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THE MASONIC CHARITIES.

IN another page we publish two circulars, one from the Provincial Grand Lodge of West Yorkshire, and the other from the Provincial Grand Lodge of Wiltshire, which prove that the recent agitation upon the subject of these charities has not been unproductive of fruit. The circular to the Lodges in West Yorkshire strongly calls upon the various Brethren to support the different charities, and more especially the Boys School, at the festival of which the province will be represented by two brethren as Stewards; whilst that of Wiltshire lays down a scheme of fees for members, and honorary fees on taking office, by which a regular fund will be created for the purpose of giving to each Lodge in its turn a life governorship of the different charities. This latter scheme, if it can be carried out, certainly possesses the advantage of providing a regular and more sustained support for the charities than is likely to be produced by occasional appeals to the Brethren through their various Lodges; though we fear it may in some cases interfere with the voluntary offerings of the Brethren, which we regard in matters of charity as above all price.

We also publish to-day a letter from "A. Life Governor," who makes a valuable suggestion, which we commend to the consideration of the committee, for creating presentations for life or for a stated period, on the payment of a sum to either charity of, say two hundred and fifty pounds. We must at the same time be allowed to correct an error into which the "Life Governor" has fallen, in stating that we expressed an opinion in favour of the scheme of Bro. Crew (which has been substantially adopted by our Wiltshire Brethren), as against that proposed by Bros. Lyall and Symonds. What we said was—that we preferred the first proposal of the committee, for local secretaries, to that (founded on the answer received from the Provinces) for local committees; and

that we approved of the scheme of Bro. Crew, but rather as an aid to, than a substitute for, the one laid down by the committee.

We are glad to receive these various communications, believing that the more the subject is kept before the Brethren, and the more, to use a fashionable term of the day, it is ventilated the better it will prove for the permanent advantage of the charities; if there be any truth in the adage, that in "a multitude of counsellors there is wisdom."

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### MASONIC RECORDS.

It is often a matter of regret, that although we have many ancient Lodges, with which many men of eminence have been connected, we have so few histories of Lodges.

We have been very much struck on perusing the accounts of the Burns celebrations, to see how large a share the Craft took in these commemorations of the poet, and yet Burns is but one of many distinguished men enrolled among our brethren. The Masonic annals of Robert Burns have, however, been recorded, and thus there were inducements to join in this homage to him, but of any other great poets who have been Masons, no trace remains in their Lodges. Indeed the state of Masonic records deserves serious consideration.

We look in the calendar and find a Lodge dating perhaps from 1759 or 1809, and we flatter ourselves that a perusal of its minute books will reveal to us the history of Masonry in the city where it flourished. Alas! our friend the Secretary shows us one ill kept minute book, beginning only in 1840, as all that he has received from his predecessors. For this there are many causes assigned—fires in the public-houses,—rats—the Secretary died—the Lodge nearly died—one of the Masters had kept the books, and no one knew what had become of them,—and all and sundry casualties are recounted at the various towns where the curious Mason inquires. Thus he is nearly always doomed to disappointment, and the spirit of Masonic antiquarianism is damped.

Such a state of affairs is not wonderful, for in order to have Lodge records we must first of all have books, and then some place to keep them in; and an ambulant Lodge trudging from town to town, or meeting casually in a town hall, has no settled abode for its books. Very often it has not even a box in which to keep them, and the minute book is left in the hands of the Secretary, the Master, the Treasurer, or even the Tyler—occasionally for the benefit of the profane. The Secretary is often a young member—having new born zeal, and willing to give time to the duties, he is appointed, has a minute book delivered over to him, and it never occurs to him what records

there ought to be placed in his custody. Perhaps the late Secretary was a nominal official, seldom at his post, whose duties were vicariously performed by the Master or the first comer. The Secretary may be a stranger to the town, knowing nothing of its history, and if he has some old books given to him not troubling himself about their contents, but leaving the books to be knocked about with the furniture till the worm-eaten covers come off, and some reformer *reforms* the ragged books altogether.

Each Lodge should periodically look into its records, and each Provincial Grand Lodge should institute a periodical examination of the Lodge records; always provided the Provincial Grand Lodge meets oftener than once in five years, or even more frequently than once a year. Such an examination will reveal a very melancholy, and indeed disgraceful state of affairs, and if ever made, will lead to a reform. It is evident one part of this reform will consist in having buildings belonging to the Craft, in which the books can be kept without inconvenience to the officials, and in safety. If books are taken into private custody they are always in danger, and therefore it is essential they should be kept, like civil records, in efficient custody. Each Lodge should have its muniment box, and the minute book should not wander from it.

The state of affairs is such that a remedy should be applied. The records of Grand Lodge contain much valuable matter in the shape of returns from individual Lodges, which, if put in order, would go far to supply the deficiency; but it is impossible for the officers in the Grand Secretary's office to carry out this work. There must be a special organization, and it can be readily accomplished. Let an officer of Grand Lodge be appointed to the superintendence of this department of our affairs, under the name of the Grand Archivist. The Grand Registrar is our chief legal functionary, and has enough to do in his department, which is not to keep the old records; the Grand Secretary's business is to make records for the record keeper to preserve. The Grand Secretary's duty is with the present, that of the Grand Archivist would be with the past. The Grand Secretary must keep up to the business of the current day, the Grand Archivist should bring down the records from the earliest date.

The Grand Archivist would be an honorary officer. He should be a man of zeal, energy, and literary ability, capable of keeping together and applying the historical materials of the Order. He should have a paid officer under him as assistant Archivist, a man competent for the discharge of such duties, such as one of the officials of the Record Office. For the advantage to be gained by such labours, we think many of the Lodges would subscribe, and any remaining expenses could be provided from the Fund for General Purposes. The assistant Archivist should receive say £200 a year, and he would want the assistance of some common copying clerks.

The labours of the Grand Archivist would comprise the following heads:—

First,—the arrangement of Grand Lodge records.

Second,—the completion of Grand Lodge records, where possible, by transcripts from the records of old Lodges.

Third,—the completion of the diplomatics of Grand Lodge by correspondence with the Prov. Grand Lodges, the sister Grand Lodges, and foreign Grand Lodges; and obtaining duplicates to supply imperfect charters, constitutions, letters and documents.

Fourth,—the indexing of Grand Lodge records by a treble index of names, Lodges, and things.

Fifth,—the supply of Provincial Grand Lodges, sister Grand Lodges and foreign Grand Lodges with deficient documents.

Sixth,—the supply of Lodges with deficient documents.

A good index alone would be of great value, for there is an enormous number of names of members recorded, and the result would be a full biography of the Masonic life of each member, his initiation and progress, his Lodge offices, his provincial honours, his Grand Lodge honours. How much the attainment of all this would reflect to the credit and honour of Grand Lodge, any Brother will see at once; and we have no doubt such a proposition will be hailed with satisfaction, and be well supported.

There are many foreign Grand Lodges which can communicate useful information, having derived their origin from England, and having been in frequent correspondence with us at an early period. Many American and foreign Lodges would take advantage of such an opportunity to communicate documents relating to their own history, which might prove most valuable for reference as to points of practice and discipline. There is one very material subject which can be so studied—the origin and constitution of national and independent Grand Lodges.

To Provincial Grand Lodges the opportunity of extending and correcting their records would be very acceptable, and it might be the means in some cases of infusing greater energy into their proceedings, by reference to the exertions of their predecessors, and the former flourishing state of their provinces.

To private Lodges, which by fire, mismanagement, or accident, have lost their records, the opportunity would be a great one of receiving from Grand Lodge returns of all their initiations, joinings, and officers. There are Lodges even not of very ancient date, which would be very glad to supply their losses by casualties which have befallen their records.

Wherever there is a town having its Masonic hall, it should be supplied with records applying not only to existing Lodges, but also to those of the extinct Lodges. So, too, where a new Lodge is established and a Lodge has formerly existed, the new one should be supplied with an account of the proceedings of its predecessor or predecessors; by this means the dignity and antiquity of Masonry would be preserved. It is a matter of deep regret to the Masonic historian, when finding the name of a distinguished country Lodge,

in the last century, for instance, of which there have been eminent and zealous members, whose portraits have been painted, and whose addresses have been published,—he looks in the list and discovers that the Lodge, having fallen into the hands of the listless and the ignorant, has decayed and become extinct, that its glory is lost, and that not a record of it can be obtained. Such a consideration slackens the zeal and munificence of many a worthy brother, who fears that his labours for a Lodge may become fruitless and will not bring permanent good to brethren who may come after him; whereas the knowledge that no name and no labour would be lost, would be a stimulus to the zeal of many, and induce them to make further exertions. We contemplate as a portion of the plan, the preservation of the minute books of Lodges whose warrants may be surrendered.

There are many of our colonies, the West Indian and East Indian, for instance, the population of which is fleeting, and where the present Provincial Grand Lodge would be glad to possess an account of the names and labours of their predecessors, such as could be afforded by the Archivist, and they would willingly contribute to the labour.

We think it desirable that the office of the Grand Archivist should be extended to the provinces, and that the Provincial Grand Master should appoint his Provincial Grand Archivist, who would be able to assist in the accomplishment of the design we have pointed out; which would be the means of giving provincial honours to many literary brethren, but the honours should only be given for work. In fact, it would be as well to give the officer two years' experience as Deputy Grand Archivist first, and then to let him have the office only so long as he did the work. One way to stimulate him would be to require him and his superior brother, the Grand Archivist of England, to make a yearly report on his department.

The working of the office would, we know, result in this—it would make known the names of many honourable and distinguished men as Masons, whose remembrance has now passed away; and, by the restoration of them, add very materially to the lustre of the Order. So too, each province would be able to boast of a long series of distinguished men, and many a Lodge, now in the sere and yellow leaf, would be restored to respect by the memory of its deceased brethren.

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#### FREEMASONS' HALL IN IRELAND.

WE may add to our list of halls, that Dublin was endowed with a Freemasons' Hall in 1847, when the Duke of Leinster, M.W.G.M., dedicated the present building in Dame-street. This was on the 11th January, and his grace distinguished the occasion by presenting a magnificent organ, built by Bros. Telford.

This is however not the sole Masonic building in the metropolis of

Irish Freemasonry ; the Irish brethren have long been distinguished as mindful of the duties of charity, although more exposed to persecution than rewarded with honour. True it is, that in 1728 the Order assisted Lord Carteret, the Lord Lieutenant, in laying the foundation stone of the Parliament House, now the Bank of Ireland ; but the Roman Catholic priesthood have always been virulent enemies of Masonry, and owing to their influence its ranks have been recruited only from a small portion of the population, though a select class. In 1738, Viscount Mountjoy being Grand Master, the committee of charity was established by the Grand Lodge of Ireland. In 1795, the Irish Masonic Female Orphan School was instituted in Dublin, Lord Donoughmore being Grand Master. In 1852, after rather more than half a century, the school was removed to a better building in Burlington-place, Upper Bagot-street. We regret to add that the building is on leased land, though held at a nominal rent, from the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert. The house was begun in February and opened in September, under the Grand Mastership of the Duke of Leinster. In 1852 further funds for the building were provided by a grand Masonic ball, held at the Rotunda rooms, when the Lord Lieutenant and the Countess of Eglington attended in state, assisted by many of the nobility and gentry. The countess expressed great interest in the institution, and on the 9th of October in that year she paid a visit to the school, where she was pleased with the appearance of the children and wish the management.†

To this school the Grand Lodge gives an annuity of at least £100 yearly, a collection at each meeting of Grand Lodge, and the fees payable by the Grand Officers and representatives of foreign Grand Lodges. The governorship is obtained by paying ten pounds in one sum, or by three successive annual payments of four pounds : a Lodge has one subscription for each ten pounds contributed. The annual subscription for a Lodge or individual brother is one pound.

There is besides, a committee of charity, founded as we have stated in 1738, by which the Grand Lodge funds are applied to the relief of poor brethren, to their widows, or the daughters of deceased brethren, but the committee cannot grant more than five pounds to any individual at any one time. The funds are provided by a subscription of £2 10s. 6d. half-yearly from each Dublin Lodge. Besides, the Grand Lodge, the Grand Royal Arch Chapter, the Grand Conclave of Templars, the Rose Croix Chapter, and the Council of 33°, have distinct funds.

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**GUIDANCE WITHOUT DICTATION.**—It is inconceivable how much a man of true culture can accomplish for himself and others, if, without attempting to rule, he can be the guardian over many—if he can induce them to do that in reason which they are at any rate disposed enough to do ; can guide them to their objects, which, in general, they see with due distinctness, though they miss the road to them. Let us make a league in this. It is no enthusiasm, but an idea which may be fully executed—which, indeed, is often executed, only with imperfect consciousness, by people of benevolence and merit.

## THE CHEMISTRY OF COMMON THINGS.

BY FRANCIS HENRY BAKER.

### III.—AIR, AND ITS CONSTITUENTS.

THE air of the atmosphere was anciently classed among the elements, and considered as a simple and undecomposable fluid. It was not until the latter end of the last century that its true nature was known, and it was discovered to be composed principally of two gases, each similar in their mechanical effects to air itself, but possessing very different chemical properties. These gases have been named oxygen and nitrogen, and exist in the atmosphere in the proportion of twenty-one parts of the former to seventy-nine of the latter—that is, about one fifth of the air consists of oxygen, and four fifths of nitrogen.

Oxygen is the great supporter of life and combustion, and the active principle of the air. It appears to be the most abundant body in nature, existing in a large proportion in almost every compound substance, and constituting eight ninths of the weight of water, and one third of that of the whole globe. It readily combines with all the elementary bodies, with perhaps one exception.

The chemical properties of nitrogen differ considerably from those of oxygen. It neither supports life nor combustion, and a lighted taper placed in it is immediately extinguished. It is slightly lighter than common air, and exists largely in animal matters.

