros. W. Watson, P.M., No. 25 ; T. Smith, P.M., No. 32 ; Shrewsbury, P.M., No. 119 ; and Sidney Smith, No. 32.

EASTERN STAR LODGE (No. 112).—The members of this ancient Lodge, which has now, through the efforts of Bro. Thomas Vesper, been revived and brought into good working order, assembled at the Wade's Arms Tavern, East-India Road, on Wednesday, February 14th. The W.M. elect, Bro. George Frayling Ghrimes, was presented by Bro. Thos. Weaver, P.M., and installed by Bro. Thos. Vesper, P.M., Nos. 212 and 812, and proclaimed and saluted in the several degrees. The W.M. appointed as his Officers, Bros. T. Vesper, S.W. ; E. U. Gardner, J.W. ; T. E. Bradley, S.D. ; T. Daniels, J.D. ; W. S. Holt, I.G. ; T. Vesper, Sec. The Brethren adjourned to banquet, provided with Bro. Holt's usual care and good, taste, at seven o'clock. The visitors present were Bros. How, Prov. G.D. of Cers., Surrey ; Edinger, P.M., No. 812 ; Freeman, P.M., No. 247 ; Pulling and Francis, No. 11, and Motiva, of No. 21, Washington, U.S.

BURLINGTON LODGE (No. 113).—Bro. G. Borlase Childs was installed in the chair of this Lodge, on Tuesday, the 13th February, by Dr. Rowe, P.S.G.D., with his usual ability, in the presence of Bros. Hodgkinson, P.S.G.D. ; Faudel, J.G.D. ; Hutton, Myers, &c., P.M.s of the Lodge ; and Bros. White, G.S. ; Hervey, S.G.D.C. ; Soanes, P.G.S., P.M.'s, No. 116 ; Whitmore, Bainbridge, and Wright, P.M.s, No. 329 ; Cox, No. 18, and other P.M.s. Previous to the installation, Bro. Hodgkinson raised Bro. Alderman Rose, and another Brother, to the Third Degree ; and, by permission of the W.M., the Master elect in his proper place initiated two of his own friends into the Order, in a most masterly manner, auguring well for his future conduct of the Lodge. The Officers were then appointed ; Bro. Faudel being invested Treasurer, gave up the office of Secretary to Bro. Barber, after having filled it for several years, to the

entire satisfaction of the Brethren, amply evinced by their desire to retain his services, and the unanimous and very complimentary vote of thanks by which they acknowledged them. All business being ended, at a quarter to eight o'clock the Brethren of the Lodge, and a host of visitors, sat down to an elegant banquet, served in Messrs. Staples' best style. The W.M. gave the toasts with much eloquence, and was warmly complimented on the ability he had displayed by Bro. White, who returned thanks for the Grand Officers, Bro. Rowe, whose health was given as the Installing Master, and Bro. Whitmore, who acknowledged the toast of "the Visitors."

LODGE OF HONOUR AND GENEROSITY (No. 194).—This Lodge assembled on Friday, February 23, at the London Tavern. Bro. R. Bell, W.M., and Bro. Funge, were passed to the Second Degree. The W.M. then left his chair, and presented Bro. C. J. Corbett, as W.M. elect, for installation, which ceremony was performed by Bro. R. L. Wilson, P.M., and Prov. P.S.W., Surrey. The W.M. was saluted and proclaimed in the several Degrees, and appointed as his Officers—Bros. J. N. Cherer, S.W.; F. Robins, J.W.; R. L. Wilson, Sec.; W. R. Evans, S.D. Among the visitors present, were Bros. S. L. Wilson, Prov. G. Chap., Herts; H. L. Bellinger, Prov. J.G.W., Herts; J. How, Prov. G.D.C., Surrey; and F. Slight, No. 82 and No. 109.

OLD CONCORD LODGE (No. 201).—The monthly meeting of this Lodge, took place at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Tuesday, February 6. The business consisted of initiating Mr. Smith, Mr. Carne, and Mr. Holden into the Ancient Order. Bros. Edmonds and Nesbitt (the latter a joining member, who had taken his 1st Degree in Malta), were passed to the 2nd Degree; and Bros. Taylor, Westwood, and Darby were raised to the Sublime Degree of M.M., after which the Brethren adjourned to the banquet, and spent a very happy evening. Bro. Crew returned thanks on behalf of the visitors, and spoke of the gratification he had experienced in visiting this Lodge, and the great pleasure it gave him to see Bro. G.M. Gorton presiding in a Lodge that was gaining such strength in the Craft, so ably supported as it was by the immediate P.M., Bro. Kennedy, and the rest of the P.Ms. The annual ball of this Lodge took place at the Queen's Concert Rooms, on Thursday evening, and notwithstanding the very severe state of the weather, was attended by 350 of the Brethren, their ladies and friends. The proceeds of this ball will again considerably augment the funds of "Masonic Charity."

PHŒNIX LODGE (No. 202).—Bro. John Webber, W.M. This excellent Lodge is very appropriately named "the Phoenix," having several times, as it were, descended into the grave; but after remaining some time dormant, it has again been awakened into renewed life by a handful of zealous Brethren. About two years ago, it was just on the point of expiring for want of vitality, when it was taken in hand by Bros. Watson, Warren, Webber, Harrison, and others, who restored the suspended animation, and succeeded in recalling its pristine health and vigour. It is now in a very prosperous condition, characterised by great harmony, cordiality, and good-fellowship; its labours are well performed, while its seasons of refreshment are rendered peculiarly agreeable, not only by the care and attention of the respected proprietors of the Freemasons' Tavern, but also by the sincere and cordial unanimity which, without exception, has characterised its meetings ever since the period of its resuscitation. To both these points many distinguished Brethren can bear witness, there being always present visitors of eminence in the Craft, to take part in the labour, and to add to the hilarity of the festive board. The last meeting was on the 10th of February, when Bros. W. Barnes, W. Blakeway, and G. Ford (the vocalist), were raised to the sublime degree of M.M. Several gentlemen were proposed for initiation. Bro. T. A. Adams, P.M., and Bro. Rogers, P.M., were amongst the visitors. The Lodge having been closed in due form, the Brethren partook of an excellent supper, and separated at an early hour, having spent a very delightful evening.

ST. PAUL'S LODGE (No. 229).—On the occasion of the Lodge meeting, on the 20th February, the W.M., Bro. Randall, passed two Brethren to the Fellow Craft's

Degree in a very gratifying manner, and proposed a gentleman for initiation at the next meeting. Bro. J. Watson, S.D., responded to the appeal from the Committee of the Girls' School, and undertook to represent the Lodge at the Festival. At seven o'clock the W.M. led the way to refreshment, and was supported by Bros. P.M. Fowler, Harvey, L. Chandler, P.S.G.D.; W. Foster White, P.J.G.D.; Barrington, C. Wilson, and a large number of members and visitors. Amongst the latter were Bros. Dr. Rowe, P.S.G.D.; Marillier, P.M., No. 21; Simpson, P.M., No. 233; Hervey, S.G.D.; Crew, P.M., No. 1, &c. Bro. Foster White's health was given in the course of the evening, sincerely congratulating him on his election to the treasurership of Christ's Hospital, for which he returned thanks in a most manly and eloquent speech, in which it is only necessary to call attention to one fact, evincing at once his independence, and the honourable manner of his election, that he never solicited a single vote. Bro. Crew not only acknowledged the toast of the Masonic Charities in his usual happy strain, but favoured the Brethren with two or three of his delightful songs, which he gave with unparalleled sweetness. It is impossible to quit the subject of this Lodge, without noticing not only the anxious desire of every member to be happy himself, and conduce to the happiness of others, but also to the praiseworthy efforts of the Officers to work well, and attain that perfection, without which the effect of our beautiful ceremonies is frequently marred, creating other than what they should do—a favourable and indelible impression on the minds of the candidates.

LODGE OF UNITED STRENGTH (No. 276).—This Lodge met on Tuesday, the 13th of February, at the Gun Tavern, Pimlico, when Bro. P.M. Cooper, the proprietor of the Adam and Eve Tavern, Kensington, was installed for the second time, by the unanimous consent of the members of the Lodge, as W.M. for the ensuing year. After the ceremony, he was pleased to invest his Officers as follows, viz.:—Bro. Carter, S.W.; Bro. Lugg, J.W.; Bro. John Coggin, S.D.; Bro. Collard, J.D.; and Bro. Bromley, I.G. Bro. Grimstone was again unanimously elected Treasurer. The other business consisted of initiating into the mysteries of Freemasonry Mr. E. R. Cowdrey (of Camden-town), and Mr. C. H. Waterhouse (of Lincoln's-inn), in a highly creditable manner, by Bro. P.M. Grimstone, assisted by the Officers who were most efficient. The business of the Lodge being ended, the Brethren adjourned to the banqueting-room, which was most liberally and tastefully supplied by Bro. Rackstraw. Amongst the visitors we noticed Bro. Hughes, No. 9; Bro. Potter, No. 11; Bro. Wm. Watson, jun., No. 23; Bro. Andrew, No. 752; and Bro. Morley, No. 169, &c. &c. After the usual toasts, the Brethren separated, highly delighted with all the arrangements.

THE LODGE OF UNIONS (No. 318), held its monthly meeting on Monday, the 5th of February, when the W.M. Bro. Blair raised two Brethren to the Third Degree in a manner, which would have reflected credit on the oldest and most practised Master of the Craft. After a proposition for initiation the Brethren adjourned to banquet, after which Bro. J. Harvey, P.M., gave the health of the W.M., and paid him a very well-merited compliment on the excellence of his working. The W.M. in reply, stated that he had promised on his election to render himself efficient, that he was simply fulfilling that promise, and he trusted he should perform his duty satisfactorily in a chair, in which he had been preceded by so many first rate Masons. Bro. Bacon acknowledged the toast of the visitors, Bro. Farnfield that of the P.M.s and the two Wardens, Bros. Luff and Greene responded in fitting terms on their healths being proposed. Some very good songs were given, the only drawback to the pleasures of the evening being the absence of the I.G. Bro. Watson, who, in addition to the loss of his front teeth had suffered other severe injuries from being run over by a cab.

ROYAL ARCH.

MORIAH CHAPTER (No. 9).—The meeting of this Chapter for the installation of the Principals was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Thursday, the 1st of February, when Comp. D. Gooch, D.P.G.M. for Wilts, was installed into the second Chair by Comp. Roberts, Z., and Comp. Lyons into the third Chair by Comp.

John Hervey, G.D.B., Comp. Beecham, Z. elect, was unfortunately too unwell to assume the Chair, although present. The following P.Z.s, Houghton, Hodgkinson, S. Dunning, Speed, Hodgson, &c., were present. The usual banquet followed, and the Comps. separated at an early hour.

MOIRA CHAPTER (No. 109).—This Chapter met at the London Tavern, on Friday, February 16. Comp. Bridge, M.E.Z.; Thomson, H.; and Law, J.; Bros. Fred. Slight, E. J. Powell, and H. R. Allen were exalted. The duties of P.S. were most efficiently discharged by Comp. Ledger. The prosperity of this Chapter is greatly aided by the management of its excellent Treasurer, Comp. Potter, P.G.S.D.