The proportions of oxygen and nitrogen above stated are maintained uniformly in every situation and condition of the atmosphere. Hence these gases are usually considered as the necessary constituents of air. But besides these there are always existing with them two other gases, the quantities of which are variable. These are, carbonic acid gas, and vapour of water.

The mechanical properties of atmospheric air are similar to those of all other gases. It is elastic, its particles repelling each other, and consequently the space it occupies is entirely dependent on the pressure to which it is subject, and its temperature. Any increase of pressure will effect its compression, and if any part of its natural pressure be removed, an increase of its bulk will be occasioned.

Atmospheric air is, like all other material bodies, subject to the influence of gravity, as may be proved by exhausting any vessel of the air which it contains, when a difference of weight will be found amounting to about thirty-one grains for every one hundred cubic inches. The portions of the air at the surface of the earth are maintained at their natural density by the weight of the air above them. At a distance above the ground they are subjected to less pressure, because a less quantity of air is resting upon them, and they conse-

quently, by virtue of their elasticity, occupy a greater space, and are less dense than at the surface. The atmosphere on the tops of mountains is found to be considerably rarer than at the surface of the earth, the pressure of the superincumbent atmosphere being less in the same degree. On the summit of one of the peaks of the Andes, water was observed to boil at  $175^{\circ}$ ,  $37^{\circ}$  less than its boiling point at the surface. The pressure of the atmosphere at this point was thirteen thirtieths of that at the surface. As the boiling point of water is dependent on the pressure of the atmosphere, a convenient means is supplied for ascertaining the heights of mountains, a difference of one degree in this point corresponding to an altitude of about 530 feet. As the pressure of the air is constantly diminishing from the ground upwards, it is evident that at a certain elevation the weight of the air will be insufficient to counterbalance its elasticity, and this point will consequently determine the boundary of the atmosphere, which is calculated to be at the height of from forty-five to fifty miles.

The instrument most commonly in use for measuring the pressure of the atmosphere is the mercurial barometer, which depends on the principle that the atmosphere will always counterbalance a column of mercury equal in weight to a column of air of the same diameter, and extending from the height of the mercury to the summit of the atmosphere. This instrument is therefore very useful in measuring the heights of mountains, but its principal application is in indicating changes of the weather consequent upon variations in the density of the atmosphere.

The combustion of bodies in the air is occasioned by the combination of its oxygen with the bodies, or with a part of them, the union being accompanied by the evolution of light and heat. If the air be previously deprived of its oxygen, the combustion will no longer take place, as may be seen by introducing a lighted taper into a large glass bottle,—it will continue to burn until nearly all the oxygen is consumed, but a second taper introduced will be immediately extinguished, the residual air not being able to yield oxygen, and therefore to support combustion. But the oxygen may be completely exhausted from the air, and the nitrogen obtained nearly pure by the following process. Place a small piece of phosphorus on a piece of cork floating in a basin of water. Light it, and immediately invert over it a wide mouthed bottle, in such a manner that the neck shall dip into the water, and completely surround the cork. As soon as the combustion ceases, the bottle will be filled with a white substance resembling smoke, which is phosphoric acid, a compound resulting from the union of the phosphorus and oxygen. On agitating the bottle, this white smoke will disappear, being dissolved by the water. The nitrogen will be left, which it may be seen cannot support combustion. It is likewise utterly incapable of supporting life, and is consequently sometimes called *azote*, signifying "destructive to life."

Oxygen may be obtained from various substances, but in the



greatest quantity and purity from the salt called chlorate of potash. When heated, this substance evolves oxygen copiously. It is usual to mix a little oxide of manganese with it, in order that the gas may be more readily disengaged. A small quantity of the salt should be placed in a Florence flask, and heat applied to the bottom by means of a spirit lamp. In a short time, the salt will melt and effervesce, when the gas will be liberated. When the flask is filled with the oxygen, a taper will burn very vividly in it, and even if previously blown out, it will be immediately rekindled on introducing it into the flask. A piece of charcoal, which can only be made to burn with difficulty in the air, and the light from the combustion of which is of a dull red colour, scarcely visible in daylight, burns with great splendour in oxygen; and many metals and other substances, which cannot be burned in the atmosphere without the continued application of a powerful heat—iron, for example—may be made to burn readily, and without requiring any heat but that which results from their own combustion, in the gas. To observe this, a coil of iron wire should be used, at the end of which is placed a little sulphur or other inflammable substance. The sulphur being lighted, and the wire introduced into the gas, the combustion of the iron will take place with great splendour, and sparks are thrown out, which are so highly heated, that by shaking the wire in a peculiar manner, they may be made to pass completely through the sides of the glass vessel which contains the gas.

Besides atmospheric air, which appears to be merely a mechanical mixture of the two gases, without any chemical union; oxygen and nitrogen may be combined in four proportions, forming a series of compounds possessing very peculiar properties. These are:—

1. *Nitrous oxide*, or *protoxide of nitrogen*, which consists of one and three quarter parts, by weight, of nitrogen, combined with one of oxygen.
2. *Nitric oxide*, *deutoxide of nitrogen*, or *nitrous gas*, which contains one and three quarters part of nitrogen and two of oxygen.
3. *Nitrous acid*, containing one and three quarters part of nitrogen and four of oxygen.
4. *Nitric acid*, composed of one and three quarters part of nitrogen and five of oxygen.

The first named is that curious compound popularly known by the name of laughing gas. Although not fitted to support life, it may be respired for a short time, when it produces most remarkable and highly pleasurable sensations. The effects upon different persons are very various, but appear to consist generally in an involuntary and irresistible propensity to laughter, and to muscular action, thrilling in the extremities, a rapid flow of vivid ideas, &c. Sir H. Davy gives an account of its operation on several persons who inhaled it. The account of its effects on Mr. Wedgwood is amusing. Mr. Wedgwood breathed atmospheric air at first without knowing it was so. He declared it to have no effect, which confirmed him in his disbelief of the

power of the gas. After breathing this some time, however, he threw the bag from him, kept breathing on laboriously with an open mouth, holding his nose with his left hand, without power to take it away, though aware of the ludicrousness of his situation : all his muscles seemed to be thrown into vibrating motions ; he had a violent inclination to make antic gestures ; seemed lighter than the atmosphere, and as if about to mount. Before this experiment he was a good deal fatigued after a long ride, of which he permanently lost all sense."

It produced such agreeable sensations on one gentleman who inhaled it (Mr. Robert Southey) as to cause him to remark that he supposed the atmosphere of the highest of all possible heavens to consist of this gas.

I have heard of a gentleman who, after administering the gas to another person, took the bag from him, supposing it to have taken no effect, but was surprised an instant afterwards to find himself suddenly knocked down. He retreated some distance, but was overtaken and again treated in a similar manner. A like disposition to pugnacity is not unfrequently evinced in these experiments.

Nitrous oxide gas is obtained from nitrate of ammonia. To prepare it, a small quantity of the salt (which must be very pure) is to be put into a retort, (a Florence flask having a bent or flexible tube attached may be used,) and the heat of the flame of a lamp or candle applied to the bulb. White fumes will soon be seen to rise. The gas may be received in a silken bag, or a bladder, to the mouth of which a wide glass tube is attached. When the gas begins to rise, this should be attached to the tube of the retort, care being of course taken that the bag is collapsed, so as not to contain air. When the bag is filled the gas may be inhaled, the nostrils being previously closed with the left hand, and the lungs exhausted of the air contained in them by a long respiration. The gas may then be breathed into and out of the bag for two or three minutes.

Dr. Ure observes that mice introduced into vessels containing this gas die almost instantly, although in nitrogen, hydrogen, and carbonic acid gases, they struggle for a little while.

The second gas, nitric oxide, is chiefly remarkable for its great affinity for oxygen. The gas itself is perfectly colourless, but when a vessel containing it is opened in the air, it immediately absorbs a certain quantity of the oxygen, and assumes a brilliant red colour. This red gas is the third compound, nitrous acid. When certain proportions of nitric oxide and common air are introduced into a tube under water, the nitric oxide absorbs the oxygen of the air, and becomes converted into nitrous acid, which being very soluble in water, is dissolved, and the diminution of the volume of the gases shows the quantity of oxygen originally contained in the air. This formed the principle of Dr. Priestley's endiometer, an instrument for analysing the air, and measuring the quantity of oxygen contained in it.

Nitric acid is the liquid known in a diluted state by the name of

aquafortis. It is very caustic, and corrodes and dissolves nearly all the metals, and is extensively employed in etching on copper, and in many of the arts and manufactures.

Thus it appears that the two gases of which our atmosphere is composed form by their combination a class of bodies differing widely from one another in all their qualities and properties. When they are merely mechanically mixed, as in the atmosphere, they constitute a gas eminently fitted for the support of life and combustion, totally devoid of taste or smell, colorless, incapable of being reduced to the liquid or solid state by any degree of cold or pressure that has yet been applied. When chemically combined in a certain proportion, they constitute a gas which has a sweet taste, an agreeable odour, and produces intoxicating effects by inhalation. When another proportion of oxygen is added, a gas is produced possessing none of the qualities of the former, but destructive to life, and incapable of supporting combustion. Add two more proportions of oxygen, and a gas is obtained of a brilliant red color, with acid qualities, none of the other compounds exhibiting—when pure—any trace of colouring. Lastly, add another proportion of oxygen, and we have one of the most powerful and corrosive acids known.

Their constitution also furnishes us with a striking example of the principles of equivalents, or combining proportions of bodies. The composition of the compounds is as follows:—

|               | By weight.                                     | By volume. |
|---------------|------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Nitrous oxide | $= 1\frac{3}{4}$ nit. + 1ox., or 2 nit. + 1ox. |            |
| Nitric oxide  | $= 1\frac{3}{4}$ nit. + 2ox., or 2 nit. + 2ox. |            |
| Nitrous acid  | $= 1\frac{3}{4}$ nit. + 4ox., or 2 nit. + 4ox. |            |
| Nitric acid   | $= 1\frac{3}{4}$ nit. + 5ox., or 2 nit. + 5ox. |            |

From which it appears that the quantities of oxygen combined in each case with one and three quarters part by weight, or two parts by volume of nitrogen, are as the numbers, 1, 2, 4, and 5. If we attempt to combine fractional parts of oxygen with the one and three quarters part of nitrogen we shall find that the gases will combine in such proportions as to form one of the four compounds, and the residue of either gas will remain free. Hence it appears that nitrogen will combine with oxygen only where they are in the proportion of one and three quarter parts of the former to an integral number of parts of the latter. One and three quarters is therefore said to be the equivalent atomic weight or combining proportion of nitrogen, that of oxygen being one.

It will be seen that there is a gap between the nitric oxide and the nitrous acid, the proportion of oxygen contained in the four compounds being respectively 1, 2, 4, and 5. To render the series complete, there should be a compound which contains three equivalents of oxygen, united with one of nitrogen. This place is actually filled by the hyponitrous acid, an acid which has never yet been obtained in a separate state, but has been found in connection with alkaline bases, forming salts called hyponitrites or pernitrites;

The third gas which exists in the atmosphere, carbonic acid, is itself a compound, being composed of six parts of carbon and sixteen parts of oxygen. Carbon, in its pure and crystalized state is the diamond; in its impure, and most common form, it is the substance known as charcoal. Its proportion in the atmosphere is generally considered to be about one part in one thousand. It forms nearly one half of most earthy substances, and is respired from the lungs in breathing. When the air is taken into the lungs, its oxygen combines with the carbon contained in the venous blood, which if suffered to remain would act deleteriously. This forms carbonic acid, which together with the nitrogen, is expelled. Carbonic acid is also formed by the combustion of substances which contain carbon. It is absorbed by water, and is decomposed by plants when under the influence of light, which retain the carbon, and leave the oxygen free. Thus the requisite supply of oxygen is constantly maintained, and indeed very little of the oxygen of the atmosphere appears to be altogether abstracted from it, and this little is replaced by the evolution of oxygen from the decomposition of water, and volcanic eruptions.

Carbonic acid gas may be obtained by pouring an acid, vinegar for example, on chalk. It is destructive to animal life, and a lighted paper plunged into it is immediately extinguished. It is so much heavier than common air, that it may be poured from one vessel to another like water. From this cause it exists in great abundance at the bottom of mines and caves. The Grotto del Cano, in Naples, is a well known example. The bottom of this cave is covered by a stratum of carbonic acid, and if a dog or other small animal be made to enter, it is immediately stupified by inhaling the poisonous gas; but a man may enter with impunity, for the fluid, having by its superior weight settled at the bottom of the cave, the air at the level of his head is left sufficiently pure for him to breathe.

The best test for the presence of carbonic acid is lime water; the carbonic acid uniting with the lime, forms an insoluble precipitate of carbonate of lime. A vessel containing lime water, when exposed to the atmosphere becomes coated with a thin pellicle of carbonate of lime, thus showing the existence of the acid in the atmosphere.

The remainder of the atmosphere consists of aqueous vapour, and various vapours and effluvia floating in it.

A RARE PRINTER.—A Western paper contains the following advertisement:—“Wants a situation, a practical printer, who is competent to take charge of any department in a printing and publishing house. Would accept a professorship in any of the academies. Has no objection to teach ornamental painting and penmanship, geometry, trigonometry, and many other sciences. Is particularly suited to act as pastor to a small evangelical church, or as a local preacher. He would have no objection to form a small but select class of interesting young ladies, to instruct in the highest branches. To a dentist or chiropodist he would be invaluable, as he can do almost anything. Would board with a family, if decidedly pious. For further particulars, inquire of Colonel Buffalo, at Brown's Saloon.”—*Boston Journal*.

## A MODEL MASTER.

WE commend the following observations of Bro. Wm. Mercer Wilson, Grand Master of Canada, made in the course of his address to his Grand Lodge, on the 14th July, to the consideration of the Brethren, being equally applicable to Lodges in the old country, as to those beyond the Atlantic.

"To become the model Master of a Lodge should be the ambition of every Brother; and to discharge with efficiency and zeal the duties of that important office should be his most anxious desire. These duties are not confined to the mere repetition of a few phrases learned by rote, but he should be enabled to instruct the Craft, not only as to the meaning and origin of our ceremonies, but also to explain to them the philosophy which is veiled in its allegories and illustrated by its symbols. He should be able, also, to convince his Brethren, that all science and all art, legitimately directed, are but lines that radiate towards the great "I AM;" that the sciences are the *media* by which we are led to contemplate the goodness, greatness, wisdom, and power of the Great Architect of the Universe; and that the arts are the modes we have developed of expressing our sense and admiration of the of the wondrous glories of an Almighty Father which are scattered around us. The Master of a Lodge should also, in his life and in his conversation, be a model for his Brethren to admire and imitate, and should himself practise, out of the Lodge, those great moral doctrines and virtues which he inculcates within its walls. He should be punctual and methodical in all things, and, both by his character and conduct command the respect, the esteem, and good will of all men; for, as the Master is supreme in his Lodge, and distinguished by his position in the Craft, so should he also be distinguished as the possessor of an irreproachable character, a dignified demeanour, an expanded intellect, and a liberal education. Happy and prosperous must those Lodges be, which are governed by such men!—their time of meeting is looked forward to by the Brethren with the most pleasing anticipations. Prompt at the hour, every Brother is at his station, and the work is carried on with pleasure and profit. The Worshipful Master who presides over his Lodge with ability, firmness, and decision (for without force of character there can be no force of impression); whose manner is courteous yet dignified; whose decisions are consonant with reason and Masonic Law; and who dispenses light and information among the Craft, will ever be regarded by his Brethren as one who is entitled to their highest respect and their most fraternal regard. The anxious inquirer after truth and light feels that he may appeal with confidence and safety to such a ruler of a Lodge, as to one who is not only able and willing to reward and advance him according to his ability and worth, but to one whose duty and high privilege it is to diffuse the beams of light, and to scatter abroad the seeds of truth. The aspirant, animated by the love of truth, uninfluenced by mercenary motives, duly appreciating the philosopher's apothegm, that "Knowledge is power," and prompted by higher desires, eagerly presses forward, believing in a nobler destiny, and aspiring after a brighter record; it is the Master's duty to assist him in his research—it is his high privilege to "pour the balm of instruction o'er the

mind," to fill it with light, to stir up its powers, and to raise it to its proper supremacy over matter. It is for him to bestow upon the neophyte—if he finds him worthy and qualified—not only wealth, but power also; not the wealth that corrupts its owner, nor the power which enslaves its dependant, but the ennobling wealth of wisdom, and the enduring power of knowledge. The financial affairs of the Lodge are managed by such a Master with prudence and economy—he regards debts due either by or to his Lodge peculiarly as debts of honour, and takes care to have them promptly arranged; the Brethren, loving the man and respecting his authority, submit to his decisions with cheerfulness and alacrity, and are ready at all times to aid him in his efforts to advance the interests of the Order. The cement with which he has bound the Brethren together is not confined to the Lodge room, but is carried out into the world; and practical illustrations of friendship and brotherly love are daily exemplified. Time will not now permit me to enlarge upon the various qualities and virtues which adorn the model Master. I must therefore leave the subject for the present, and conclude by remarking that I feel proud and happy in being enabled to say that, I believe that we have among us many Masters and Past Masters of Lodges who are an honour to the Fraternity and the Order—many, who are not only Masters of men, but also of work, and who are indeed entitled to the proud distinction of being regarded as cream of the Craft."

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## FREEMASONRY IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

### ANNUAL MASONIC BALL, SYDNEY.

THE custom of celebrating the festival of St. John the Baptist by a ball, as an entertainment of the most attractive kind to the ladies, and at the same time as a means whereby very material assistance is afforded to the fund for the relief of the orphan, has prevailed in Sydney so successfully for some years, that its omission could only be contemplated with considerable regret. The credit of its initiation is due to the Lodge of Australia, No. 548, whose exertions have been ably supported by the other English Lodges in rendering the annual Masonic ball the most successful reunion of the season.

Some time prior to St. John's day, a committee had been formed of Brethren from the various Lodges under the English constitution, by whose zeal and energy the usual preliminaries were speedily completed. The Prince of Wales's Theatre having been engaged, the services of Mr. Kidd, the superintendent of the government botanic gardens, were obtained for supplying a profusion of ferns and eucalypti of the colony, together with a large quantity of flowers, which, under the skill of Bro. H. Torning, tended considerably towards the adornment of the ball-room; the flowers, principally roses, being formed in various wreaths and Masonic devices. The American, Russian, Swiss, German, and other consular flags were placed round the box tiers, while the captains of the vessels in port (particularly Bro. Mitchell, of the *Maid of Judah*, whose private Masonic flag corresponded admirably with the same device worked in gas), freely contributed towards making the *tout ensemble* worthy of the occasion. Bro. A. Moore, of Lodge No. 84, added not a little to the convenience of the com-

pany assembled by lending five elegant drawingroom suites, besides giving great assistance to the furnishing of the supper-room. The whole of the pit being boarded over, formed, together with a portion of the stage, a space of about one hundred feet by forty feet, allotted for the Terpsichorean evolutions, while a large compartment at the rear of the stage was appropriated to the supper room, and snug corners were found for those whose "dancing days were over," to enjoy a rubber. The spacious billiard room in front of the theatre, opening from the lower tier of boxes, was comfortably furnished as a retiring room for the ladies. The bands, being a portion of H.M.'s 12th regiment, and an effective operatic band, under M. Eigenschenek, were conducted by Bro. Winterbottom, who adapted Blewitt's Masonic quadrilles for the occasion, the introduction of which formed a most pleasing addition to the programme.

About half past eight the guests began to arrive, and by half past nine, when the ball commenced, the house was well filled. His excellency, the governor-general, had been invited, but owing to sudden indisposition, sent an apology for his non-attendance. Among the company present, however, were the R.W. Prov. Grand Master of Victoria, Bro. Captain Clarke; the V.W. the D. Prov. G.M., Bro. Alderman Williams; the Past Acting D. Prov. G.M., Br. Malcom; the Officers of the Prov. Grand Lodge; the Honourable S. A. Donaldson, *M.L.A.*; Bro. Dalley, *M.L.A.*; Bro. G. Thornton, *M.L.A.*, formerly mayor of Sydney, with other Brethren holding civic dignities, together with numerous officers and Brethren from the Scotch and Irish constitutions. Of the more important and numerous portion of the assembly, the ladies, it would be invidious to particularize, further than to remark that, though exotics, immediately or remote, they maintained, in a preeminent degree the palm of beauty incontestably held by the daughters of Albion.

Dancing was kept up with unremitting spirit until midnight, when the supper was announced; in the course of which, the V.W.D. Prov. G.M., Alderman Williams, proposed in an eloquent and impressive manner, the health of her Majesty the Queen, and elicited a most enthusiastic reception.

After supper, the programme, consisting of twenty-six various quadrilles, polkas, Varsovianas, &c., was resumed, and notwithstanding that considerably more than six hundred persons were present, the arrangements of Bro. Clark, P.M., who acted as master of the ceremonies, were so judicious that not the slightest inconvenience was felt. Indeed, so successfully were the stewards' duties carried out, that daylight forced an admittance before the majority of the company thought of retiring, and before the concluding dance, *Sir Roger de Coverley*, was finished.

When the Brethren forming the hall committee had settled all claims, the handsome sum of £109 was announced as having been handed over to the Prov. Grand Treasurer, Bro. R. W. Moore, on account of the Australasian Masonic Orphan Fund; at the same time a vote of thanks was conveyed to the members of the committee appointed from the Lodge of Harmony, No. 814, (Bros. Torning, Winterbottom, Bradford, and Hanington), for their active assistance.

#### OPENING OF THE SOUTHERN CROSS LODGE AT CAMPBELLTOWN.

The opening of a new Lodge in what might, but a few years since, have been termed the interior of Australia, is a circumstance eminently gratifying to every true lover of the Craft, as evincing a proof that Freemasonry will be duly appreciated wherever good men are to be found. The exertions of a

few zealous Brethren in Campbelltown, a district of the county of Cumberland, have been met by a successful issue in having a Lodge opened in their locality under the most flattering auspices, amid the sincere congratulation of the whole of the Craft in the colony. From the moment when the intentions of our Campbelltown Brethren became known in Sydney, the most lively interest was manifested in the successful inauguration of the Southern Cross Lodge, and a large number of the Brethren made arrangements to be present on the occasion. Previous to the day appointed (the 17th November, 1858) for the opening of the new Lodge, considerable alterations were made in the Forbes Hotel, Campbelltown, where the ceremony was to take place; a great portion of the building was remodelled, and a spacious apartment constructed for the convenience of the Lodge, and, on this occasion particularly, decorated for a dining and ball room. The work was most ably executed, and for the accommodation of a band of music a commodious platform was erected at the front of the hotel. The interior decorations, more particularly intended for the ball, were attended to by the ladies of Campbelltown, and the fair artists were amply rewarded in the success their efforts achieved.

Our Sydney Brethren assembled at the Freemasons' Hall, York-street, Sydney, at 9.30 a.m., when the D. Prov. G.M., Bro. Alderman Williams, accompanied by the following Brethren of the Provincial Grand Lodge,—Bros. James Malcolm, Past Acting D.Prov.G.M.; Alderman Murphy, P.M.; R. L. Leworthy, P.M.; Watson Wilson, W.M. of Lodge No. 942; H. B. Dobson, P.M. No. 548; J. A. Mathews, Prov. Grand Sec.; R. W. Moore, Prov. G. Treas.; Wm. Smith, W.M., No. 814; P. J. Cohen, P.M.; J. Glassop, G. W. Brown, &c., with about one hundred and twenty other Brethren belonging to the various Lodges in Sydney, under the English, Irish, and Scotch constitutions, proceeded to the Great Southern Railway terminus, South Sydney, where special arrangements had been entered into for the trip. Upon their arrival at Campbelltown, the fraternity were met by the Brethren whose Lodge was that day to be inaugurated, and after mutual congratulations, wended their way to the Forbes Hotel, from which place the St. George's ensign was hoisted. At this point, the Prov. G. Chaplain, Bro. the Rev. Geo. Macarthur, having joined the meeting, the Provincial Grand Lodge was opened in a separate room, from whence it proceeded to the intended Lodge room, where the majority of the Brethren were assembled. The ceremony of inaugurating the Southern Cross Lodge was then performed in a most able manner, by the D. Prov. G.M., with corn, wine, and oil; after which, the W.M., Bro. Dr. Bell, was duly installed, and his officers appointed, as follows:—Bro. J. Clark (P.M. No. 266) S.W.; Bro. W. S. Mitchell, J.W.; Bro. J. Perry, (Prov. G. Steward) Treas.; Bro. Geo. Mocatta, Sec.; Bro. Dawson, S.D.; Bro. Heritage, J.D.; Bro. Basden, I.G. The usual proclamations being made, the Lodge closed in peace, love, and harmony. The Brethren then adjourned for the purpose of forming a procession to St. Peter's Church, (which had been kindly placed at their disposal by the incumbent, the Rev. E. Smith) for the purpose of hearing a discourse from the Prov. Grand Chaplain, Bro. the Rev. Geo. Macarthur, in the following order, preceded by an efficient brass band, playing sacred music:—Entered Apprentices; Fellow Crafts; Master Masons of different constitutions; Past Masters and Worshipful Masters of same; The Worshipful Master and Brethren of the Southern Cross Lodge, in due order of procession; Prov. Grand Stewards; Prov. Grand Pursuivant; Prov. Grand Deacons; Prov. Grand Director of Cers. Prov. Grand Registrar; Prov. G. Sec., Bro. J. A. Mathews; Prov. Grand Wardens; the three great lights in Freemasonry, supported by two Prov.



Grand Stewards; the V.W. D. Prov. G.M., Bro. Alderman J. Williams; supported on his right by the P. Act. D. Prov. G.M., Bro. James Malcolm; and on his left by the Prov. Grand Chaplain, in Masonic costume.

On arrival at St. Peter's church, the Brethren, opened from the commencement of the procession, when, after saluting the V.W. Deputy Prov. Grand Master; the Past Acting Deputy Prov. Grand Master; and the Prov. Grand Chaplain, the Brethren formed in inverse order, and entered the church, which was occupied by numbers of the townspeople, anxious to witness this, to them, novel demonstration. The Prov. Grand Stewards having reverently placed the emblematic lights in front of the altar, while the Brethren were being seated Bro. Anderson played a voluntary until the commencement of divine service. The incumbent, the Rev. E. Smith, then read prayers; and at the conclusion of the usual church service, the Prov. Grand Chaplain preached a most excellent discourse from 1 Tim., i. 5., "Now the end of the commandment is charity, out of a pure heart, and of a good conscience, and of faith unfeigned." Of this discourse, which was listened to with the most profound attention, it is merely necessary to say that it was beautifully eloquent and impressive, and many were sensibly moved by the solemn, clear, and earnest manner displayed by our reverend brother. At the close of the service, a collection was made in aid of a local charity. After the benediction, the Brethren left the church, and forming in the same order of procession, walked back to the Forbes Hotel, the band playing several enlivening airs. By this time the imposing appearance of the Brethren had drawn together a large number of the townsfolk and country people, who attended them to the hotel. The Prov. Grand Lodge then returned to their Lodge room, where the Lodge was closed with due solemnity.