YARBOROUGH CHAPTER (No. 812).—On Thursday, 14th February, a Convocation of this flourishing Chapter was held in the Chapel-room, George Tavern, Commercial Road East, when M. Ex. Comp. George Biggs, P.Z., G.D.C., in his very able and impressive manner, installed Ex. Comp. T. E. Davis in the Chair of H.; after which Bro. Freeman, P.M. No. 247; Bro. Corner, P.M. No. 112; and Bro. Taylor, S.W. No. 33, were exalted. The Companions then adjourned to the Banquet-room, where the M. Ex. Principals, viz.:—Ex. Comp. P. Tuxford, Z.; Ex. Comp. P. E. Davis, H.; and Ex. Comp. Wynne, P.Z. as J., presided over an elegant repast, provided by Ex. Comp. R. S. Williams, Z. No. 11.

KNIGHT TEMPLARISM.

The Annual Meeting of the Grand Conclave of the Royal Exalted, Religious, and Military Order of Masonic Knights Templar in England and Wales, under the command of Sir Knight Colonel C. K. Kemeys Tynte, Most Eminent and Supreme Grand Master, will be held at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street, London, on Friday, the 11th day of May next, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, precisely.

If any motion is to be submitted to Grand Conclave, notice thereof must be given in writing to the Grand Chancellor, Fr. Henry Emly, 3, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, before the 6th day of April, to be by him submitted to the Committee for general purposes.

The United Masonic Ball took place, Tuesday, January 30, at the Freemasons' Hall, when, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, 250 were present. At half-past nine dancing commenced to the strains from Adams's band. At one o'clock an elegant supper was served. The noble hall, the most capacious and splendid in London, was brilliantly lighted; and the usual gentlemanly behaviour of Bro. Frampton as M.C., added considerably to the *eclat* of the proceedings, which concluded about four o'clock in the morning, all present looking forward with pleasure to the second "United Masonic Ball," which is now established on a firm foundation.

PROVINCIAL.

BERKSHIRE.

READING.—*Lodge of Union* (No. 597).—A meeting of this Lodge was held February 5, when two initiates were admitted into Freemasonry by the W.M.

DEVONSHIRE.

PLYMOUTH.—On 27th December, St. John's-day, the Brethren of Brunswick Lodge (No. 185), assembled at their Lodge-room, St. George's Hall, Stonehouse, for the purpose of installing their W.M. for the year ensuing. The ceremony was most ably and impressively performed by Bro. P. E. Rowe, P.M., P.P.G., D.C.; when Bro. Samuel Pearse was placed in the Chair. The W.M. then named and installed the following Brethren as his Officers:—Bro. James Clase, S.W.; Bro.

J. Mackey, J.W.; Bro. W. Joll, S.D.; Bro. A. Davies, J.D.; Bro. W. Clark, Treasurer; Bro. J. H. Cook, P.M., P.P.G.J.D., Secretary; Bro. Cardell, I.G.; Bro. Rogers, O. The Brethren afterwards adjourned to Hussey's Albion Hotel, where they were joined by the W.M. of Sincerity, No. 224, Bro. Damant, and his Officers, and Brethren of his Lodge; Bro. Hancock, S.W.; Bro. Lidstone, J.W.; Bros. Gilbard, Rodd, Evens, L. Tripe, P.M., P.P.G.S.D., Devon; and spent a most delightful evening. The W.M. deputed Bro. Boulds, P.M., P.G.R., Devon, and Bro. Clase, S.W., P.G.S., to visit the other Lodges, to present the fraternal regards of the Lodge Brunswick to them. In addition to the Brethren above-named, were present:—Bro. Brereton, an officer of the Grand Lodge of England; W. Bro. Russell, P.P.G.J.D.; Stephens, Brizzi, P.G.J.D., &c. &c. The day will be remembered as a red letter day by the Brethren for some time to come.

ESSEX.

The M.W. the G.M. has appointed Bro. Robert John Bagshaw, Esq., of Dovercourt near Harwich, Prov. G.M. for Essex, *vice* Rowland Alston, resigned.

HAMPSHIRE.

PORTSMOUTH.—*Portsmouth Lodge* (No. 717).—The Installation banquet of the W.M. Bro. Joseph J. Galt, was held at the above Lodge on the 1st February. The W.M. was supported by the Prov. G.M. Bro. Admiral Sir Lucius Curtis, Bart.; the D.P.G.M. Bro. Charles E. Deacon; P.G.W. of England, Bro. Lord George Lennox; the Immediate P.M. Bro. Batchelor; and Bros. G. Stebbing, E. Galt, W. Mitchell, and Dr. Owen; the W.M. of the Sussex Lodge, Bro. Slade; Bros. Capt. Atkinson, J. Hills, Pinco, and other visiting Brethren. At the Installation of the W.M. on the 11th January, the following Brethren were appointed to hold office:—Bros. M. Frost, S.W.; Castell, J.W.; Luke Camwell, S.D.; Rake, J.D.; W. Cavander, Tr.; H. Hollingsworth, Sec.; Weston, I.G.; Way, T.

ISLE OF WIGHT.

NEWPORT.—*Albany Lodge* (No. 176).—The Brethren of this Lodge met, pursuant to ancient custom, on St. John's-day, for the purpose of appointing the W.M. for the ensuing year. The unanimous choice of the Brethren fell upon Bro. John Henry Hearn, D.P.G.M., of the Province of the Isle of Wight; he was accordingly installed, and appointed the following Brethren to their respective offices, viz.:—Bros. George Wyatt, S.W.; William Ellis, J.W.; Rev. Alan Wallace, Ch. and Tr.; James Dyer, Sec.; Robert Murray, S.D.; David Robottom, J.D.; W.W. Way, D. of C.; Robert Read, Reg.; E. Braithwaite, M.D. I.G.; G. Bright and Jonathan Jolliffe, Stewards; E. T. Stales, Org.; W. Sualhendge, T. The Brethren then adjourned from labour to refreshment, at Bro. Lambert's, Star Hotel, and passed the day with that unanimity and brotherly love, which so fully characterise the meetings of the Masonic Society.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

SPALDING.—*Hundred of Elloe Lodge* (No. 690).—The members of this Lodge met at the Masonic Hall, on Wednesday, the 27th December, to celebrate the anniversary of St. John, and to install the W.M. for the ensuing year, when Bro. Bates attained that distinguished office, being most ably initiated by Bro. Williamson, P.G.S.W. The W.M. appointed the following Officers:—Bro. Pocklington, S.W.; Bro. Woods, J.W.; Bro. Ridgway, S.D.; Bro. Betts, J.D.; Bros. Caparns and Williamson, Stewards; Bro. R. Rainey, P.P.G.J.D., D. of Cer.; Bro. Tidswell, P.G.S.B., Treasurer; Bro. Clark, P.M., Secretary; Bro. Dolman, S. of Works; Bro. Briggs, S.G.; and Bro. Haneley, Tyler. After the ceremony of installation was finished, the Brethren adjourned to the banquet, at Bro. Gray's, White Hart Hotel, when the evening was spent with truly good Masonic feeling.—The meetings of this Lodge are held at the Masonic Hall, on the Thursday nearest the full moon.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

MONMOUTH.—*Loyal Monmouth Lodge* (No. 671).—This Lodge held its Monthly Meeting on Tuesday, the 6th day of February, which was attended by the R.W. Dep. Prov. G.M., Bro. J. E. W. Rolls, and several Prov. G. Officers, to witness the ceremony of initiating two gentlemen of Monmouthshire into the mysteries of the Craft. This Lodge is in a very flourishing state, adding to its numbers members of character and respectability. The evening was spent with pleasure and delight. Bro. Chilcott gave the E. A. P. Song, with his usual good humour.

OXFORDSHIRE.

OXFORD.—*Apollo University Lodge* (No. 460).—On Friday, Feb. 16, the Brethren of the Apollo University Lodge assembled at the Masonic Hall, for the purpose of assisting in the installation of the W.M. elect, Bro. J. W. Malcolm, of Christchurch. The ceremony was conducted by the retiring W.M., Bro. W. W. Beech, and was performed in an admirable manner. On the conclusion of the ceremony, the W.M. appointed the following Brethren to be his Officers for the year:—Bro. W. W. Harrison, M.A., Brasenose College, S.W.; Bro. Hon. W. J. Vernon, Christchurch, J.W.; Bro. Rev. John Sedgwick, M.A., Magdalen College, Chap.; Bro. W. Thompson, Treas.; Bro. Hon. Gerald Dillon, Balliol College, Sec.; Bro. H. Barter, Merton College, S.D.; Bro. J. E. Codrington, Brasenose College, J.D.; Bro. the Earl of Lincoln, Christchurch, and Bro. W. Gainer, St. Mary Hall, Dirs. of Cers.; Bro. J. C. Farnborough, Magdalen Hall, I.G.; Bro. Dr. Elvey, New College, Organist; Bros. Viscount Garlies, Christchurch, G. Drummond, Christchurch, C. Dalison, Merton College, and Hon. Henry Wodehouse, Christchurch, Stewds.; Bro. Tipton, Tyler.

In the evening, about seventy of the Brethren sat down to an elegant entertainment, in the banquet room, when the W.M. presided, supported by Bro. Alderman Sadler, the present mayor of Oxford; Bro. Alderman Spiers, late mayor of Oxford; the late W.M. of the Apollo Lodge, Bro. Beech; the late W.M. of the Alfred City Lodge, Bro. Randall; the W.M. of the Cherwell Banbury Lodge, Bro. Rev. Vernon Blake, M.A.; the W.M. of the Churchill Lodge, Bro. T. Joy; the Officers and Brethren of the Apollo and Alfred Lodges, and many other Brethren from various parts of the province. In the course of the evening, Bro. Alderman Spiers announced that the G.M. of England, the Earl of Zetland, had conferred the appointment of Prov. G.M. of Oxfordshire, vacant by the death of the Rev. C. J. Ridley, on Bro. Captain Bowyer, and that his lordship looked forward to the pleasure of installing that Brother into his office, in Oxford, in the course of a short time, when it is probable that a large number of the Officers of G.L. will accompany his lordship. The announcement was received with great applause, for the appointment is one so well deserved, that it cannot fail to give satisfaction to the whole Province. Bro. Bowyer holds the office of Dep. Prov. G.M. of Oxfordshire, and the general expectation is, that that office will be conferred on Bro. Spiers, who was honoured by the Earl of Zetland with the appointment of G.S.B. of England for two years, and who has done much to raise the character of Masonry in this Province, and to place it in its present proud position.

SHROPSHIRE.