Eighty Brethren partook of dinner; the chair being filled by the W.M. of the new Lodge, supported on his right by the D. Prov. G.M., Bro. Williams; the P. Acting D. Prov. G.M., Bro. Malcolm; and the Prov. Grand Chaplain, and on the left by Bro. Geo. Thornton, *M.L.A.*, who represented the Irish Constitution; Bro., the Honourable W. Dalley, (solicitor general of New South Wales), Bro. E. Flood, *M.L.A.*, (one of the members for the south riding of the county); the vice chair being occupied by Bro. I. Clark, the Senior Warden of the new Lodge, supported on either side by Bros. Aldermen Murphey and Sutherland; Bro. J. A. Matthews, Prov. G. Sec.; Bro. Watson Wilson, W.M. No. 942; Bro. Wm. Smith, W.M. No. 814, &c. Letters excusing the absence of R.W. Bro. the Hon. R. Campbell, Colonial Treasurer, Prov. G.M. of the Scotch constitution; the Hon. S. A. Donaldson, *M.L.A.*, and the mayor of Sydney, who also belong to the Order, were read. The company at dinner was favoured by the presence of the incumbent of St. Peter's, the Rev. E. Smith, and several of the resident magistrates and county gentlemen. After full justice had been done to the edibles, the cloth was removed, and the worshipful chairman proposed "The Queen," which was most loyally responded to, the band playing the national anthem. The next toast, "Prince Albert and the Royal Family," was given with genuine sincerity; "The Governor-General," was then given, and most warmly responded to; The next toast, "Masonry all over the world," was hailed with enthusiasm; The toast, "The Provincial Grand Lodge of New South Wales" was received with demonstrations of right good fellowship, when the V.W.D. Prov. G.M. Bro. Alderman Williams, returned thanks in his peculiarly happy manner, and concluded by giving "Success to the new Southern Cross Lodge of Campbelltown," which brought up the members of that Lodge; and the W.M., Bro. Dr. Bell, in a neatly worded speech, gave an

outline of the formation of the Lodge which had been that day so auspiciously established, and concluded by expressing a hope that their example would be speedily followed by the other inland towns of the colony. Other toasts then followed in rapid succession, the band playing appropriate airs to each, while several Brethren, in reply, displayed much eloquence and happy wit, Bro. Israel, W.M. elect of No. 941, in particular, when responding to the toast of "Lady Denison, and the ladies of the colony," being most fortunate in his remarks. Some regret was felt at the early departure of Bros. Dalley, Thornton, and Flood, by the 5.15 down train, in order to attend their respective duties in the Legislative Assembly. As, however, the necessary arrangements had to be made for the ball, the worshipping chairman soon gave "Our next happy meeting," and at about nine o'clock the services of Bro. Jno. Clark, S.W., and P.M., were called into requisition, and it is needless to say that under his valuable supervision as master of the ceremonies, the ball proved as successful as the other portion of the day's proceedings. Dancing was kept up until the arrival of the special trains at four o'clock a.m., when the Sydney visitors and their Campbelltown Brethren reluctantly separated, after having interchanged truly Masonic sentiments.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OFFICERS FOR 1858-9. — R.W. Prov. G.M., Sir S. O. Gibbes, Bart.; V.W.D. Prov. G.M., Bro J. Williams; W. Bro. James Murphy, Prov. S.G.W.; W. Bro. Arthur T. Holroyd, Prov. J.G.W.; W. Bro. Richard Leworthy, Prov. G. Registrar; Rev. Bro. George F. Macarthur, Prov. G. Chaplain; W. Bro. John A. Mathews, Prov. G. Sec.; W. Bro. Watson Wilson, Prov. S.G.D.; W. Bro. Benjamin Palmer, Prov. J.G.D.; W. Bro. P. J. Cohen, Prov. G.Dir. of Cers.; Bro. Richard Driver, jun., Prov. G. Pursuivant; W. Bro. H. B. Dobson, Prov. G. Treas.; Bro. G. H. Cockburn, Prov. G. Tyler.

The services of the Provincial Grand Lodge have been much called into requisition of late, besides their assistance in the formation of new Lodges. The warrant of St. John's Lodge, Paramatta, No. 668, having been restored as the "Robert Burns Lodge," in Sydney, has for its first officers the following Brethren:—the V.W. Past Acting D. Prov. G.M., Bro. James Malcolm, as W.M.; W. Bro. H. B. Dobson, as S.W.; W. Bro. Watson Wilson, as J.W.; Bro. C. M'Kay, as S.D.; Bro. C. Robertson, as J.D.; Bro. J. Hamilton, as I.G.; and W. Bro. R. Leworthy, as Secretary. I shall, however, be able to send a more detailed report of this Lodge, with the various elections for 1859, next month, together with particulars of a new Lodge about to be opened at Newcastle, of which our much esteemed W. Bro., H. O. Coles, is to be the first W.M.

VERITAS.

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INCREDULITY.—Of all the weaknesses which little men rail against, there is none that they are more apt to ridicule than the tendency to believe; and of all signs of a corrupt heart and a feeble head, the tendency of incredulity is the surest. Real philosophy seeks rather to solve than deny what we hear every day, the small pretenders to science laugh at the absurdities of alchemy and the philosophers' stone; a more erudite knowledge is aware that by alchemists the greatest discoveries in science have been made, and much which still seems abstruse, had we the key to the mystic phraseology they were compelled to adopt, might open the way to yet more noble acquisitions. The philosopher's stone itself has seemed no visionary chimera to some of the soundest chemists that even the present century has produced. Men cannot contradict the laws of nature. But are all the laws of nature yet discovered?

## NOTES ON MASONIC BIBLIOGRAPHY.

BY HYDE CLARKE, D.C.L.

THE following notes on Masonic Bibliography are offered without any intention of putting them forward as a new or complete view of the subject, but as containing additions to existing lists, and to induce others to labour in this field, and contribute to the *Freemasons' Magazine*.

Among existing materials for this branch of bibliography, may be mentioned what has been done by—

Bro. Dr. Oliver, who has laboured much in this field, and has republished many of the old works.

Bro. G. Kloss published in 1844, at Frankfort, a very copious work on the Bibliography of Freemasonry.

Bro. R. Spencer has published many catalogues of Masonic works.

Bro. Wm. Gowans published in 1858 a volume styled a Catalogue of Books on Freemasonry and Kindred Subjects, New York, 1858; which can be had of Messrs. Trübner and Co. It contains, however, many unmasonic works.

In the Universal Masonic Library is a series of the Masonic literature of the United States.

In the *Freemasons' Magazine*, for May, 1858, will be found an account of some of these works.

The Grand Mystery of Freemasons Discovered; the first part concerning the Society of Freemasons; the second giving an account of the most ancient Society of Gornuogons. London, 1725. Fol., pp. 20.

Laosdowne MSS., No. 98, Art. 48, in the British Museum. [Spurious.]

Samuel Prichard; Masonry Dissected. London, 1730. [For an account of this and its French translation, see *Freemasons' Magazine*, 1858, p. 1117.] Reprinted at New York in 1857.

Anderson, (Dr. James), Defence of Freemasonry. London, 1730. [An answer to Prichard, of which there are many editions.]

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Preston (Wm.); Illustrations of Freemasonry. [Of this there have been many editions.]

J. Kuenen; Constitutions, Histoires. Hague, 1736.

Rev. Chas. Brockwell preached a sermon before the Grand Lodge of England in 1749. (*F.M. Mag.*, 1858, p. 56, and reprinted by Dr. Oliver.)

On the Advantages enjoyed by the Fraternity. By Martin Clare, A.M., F.R.S., 1741. [Reprinted by Dr. Oliver.]

An Apology for the Free and Accepted Masons. 1738. [Ditto.]

The Sufferings of John Coustos in the Inquisition, on Account of his being a Freemason, in 1745. London, 1745. [Ditto.]

Constitution of Freemasons. Philadelphia, 1784; 4to., pp. 94. [A reprint of Anderson.]

Dictionnaire Historique des Loges Nationales et Etrangères du Gr. Or. de France de 1721 à 1742, par le Frère Sicard. [No date; about 1743.]

L'Ecole des Francs Maçons, 1748.

Le Franc Maçon; Reflexions Apologetiques sur les Persécutions des Francs Maçons. 1746.

Les Secrets de la Société des Mopses Devoilés; et Chansons des Francs Maçons. Amsterdam, 1745. [Edition in 1771.]

- On the Connexion between Masonry and Religion. By the Rev. C. Brockwell. 1749. [Reprinted by Dr. Oliver.]
- Bruin in the Suds; a Poem. Svo. London, 1751.
- On the Social Virtues of Freemasonry. By Isaac Head, Esq., 1752. [Reprinted by Dr. Oliver.]
- A Search after Truth, delivered at Gloucester, before the Lodge No. 9, 1752. [Reprinted by Dr. Oliver.]
- On Masonic Light, Truth, and Charity. By Thos. Dunckerley, 1757. [Reprinted by Dr. Oliver.]
- An Impartial Examination of the Act of the Associated Synod of Scotland against the Freemasons, 1757. [Do.]
- The Movable Jewels, illustrated by the Aid of Moral Geometry. Anonymous. [Do.]
- Discovery of the Secrets of Freemasonry in the *Scot's Magazine*, Edinburgh, 1755; and *Edinburgh Magazine*, Oct., 1757.
- Callendar (James); a collection of Freemasons' Songs, with Lists of the Lodges. Svo. 1758.
- L'Ordre des Franes Maçons trahi. Amsterdam, 1752. 18mo.
- The New Book of Constitutions; Irish. By Edward Spratt. Dublin, 1751.
- Jachin and Boaz; or an Authentic Key. London, 1750. [Often reprinted, till supplanted by other catchpennies.]
- Les Franes Macomes. Paris, 1754.
- The Secrets of Masonry Revealed. London, 1757? [Second edition, 1759.]
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- Hiram; or the Grand Master Key. By a member of the R.A. London, 1764.
- Les Devoirs et Statuts des Franes Maçons en Hollande. 1764.
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- Masonry the Turnpike Road. London, 1768.
- Solomon in all his Glory; a Guide to Freemasonry. London, 1766. Svo.
- Chas. Warren. The Freemason Stripped Naked. 1769.
- On the Government of the Lodge. By John Whitmarsh, 1765. [Do.]
- Basis of Freemasonry. By the Rev. Robt. Green. Newcastle, 1775.
- Masonic Principles. By William Calcott. 1769. [Ditto.] Several American editions of 1772.
- On the Design of Freemasonry. By John Codrington, Esq. 1770. [Ditto.]
- On the Masonic Duties. By the Rev. R. Green, of Durham. 1776. [Ditto.]
- Masonic Principles. By Capt. G. Smith. 1783. [Ditto.]
- On Brotherly Love. By the Rev. John Hodgets, A.M. [1784.]
- Fleury. Dictionnaire de l'Ordre de la Felicité.
- The Spirit of Masonry. By W. Hutchinson, F.S.A. 1778. [A new edition, by Dr. Oliver.]
- Achte Illuminat. Edessa, Frankfort, 1787. [This gives a minute account of the degrees of the Illuminati.]
- Grosse Absicht des Illuminaten Ordens; also a supplement to the same.<sup>1</sup>
- D'Hosson. Oriental Antiquities. [French.] Several additions and translations; one at Philadelphia, 1778.
- System des Illuminaten Ordens aus dem Original Schriften gezogen.
- Nicholai: several writings in High Dutch referring to schisms in Masonry  
Published at Berlin.
- Archiven des Fanaticismus en der Illuminaten.
- More Notes than Text; or the German Union of XXII., a new Secret Society for the good of Mankind. [In High Dutch]. Leipsic, 1789.
- Nahere Beleuchtung der Deutsche Union. Frankfort and Leipsic, 1789. Further information concerning the Union. [This work, besides giving an account of the German Union, professes to show how any one may become a Scotch Mason.]
- An Instruction. [In High Dutch. Published by Walther, at Leipsic, in 1789.]
- Final Overthrow of Freemasonry. [In High Dutch. A work showing how Freemasonry had become corrupted on the continent for political purposes.]

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(To be continued.)

## CORRESPONDENCE.

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

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### "OUR ARCHITECTURAL CHAPTER."

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

SIR,—There is a slight inaccuracy in your "Architectural Chapter" of Feb. 9, with respect to my introduction of Mr. Scott's name at the last Grand Lodge.

I did not propose that he should be the architect of the new Hall.

What I said was, that I thought it a pity that such distinguished men should be excluded from competing, through our restricting ourselves to architects who happen to be also Masons.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
*Albury Rectory, 10th Feb., 1859.* G. R. PORTAL.

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### PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGES.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Some experience of Provincial Grand Lodges has led me to the conclusion that great amendments might with advantage be adopted in the appointments to the several offices, and in making the annual meetings of more practical use than they are at present. All that generally appears to be done, is, for a few members from the Lodges of the various towns in the district to meet at the appointed place, to welcome the Provincial Grand Master and his Deputy, read the minutes of the last meeting, listen to the appointments of officers, and witness their installation—go to church—and then to banquet. Comparatively few attend, except those interested, as being expectants of promotion, and the brethren of the town in which the meeting is held. Frequently there is but one vacancy, occasioned by the retirement of the Prov. Senior Grand Warden, every one advances a step, and the Worshipful Master of the Lodge in whose rooms the meeting is held obtains the purple by being put into the shoes of the Pursuivant. Now, on the supposition that the holding of Provincial Grand Lodge is a merely formal proceeding—and really it is little else, for scarcely ever is any duty performed except what I have stated and the collection of the dues—instead of being for the purpose of giving an honourable distinction to members who have been a credit to the Craft, or

have rendered important services to it, while at the same time their public and private character is unimpeachable (a point too often forgotten) it may without hesitation be asserted that the present arrangement is totally unsatisfactory. No Brother can entertain a hope that by any amount of effort he may be at all sure of obtaining such an elevation, since it must to a great extent depend on the accidental circumstance of the Provincial Grand Lodge visiting his Lodge at the time that he occupies the chair as Worshipful Master. Even when there happen to be several vacancies, the fact is not known beforehand; the Provincial Grand Master cannot be expected to be acquainted with the merits of all the Masters in his district; and he makes such appointments as are on the spur of the moment recommended by those who have his ear and ready access to him, or who may happen to be near him at the time; and thus, as I have repeatedly witnessed, good men and Masons have been unintentionally passed by for want of previous consideration, and great disappointment and dissatisfaction have been caused among such as have felt that they themselves, or the heads of their Lodge, ought to have been selected. At all times, an impression of perfect justice and fairness in conferring honours is necessary, in order to render them appreciated by the recipients or others; but in what has been said, it must be quite understood that not the slightest imputation of intention to act with any other feeling is meant to be expressed—merely want of concerted plan. True, envy and jealousy ought by our principles to be banished from amongst us; but, alas! Masons, like other folks, are not immaculate, and a manifest injustice, however accidental, cannot always pass unnoticed, nor indeed is it desirable that it should. When anything like a more correct proceeding has been urged, the reply has invariably been that “the Provincial Grand Master has absolute power, and can do as he pleases.” No one doubts the fact; but, with all due deference, the propriety of such a condition of things is not equally manifest, unless he could be intimately acquainted with the merits of all within his province, and thus be able to exercise personal judgment in dispensing his favours only to the most worthy, which is rarely the case at present. Take as an example the case of the province of North Wales and Shropshire. How is it possible that Sir Watkyn Wynn, Prov. G.M., residing in London a large portion of his time, can know the qualifications of even the most leading Masons in a district which extends from Carnarvon and Holyhead to Ludlow? How even can the Brethren be expected to travel so great a distance to attend the annual meetings?

With all respect the following suggestions are offered. First,—that no one should be allowed to take office in Provincial Grand Lodge until he has been installed as W.M. of a private Lodge. Secondly,—that it should be ascertained, at a certain definite time before each meeting, how many vacancies are likely to occur, and that some method should be devised by which the various Lodges in the province may unitedly determine on certain individuals, whose services to the Craft, or whose character and conduct are such as to qualify them to occupy the places, and then present their names to the Prov. G.M. for approval: thus, by continuing to propose any particular brother year after year, though rejected at first in favour of some one who may appear to have higher claims, success will probably come at last. Thirdly,—that no Brother should be allowed to take office unless he can be present at the meeting when the appointments take place. Fourthly,—with a view to render the unions of the Lodges on these occasions more interesting and practically useful, that any Brethren filling the higher positions, as for instance those of Warden, shall be required under a considerable penalty, say £5, to be prepared at the next meeting



after his installation to read an essay on some subject connected with the Craft. Should it happen that a Brother may not have the requisite qualifications, an expenditure of a smaller sum than that named would probably suffice to secure the assistance of one more able, in drawing up a paper for him to read. Incidentally, this, Bro. Editor, would be an advantage to you, in securing valuable matter occasionally for your Magazine. Fifthly, —as the appointments to office in Prov. Grand Lodge are intended to be marks of honour conferred on meritorious Brethren, such distinctions ought to be perfectly free, and therefore no fees should be exacted.

These suggestions are thrown out in a crude form; if they are worthy of consideration, no doubt some of your more able and influential correspondents will take the matter up, gather opinions by the ventilation of the subject in your columns, and take such means as they consider desirable, to lay the result before the authorities for discussion and subsequent adoption, either wholly or partially.

I am, dear Sir and Brother,

Yours faithfully and fraternally,

H. H.; P.M. and P. Prov. G.S.W.

January 22nd, 1859.

## THE MASONIC SCHOOLS.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—In the *Magazine* of January the 26th, you express a doubt as to the advantageous working of the plan about to be recommended for adoption by the subscribers to the two schools; you fear that the novelty would soon wear off and the old apathy set in again; you therefore would prefer Bro. Crew's plan of taxation. This, however, would set aside the principle of "voluntary contributions." Perhaps there might be found another way of exciting and keeping alive the interest of the provinces in these institutions.

Supposing, for example, they, the provinces, were allowed a direct share in the distribution of presentations? Where there are duties to perform there ought also to be certain rights; and it is rather too much to expect of the provinces that the paying of contributions alone should be stimulant sufficient to preserve their interest in these institutions unabated. To nourish this interest, therefore, I would suggest that each province should, under certain conditions, have the right of sending one child to either of the schools. For instance, the children are received from the age of seven, to remain till they are fourteen, so that the longest time of education is seven years. The cost of each child is about £30, or for seven years, £210. Now, if for every £250 paid (statedly for the exercise of this right) by a province during any period from the passing of such law, the privilege of sending a child to either the Boys or Girls School, were granted to such province, the institution would be no loser, and every province would feel a personal interest in supporting these schools, they becoming then, as it were, institutions of their own. Such a plan of concentrating the interest of the provinces in the parent institutions might also be the means of preventing schemes, such as that said to be proposed by the province of Devon. With these few observations,

Believe me to remain, dear Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,

A LIFE GOVERNOR.

## THE MASONIC MIRROR.

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### MASONIC MEMS

A PROVINCIAL Grand Lodge was held at Leicester, yesterday, and the corner stone of the Leicestershire Freemasons Hall was laid with Masonic honours.

We are informed that the late Masonic ball, at Hanley, Staffordshire, realized a surplus of £15, which will be devoted to the Masonic charities.

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### THE MASONIC CHARITIES.

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#### WILTSHIRE.

THE following circular has been issued from the Provincial Grand Lodge of Wiltshire;—

"At a meeting of the charity fund committee held at Chippenham, this day, under the resolution of the last Provincial Grand Lodge, for the purpose of organizing a plan for raising and maintaining a fund in the province for the support of the various Masonic charities.

"It was resolved,—

"1st. That the committee for the permanent management of the charity fund shall consist of the R.W. Prov. Grand Master; the R.W. Deputy Prov. Grand Master; the Prov. Grand Wardens; together with the W. Master and immediate Past Master of each Lodge.

"2nd. That the committee shall meet on a Wednesday in the month of July in each year, at Chippenham, for the purpose of auditing the accounts, distributing the money, and preparing the report to be submitted to the Provincial Grand Lodge.

"3rd. That the Provincial Grand Secretary be requested to act as Secretary to the committee, and that he shall give seven days' notice of the meeting.

"4th. That the following scale of payment towards the charity fund be made by each Lodge and Chapter:—For each member, two shillings per annum; the W. Master on his being installed into a chair in the province, ten shillings and sixpence per annum; the Senior Warden, ditto, five shillings per annum; the Junior Warden, ditto, five shillings per annum; each chair in the Chapter, five shillings per annum; each other officer two shillings and sixpence per annum; each candidate on his initiation, five shillings per annum. The above payments to be made at the end of each year to the Provincial Grand Treasurer, at the same time as the dues to the Provincial Grand Lodge are paid. The Treasurer to open a separate account for the charity fund.

"5th. That for the year 1858, the dues for members only be paid; all other dues to be paid from the first of January, 1859.

"N.B.—The Provincial Grand Lodge voted at their last meeting, £20 per annum towards this fund.

"6th. That it be a rule for the guidance of the committee, that they shall arrange

the gifts to the charities, so that the various Lodges in the province may be made life governors thereof, and that the Lodges be taken in the order of their amount of subscription.

"7th. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to each of the Lodges and Chapters in the province, with a request that they will embody them in their respective by-laws.

(Signed)

"D. GOOCH, D. Prov. G.M."

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WEST YORKSHIRE.

The following circular has been addressed from the Provincial Grand Lodge of West Yorkshire, to the W.Ms. of the various Lodges in the district.

*"Dewsbury, January 31st, 1859.*

"Worshipful Sir and Brother,—In accordance with a resolution passed at the last Prov. Grand Lodge holden at Dewsbury, I beg respectfully to call your attention to the claims of the Masonic charities.

"It is complained by our London Brethren (and it must be admitted, not without some reason), that these charities do not receive that fair proportion of support from the Brethren in the provinces to which they are entitled, and they have therefore appealed to the Lodges and Brethren generally, to afford them in future an increased measure of support.

"The R.W.D. Prov. G.M. trusts, that for the honour and credit of the Craft in this province, the appeal will meet with a cordial response.

"I have, therefore, to request that you will immediately call the earnest attention of the Brethren of your Lodge to this important matter, and organize such measures,—both as regards donations from the Lodge funds and individual subscriptions, as will do full justice to the benevolent institutions on whose behalf the appeal has been made; and, whilst calling your attention to the whole of the charities, I am requested more particularly to lay before you at the present time, the position of the Boys Institution, and to point out the peculiar claim it this year possesses for assistance.

"This Institution possesses an income sufficient, or nearly so, to maintain, clothe, and educate the seventy boys who are on its books. But the building is only large enough for twenty five, and the remainder are left to be maintained by parents or friends—receiving only clothing and education from the institution. It appears, however, that by an outlay of about £1,200, the present building can be enlarged sufficiently to receive the whole seventy boys, and thus confer on all equally its great advantages. Influenced in a great measure by the representations of Brethren from this Province, the Committee have determined on, and indeed are about to commence, the alteration,—and they appeal to the whole Craft, to raise the £1,200 of outlay required.

"This Provincial Grand Lodge has granted one hundred guineas towards this fund, and your assistance in obtaining further donations and subscriptions is earnestly requested.

"Two Brethren from this province have consented to serve as Stewards of the Boys Institution for the forthcoming festival, which will take place on the 30th March; and it is hoped that the Brethren of West Yorkshire will, by the amount of subscriptions placed upon their lists, show their high appreciation of the services of these Brethren, and by their liberality encourage the committee in their noble work; and thus reflect honour and credit on this great province.

"As you may not be in possession of the rules and regulations regarding subscriptions to the several charities, I respectfully append them for your information.

[Here follow the regulations of the various charities.]

"It is important that you should return to me, on or before the 15th March, a correct list of the result of your labours with respect to these charities, so that they may be entered in the Prov. Grand Lodge circulars; and more especially with

reference to the subscriptions to the Boys institution, that they may be placed on the respective Stewards' lists; and that all subscriptions obtained be forwarded at the same time.

"Requesting your earnest co-operation in the movement so happily begun,

"I have the honour to be, Worshipful Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,

"RICHARD R. NELSON, Prov. G. Secretary."

A tabular form accompanies the circular, in which the W.M. of each Lodge is to insert the names of subscribers to each individual charity, with the amount of the subscription. This appears to us a very excellent plan.

## METROPOLITAN.

### APPOINTMENTS.

*Wednesday, February 16th.*—Lodges, Grand Stewards, Freemasons' Tavern; Royal York (7), ditto; United Mariners (33), Three Tuns, Southwark; St. George's (164), Globe, Royal Hill, Greenwich; Sincerity (203), Cheshire Cheese, Cratched Friars; Nelson (1002), Red Lion, Woolwich. General Committee of Grand Lodge, and Lodge of Benevolence, at 7.

*Thursday, 17th.*—Lodges, Globe (23), Freemasons' Tavern; Gihon (57), Bridge House, Hotel Constitutional (63), Ship and Turtle; St. Mary's (76), Freemasons' Tavern; Temperance (198), Plough Tavern, Rotherhithe; Manchester (209), Auderton's Hotel; Westbourne (1035), Manor House, Westbourne Terrace. *Chapter.*—Yarborough (812), George, Commercial Road East. *Encampment.*—Observance, Thatched House. House Committee Girls School, at 12.

*Monday, 21st.*—Lodges, Grand Masters (No. 1), Freemasons' Tavern; British (No. 8), ditto; Emulation (21), Albion Tavern; Felicity (66), London Tavern; Tranquillity (218), Bridge House Tavern; Panmure (1022), Swan Tavern, Stockwell.

*Tuesday, 22nd.*—Lodges, Tuscan (14), Freemasons' Tavern; Prudence (93), Albion Tavern; Moira (109), London Tavern; Faith (165), Auderton's Hotel; Prudent Brethren (169), Freemasons' Tavern; Industry (219), Dick's Collee House; Prince of Wales (324), Thatched House. *Chapter.*—Royal York (7), Freemasons' Tavern.

*Wednesday, 23rd.*—Lodges, Antiquity (2), Freemasons' Tavern; Mount Moriah (40), ditto; Prosperity (78), White Hart, Bishopsgate Street; United Pilgrims (745), Manor House, Walworth; Prince Frederick William (1055), Knight of St. John, St. John's Wood. *Chapter.*—Union of Waterloo (13), Woolwich.

*Thursday, 24th.*—Lodges, Neptune (23), Radley's Hotel; Grenadiers (79), Freemasons' Tavern; Shakspeare (116), Albion Tavern. General Committee of Girls School, at 12.

*Friday, 25th.*—Lodges, Universal (212), Freemasons' Tavern; Joppa (233), Albion Tavern; Fitzroy (330), Head Quarters Royal Artillery Company; High Cross (1056), Railway Hotel, Northumberland Park, Tottenham. *Chapter.*—Friendship (6), Thatched House Tavern. House Committee Boys School, at 3.

*Saturday, 26th.*—Lodge, Unity (215), London Tavern.

[The appointments of Lodges of Instruction will appear in the last number of each month.]