SHREWSBURY.—*Salopian Lodge* (No. 328).—This Lodge assembled in Masonic Mourning on the 12th February, for the purpose of electing and installing a W.M. in the place of the late lamented Bro. Churchill, who died on the day of the last Lodge meeting (Monday, January 8th, see Obituary), when, if it had pleased the G.A.O.T.U. to restore him to health, he was to have been installed as W.M. of the Lodge, to which office he had been some time elected. The election upon this occasion fell unanimously upon Bro. the Rev. G. C. Guise, Prov. G.C. of the Province. The installation, however, did not take place owing to that Brother's

unavoidable absence, from sickness. An initiation took place, and two Brethren were received as joining members, Bro. Randal, late of Lodge No. 745, and Bro. Rowland Hunt, of Boreatton Park, late of the Apollo Lodge, Oxford. Upon this occasion an elegant new floor cloth was introduced (the joint design of two members of the Lodge), which was most generously presented to the Lodge by the W.M. elect, and was highly admired and appreciated by all present. This Lodge holds its meetings upon the second Monday in each month, and is in flourishing circumstances, numbering between fifty and sixty subscribing members. Masonry, indeed, is on the increase throughout the Province, under the courteous presidency of the R.W.P.G.M. Sir Watkyn Williams Wynn, Bart. M.P.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

TAUNTON.—*The Unanimity and Sincerity Lodge* (No. 327) have again handsomely subscribed to the Town Fund for the relief of the poor.

TAUNTON.—*Lodge of Unanimity and Sincerity* (No. 327).—At the last Lodge meeting a jewel was presented to Bro. P.M. Abraham, as a trifling testimony of the Lodge having due appreciation of his zeal and assistance in and to the Lodge. The W.M. Bro. Rev. W. R. Crotch, in a most eloquent address expressed the gratification which he always felt in assisting at the presentation of rewards to meritorious Masons ; it was, he said, an acknowledgment of services always due, and blessed him that gives as well as him who receives. Bro. Abraham feelingly expressed himself as highly gratified at the compliment, which was enhanced by its having been so handsomely proposed by the respected “Father of the Lodge,” Bro. Eales White, and seconded by Bro. Napier ; he accepted it with much gratitude, and it should always be found nearest his heart, among the jewels which he was entitled to wear.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME.—*Sutherland Lodge of Unity* (No. 674).—This Lodge met on the 6th of January, to celebrate the festival of St. John the Evangelist, and for the installation of Bro. Thomas Mason, jun., as W.M. for the ensuing year, and the transaction of other business. The ceremony of installation was very impressively performed by R.W.Bro. Thomas Ward, D.P.G.M. of Staffordshire, and P.M. of Lodge No. 674. Afterwards the Brethren sat down to a sumptuous banquet, provided by Bros. Venables and Swift, of the Castle Hotel. The utmost goodwill prevailed, and the Brethren separated at an early hour in peace and harmony. The following Officers have been appointed for the ensuing year :—Bros. D. Dilworth, S.W. ; John Beardmore, J.W. ; John Hallam (re-elected), Trea. ; John Tyson, Sec. ; William Swann, S.D. ; John Venables, J.D. ; A. Mountford, I.G. ; Henry Bagguley T. (re-elected) ; W. M. Thomas and Henry Hyatt, Stewds. ; and James Miller, M.C. We are pleased to notice the liberality of this Lodge, and the R.A.C. attached thereto, on behalf of widows and orphans of the brave defenders of our country, the former having given £5, and the latter £10 towards the funds.

TIPTON.—*Noah's Ark Lodge* (No. 435).—The members of this highly promising Lodge met on Friday, the 19th of last month, to celebrate the Festival of St. John's, at Bro. Whitehouse's, Navigation Inn. After the raising of Bro. Yardley, which was admirably performed by Bro. Bristowe, W.M. of the Harmonic Lodge, Dudley, and the transaction of other business, the installation of the Rev. Bro. Gwynne took place, which was undertaken by Bro. Masefield, P.G.T., Worcestershire, and it is almost superfluous to add, executed in his usually correct and impressive manner.

The W.M. then appointed the following Officers :—Bros. Howells, S.W. ; E. S. Creswell, J.W. ; G. Whitehead, Sec. ; Waring, S.D. ; John Davies, J.D., and J. P. Haynes, I.G. Bro. Millard at a previous meeting was unanimously elected Treasurer. After the close of labour, the Brethren, about twenty in number, which numbers would have been very much increased but for the prevailing epidemic,

influenza, and the circumstance of the Walsal Masonic Ball being held on this evening, sat down to a most excellent dinner. well supplied. Several speeches were made in the course of the evening, by Bros. Warner, P.M., Gwynne W.M., Bristowe, W.M. (No. 313), T. Spenser, J. Creswell, Howells, S., and B. Whitehouse, and the company enlivened by some excellent songs from Bros. Spenser, E. S. Creswell, Henry Whitehouse, W. Howells, White and Waring. We need scarcely say, that a most happy and pleasant evening was spent, and that the Brethren retired at an early hour.

SUFFOLK.

The Brethren of this Province are about to present to their highly esteemed Prov. G.M. Sir E. S. Gooch, Bart., *M.P.*, a testimonial. It is rumoured that a Portrait of the Baronet would be most acceptable. A considerable sum of money from Lodges, and private subscriptions from Brethren, members of Craft, has already been subscribed.

IPSWICH.—*British Union Lodge* (No. 131).—On Monday, January 29th, one of the largest meetings ever known in this town was held, at which the R.W. Bro. R. Martin, Dep. Prov. Grand Master, officiated for the W.M. Bro. J. Tracy, and initiated Mr. H. Neale and Mr. J. Fuller. Two Brethren were passed to the second degree by the W.M. Sixteen Brethren afterwards partook of the Banquet, when our brave army in the East was not forgotten, but success to their arms was drank with Masonic fervour. A donation of five guineas from this Lodge to the Patriotic Fund was made. This Lodge, after a considerable recess, has at length raised her head, and is now in a fair way of being (as in days of yore), one of the most numerous and best-working Lodges in the Province. A continued accession of new members, with a determination to carry out proper and genuine working, cannot fail to place her on a firm and solid footing.

Saint Luke's Lodge (No. 272).—The monthly meeting of this Lodge was held on the 14th February, Bro. G. M. Tyrrell, W.M., in the Chair. There being no business before the members this evening, the accounts of the Lodge were audited, and the question of the testimonial to the R.W. the Prov. G.M. was introduced. After some discussion the Secretary was instructed to collect all the arrears of quarterages due, and report the same to the next regular meeting.

SUSSEX.

BRIGHTON.—*The Royal Clarence Lodge* (No. 338), met at the Old Ship Hotel, on Friday, January 19th. The Lodge was opened by Bro. Peter Wilkinson, the immediate P.M. thereof (the V.W. the Prov. Dep. G.M., Col. James McQueen, W.M. of this Lodge being absent on account of illness), after the transaction of the usual Lodge business, Bro. Gavin E. Pocock, Prov. G. Sec., who had been unanimously elected W.M. at the meeting of this Lodge in December last, was installed in the Master's chair; this ceremony was performed by Bro. D. M. Folkard, Prov. G. Registrar, and P.M. of this Lodge, in his usual impressive manner. After the installation, Bro. Folkard presented the W.M. with a handsome jewel, representing two of the emblematic lights in Masonry, as a mark of his friendship, and in estimation of the zeal and ability, with which Bro. Pocock had performed the duties of the various offices he had passed through.

The W.M. then appointed and invested the following Brethren as his Officers, viz. :—Bros. Henry Smithers, S.W. ; W. A. Stuckey, J.W. ; Geo. Lowdell, Sec. ; James McGee, D. of C. ; W. Batley, S.D. ; John Scott, J.D. ; G. F. Folkard, I.G. ; J. Rogers, G. Browne, and W. Taylor, Stewards. About forty of the Brethren, including *all* the P.M.'s of this Lodge, afterwards partook of the banquet (provided by Mr. R. Bacon, of the Old Ship Hotel, in his usual good style), a very happy evening was passed, and the Lodge was closed in that peace and harmony so characteristic of Freemasonry.

The members of the Royal Clarence Lodge hold their meetings on the third Friday in every month.

A LIST OF THE LODGES IN THE COUNTY OF SUSSEX.

Those Lodges marked thus () have Royal Arch Chapters attached to them.*

No. 45, Lodge of Union, Anchor Inn, Chichester, Thursday near Full Moon, 1731.

No. 47*, Derwent Lodge, Swan Hotel, Hastings, Second Monday, 1731.

No. 64*, Howard Lodge of Brotherly Love, Norfolk Arms, Arundel, First and Third Monday, 1736.

No. 338*, Royal Clarence Lodge, Old Ship Hotel, Brighton, Third Friday, 1789.

No. 390*, South Saxon Lodge, Freemasons' Hall, Lewes, First and Third Wednesday, 1796.

No. 394, Royal York Lodge, White Horse Hotel, Brighton, First Tuesday, 1797.

No. 426, Wellington Lodge, Union Inn, Rye, Friday on or before Full Moon, 1814.

No. 878, Mariners' Lodge, White Hart Hotel, Littlehampton, Second Wednesday, 1852.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

KIDDERMINSTER.—We are requested to state that the Lodge, Hope and Charity, No. 523, meets at the Black Horse, Commercial Inn, and Freemasons' Tavern, Mill-street, the last Monday in each month.

YORKSHIRE.

GOOLE.—A grand Masonic ball, given by the Aire and Calder Lodge, No. 672, was held on the evening of the 2nd February, at the Lowther Hotel. There was a numerous and fashionable company; and the arrangements of Mr. and Mrs. Cliffe were of the most satisfactory kind.

ROYAL ARCH.

EAST LANCASHIRE.—OLDHAM.—The annual meeting of the Tudor Chapter, No. 344, was held on the 19th February, when the following Officers for the ensuing year were installed:—Comp. T. Mattinson, Z., by Comp. R. Holt, P.Z.; Comp. John Barnford, H., by Comp. R. Holt, P.Z.; Comp. W. H. Brideoake, J., by Comp. I. Gaitskell, P.Z.; Comp. S. Smith, of No. 177, Manchester, J., by Comp. I. Gaitskell, P.Z.; Comp. D. Evans, S.E.; Comp. J. H. Hayes, S.N.; Comp. J. Booth, Treasurer; Comp. Abm. Milnes, Prin. Secretary. Bros. H. W. Letler, solicitor, and W. Ogden, cotton manufacturer, both of No. 344, were afterwards exalted. At the conclusion of the business of the Chapter, the Companions sat down to refreshment, and after spending a couple of hours in harmony, retired at eleven o'clock, much pleased and gratified with the evening's proceedings. This Chapter has been recently completely re-furnished, and looks remarkably well. The ceremonies are performed correctly and in a becoming manner, and the meetings are consequently interesting, and well attended.

YORKSHIRE—WHITBY.—*Britannia Chapter* (No. 391).—On Wednesday, February 7, at a meeting of this Chapter, Comp. A. A. Le Veau, P.G.D. of C., attended and installed the three P.s much to the satisfaction of the Comps. Comp. Le Veau was the means of resuscitating this Chapter, and doubtless feels great pride in witnessing the admirable manner in which Arch Masonry has advanced amongst its members.