**LODGE OF FIDELITY (No. 3).**—This Lodge held the installation meeting on Wednesday Feb. 9th, at the Freemasons' Tavern, Bro. Wotton, W.M., presiding. Lodge being opened, Mr. Bubbs was initiated into Freemasonry. Bro. Bubbs expressed his thanks for the honour vouchsafed him, and trusted to be found worthy the favour he had received, for though he could confer no honour upon the Lodge, he hoped by diligence and perseverance to confer honour upon himself. The chair was then resigned to Bro. Gillespie, P.M., who proceeded to install Bro. Wenham, late S.W. The new Master then proceeded to appoint his officers, viz:—Bros. Best, S.W.; Treacher, J.W.; Craigie, S.D.; Sims, J.D.; Sargeant, I.G.; Lowe, D.C.; Dearsley, P.M. and Steward. Bros. Williams and Squires were also re-invested Treas. and Sec. These matters ended, the Brethren adjourned to the banquet. Bro. Wotton, the immediate P.M., rose and called upon the Brethren to assist him in paying a compliment to the W.M., Bro. Wenham, who, although a very young man, had shown a considerable proficiency in Masonry, and there was no doubt

that the Lodge of Fidelity was in excellent hands for the next twelve months; in fact, he (Bro. Wotton) anticipated that the present year would be one of the most satisfactory ever known for No. 3. Bro. Wenham returned thanks for the laudation offered him, and trusted to merit the good opinion of the Brethren ere the time of resigning office. The toast of "The Visitors, Bros. R. J. Jarvies, No. 317, and Theodore Ladd, W.M. No. 247," was feelingly responded to. The evening's entertainment was much enhanced by some admirable singing from Bros. Best, Ladd, H. Phillips, Taylor, and Smith.

ALBION LODGE (No. 9).—On Tuesday, Feb. 8th, a meeting of this Lodge was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, Bro. Moring, W.M., presiding. Lodge being opened, Bro. Hughes respectfully declined to hold the collar of the S.W. for the present year, feeling that others might like to go into office, and hoping that his health would be sufficiently recovered another year to enable him to resume office, if agreeable to the Brethren. The W.M. then appointed the officers as follows:—Bros. Knight, S.W.; Young, J.W.; Abbott, S.D.; Brooks, J.D.; Warr, I.G.; Mitchell, Steward. The degree of M.M. was conferred upon a Brother, and two propositions for joining made.

KENT LODGE (No. 15).—This Lodge held its monthly meeting on Wednesday, Feb. 9th, at Bro. Harris's, the Three Tuns Tavern, Borough. The Lodge being opened in due form by the W.M., Bro. E. D. Rogers, assisted by his Wardens, Bros. Mariner and Richard Jones, the minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Bros. Brand and Glasscot were raised to the degree of Master Mason; and Bros. Bates and Sugden passed to the degree of F.C. Mr. Richard Preece, sen., was initiated into the mystery of the Order. Bro. Matthew Mariner was unanimously elected W.M.; and Bro. Richard Baines, sen., re-elected Treasurer, having served that office for a period of thirty-two years. All business being concluded, and the Lodge closed in due form, the Brethren, about forty in number, adjourned to the banquet. The usual loyal toasts having been duly given and responded to, Bro. C. C. Gibbs, P.M., proposed "The health of the W.M.," and adverted with feelings of regret at the term of his mastership expiring, he having discharged the duties of his office with *éclat* to himself, and the entire satisfaction of the Lodge. That the Lodge had prospered under his auspices was obvious, not only in the accession of members, but in its financial department, and he sincerely trusted, from the kindly feeling evinced towards him by the members, he would continue to give the Lodge his cordial support for many years to come. Bro. Rogers deeply regretted that he was for the last time presiding at the festive board. He begged most sincerely to assure the Brethren of the debt of gratitude he felt for the proud situation which he held as their W.M., more especially from the interesting events which had occurred during his year of office. He thanked the Past Masters and Officers of the Lodge for the very able support he had received at their hands, thereby enabling him to perform the various ceremonies with credit to the Lodge. He was indeed delighted at the high character of No. 15, and trusted it would long uphold it. He hoped the zeal evinced by the younger Brethren for the acquirement of Masonic knowledge would continue to increase, and fit them for the efficient discharge of their respective offices; and concluded by wishing perpetuity to the Lodge. The W.M. then proposed, "The newly initiated," who assured the Brethren of the delight afforded him in being privileged to witness so important a ceremony, and trusted the tenets and principles which had been delivered at his initiation would not only be imprinted on his memory, but produce a spirit of inquiry into the mysteries of the Order. The W.M. then proposed "The health of the Master elect." Bro. Mariner said he was deeply sensible of the honour conferred upon him, and hoped the Brethren would give him the same support as had been afforded his predecessor, and his utmost endeavours would be used to prove himself worthy of their confidence. The harmony of the evening was greatly enhanced by the vocal powers of Bros. Whitehouse and Winsor, and the Brethren parted at an early hour.

ROBERT BURNS LODGE (No. 25).—The monthly meeting of this Lodge was held on February 7th, at the Freemasons' Tavern, Bro. Farmer, W.M., presided

supported by Bros. Gladwin, S.W.; Caldwell, J.W.; Coulcher, S.D.; and Braham, J.D. The Lodge having been opened, and the minutes read, the W.M., in a very impressive manner, raised Bros. Rawlings, Lawrence, Murray, and Keyzor to the sublime degree of M.M. Bros. Smith and Jones having severally answered the questions, were passed to the second degree, in due form. Messrs. Wright and John Betty were introduced and initiated into the Order, the ceremonies being performed by the W.M. with his usual ability. Bro. Capt. Joseph Lawson, of the Lodge of Rio de Janeiro, was admitted as a joining member of this Lodge.

**EASTERN STAR LODGE (No. 112).**—The members of this Lodge assembled on Wednesday, February 9th, at its new house, the New Globe, Mile End Road; Bro. George Allison, W.M., presided, and in the minutes of the preceding Lodge was recorded the report of the presentation by the W.M. of a letter of condolence from the Lodge to the widow of the late Brother Grimes, and the presentation of a silver salver, voted in acknowledgment of that talented Brother's great services, on the receipt of which Mrs. Grimes presented to Bro. W. W. Davis, P.M., and Treas., "as the widow's offering," the sums of five guineas each to the Girls and Boys Schools. A letter, couched in feeling and grateful terms, in acknowledgment of the testimonials of the esteem of the members for his late father-in-law (Bro. Grimes), from Mr. F. L. Goode, was also read. As an interesting conclusion to this incident, Mr. Francis L. Goode, who had been proposed, was then balloted for, and initiated into Masonry. The W.M. then resigned the chair to Bro. D. G. Potts, and Bro. Allison, presenting Bro. Vonsley, W.M. elect, he was installed in the chair in the presence of several P.Ms, among whom, besides the members of the Lodge, were Bros. Maney, W.M., No. 201; Eglese, No. 830; T. G. Davis, and W. Vesper, No. 812; Edinger and Freeman. The W.M. then appointed and invested as his officers, Bro. W. M. Evans, S.W.; Bro. E. W. Davis, J.W.; Bro. Potts, Sec.; Bro. F. I. Sharp, S.D.; Bro. H. Grey, J.D.; Bro. John Curry, I.G.; Bro. J. H. Freeman, P.M., Dir. of Cers. Bro. W. W. Davis, who had been unanimously re-elected Treasurer, and Bro. Speight, the Tyler, were also invested. The ceremonial of installation, and the delivery of the several addresses, was gone through by Bro. Potts in a manner that called forth the approbation of every one present. A jewel was unanimously voted to Bro. Allison for his excellent attendance during the past year. The Lodge being closed, the Brethren then adjourned to the banquet. Bro. Genge was present, and by his vocal powers, contributed to the pleasures of the evening.

**PHENIX LODGE (No. 202).**—The monthly meeting of this Lodge was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Saturday, Feb. 12th; and after the transaction of the regular business, the Brethren adjourned and enjoyed a most delightful musical evening, various glees and songs being given with good effect by Bros. Lawler, Tedder, Genge, Theodore Distin, Weeks, and Sloman.

**LODGE OF JOPPA (No. 223).**—This Lodge held its monthly meeting on Monday, February 7th, at the Albion, Aldersgate-street, when the W.M., Bro. Henry Harris, passed Bro. E. L. Levy, and initiated Mr. C. Joseph and Mr. J. Andrade into the Order in a most able and impressive manner.

**LODGE OF UNITED STRENGTH (No. 276).**—On the 8th inst. Bro. John Coggins, W.M., presided at the eighty-first anniversary. The business of the day was the installing of the W.M. elect, Bro. Thos. How Bromley, which was done by Bro. Cooper, P.M., assisted by Bro. Allen, P.M., in a most admirable manner, in the presence of twelve installed Masters. The new W.M. having been duly placed in this honourable position, was pleased to appoint his officers as follows, viz:—Bros. Winsland, S.W.; Frost, J.W.; Cowdrey, S.D.; C. Waterhouse, J.D.; H. Waterhouse, I.G.; Crump, P.M., Sec.; and Bro. Allen was invested as Treas. The new W.M. having been proclaimed and the usual honours paid to him in the regular way, the Brethren adjourned to the banqueting room. The Lodge was honoured by the following visitors:—Bros. Orelli, P.M. No. 752; Andrews, P.M. No. 752; Blackwell, No. 752; Richards,

No. 53; Fellows, No. 752; Drummond, No. 1,055; Cox, No. 955; Elms, P.M., No. 955; Lancefield; Greatrex, No. 169; Copus, P.M., No. 752; Dickie, No. 53; Odell, P.M. No. 168; Walkley, P.M. No. 165; and Bro. Dr. Nolan, S.W., No. 219: who returned thanks for them in a most humorous and entertaining speech. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were drunk in the usual way, interspersed with excellent vocal music by the Brethren, including a new Masonic song by the W.M.

ST. ANDREW'S LODGE (No. 281).—The anniversary meeting of this Lodge took place at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Wednesday, February 2nd. Bro. Mills, an old P.M., installed Bro. Messent, the late S.W., as Master for the next twelve months. The new Master appointed his officers as follows:—Bros. F. G. Aubin, S.W.; W. Aubin, J.W.; W. H. Warr, S.D.; Sargent, J.D.; and Owen, I.G. The Treas. and Sec., Bros. Scarborough and West, were re-installed by the W.M., and Bro. Potter, an old P.M., kindly consented to continue Director of Ceremonies. Amongst the visitors were Bros. Jas. Smith, G.P.; B. Smith, P.M., No. 887; Simmons, P.M. No. 428; Latimer, No. 13; Osborne, No. 206; H. Blackwell, No. 732; Phillips, No. 30; G. Taylor, No. 778; Nicholls, No. 25; &c. A pleasant evening followed the labours of the Lodge.

WELLINGTON LODGE (No. 805).—The monthly meeting of this Lodge was held on Tuesday, Feb. 8th, at the Lord Duncan, Broadway, Deptford. Bro. Wadeson, W.M., presided, supported by Bros. Ouden, S.W.; Welsford, J.W., and the other officers. The first business of the evening was the passing of Bro. Harding to the second degree, which ceremony was ably performed by the W.M., after which, Mr. Rarity was duly initiated into the mysteries of Freemasonry. The Lodge was then closed and the Brethren adjourned to banquet. The W.M. gave the usual loyal and Masonic toasts, after which, Bro. Bayley, P.M., in appropriate terms gave "The health of the W.M.," which was drunk with great cordiality. The W.M. acknowledged the compliment, and said he hoped by attention to his duties to advance the interests of the Lodge, and see it in a state of great prosperity. He concluded by proposing "The health of the officers of the Lodge," and thanks to them for the very efficient manner in which they had performed their duties. Bro. Ouden returned thanks, and some other toasts having been given and responded to, the Brethren adjourned at an early hour.

CANONBURY LODGE (No. 955).—The above Lodge held its meeting on Thursday, Feb. 10th, at the Canonbury Tavern, the W.M., Bro. Hill, presiding, who initiated two gentlemen into the Order, in a most efficient manner. The W.M. resigned the chair to the much respected Bro. Savage, for the purpose of performing the ceremony of installation. Bro. Filer then presented Bro. Cox (M.P. for Finsbury) to receive the benefit of installation, which ceremony was most ably performed by Bro. Savage, in the presence of twelve installed Masters. The Brethren being again admitted, the W.M. invested his officers for the ensuing year as follows:—Bros. Enson, S.W.; Cox, J.W.; Willis, S.D.; Warrener, J.D.; Foulkes, I.G.; Filer, P.M., Treas.; Bohn, P.M., Sec.; Gillesby, Steward. It was moved and seconded, that a jewel of not less value than £5 5s. be presented to Bro. Hill, P.M., for the very excellent manner he had discharged the duties of W.M. through the past year. A vote of £5 to the Boys School was also carried. The business being ended the Brethren retired to banquet, at which nearly fifty Brethren assisted. There were eight visitors, amongst whom were Bro. Savage, Bro. Richardson, P.M.; Bro. Burton, P.M., No. 9, and Prov. G.S.B. for Herts; Bro. George Jeddar, Bro. W. Wilson, &c. &c. The Brethren having spent a very pleasant evening, broke up before twelve o'clock.