YORK.—*The Zetland Chapter* (No. 287) met on Wednesday, January 31, when the three P.s were installed, and six Brethren were exalted. The absence of Comp. Le Veau, who was prevented attending through indisposition, was much regretted, as he was the means of restoring this, as well as the *Britannia Chapter* at Whitby, to its present efficiency. We have much satisfaction in learning that this indefatigable Comp. is engaged in establishing another Chapter, at Stokesley, for which the warrant has been granted by G.C.

JERSEY.

ST. HELIER.—*Royal Sussex Lodge*, (No. 722).—The officers and members of this Lodge met at their usual place of meeting, Masonic Hall, Museum-street, at 11 o'clock, a.m., on the 27th December last, for the purpose of installing, for the ensuing year, the W.M. elect, Bro. C. G. F. Mavins, P.G.R., who had been unanimously elected on the 14th of that month. Bro. William Adams, P.M. and P.P.G.S.W. (the Secretary and instructing master of this Lodge) presided in the chair, and most admirably and impressively performed the ceremony, assisted by several of the P.M.'s of this and other Lodges. On the re-entrance of the Brethren who had not yet passed the chair, and the usual salutations having been gone through, the Lodge was called from labour to refreshment. When the loving cup was passed, and after many congratulations to the W.M. and good wishes from one to the other, expressive of the happiness of being united in such a sacred tie of friendship and fraternal feelings, the Lodge again resumed its labours. The W.M. then nominated and invested his officers, viz. Bros. W. Keating, S.W. ; C. Dundas, J.W. ; W. Adams, Sec. ; J. J. R. Peagam, S.D. ; W. H. Grant, J.D. ; John Mist, I.G. Bro. W. R. Cuming, who had been unanimously re-elected as Treasurer, was re-invested. The Lodge was then closed to consummate the day by a banquet at the Hôtel de la Pomme d'Or ; the landlady of which is the widow of our late respected Bro. Boisuet. The dinner took place at 6 p.m., and was attended by many highly respectable Masons, amongst whom was our much esteemed R.W. Bro. John James Hammond, P.G.M., of the Provinces of Jersey and Guernsey, who, upon a special invitation from the Lodge, immediately responded, by forming one of the happy circle. The usual toasts over, the W.M. proposed the health of the R.W. Bro. J. J. Hammond, P.G.M., who acknowledged the compliment in a very appropriate address, and concluded by proposing the health and happiness of the W.M. C. G. F. Mavins, P.G.R., which was drunk with enthusiasm by the company, as a marked sign of approval of the selection that had been made. A series of toasts followed in succession, and were replied to with much warmth and reciprocity of feeling, and the Brethren parted at half-past ten o'clock, evidently much pleased and gratified at the delightful meeting they had experienced.

SCOTLAND.

ZETLAND.

LERWICK.—On the 30th November, 1854 (St. Andrew's day), the election of Office Bearers for the ensuing year took place, when the appointments were as follows :—Bros. William Sievwright, W.M. ; Gilbert Tait, S.W. ; George H. B. Hay, J.W. ; Robert Hicks, Dep. M. ; H. Cheyne, Proxy Master at the Grand Lodge of Scotland ; Thomas Gilbertson, Treas. ; William Alexander Grant, Sec. ; Andrew McBeth, S.D. ; Peter Colvin, J.D. ; S. Gowdie, Stew. ; John Yorston, I.G. ; Robert Davidson, T. On (St. John's day) the Brethren met as usual at 11 o'clock, when the customary business was transacted, and several sums granted to indigent Masons, and to widows of Masons. A donation of five pounds sterling was also voted to the Patriotic Fund, being as large a contribution as the funds of the Lodge would admit of, and affording a proof that the Masonic virtue of relief is cherished by the Brethren in *Ultima Thule*.

INDIA.

WEST INDIES.

TRINIDAD.—*Philanthropic Lodge*, No. 585.—This Lodge met on Thursday the 14th December, 1854, being the first regular meeting for the month, at which Bro. Daniel Hart was installed for the fourth time as W.M. The W.M. appointed the following Brethren as his officers. G. J. Malvaney, S.W. ; C. A. Rousseau, J.W. ; S. Serville, Treas. ; F. R. Hart, Sec. ; M. A. Hart, S.D. ; C. Bradshaw, J.D. ; A. Savary, D.C. ; L. Bath and A. Hypolite, Stewds. ; J. J. Elie, I.G. ; Henry Brown, Tyler. After which the W.M. addressed the Brethren at some length in his usual lucid and impressive style ; the Lodge was then closed in due form, and the Brethren returned to the banqueting-room, and sat down, forty in number, to an excellent dinner provided for the occasion.

AMERICA.

The following Officers have been appointed for the present year in the States undermentioned:—

SOUTH CAROLINA.—*Solomon Lodge* (No. 1), *Charleston*.—J. W. Lee, W. M. ; W. A. Wilson, S.W. ; Wm. Reed, J.W. ; E. Thayer, Tr. ; Andreas Meyer, Sec. ; ———, S.D. ; J. Dowell, J.D. ; G. C. Relyea and A. Marines, Stews. ; J. H. Schmit, Tyler.

Union Chapter (No. 3), *Charleston*.—Comp. T. Allason, H.P. ; Comp. W. Reed, King ; P. H. P. C. Fromberger, Scribe ; P. H. P. E. Thayer, Treas. ; Comp. A. Meyer, Sec. ; J. Lymons, C.H. ; C. C. White, P.S. ; W. A. Skrine, R.A.C. ; R. W. Seymour, M. 3rd V. ; H. W. Schroeder, M. 2nd V. ; E. Huckel, M. 1st V. ; J. H. Schmit, Sent.

Germania Chapter (No. 12).—F. Melchers, H.P. ; J. G. Ranken, King ; H. N. Ellerhorst, Scribe ; J. H. Jemgluth, C.H. ; H. H. Miller, P.S. ; J. Ansel, R.A.C. ; H. H. Hahn, M. 3rd V. ; A. Melchers, M. 2nd V. ; J. Campren, Tr. ; B. Bollman Sec. ; J. H. Schmidt, Sent.

GEORGIA.—*Albany Lodge* (No. 24).—A. P. Grier, W.M. ; E. A. Roberts, S.W. ; H. G. Alexander, J.W. ; Mark Smith, Tr. ; J. M. Mercer, Sec. ; J. C. Gardner, S.D. ; J. D. Kettlehand, J.D. ; Jesse Floyd, Tyler.

Albany Chapter (No. 15).—F. M. Thompson, H.P. ; J. S. Moreman, King ; James M. Mercer, Scribe ; R. T. Bradley, C.H. ; J. H. Watson, P.S. ; W. H. Owens, R.A.C. ; S. D. McLendan, M. 3rd V. ; Joel E. Hunter, M. 2nd V. ; John Turner, M. 1st V. ; A. P. Grier, Tr. ; S. D. Irvin, Sec. ; Jesse Floyd, Sentinel.

NEW JERSEY.—BURLINGTON—The Officers of Burlington Lodge, A.Y.M., were installed Dec. 20, by the M.W.G.M., Edward Stewart, assisted by R.W. Rev. Bro. J. L. Lenhart, P. G. Chaplain of the R.W. Grand Lodge of N. J.

The following are the Brothers who have been placed in these responsible stations:—John Rodgers, W.M. ; Ellwood Conner, S.W. ; John F. Kelly, J.W. ; E. E. Boudipot, Tr. ; James Watts, Sec. ; Rev. Thos. Neall, Chaplain ; Samuel Keys, S.D. ; Ferd. Brother, J.D. ; Lewis Gotta, T. This Lodge is yet under dispensation, having been instituted on the 21st of last June, but it is doing

a good work. It is destined to grow, and hold a high place among its sisters in the United States.

NEW JERSEY.—*Rockaway Lodge, Dover, N. J.*—Wm. H. Crittenden, W.M. ; J. B. Jolly, S.W. ; H. Brysom, J.W. ; Chas. M. Farland, Treas. ; J. L. Lansone, Sec. ; Rev. W. C. Nelton, Chapl. ; C. Smith, S.D. ; John Sanford, J.D. ; Edward Lozey, Tyler.

MISSISSIPPI.—*Officers Elect of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter.*—Wm. R. Cannon, M.E.G.H. Priest ; J. M. Howry, E. Dep. H. Priest ; W. A. Purdom, E. King ; A. H. Kendrick, E. Scribe ; L. V. Dixon, E. Treasurer ; R. W. T. Daniel, E. Secretary ; James A. Godfrey, E. Chaplain ; R. S. Roome, E. Marshal ; G. M. Hillyer, E. Orator ; E. B. Harvey, E. Capt. Host ; D. S. Comfort, E. P. Sojourner ; J. T. Williams, E. R.A. Capt. ; J. T. Carlton, E. M. 3rd Veil ; R. P. Jones, E. M. 2nd Veil ; O. M. Oliver, E. M. 2nd Veil ; W. R. Lackey, E. Lecturer ; A. D. Evans, E. Janitor.

GEORGIA.—*Georgia Chapter (No. 3), Savannah.*—M. A. Cohen, H.P. ; A. E. Webster, K. ; T. M. Prentiss, Scribe ; Calvin Fay, C.H. ; Wm. Cox, P.S. ; S. P. Bell, R.A.C. ; Thomas White, M. 3rd Veil ; F. Noltemier, M. 2nd Veil ; T. Lacklison, M. 1st Veil ; A. B. Luce, Treas. ; T. M. Jones, Sec. ; S. W. Kennerly, Chapl. ; R. Thomas, Sent.

NORTH CAROLINA.—*St. Paul's Lodge, Beatty's Bridge.*—A. J. Hawley, W.M. ; John R. Hawes, S.W. ; James O. Anders, J.W. ; Joel L. Moore, Treas. ; D. P. Beatty, Sec. ; H. G. Barnhill, S.D. ; John W. Anders, J.D. ; A. M. Colvin and Chas. Bannerman, Stewards ; And. C. Crombie, Tyler.

PHILADELPHIA.

On the late occasion of laying the first stone of a New Masonic Temple, at Philadelphia, by the M.W. the G.M., Bro. Anthony Bournonville, the following Ode, composed by Bro. John K. Mitchell, G.S. Warden, was sung by the choir and Brethren present :—

O ! glorious Builder of the vaulted skies !
 Almighty Architect of Earth and Heaven !
 Come down to bless the Mason's enterprise,
 To thee, O God, and Faith and mercy given.
 A home to *Friendship, Truth, and Love*, we raise,
 Where, ages yet to come, shall sound our Master's praise.

O make its deep foundations firm and fast !
 O bless the rearing of the mighty pile !
 And when to thee its spires look up at last,
 Upon the finished work and workmen smile !
 Nor less the inner works of kindness bless !
 And make the Mason's labour—peace and happiness.

Enlarge our spirit !—let our means improve !
 Enforce our faith !—make strong our mystic ties !
 Exalt our friendship, and refine our love !
 And let our hearts be pure before thine eyes !
 So that, while God approves, the world may see
 How great and good a thing is Ancient Masonry !