#### CONSECRATION OF THE ST. JAMES' LODGE.

ST. JAMES' LODGE (No. 1067).—This Lodge was opened on Monday, Feb. 14th, at Bro. Wrangham's, the Gregorian Arms, Jamaica-road, Bermondsey; Bro. Henry Muggeridge, having been deputed by the M.W. Grand Master to perform the

ceremony of consecration. The petition for warrant appears to have emanated from several of the members of No. 15, residing in the neighbourhood of the Gregorian Arms; some forty Brethren were present to witness the ceremony; and among the Past Masters were Bros. Gibbs, Harris, Rogers (of No. 15); Potter (of No. 4); Jackson and Davis (of No. 87); Barretti and Tibbats (of No. 198); Steel, Packwood, Lowenstark, &c. The Brethren assembled having been arranged in the outer room by Bro. How, Prov. G. Dir. of Cers. for Herts, as Master of Ceremonies, a procession was formed, and Bro. Muggeridge entering the Lodge room, took the chair; the petition and warrant were read, and the petitioners arranged in the centre, the choice of Master confirmed, and the ceremonial of consecration proceeded. Corn, wine and oil were scattered, the Rev. R. R. Brown reading Psalms cxxii. and cxxxiii.; the doxology in this part of the ceremony was led by Bro. How; and the responses were given by Bro. Packwood. Bro. Muggeridge's form of consecration is very perfect, but on this occasion the ceremony was marred by want of space and the absence of music, which is absolutely necessary to give full effect to so imposing a ceremony. Bro. Henry Gregory, P.M. of No. 87, the W.M. named in the warrant, was then presented and duly installed by Bro. Muggeridge, in the presence of twelve other P.Ms., and was proclaimed and saluted in the several degrees. The W.M. then appointed and invested his officers:—Bros. Wm. Parker, S.W.; Fred. Augustus Wishart, J.W.; J. Dixon, *LL.D.*, Sec.; Rev. R. D. Brown, Chaplain; C. R. W. Rattenbury, S.D.; Thomas Smith, J.D.; E. J. Jackson, I.G. Several Brothers were proposed for joining, and there are, we understand, several gentlemen desirous of initiation. The Lodge was closed, and the W.M., through indisposition being compelled to retire, requested Bro. Muggeridge to preside at the repast which followed, and of which, two dozen Brethren partook. In course of the evening a voluntary subscription was raised for charitable purposes.

## PROVINCIAL.

### BRISTOL.

*APPOINTMENTS.—Lodges.*—Wednesday, February 23rd, Royal Sussex (221), Freemasons' Hall, at 7; Friday, 25th. *Instruction.*—Ditto, at 7½. *Chapter.*—Beaufort (120), ditto, at 7.

### CUMBERLAND.

*APPOINTMENT.—Encampment.*—Monday, February 21st, Holy Trinity, Grapes Inn, Whitehaven.

### CORNWALL.

*APPOINTMENTS.—Lodges.*—Monday, February 21st, Phoenix of Honour and Prudence (415), Masonic Rooms, Truro, at 7; Wednesday, 23rd, Peace and Harmony (728), Dunn's Hotel, St. Austell, at 7; Monday, 25th, Roseawen (1000), Masonic Rooms, Chacewater, at 7.

### DEVONSHIRE.

*APPOINTMENTS.—Lodges.*—Thursday, February 24th, Friendship (238), Lord Hood Hotel, Devonport, at 6. *Encampment.*—Royal Sussex, Three Tuns, Tiverton, at 7.

### DORSETSHIRE.

*APPOINTMENTS.—Lodges.*—Thursday, February 24th, St. Mary's (1008), Bull Inn, Bridport, at 7; Science (640), Private Rooms, Bourton, at 7.



## DURHAM.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Monday, February 21st, Borough (614), Grey Horse Inn, Gateshead, at 7; Fawcett (953), Lord Seaham, Seaham Harbour, at 7; Thursday, 24th, Restoration (126), Town Hall, Darlington, at 7; Monday, 28th, Industry (56), Grey Horse, Gateshead, at 7.

## ESSEX.

APPOINTMENT.—*Encampment*.—Wednesday, February 23rd, Temple Crossing, George Hotel, Colchester, at 7.

## GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Wednesday, February 23rd, Foundation (97), Freemasons' Hall, Cheltenham, at 5.

## HAMPSHIRE.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Wednesday, February 23rd, Economy (90), Black Swan, Winchester, at 7; Phenix (319), Private Rooms, Portsmouth, at 7; Thursday, 24th, Royal Gloucester (162), Freemasons' Hall, Southampton, at 7.

## ISLE OF WIGHT.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Tuesday, February 21st, Hyde (990), Masonic Hall, Ryde.

## KENT.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Monday, February 21st, Freedom (91), and Sympathy (709), Town Hall, Gravesend, at 7; Tuesday, 22nd, Emulation (376), Bull Inn, Dartford, at 7.

## LANCASHIRE (EAST).

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Monday, February 21st, Tudor (688), Red Lion, Oldham, at 6½; Wednesday, 23rd, St. John's (434), Three Tuns, Bolton, at 6½; Integrity (189), Cross Street Chambers, Manchester, at 6. *Chapter*.—Monday, 21st, Tudor (344), Angel Hotel, Oldham, at 7. *Encampment*.—Friday, 25th, Plains of Mamre, Cross Keys, Burnley.

## LANCASHIRE (WEST).

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Wednesday, February 23rd, Derby (1026), Derby Arms, Bootle, at 5; St. George's (35), Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool, at 4; Thursday, 24th, Downshire (864), Freemasons' Arms, Liverpool, at 6. *Mark*.—Thursday, 24th, Keystone (S.C.), Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool. *Chapters*.—Monday, 21st, Jerusalem (35), Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool, at 4; Wednesday, 23rd, Unity (845), Wheatshed, Ormskirk, at 4.

LIVERPOOL.—*Merchants Lodge* (No. 294).—This Lodge held its monthly meeting at the Temple, Hope-street, on Tuesday, Feb. 8th. There was an unusually large attendance of the Brethren connected with the Lodge, as well as a goodly number of visitors. Bro. Collins, W.M., who through indisposition has been prevented from attending his Masonic duties for some time, very effectively initiated Don José Antonio Olano, and Mr. Francis James Eaton. Several Brethren were passed to the second degree. Shortly after eight o'clock the Brethren adjourned to supper. After the repast the W.M. gave the usual loyal and patriotic toasts, which were followed by the healths of "The M.W.G.M. of England, the Earl of Zetland;" "The R.W.D.G.M., Lord Panmure;" "The R.W. Prov. G.M. of West Lancashire, Bro. Le Gendre Nicholas Starke;" "The R.W.D. Prov. G.M., Sir Thomas George Hesketth, Bart." Several other toasts were afterwards given, and were responded to with enthusiasm. In reply to "The Visiting Brethren," Bro. W. Wade, W.M. No. 1026, paid a well deserved compliment to the Officers and Brethren of Lodge No. 294, for their efficient working. Proficiency in the art of Masonry he said could only be attained by practice, and visiting other Lodges. For his own part he had resolved to visit, as often as he could make it convenient, as had been very properly advised by the Deputy Prov. Grand Master. The Lodge afterwards closed in time, form, and harmony about ten o'clock.

## NORFOLK.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Thursday, February 24th, Perseverance (258), Lamb Inn, Norwich, at 8.

## NORTHUMBERLAND.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Chapter*.—Thursday, February 24th, Ogle (624), Commercial Hotel, North Shields, at 6. *Rose Croix*.—Friday, 25th, Bell's Court, Newcastle.

## OXFORDSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Wednesday, February 23rd, Apollo University (460), Masonic Hall, Oxford, at 7.

## SHROPSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Wednesday, February 23rd, Salopian of Charity (135), Lion Hotel, Shrewsbury, at 7.

## SOMERSETSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Wednesday, February 23rd, Sincerity (327), Clarke's Hotel, Taunton, at 7. *Chapter*.—Monday, 21st, Tynte (528), Milson Street, Bath. *Encampment*.—Monday, 21st, Bladud, Milson Street, at 8.

## STAFFORDSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Encampment*.—Friday, February 22nd, Beauseant, New Inn, Handsworth.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—*Lodge of St. Peter* (No. 607).—This Lodge held its annual meeting on Thursday, the 6th of January last, the W.M., Bro. Charles H. King in the chair. The circular calling the meeting having been read, and the minutes of the last Lodge and Lodge of Emergency (held for the purpose of raising Bros. E. Jones and Purnell to the sublime degree of Master Mason, and to initiate two gentlemen into the mysteries and privileges of that ancient Order) being read and confirmed, the Lodge was opened in the second degree, when Bro. Thomas Butler Stanway, S.W., W.M. elect, was presented to Bro. F. Gough, the installing Master, in due form. The Lodge was opened in the third degree, and the installation proceeded with. The W.M. appointed and invested the following officers for the ensuing year, viz:—Bros. J. Betts, S.W.; E. Haseler, J.W.; Chas. H. King, P.M., Treas.; J. F. Warner, P.M. Sec.; T. Cooper, S.D.; G. Turtou, J.D.; S. Cook, I.G.; and J. Jones, Tyler. Bros. Win. Wallace and J. Pigott were appointed Stewards. The W.M. in the names of the Officers and Brethren of the Lodge, in a neat and appropriate speech presented the immediate P.M., Bro. Chas. H. King, with a very handsome and valuable P.M.'s jewel, which bore the following inscription:—"This jewel was presented by the Worshipful Master, Officers, and Brethren of St. Peter's Lodge, No. 607, to W. Bro. C. H. King, as a token of their esteem for his zeal in Masonry, and the efficient discharge of his duties as W.M.: January 6th, 1859." Bro. King expressed his thanks in feeling terms for the honour the Brethren had conferred upon him, and he assured them that his past endeavours and anxiety to advance the interests of Masonry in general—but more especially in this, his mother Lodge, who had heaped so many honours upon him, should only be an earnest of what he would try to do for the future. The R.W. Prov. G.M., Lieut. Col. G. A. Vernon, proposed a vote of thanks to W. Bro. F. Gough, for the very efficient manner in which he had performed the beautiful ceremony of installation, which was seconded by the W.M. and carried unanimously. Bro. Gough returned thanks for the same, and assured the Brethren that his services would always be at their command for the promotion of Masonry. Bro. E. Haseler, J.W., presented a portrait of W. Bro. Chas. H. King to the Lodge, and in doing so, stated he felt proud in being able to bear his testimony to the abilities that Bro. King had displayed in the performance of his duties as W.M. during the past year, and he hoped the Lodge would accept this portrait as a small token, to shew to the Brethren the respect in which he held Bro. King, both as a man and a Mason. The R.W. Prov. G.M., Lieut.-Col. G. Vernon proposed that the gift of the talented J.W. be thankfully accepted, and entered on the minutes, which was seconded by Bro. J. Betts, S.W., and carried unanimously. This portrait is a faithful likeness, and reflects great credit to the artistic skill of the donor. The business

of the Lodge being over, the Brethren adjourned to celebrate the festival of St. John, and at the urgent request of the W.M. (who was suffering from ill health, and in consequence could not remain), the R.W. Prov. G.M. took the chair. About thirty Brethren sat down to a sumptuous banquet. The usual loyal toasts were given from the chair. The evening was enlivened by some very able addresses, as also some most excellent Masonic songs, when the Brethren separated more convinced than ever of the love, peace, and harmony pervading the fraternity.

#### SUFFOLK.

APPOINTMENT.—Lodge.—Monday, February 21st, Providence (544), King's Arms, Halesworth, at 7.

#### SUSSEX.

APPOINTMENT.—Lodge.—Tuesday, February 22nd. Instruction.—Old Ship, Brighton.

#### WARWICKSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—Lodge.—Wednesday, February 23rd, Abbey (625), Newdegate Arms, Nuneaton, at 7.

At the last Provincial Grand Lodge, Bro. John Ward Boughton Leigh, (of Brownsover Hall), Deputy Provincial Grand Master, after holding that office ten years tendered his resignation to the Prov. Grand Master. It was then resolved that an address should be presented to the Past Deputy Prov. Grand Master; and Lord Leigh, Prov. G.M.; Bros. Charles Wren Hoskyns, D. Prov. G.M.; Blenkinsopp, Prov. S.G.W.; Clarke, Prov. J.G.W.; Dee, P. Prov. S.G.W.; Cohen, P. Prov. S.G.W.; C. W. Elkington, P. Prov. G.S.W., Prov. G. Dir. of Cers., and P.G.S.B.; Kettle, P. Prov. S.G.W., and Sec., were appointed a deputation to present the address. This interesting ceremony took place at Brownsover Hall, the presentation being made by Lord Leigh. After the ceremony, the deputation, the present Grand Officers and past Senior Grand Wardens of the province; also the mayor of Northampton, Bro. William Roberts, and the late mayor, Bro. W. T. Higgins, (eminent Masons in that province), were most hospitably entertained at a superb banquet. The following is a copy of the address:—

“Antient and Honourable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons.—Provincial Grand Lodge of Warwickshire.

“To the Right Worshipful Bro. John Ward Boughton Leigh, Esq., Past Deputy Provincial Grand Master.

“Very dear Sir and Brother,—We, the Prov. G.M., Grand Officers, and members of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Warwickshire, cannot allow your official connection with us to cease without expressing to you the great amount of satisfaction we have felt in witnessing the truly zealous and effective manner in which you have performed the duties of Deputy Provincial Grand Master during the ten years you have held that office. On all occasions in the unavoidable absence of the Provincial Grand Master, you have ably conducted our proceedings in Grand Lodge. During your term of office three new Lodges have been formed. Each of these, as well as those previously in existence, are working in the most satisfactory manner. Notwithstanding the augmentation of the contributions to charitable purposes, we have much pleasure in stating that the financial position of the Lodge is more favourable than at any previous period. These satisfactory results are attributable in no small degree to your example, and the care and discrimination which you have ever exercised in extending a true knowledge of our peculiar rites. We cannot view your resignation of office as an indication of any decrease in your admiration of the principles of our Order, but as a further proof of your great kindness and consideration in affording the means to the Provincial Grand Master of offering to some other brother the honour and gratification of occupying a very important office. We therefore look forward with the hope that we may have the pleasure of frequently meeting and welcoming you amongst us, and be still further benefited by your very excellent and practical observations upon the duties and obligations to ourselves and society at large. That the Great Architect of the

universe may, in his infinite mercy and beneficence, strengthen and uphold you for many years in health of mind and body, thus to enable you to continue all good works to our beloved Order, and to mankind in general, is the heartfelt wish of your sincere and faithful brethren.