Aid us to wipe the widow's bitter tears !
 Help us to hear the orphan's lonely cries !
 Be present when we soothe a Brother's cares !
 And be our strength in all calamities !
 For what can we, as one or many, do,
 Unless, O Lord ! with Thee, our labours we pursue ?

O ! therefore, Builder of the vaulted skies !
 Almighty Architect of Earth and Heaven !
 Come down and bless our holy enterprise,
 To Thee, O God, and Faith and Mercy given.
 A home to *Friendship, Truth, and Love*, we raise,
 Where, ages yet to come, shall sound our Master's praise !

Natchez Acacia.

LODGE BOOKS.

The II. Sec. of the Constitution and Regulations of the G.L. of New York, is as follows :—

“ Every Lodge shall have a seal, and keep the following books, and such other books as the Lodge itself shall direct, viz. :—

“ Book of Bye-laws, with the signature of its members.

“ A Record Book of the proceedings of the Lodge.

“ A Register of the names of the Members, date of membership, occupation, &c.

“ An Alphabetical List of expulsions, suspensions, and rejections.

“ Such books as may be necessary to present clearly the receipts and accounts of the Secretary and Treasury.

“ It shall be the duty of the Lodge, to keep with the Lodge books, a book of Constitutions and Regulations of the G.L., to which shall be added, from time to time, all new regulations and alterations promulgated by the G.L. ; to preserve in its archives a copy of the proceedings of the G.L., as published from year to year.”

The Secretaries of Lodges will find their time greatly economised by keeping such books and lists as are mentioned above, and not now kept by them.

PROCEEDINGS OF GRAND LODGES.

GRAND LODGE OF MICHIGAN.—At the last Grand Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Michigan, the Hon. Geo. W. Peck was elected Grand Master. Bro. Peck, as we are informed by the *Landmark*, delivered a long and eloquent address, during the delivery of which the doors of the spacious and magnificent Hall were thrown open to the public.

GRAND LODGE OF ALABAMA.—The Grand Lodge, which assembled at Montgomery, on the first Monday in December last, consisted of four hundred members, composed of the *élite* of the Lodges from all portions of the State. A body composing as much dignity, talent, and high moral worth, rarely assembles anywhere.

GRAND CHAPTER OF CALIFORNIA.—We have received the proceedings of the Convention held by the Officers of San Francisco Chapter, No. 1, Senora Chapter, No. 2, and Sacramento Chapter, No. 3, held at Sacramento city, on the 6th May last. The Convention was held by virtue of a warrant from M.E. Comp. Charles Gilman, Grand King of the Grand Chapter of the United States. A Grand Chapter Constitution was adopted by the Convention. The following are the Grand Officers of the new Grand Chapter :—M. E. C. M. Radcliff, Sonora, Grand High Priest ; E. T. A. Thomas, Sacramento, Grand Secretary.

COLONIAL.

BAHAMAS—NASSAU.

The Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, under the English and Scotch Constitutions, met at the Masonic Hall, to celebrate the anniversary of the festival of St. John the Evangelist, according to ancient custom. After the opening of the Grand Lodge, and the proper equipment of the Brethren in the different paraphernalia appropriate to their several ranks, a procession was formed, headed by the Militia band, and proceeded to Christ Church to attend Divine Service. The Rev. R. Swann officiated in the absence of the Prov. G.C., the Rev. Dr. Strachan. The sermon was founded on part of the 5th verse of the first Epistle of St. John, first chapter:—"God is light, and in Him is no darkness at all." It exhibited the Rev. Brother's simple, but elegant, touching, and graphic style of dividing the Word of Life, and was received with marked attention by the Brotherhood. Man's history from his first entrance into Eden—the lost estate—the revelation of God's will—the happy effects of its acceptance—the purity of God's character, as St. John describes it—"God is light"—and many other topics, were embraced and dwelt on with great power. A touching inquiry was also made to every one present as to the state of each mind and heart, and an affectionate and earnest appeal to all to turn to Christ and live, concluded this very appropriate discourse.

The musical part of the service was as follows:—

SENTENCE—The Lord is in His holy Temple, let all the earth keep silence before Him.—Habakkuk, chap. xi. v. 15.

VENITE.....Chant by Lord Mornington.

TE DEUM.....,, ,, Dr. Beckwith.

JUBILATE.....,, ,, ,, Jackson.

ANTHEM—Glory be to God on High, and on earth peace, good will to men. Blessed is he who cometh in the name of the Lord. Hallelujah. Amen.

COMMUNION.....Psalm first—1, 2, 3, and 6 verses.

GLORIA.....From the Harmonia Sacra, 26.

BEFORE SERMON.....Psalm cxxxiii.

ORGAN VOLUNTARY.....Grand Hallelujah chorus.

The members of the choir well sustained their parts, and added very much to the sublimity and beauty of the service. The opening sentence was nicely rendered; and Mozart's Anthem was given spiritedly with precision and effect. Bro. J. H. Webb, Prov. Grand Organist, conducted, and Mrs. Gahan presided at the organ. The collection amounted to nearly £8.

The Brethren of both Scotch and English Lodges dined together in the evening, at the Masonic Hall. During the evening several loyal toasts were drank. The Hon. G. C. Anderson, Prov. G.M. under the English Constitution, proposed the health of "The Queen," the daughter of a Mason. He said her Majesty's father was the M.W. the G.M. of England, and also was the means of putting an end to the division which existed between two branches of the Fraternity. It was the Duke of Kent who united the disputants into one body. The R.W. the P.G.M. made some happy remarks respecting our alliance with France, and the battles in the East, and alluded to the chivalry of the Royal race, one of whom was now fighting the battles of his country.

The next toast was "the health of the illustrious Consort of the Queen, and the other members of the Royal family;" followed by that of "Sir Alexander Bannerman, the Governor." The P.G.M., in prefacing the toast, said, that although Sir Alexander had not been long among them, they had every reason to hope he would become a popular Governor.

"The three Grand Lodges of England, Scotland, and Ireland."

"Bro. G. O. Smith, and the Officers and Members of the Provincial Grand Lodge under the Scotch Constitution." Bro. Smith responded to the last toast,

and proposed "The Prov. G.M. under the English Constitution, and his Officers." The health of two Brethren present, not members of either of the Provincial Lodges, viz., Bros. Adams and Wood, was coupled with the several Lodges in the United States.

Bro. Smith proposed "Lady Bannerman, and the Ladies of Nassau," which was drank with great enthusiasm,

For what mortal more can the ladies adore,
Than a Free and an Accepted Mason !

Bro. Renouard, Vice-Consul for France, proposed "The Success of the Allied Armies," in a very appropriate speech, in which the former animosity of England and France was alluded to. The Brother hoped that henceforth the two countries would be cemented most firmly in the bonds of unity.

"The Principals and Officers of the Royal Arch Chapter, and success thereto." "Bro. Jarrett, P. Prov. G.M." Bro. Williams, who proposed this toast, passed a high eulogium on Bro. Jarrett, of which he is fully deserving. Bro. Jarrett was absent.

"Bro. S. Dillet," who was also absent, was proposed by Bro. Renouard, whose encomium of this Brother's Masonic attainments was unlimited. The Hon. G. C. Anderson, P.G.M., replied to the toast, and added his testimony to the Brother's reputation, and declared that he considered him to be so much better versed in Masonic Law than any other Brother, that he also referred to him on controverted points. Bro. T. W. H. Dillet also responded briefly to the toast.

Several other toasts were drank, among which were "the two Grand Masters ;" "our out-island Brethren ;" "the Emperor of France ;" "the President of the United States ;" "the Master of the Royal Victoria Lodge, and his Officers ;" "the Master of the Union Lodge, and his Officers."

We regret that we are not able to give the speeches on this occasion.

NEW ZEALAND.

CANTERBURY. — *Inauguration of the Saint Augustine Lodge, No. 885.*—A meeting of the Fraternity was convened by the W.M. elect, upon the arrival of the Warrant of Constitution from the United G.L. of England, at the magistrates' room, Christchurch, on the 19th October, when upwards of forty Brethren assembled, including the New Zealand Lodge of Unanimity, No. 879. At the request of the Brethren, under the Warrant of Constitution, Bro. C. B. Fooks, Past Prov. J.G.W., Dorset, P.M., All Souls' Lodge, No. 199, presided, who appointed the following Brethren as his Officers:—Bro. A. J. Alfort, W.M., No. 879, S.W. ; Bro. W. Donald, S.W. No. 879, J.W. ; Bro. Rev. R. B. Paul, of Exeter College, Oxford, Apollo University Lodge, No. 460, Chaplain ; Bro. Capt. Simeon, Albany Lodge, No. 176, Sec. ; Bro. J. E. Thacker, S.D. ; Bro. A. Back, Ashton Lodge, No. 711, J.D. ; Bro. B. W. Mountford, No. 879, I.G. ; — Ford, Tyler. The Petition and Warrant of Constitution having been read by the Secretary, the nomination of Bro. John Seager Gundry, Clive Lodge, No. 819, as the first W.M. of the St. Augustine Lodge, was confirmed. The Lodge was then constituted, consecrated, and dedicated in ancient and solemn form, Bro. Gundry sprinkled the Lodge with corn, Bro. Alfort with wine, and Bro. Donald with oil ; after which an excellent oration on Freemasonry was delivered by Bro. Rev. R. B. Paul. The W.M. elect was then presented for installation by Bro. A. J. Alfort, and the Board of Installed Masters being formed, was regularly and duly installed as W.M. for the ensuing year, and afterwards saluted by the assembled Brethren and proclaimed in ancient form. The W.M. then appointed and invested with appropriate addresses, the following Brethren as his Officers for the ensuing year:—

Bro. Isaac Luck, Alfred Lodge, No. 425, S.W. ; Bro. John Marshman, N.Z., Pacific Lodge, No. 758, J.W. ; Bro. Capt. Simeon, Sec. *p. t.* ; Bro. Cyrus Davie, No. 879, S.D. ; Bro. John Beswick, No. 879, J.D. ; Bro. James Fry, No. 879, I.G. ; Bro. Ford, Tyler, *p. t.* Bro. J. C. Watts Russell was elected Treasurer by the Lodge, and also invested by the W.M. Bro. C. B. Fooks then delivered a highly interesting address to the Officers and Brethren of the newly-constituted Lodge, which was received with marked attention.

The Lodge was then called from labour to refreshment, and adjourned to the Draught-room; where a banquet was prepared that would have reflected credit upon any caterer of the old country, and about forty Brethren sat down, under the presidency of the W.M. Bro. J. S. Gundry.

After the removal of the cloth, the W.M., with a few introductory and appropriate observations, proposed the usual Masonic toasts of "The Queen and the Craft;" "The Earl of Zetland, M.W.G.M.;" "The Earl of Yarborough, R.W.D.G.M., and the present and P.G. Officers of the United Grand Lodge of England," all of which were received and responded to with true Masonic cordiality and respect.

The W.M. then called upon the Brethren present to do due honour to his next toast, "The health of Bro. C. B. Fooks, P.M.," who had so ably presided that evening at the inauguration of the Lodge; he felt assured that he was expressing the sentiments of every Brother present, in saying that his exertions that evening reflected as much credit upon himself as honour to the Craft.

Bro. Fooks returned thanks, and expatiated upon the principles and universality of Freemasonry, and instanced the fact that two Brethren (Bros. Purnell and Stericker, of the Old Globe Lodge, Scarborough, No. 236), who had landed upon the shores of New Zealand from England but a few hours since, were this evening surrounded by a band of real friends right glad to welcome them.

The W.M. next called upon the Brethren for a bumper to the health of the Chaplain, Bro. R. B. Paul, to whom they were so much indebted for carrying out in all their integrity the ancient usages and customs of the Order, giving, in deed and in truth, a solemn character to that ceremony which he had that evening conducted—the consecration and dedication of the Lodge.

The Rev. Chaplain returned thanks in an eloquent and feeling address, and expressed the pleasure it had afforded him to take part in a ceremony so gratifying to the heart of every Freemason, and although he had withdrawn for many years from the Masonic ranks, yet he was still a Freemason in heart and mind, and his best energies would always be devoted to the good and well-being of the Order.

Bro. Fooks, being then intrusted with the Master's gavel, rose and proposed the health of the W.M., whose zeal for Freemasonry was of so sound a character, that he felt assured it would not only advance the interests of the Lodge over which he presided, but would tend greatly to the extension of the principles of the Craft.

The W.M. thanked the Brethren for the very cordial and fraternal manner in which they had responded to the last toast. He deeply felt the importance and responsibilities of the duties attached to the office he had undertaken, and especially during the first year of the existence of the Lodge, as a character might be given the Lodge during that year which it would ever afterwards retain; but he trusted, that with the cordial co-operation of his Officers, which he was confident of receiving at all times, and the fraternal zeal of the Brethren generally, those duties would be greatly relieved of the arduous character, with which he was sometimes prone to invest them, and that the welfare and discipline of the Lodge would be well maintained during that time he had the honour to rule it. The W.M. concluded by earnestly enjoining the Brethren to disseminate those pure principles upon which Freemasonry is founded, not only when called together in a Masonic character, but in the world generally, by their conduct in the discharge of the ordinary duties of social life.

The W.M. then gave "the health of Bro. A. J. Alfort, W.M. of the New Zealand Lodge of Unanimity, and prosperity to that Lodge," which was received in a manner that must have been peculiarly gratifying to the Worshipful Brother and members of that Lodge, nearly the whole of whom were present.

Bro. Alfort returned thanks, and expressed his earnest hope that the bond of union which existed amongst Freemasons would be exemplified by a perfect feeling of unity between the two Lodges.

After the healths of "Bros. Isaac Luck and John Marshman, S.W. and J.W. of the Lodge;" "Bro. Capt. Simeon, the Secretary;" "Bro. J. C. Watts Russell, the Treasurer;" and "the Assistant Officers of the Lodge," had been severally proposed and acknowledged, Bro. Alport gave "Prosperity to the St. Augustine Lodge," to which the W.M. responded. The W.M. then gave the concluding

toast, "To all poor and distressed Masons," and the Lodge was recalled to labour and closed in ancient form.

Many excellent songs enlivened the banquet, and the evening will live long in the memories of the Brethren present. In the course of the evening the W.M. announced a present to the Lodge of a very handsomely bound copy of the Holy Bible, large folio edition, A.D. 1611, by Bro. Richard Pollard, Meridian Lodge, No. 12, Dublin; a present of a complete set of working tools, by the S.W. Bro. Isaac Luck, and a present of a beautifully worked pedestal cushion, by Bro. J. Beswick, J.D. Bro. P.M. Fooks also announced the gift of a set of Craft tracing-boards, from the W.M. Eight candidates for initiation were proposed and seconded before the Lodge was closed, among whom were C. E. Fooks, Esq., only son of Bro. P.M. Fooks; W. G. Brittan, Esq., Commissioner of Crown Lands; the Rev. Octavius Matthias, Rector of Christchurch, and Commissary of the Bishop of New Zealand; and Edward J. Wakefield, Esq., Member of the Legislative Assembly of New Zealand.

The promise of success which attended the inauguration of the Lodge, has been since fully borne out. Lodges of Emergency have been necessarily called between each of the regular Lodges, in order to accomplish the work before the Lodge. Steps are already taken to build a Masonic Hall in Christchurch; the subscription list is nearly completed, and a site of land has been presented by Bro. W. G. Brittan, so that ere long the foundation stone of the first building erected by Freemasons in New Zealand will be laid, and with the usual Masonic honours.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PORTLAND.—VICTORIA.—Freemasonry is now regularly established in this town. A warrant for a Lodge to be held here, was granted by the M.W. the G.M. in 1850, but, from some unexplained circumstances, great delay has taken place in sending it out from England. On the 9th October, 1854, Bro. Philip Scott was regularly installed as the first W.M. of the Portland Lodge of Victoria, No. 841, and he appointed Bros. Thos. W. Watson and John M'Conachy as Wardens. Several gentlemen in the town have been proposed as candidates for initiation, and there is every prospect of Freemasonry flourishing in this part of the colony. It is much to be regretted that there is no Prov. Grand Lodge in Victoria.

KNIGHT TEMPLARISM.

We understand that our W.V.E. and S.G.M. has appointed the V.E. Fr. Lieut.-Col. Wm. Pitt Macdonald, Major of the 41st reg. Madras Infantry, the Prov. Grand Commander for the Presidency of Madras, East Indies.

KINGSTON.—CANADA.—At the regular assembly of the Hugh de Payens Encampment, held on the 8th January, A.D. 1855, the V. Em. the Prov. Grand Commander for Canada, Fr. W. J. B. M'Leod Moore, installed Fr. James A. Henderson as the Eminent Commander of this Encampment, the Sup. G.M. having granted a dispensation authorising the installation of Fr. Henderson as an E.C., though he had not served as a Capt. Commanding the regular time prescribed by the statutes of the Order. Fr. Henderson being duly invested, and having assumed the Cross Patriarchal, Comp. S. W. Stevenson, of the Ancient Frontenac Chapter, No. 491, was duly installed a Knight Templar. The Frs. assembled on the following day, and Comp. Alfred A. Campbell, of the same Chapter, but a resident of the town of Bolleville, was admitted and dubbed a Knight Templar, according to the beautiful and imposing ceremonies of this ancient Order.—The new Encampment of Geoffrey de St. Aldemar will be opened and consecrated, at the city of Toronto, in this Province, during the ensuing spring, and from the preparations making, and the known zeal of the Frs. resident in that city, the Banner of the Cross will be planted with all the pomp of chivalry, amid a goodly band of Knights, and proudly float an emblem of their undying faith.

METROPOLITAN LODGE MEETINGS FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH.

1st. Thursday.—No. 29, Egyptian Lodge, George and Blue Boar, Holborn. No. 53, Strong Man Lodge, Falcon Tavern, Fetter-lane. No. 158, Lodge of Good Report, Radley's Hotel, Bridge-street, Blackfriars. No. 227, Lion and Lamb Lodge, George and Vulture Tavern, Cornhill. No. 275, Ionic, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street. No. 281, St. Andrew's, Freemasons' Tavern. No. 812, Yarborough, George Tavern, Commercial-road, East.

Chapter No. 2, St. James's, Freemasons' Tavern.

2nd. Friday.—Chapters.—No. 3, Chapter of Fidelity, London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street. No. 8, British, Freemasons' Tavern.

3rd. Saturday.—Committee Boys' School, at 4 p.m.
No. 125, London, Freemasons' Tavern.

5th. Monday.—No. 25, Robert Burns', Freemasons' Tavern. No. 85, Royal Jubilee, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street. No. 107, St. John's, Radley's Hotel, Bridge-street, Blackfriars. No. 168, St. Luke's, Builder's Arms, Russell-street, Chelsea. No. 223, Lodge of Joppa, White Hart, Bishopsgate-street. No. 257, Euphrates, George and Vulture, Cornhill. No. 318, Lodge of Unions, Freemasons' Tavern.

6th. Tuesday.—No. 9, Albion, Freemasons' Tavern. No. 18, Old Dundee, London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street. No. 33, United Mariners', Chequers, Providence-row, Finsbury. No. 98, United Lodge of Prudence, Albion-Tavern, Aldersgate-street. No. 118, Temple, Ship and Turtle Tavern, Leadenhall-street. No. 201, Old Concord, Freemasons' Tavern. No. 264, Lodge of Stability, George and Vulture, Cornhill. No. 784, La Tolérance, Freemasons' Tavern.

Chapter No. 196, St. John's, Radley's Hotel, Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

7th. Wednesday.—Quarterly Communication at 7 for 8 p.m.
No. 233, Jerusalem, Freemasons' Tavern.

8th. Thursday.—No. 6, Lodge of Friendship, Thatched-house Tavern, St. James's-street. No. 30, Old King's Arms, Freemasons' Tavern. No. 108, Lodge of Regularity, Freemasons' Tavern. No. 248, Lodge of Friendship, George and Vulture, Cornhill. No. 329, Bank of England, Radley's Hotel, Bridge-street, Blackfriars. No. 778, Polish National, Freemasons' Tavern.

9th. Friday.—No. 183, Bedford, Freemasons' Tavern. No. 195, Lodge of Union, London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street.

10th. Saturday.—No. 202, Phoenix, Freemasons' Tavern.

12th. Monday.—No. 5, St. George's and Corner Stone, Freemasons' Tavern. No. 12, Lodge of Fortitude and Old Cumberland, Freemasons' Tavern. No. 32, St. Alban's, London Coffee House, Ludgate-hill. No. 206, Domatic, Falcon, Fetter-lane. No. 228, Lodge of Confidence, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street. No. 269, St. Andrew's Lodge East, London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street.

13th. Tuesday.—No. 113, Burlington, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street. No. 211, St. James's Union, Westmoreland Arms, George-street, Portman-square. No. 234, Percy, Ship and Turtle Tavern, Leadenhall-street. No. 247, Lodge of

Israel, St. James's Tavern, St. James's-place, Aldgate. No. 255, St. Michael's, George and Blue Boar, Holborn. No. 276, Lodge of United Strength, Gun Tavern, Pimlico. No. 286, Lodge of Nine Muses, Freemasons' Tavern. No. 805, Wellington, Railway Tavern, Lewisham.

Chapter No. 218, Jerusalem, George and Vulture, Cornhill.

14th. Wednesday.—Festival of Boys' School. Committee Royal Benevolent Institution, at 3 p.m.

No. 3, Lodge of Fidelity, Freemasons' Tavern. No. 11, Enoch, Freemasons' Tavern. No. 13, Union Waterloo, Queen's Arms, Woolwich. No. 15, Kent, Three Tuns Tavern, Southwark. No. 19, Royal Athelstan, George and Blue Boar, Holborn. No. 70, Royal Naval, Radley's Hotel, Bridge-street, Blackfriars. No. 103, Vitruvian, White Hart Tavern, College-street, Lambeth. No. 112, Eastern Star, Wade's Arms, Poplar. No. 156, Caledonian, George and Vulture, Cornhill. No. 172, Lodge of Justice, Royal Albert, New-cross-road, Deptford. No. 289, Pilgrim, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street. No. 752, Zetland, Adam and Eve, Kensington.

15th. Thursday.—No. 23, Globe, Freemasons' Tavern. No. 57, Gihon, Bridge-house Hotel, Southwark. No. 63, Constitutional, Exeter-hall Hotel, Strand. No. 76, St. Mary's, Freemasons' Tavern. No. 198, Lodge of Temperance, George and Vulture, Cornhill. No. 209, Manchester, Old Red Lion, Bridge-street, Lambeth.

Chapter No. 812, Yarborough, George Tavern, Commercial-road East.

16th. Friday.—No. 38, Britannic, Thatched House Tavern, St. James's-street. No. 78, Lodge of Prosperity, Earl of Durham, Murray-street, Hoxton. No. 167, Middlesex, Thatched House Tavern, St. James's-street. No. 237, Jordan, Freemasons' Tavern.

17th. Saturday.—No. 194, Lodge of Honour and Generosity, London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street.

19th. Monday.—No. 1, Grand Masters' Lodge, Freemasons' Tavern. No. 8, British, Freemasons' Tavern. No. 21, Lodge of Emulation, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street. No. 66, Lodge of Felicity, London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street. No. 218, Lodge of Tranquillity, George and Vulture, Cornhill.

Chapters.—No. 12, Chapter of Prudence, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street. No. 223, Joppa, 38, Mansel-street, Goodmans' Fields.

20th. Tuesday.—No. 87, Mount Lebanon, Green Man Tavern, Tooley-street, Southwark. No. 188, Cadogan, Freemasons' Tavern. No. 229, St. Paul's, London Coffee House, Ludgate-hill.

Chapter No. 49, Mount Sinai, Gun Tavern, Pimlico.

21st. Wednesday.—Grand Steward's Public Night. No. 7, Royal York Lodge of Perseverance, Freemasons' Tavern. No. 164, St. George's, Yacht Tavern, Greenwich. No. 203, Lodge of Sincerity, Crooked Billet Tavern, Tower-hill. No. 225, Oak, Radley's Hotel, Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

22nd. Thursday.—House Committee, Female School, at 2 p.m.

No. 72, Lodge of Peace and Harmony, London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street. No. 79, Grenadiers', Freemasons' Tavern. No. 116, Shakespeare, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street.

Chapter, No. 206, Domatic, Falcon, Fetter-lane.

23rd. Friday.—No. 212, Universal, Freemasons' Tavern. No. 830, Fitzroy, Head Quarters of the Hon. Artillery Company, London.

24th. *Saturday*.—No. 215, Lodge of Unity, London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street.

Chapter No. 5, St. George's, Freemasons' Tavern.

26th. *Monday*.—No. 4, Royal Somerset House and Inverness, Freemasons' Tavern. No. 27, Castle Lodge of Harmony, Thatched House Tavern, St. James's-street. No. 93, Pythagorean, Globe Tavern, Royal-hill, Greenwich.

Chapters.—No. 25, Robert Burns', Freemasons' Tavern. No. 169, Mount Sion, George and Vulture, Cornhill.

27th. *Tuesday*.—Board of General Purposes, at 3 p.m.

No. 14, Tuscan, Freemasons' Tavern. No. 109, Moira, London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street. No. 165, Lodge of Faith, Gun Tavern, Pimlico. No. 169, Lodge of Prudent Brethren, Freemasons' Tavern. No. 219, Lodge of Industry, Swan Tavern and Lord Dover Hotel, Hungerford-Market. No. 324, Prince of Wales, Thatched House Tavern, St. James's-street.

Chapter No. 21, Cyrus, London Coffee House, Ludgate-hill.

28th. *Wednesday*.—Lodge of Benevolence, at 7 precisely.

No. 2, Lodge of Antiquity, Freemasons' Tavern. No. 40, Mount Moriah, Freemasons' Tavern. No. 745, Lodge of United Pilgrims, Horns Tavern, Kennington, Lambeth.

29th. *Thursday*.—General Committee Female School, Freemasons' Tavern, at 12 a.m.

No. 22, Neptune, George and Vulture, Cornhill.

LODGES OF INSTRUCTION.

Meeting under Sanction, in conformity with the Laws of the Grand Lodge.

SUNDAY.

Albion Lodge, No. 9, Union, Marylebone-street, Piccadilly, at 7 p.m. Royal Athelstan Lodge, No. 19, Albion, Vernon-place, Bloomsbury-square, at 7-30 p.m. Royal Jubilee Lodge, No. 85, Falcon, Fetter-lane, at 7 p.m. Lodge of Sincerity, No. 203, Crooked Billet, Tower-hill, at 7 p.m. Lodge of Joppa, No. 223, Crooked Billet, 1, King-street, Tower Hill, for the working of the ceremonies and lectures as follows :—1st Sunday in the month, initiation and lectures in the first degree ; 2nd, passing and lectures in the second degree ; 3rd, raising and lectures in the third degree ; 4th, lectures in the various degrees. In order to prevent disappointment, Brethren in the inferior degrees will take notice of the nights on which they can be admitted.—Open at Seven and close at Ten o'clock.

MONDAY.

Union Waterloo Lodge, No. 13 (for M. M.) Queen's Arms, Woolwich, 2nd and 4th Monday, at 7 p.m. Strong Man Lodge, No. 53, Sun, Long Acre, at 8 p.m. Old Concord Lodge, No. 201, Lord Keith Tavern, 21, York-street, Portman-square, at 8 p.m. Lodge of Industry, No. 219, Swan, Hungerford Market, at 8 p.m.

TUESDAY.

Universal Lodge, No. 212, Falcon Tavern, Fetter-lane, at 7-30 p.m. Percy Lodge, No. 234, Marquis of Granby, Down-street, Piccadilly, at 7-30 p.m. Euphrates Lodge, No. 257, White Hart, Bishopsgate-street, at 7 p.m. St.

Andrew's Lodge, No. 281, 1 A, George-street, Euston-square, at 8 p.m. Yarbo-rough Lodge, No. 812, George, Commercial-road East, at 7 p.m.

WEDNESDAY.

Constitutional Lodge, No. 63, Jolly Sailor, Back-road, Shadwell, at 7 p.m. Lodge of Faith, No. 165, Gun Tavern, Pimlico, at 7 p.m. St. John's Lodge, No. 196, Hollybush Tavern, Hampstead, at 7 p.m. Lodge of United Strength, No. 276, Stafford Arms, Stafford-place, Pimlico, at 7 p.m. Zetland Lodge, No. 752, Swan, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, at 7-30 p.m.

THURSDAY.

Lodge of Fidelity, No. 3, Yorkshire Grey, London-street, Fitzroy-square, at 8 p.m. Globe Lodge, No. 23, Talbot, Little Chester-street, Belgrave-square, at 7 p.m. Vitruvian Lodge, No. 103, White Hart, College-street, Lambeth, at 8 p.m. Lodge of Israel, No. 247, St. James's Tavern, Aldgate, at 8 p.m.

FRIDAY.

Kent Lodge, No. 15, Halfway House, Webber-street, Blackfriars-road, at 8 p.m. Robert Burns' Lodge, No. 25, Union, Marylebone-street, Piccadilly, at 7-30 p.m. Lodge of Prosperity, No. 78, Durham Arms, Murray-street, Hoxton, at 7 p.m. Lodge of Friendship, No. 248, White Lion, High-street, Shadwell, at 7 p.m. Lodge of Stability, No. 264, George and Vulture, Cornhill, at 7 p.m. Lodge of Unions, No. 318 (Emulation), (for M. M.) Freemasons' Tavern, at 7 p.m. Lodge of United Pilgrims, No. 745, Clayton Arms, Kennington Oval, at 7 p.m. Wellington Lodge, No. 805, Lord Duncan, Broadway, Deptford, at 7 p.m.

SATURDAY.

Phoenix Lodge, No. 202, Freemasons' Tavern, 1st, 3rd (and 5th when it occurs) Saturdays, at 7-30 p.m.

CHAPTERS OF INSTRUCTION.

Meeting under Sanction, in conformity with the Laws of the Grand Chapter.

Robert Burns' Chapter, No. 25, Sussex Stores, Upper St. Martin's-lane, Wednesday, at 8 p.m.

Domatic Chapter, No. 206, Falcon, Fetter-lane, Friday, at 8 p.m.

MARRIED.—Feb. 15, 1855, at Freshwater Church, Isle of Wight, by the Rev. J. F. Isaacson, Rector, Bro. Broadley Wilson Way, P.M., Albany Lodge, No. 176, to Sally, second daughter of Mr. J. Groves, proprietor of the Alum Bay Hotel.

Obituary.

BRO. CAPT. JOHN POWNEY, R.N., K.G.H.

Died, on Saturday, the 27th of January, at his residence, Mount Radford, Exeter, Bro. Captain and Commander John Powney, R.N., K.G.H. This gallant officer had seen much service, and enjoyed the personal friendship of King William IV., whose royal yacht he commanded. He was a zealous and good Mason in heart as well as badge, continuing his working until a singular regulation of the Prov. G. L. rendered his resignation of Masonry necessary to the satisfaction of his feelings.

MRS. JARMAIN.

On the 14th of February, aged 39, Anne, the beloved and deeply lamented wife of Thomas Jarmain, Esq., surgeon, of Holbrook, and eldest daughter of the Right Worshipful Robert Martin, Esq., Dep. Prov. G.M. of Suffolk.

BRO. BENJAMIN CHURCHILL.

On the 8th January, at Oswestry, Benjamin Churchill, Esq. Bro. Churchill had just retired upon a handsome pension from the situation of surveyor under the General Post Office, of a very large district, a post he had held with much credit to himself, and satisfaction to the public for thirty years. He had been in the service of the Post Office for half a century. Bro. Churchill joined the Masonic Order somewhat late in life, but had taken to it with the greatest enthusiasm, and often regretted he had not been earlier introduced into its mysteries. No distance, and nothing short of severe indisposition, ever prevented his attendance to his duties in the Lodge. He had but recently been elected to the chair of the Salopian Lodge, No. 328, but did not live to be installed into that office, to the holding of which he had long looked forward with anticipations of pleasure; but it was not so ordained, *proponit homo, Deus disponit*. Bro. Churchill was a subscribing member of several other Lodges in the Province, as well as P.G.D. of C. in the Prov. G.L. His decease put a stop to the subscription, which was being raised for the purpose of presenting him with a handsome testimonial for his services, and the many good qualities which had endeared him to a large circle of friends.

BRO. WILLIAM HARDY.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE BRO. WILLIAM HARDY, AT SUNDERLAND.—On the 31st January, died Mr. William Hardy, clothier, aged eighty-three years. The deceased had been a Master Mason upwards of fifty-six years, and was said to be the oldest Freemason in the Province. He initiated the late Earl of Durham, Sir Cuthbert Sharp, and many other eminent men, into the mysteries of the Craft. He passed with honour and credit among the Brotherhood through all the various Offices, and for a great number of years he has been an active and zealous member of the

Palatine Lodge, during which he enjoyed the friendship of the late Duke of Sussex, the present Earl of Zetland, and several noblemen. During the last few years, Bro. Hardy received an annuity of £30 per annum from the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, as a reward for the eminent services he had rendered to the Order. His funeral took place on Tuesday, February 6th, at twelve o'clock, and was attended by upwards of 150 members of the Craft. The funeral service was read, in an impressive manner, by the Rev. Henry Peters, the rector of Sunderland. The whole scene was of a highly impressive character.

BRO. MORLEY CHUBB.

On 11th February, Bro. Morley Chubb, late of the Lodge Perpetual Friendship, No. 157, Bridgewater, and Grand Masters' Lodge, No. 1.

BRO. THOMAS AYSCOUGH.

On 9th February, Bro. Thomas Ayscough, at his chambers, Gray's Inn.

BRO. EDWARD MAINWARING, M.D.

We have to record, with sincere regret, the death of Bro. Edward Mainwaring, *M.D.*, *W.M.*, for the third time, of the Lodge of Hengist, No. 230, Bournemouth, and *P.P.G.S.D.* and *P.G.S.W.* His funeral was attended by Brethren of that and the neighbouring Province of Dorset, and his sudden and premature removal elicited the deepest sympathy. He was not less known from his professional skill and generosity to the suffering poor, than from his habitual amiability; and the usually gay and picturesque watering-place of Bournemouth, to the prosperity of which he so much contributed, on the day of his funeral wore the aspect of a general mourning.—We regret to add that Mrs. Mainwaring survived her loss but a few days.

BRO. JAMES GILL.

Died, at Taunton, Bro. James Gill, an old and respected member of the Lodge of Unanimity and Sincerity, No. 327.

BRO. THOMAS SCRIVENER.

Died, on the 21st instant, at his residence, in Clare-street, Bro. Thomas Scrivener, a well-known and highly respected *P.M.* of the Old King's Arms Lodge, No. 30, and a subscriber to all the Masonic charities.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE EDITOR requests that ALL COMMUNICATIONS may be sent to him at 74-5, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-Inn Fields, by the 20th of each month AT LATEST, to insure their insertion. The attention of contributors is most earnestly requested to these directions, who are also desired to retain copies of their MSS., as the Editor does not undertake to return, or be accountable for any, which are sent to him for perusal or approval.

ADVERTISEMENTS must not be sent later than the 23rd of each month to the same address, and bills for stitching on the 25th.

MANCHESTER.—The Brother was undoubtedly in arrears. It is imperative that all proceedings be entered upon the minutes. The Brother cannot object under the circumstances, as put to us for reply. If the refusal to accept resignations, according to the By-laws, have not been inserted in the minutes, such a proceeding was decidedly irregular. There is no objection to the emblems, which are becoming very common in the metropolitan Lodges.

NASSAU—BAHAMAS, A. P. M.—1. The Lodge was not bound to obey the order, no reason having been given for issuing it.

2. It is a most cruel proceeding, and certainly savours very little of the spirit of Masonry.

3. Decidedly incorrect, as well as harsh and unjust.

4. The Prov. G.M. should have so done. There is no alternative but by appeal to the G.L. of Scotland, from which, however, we fear but little redress will be met with. As the law appears to be on your side, proceed, and risk the Prov. G.M.'s proceedings.

ST. HELIER'S, JERSEY.—“A young Mason.”—The jewel only is permitted to be worn.

SPALDING.—“Bro. J. Williamson.”—We will bear the application in behalf of this Brother in mind, though we fear we shall not be able to do anything for his case at the next election.

DEVONPORT.—“A Visitor.”—If business was to be transacted of a private nature, it was not courteous to invite visitors. The presiding Master was the best judge whether the financial matters, which the Treasurer was about to bring before the Lodge, were proper to be discussed before strangers. The mistake was, as we have said, in having invited them, when such private business had to be transacted.

BRIGHTON.—“G. E. P.”—We have availed ourselves, as you will see, of your fraternal information, and shall always gladly welcome your communications.

A STRANGER.—“M.”—Any Brother, though unknown to members of a Lodge, may present himself to the T. and request admission. It is the duty of the J.W. to examine and prove such a one, whether he be a member of the Craft, and especially to inspect carefully his G. L. certificate. Without the production of this document we do not think the J.W. was justified in reporting that the Bro. had proved himself a M.M. Upon admission being granted, there was no occasion

for the W.M. to invite the Brother to partake of refreshment at the expense of the Lodge. Under the circumstances as put, he could scarcely expect such a compliment. Though it be quite true that a Brother, proving himself to be so, may be admitted into a Lodge at work, there is nothing to prevent the W.M. closing work at once, in order to prevent intrusion.

TREASURER.—The Officers of a Lodge are not complete without the election of a Treasurer, who must, like the W.M. for the year ensuing, be put in nomination by the Lodge, and balloted for at the previous meeting to the Installation.

APPOINTMENT AND INSTALLATION OF W.M.—*Qui va là?*—No W.M. can sit in the C. of K.S. for more than two successive years. It is quite regular, however, to re-elect him, if the Lodge think fit, after the lapse of a year following the second year of his office. For example, the W.M. for last year may serve that office this year. In 1856 he must retire; but the Lodge may elect him again to serve in 1857, and again in 1858. Such a course, however, is not at all usual, and we should not recommend its adoption.

REFUSAL TO ACCEPT NOTICE OF MOTION.—**PRESBURG.**—The Acting W.M. was quite right. What business had the Brother to persevere in pressing upon the Lodge a person who had been twice rejected? Too much caution cannot be exercised before giving admission to a candidate into the Order. If the Brother is foolish enough to retire, by all means let him do so.

MASONIC MANUAL.—**AN E. A.**—By all means avoid such means of instruction; they are invariably spurious. Besides, your O.B. ought to compel you to refrain from curiosity, and also to be cautious. Consult any old M.M., and you will not go far wrong.

TOAST MASTER.—“A Steward at an approaching Festival.”—If a M.M. can be retained, he should decidedly have the preference. There is nothing to prevent the attendance of a non-Mason as a guest. In former years it often occurred, but during the last ten years we do not remember an instance.

ADMISSION TO G.L.—**A. S. D.**—When you attain the J.W.’s chair, you will both learn and approve of the reason for your not being admitted. Remember advancement is by regular steps, and also bear in mind the proofs by which to know a M.

MASONIC COSTUME.—**A R. A. Comp.**—We know the custom prevails in certain Provinces to wear the R. A. sash, as well as the jewel, at public meetings. It is, however, decidedly irregular, as it also is to wear the jewels of any degree beyond that of the R. A. either in a Lodge or Chapter. To your inquiry why the wearing of such jewels at the Masonic festivals is not disallowed, we can only reply that no Lodge is then held, and it is left very much to the option of the Brethren to do as they please. It is, however, far better not to accumulate other jewels than those of Craft and R. A. Masonry.

TEMPLAR AND OTHER DEGREES.—“A Brother on the eve of leaving England for the Continent.”—If you are about to reside, or to stay a long time abroad, we should recommend you most assuredly to proceed. Whatever may be the decision in this country, it is a fact, that none but those who have higher degrees than that of R.A., make any way in Masonry abroad. Into the right or wrong of this we do not presume to enter. The M.W. the G.M.s and the G.L.s of the continent have a right to act as they please. We are asked a question, and we merely state what is the fact. The Kt. T. Degree is but of little use on the continent. See Bro. Wood’s article at p. 136.

RITUAL OF R. A.—**A P. Z.**—Let the Companion have his way. It will do no harm. Under the circumstances stated, you may content yourself with the burden of the old song:—

“Remember where the judgment’s weak,
The prejudice is strong.”

DR. OLIVER.—“Solve this.”—The Rev. Bro. Oliver was not the Editor of the FREEMASONS’ QUARTERLY, between 1850 and 1854. Whether he held that office in former times we cannot positively state; but we have every reason to believe that he never was connected with the publication in any other way than as a contributor. We observed the inaccuracy you refer to, and noted it at the time for contradiction, which we should have given, had you not asked us to “solve this.”

LODGE OF EMULATION (IMPROVEMENT).—“A Neophyte” cannot do better than attend the working of this Lodge. We believe that no more correct system of working, than that adopted by its members, will be met with. We do not, however, presume to call the proceedings of any other Lodge of instruction in question. We obtained our information in this Lodge, and are naturally disposed to prefer it.

GOVERNMENT INSPECTION FOR THE GIRLS’ SCHOOL.—“An Old Subscriber.”—We do not think the opposing Brethren really understood the nature of the inspection sought to be obtained. Inquiry will do no harm.

MASONIC DISPUTE.—“An Ill-used Brother.”—Think twice, and bear in mind the observations addressed to you by the W.M., in addition to those of the S.W. at your initiation. To bear and forbear is a Masonic, as well as a Christian duty.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.—We have much less this month to give than we expected. The severity of the weather has compelled the postponement of several meetings, which were expected to take place.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.—“A P.S.G.D.”—Though the grandson of a distinguished M.M., his royal highness must wait till he is of mature age, if he is to be admitted into the Craft.

BRO. W. FOSTER WHITE.—Our readers will be glad to learn, that at the General Court of the Governors of St. Bartholomew’s Hospital, held on Wednesday, the 7th February, Bro. Wm. Foster White, P.G.J.D. and P.M. of St. Paul’s Lodge, No. 267, was unanimously elected Treasurer, in the room of James Bentley, Esq., resigned. Amongst the Governors present, were Bro. John Francis White, of the Lion and Lamb Lodge, No. 227; Bro. John Havers, P.G.J.D. and P.M. of St. George’s Corner Stone Lodge, No. 5, and other “good men and true.” We congratulate Bro. W. Foster White on his appointment.

J. A.—Apply to Bro. R. Spencer, the Masonic publisher, for particulars of the Mark Degree, held under the warrant of the Supreme Grand Chapter of Scotland.

BATH.—B. C. V.—We are requested to state that the two letters, which appear under the signature of “B. C. V.,” in the present number of this Masonic periodical, *were not written* by Bros. C. J. Vigne. The letters themselves would have given a sufficient contradiction to this supposition, had those who suppose this Brother to be the author waited for their appearance.

NORWICH.—*Social Lodge*, No. 110.—We feel much indebted for your kindly expressions towards us. Owing to February having but twenty-eight days, and the necessity for our going early to press on account of our numerous country subscribers, your favour, unfortunately, comes too late for insertion this month.

ERRATUM.

Pages 92 and 99.—The meeting of the St. George’s Lodge, No. 624, should have been placed under the head of “NORTHUMBERLAND,” and not of “DURHAM,” North Shields being “on the far side of the Tyne.”