"Signed on behalf of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Warwickshire.

"LEIGH, Prov. G.M."

To this address the following reply was returned:—

"To the Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master and Brethren of the Antient and Honourable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of the Prov. Grand Lodge of Warwickshire.

"Very dear Lord Leigh and Brethren,—I receive with the most profound gratitude the address which has been presented to me by the Prov. Grand Master, the Deputy Prov. Grand Master, the Officers, and the Past Senior Wardens of the Prov. Grand Lodge, and fully appreciate the generous motives that have prompted so many of my brethren to unite in honouring so humble a member of their Order. You have been pleased to allude to the increase of the number of the Lodges, and to the prosperous state of the finances of the Prov. Grand Lodge during the period of my holding office. That these happy circumstances have been realised no one amongst you can more rejoice at than myself, or feel a deeper conviction than I do, that they are entirely to be attributed to the talent, judgment, and energy of our esteemed Prov. Grand Master, aided as they have ever been by the cordial support of the brethren. The only merit that I wish to be ascribed to myself is having cherished a desire to understand my duty, and faithfully to fulfil it; and it has always been considered by me, during my intercourse with the Craft, to be an essential part of that duty to illustrate the science, the philosophy, and the history of Masonry, and to elucidate its true principles; and I trust I have never omitted to impress upon all the sacredness of the obligation by which we are united together. May I add my most fervent wish that the Great Architect of the universe may continue to pour down His blessing upon all Masons, and more especially upon those who have honoured me by their presence upon this occasion.

(Signed))

"JOHN W. B. LEIGH, P.D. Prov. G. M."

#### WORCESTERSHIRE.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Tuesday, February 22nd, Stability (824), Talbot Inn, Stourbridge, at 6½; Wednesday, 23rd, Perseverance (838), Freemasons' Tavern, Dudley, at 6½; Monday, 29th, Hope and Charity (523), Black Horse, Kidderminster, at 7½.

#### YORKSHIRE (NORTH AND EAST).

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Monday, February 21st, Union (287), Masonic Hall, York, at 7; Wednesday, 23rd, Minerva (311), Masonic Hall, Hull, at 7; Friday, 25th, North York (876), Station Hotel, Middlesbrough, at 7. *Chapter*.—Friday, 25th, Humber (65), Freemasons' Hall, Hull, at 8; Minerva (311), Masonic Hall, Hull, at 8.

#### YORKSHIRE (WEST).

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Thursday, February 24th, Fidelity (364), Freemasons' Hall, Leeds; at 7; Friday, 25th, St. George's (298), Town Hall, Doncaster, at 7; Alfred Instruction (384), Griffin Hotel, Leeds, at 7. *Chapter*.—Tuesday, Feb. 22nd, Three Grand Principles (251), Masonic Hall, Dewsbury, at 5.

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### MARK MASONRY.

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BON ACCORD LODGE.—(No. 1, *Leigh Constitution*).—This celebrated Lodge held its first meeting for the year, under the presidency of its able R.W.M., Bro. George Harcourt, M.D.; Bro. J. T. Keddel, S.W.; Bro. Alex. W. Adair, J.W.; and Bro. Barker, P.M.; when, after the confirmation of the minutes, Bro. E. S. Cossens, of No. 7, and S.W., Reg., Sec., and Almoner, No. 27, was unanimously approved and admitted as a joining member.

## ROYAL ARCH.

### PROVINCIAL CHAPTERS.

**BRISTOL.**—*Royal Clarence Chapter* (No. 81).—This Chapter held its regular convocation at Freemasons' Hall, on Thursday, the 10th inst. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed; and Bros. James Horner, of the Colston Lodge, No. 886; and Moss Rothchild, of the Royal Clarence Lodge, No. 81, balloted for and exalted. The M.E.Z., Comp. A. Dimoline, assisted by several P.Zs. of the province, then proceeded to the installation of the officers for the ensuing year as follows:—Comps. J. Bartlett, M.E.Z.; Wm. Heale, H.; R. J. Weaver, J. The M.E.Z. then invested Comps. W. A. Scott, E.; T. Sainsbury, N.; and J. Pickford, P. Soj. Comp. A. Dimoline, P.Z., delivered a very impressive address to the newly installed Principals and Companions, upon the importance of their present duties. The M.E.Z. returned thanks, concluding by proposing that a vote of thanks should be recorded on the minutes of the Chapter, to Comp. A. Dimoline, P.Z., for the very efficient services rendered to the Chapter during the two yeoars he has so ably presided over them. This was seconded by Comp. T. Bell, P.P.S., who hoped they would for many years to come continue to receive the valuable services of one who had been the principal means of bringing the Chapter to its present efficiency. The motion was carried by acclamation, and suitably and feelingly acknowledged by the retiring M.E.Z. Very appropriate remarks were also made by the other Principals and Companions; and all labour being ended, a benediction was invoked, and the meeting separated.

**NORWICH.**—*Perseverance Chapter* (No. 258).—The Companions of this distinguished Chapter met at the Royal Hotel, St. Peter's, Mancroft, on Thursday, Feb. 10th, under the presidency of Comp. William Wicks, in the unavoidable absence of Comp. Sidney Young. The first business was the exaltation of the Principals for the ensuing year. Comps. William Cooper was installed Z.; James Dawbarn, H.; Emanuel Hyams, J.; William R. Redgrave, E.; and William Jecks, N. The ceremony was performed by Comp. Henry John Mason, P.Z., assisted by Comp. Wicks. The M.E.Z. then appointed Comp. H. J. Mason P. Soj., who selected Comps. George E. Simpson, and Tom Townsend, as his Assistants.

## IRELAND.

### LIMERICK.

On Saturday, 5th Feb., the Prov. G.M. of North Munster, Bro. Michael Furnell, D.L., presided in Prov. Grand Lodge in this city. He also attended the Prince Masons' Chapter, No. 4, and Lodges Nos. 13 and 338, meeting on the same day.

### ROYAL ARCH.

**EDEN CHAPTER** (No. 73).—The Companions held their annual dinner on Thursday, the 10th inst., in their rooms, Upper Cecil-street; Comp. J. Bassett presided, and Bro. W. Peacocke acted as vice-chairman. The chairman having given the usual loyal toasts, which were duly responded to, proposed in appropriate terms, the health of the Prov. G.M. of North Munster, Michael Furnell, Esq., a sentiment which elicited a warm burst of enthusiasm from his known attachment to Masonic principles. The Companions, after an agreeable evening, separated at an early hour.

## COLONIAL.

## ANTIGUA.

## CELEBRATION OF THE FESTIVAL OF ST. JOHN.

ST. JOHN'S LODGE.—In celebration of this festival, the members with several other unattached Brethren, met at the Lodge room, at eleven o'clock, on December 27th, but in consequence of the inclemency of the weather could not take their departure until two hours after, when a procession was formed, which, headed by the musicians of the Volunteer Company, proceeded up High-street to the Kirk (which had been kindly allowed to be used on the occasion by the gentlemen who are trustees of the building), where an address was delivered to a mixed audience, by Past Master Joseph Shervington, on subjects with reference to the Craft, and the inculcation of one of its principles—charity.—at the close of which a collection was made, but which, from the thinness of the attendance caused by the rain, did not realize much.

The procession then returned to the Lodge, down St. Mary's-street, and the installation of the new Master for the next year, Bro. Charles Alexander, took place.

On retiring from the chair, the late Master, Bro. Robert McDonald, delivered the following address:—"Brethren, I feel it a duty incumbent on me at this time to tender you my warmest acknowledgments and thanks for the cordial support which, during the period of my mastership, has been extended towards me. I beg to assure you that I shall never be unmindful of your kindness and attention; but more particularly am I bound to express my gratitude to the officers, who so efficiently and faithfully served under me, and who, from their zeal and indefatigability, have gained the esteem and respect of their Brethren. I feel my retirement this day from office necessary, inasmuch as the advancement of our worthy and esteemed Bro. Alexander would otherwise be retarded, and the Lodge deprived of the services of one whose Masonic knowledge and laudable energy are unanimously appreciated. I beg, for him the like amount of support, countenance, and consideration which has ever been so kindly extended towards me, resting satisfied that the Lodge will steadily advance and prosper under his judicious government and well directed guidance. Accept from me, Brethren, the expression of a sincere and grateful heart.

The new Master after his installation addressed the brethren of the Lodge as follows:—"Brethren, the unanimous and highly flattering manner in which I was elected Master of this my parent Lodge in the month of November last, compels me, however imperfectly, to tender you my heartfelt thanks for that high honour; and I trust that, under the protecting care of the G.A.O.T.U., and your continued support and adherence to the cause, my course of action will be so ordered as to meet with your approbation, and to advance the prosperity of the Lodge, as our most worthy and highly respected Past Masters have done before. The strongest link in the chain of fraternal love to the principles of our Order, is now all the more cemented, and I sincerely hope, that in our new character we shall have but one aim in reciprocating affectionate regard, and in assisting one another in our Masonic career. But more particularly do I crave from you Brethren, all those unmistakable marks of kindness and attention which you have invariably evinced for your former Masters—and be assured that nothing shall be wanting on my part, to carry through the work in its most ample form. To Bro. McDonald, our late Master, I am bound to express my gratitude for the eulogistic terms employed by him towards me; and I trust that on my retirement from office, the Lodge may be as flourishing as it now is on his vacating the chair. I pray that the Grand Geometrician of the universe may long spare us to unite for the extension of Masonry, and for the manifestation of goodwill to all mankind.

At seven o'clock the brethren, with several invited guests, to the number of sixty, sat down to a well furnished repast. A variety of toasts were given, around

the social board, and elicited several admirable speeches, one especially from the right rev. the lord bishop of the diocese, was expressed in terms consonant with his holy calling, and with his regard for the universal, beneficent and charitable character of the fraternity. The points of historical information afforded by his lordship will be long remembered by all who had the good fortune to hear him. The remarks of the respected Bro. the Venerable Archdeacon Poore, were also received with rapturous applause. The researches of the venerable gentleman enabled him to convey much valuable instruction, and the Lodge feels grateful for the presence of those distinguished divines.

### BERMUDA.

A GRAND dinner and ball was given at St. George's, Bermuda, by the Brethren of Lodge No. 26, Irish Register, on the 7th December last, to celebrate their centenary. The Lodge was opened in the first degree, Bro. McKinley, W.M., in the chair, supported by Bros. Anderson, Acting S.W.; Richardson, Acting J.W.

The Brethren were then called from labour to refreshment. After the cloth was removed, the usual toasts were given and responded to.

The W.M. then gave, "No. 220 and the Sister Lodges of Bermuda."

Bro. Keene, of Lodge No. 220, rose and returned thanks. He said—Brethren of Lodge No. 26, I feel proud of the high honour you have this night done me in particularizing No. 220 with the Sister Lodges of Bermuda. I feel this honour the more heartily, because No. 220 owes its origin to No. 26. Indeed, brethren, if it were not for No. 26, No. 220 would never have had an existence; we therefore may justly call ourselves the Masonic children of Lodge No. 26. All I can say in conclusion is, that this night, and this night's hospitality, will remain engraved on my memory until death, that grand leveller of all arrives.

"Col. Hemphill and the officers of the garrison" having been drunk, <sup>26</sup> The W.M. rose and said—Sirs and Brethren, On rising to address this meeting, I feel it my bounden duty to express the great pleasure I this night experience in being W.M. of Lodge No. 26, and of the high honour conferred on me of addressing the Craft on such an interesting and joyful occasion—an occasion, that none among us will, in all human probability, ever see again; I refer to the second hundredth anniversary of our Lodge's formation. Now, a rather interesting tale is embodied with our warrant, which, for the information of those of the Brethren who have not perused the archives of their Lodge, I shall briefly relate. On the 7th Dec., 1758 (exactly one hundred years ago), some non-commissioned officers and privates of this corps, preferred a request to the Grand Lodge of Ireland for a warrant, to form a Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons. This warrant, after the accustomed formalities, was granted; and its number was 309. The Lodge, according to our archives, went on favourably until 1805, when the fatal expedition to Walcheren was undertaken, fatal to British soldiers and British interests, but still more fatal to our Lodge, for, in our return from that expedition, we lost the head quarters of our regiment, and with them the warrant, jewels, &c., of our Lodge; this loss was thought by our predecessors irreparable; but, on stating the circumstances to the Grand Lodge, they sent us a new warrant, bearing the old No. of 309. In 1810 the officers of our regiment applied to our Lodge for a recommendation to procure a warrant, which they received, and its number was (curious to say) 26, the number of our corps. Years rolled on, and both Lodges worked favourably and harmoniously together, in different parts of the world, until 1823, when the officers composing Lodge No. 26, having (all save two) retired, exchanged, or died, they resolved on sending the warrant No. 26 back to the Grand Lodge; but we, or to speak more correctly, our predecessors in Masonry of No. 309, sent in a memorial to retain No. 26. This boon—a boon that made us one of the oldest Lodges on the Irish Constitution—was granted, and so No. 309 became No. 26; but pending the approval of the Grand Lodge, one of the two surviving officers died, and curious to relate, the last and only surviving brother of Lodge No. 26, had been initiated in No. 309, having been a drummer in this corps, and by acting on the square has

become a good soldier and Mason, he rose to the rank he now holds, or a very time ago did hold, that of major on halfpay of the Cameronians. Brethren, I might here dilate on the example I have just quoted to you; it is not my intention to do so, because foreign to my purpose, but in a letter received from this good and worthy Mason on his presenting the warrant and jewels of No. 26, he speaks in the most feeling manner of the great and manifold blessings that he had received from Masonry; and enjoins the brethren fervently to follow its precepts. From that time till the present, Lodge No. 26 has been in many parts of the world, India, China, and America, and I am happy to say has advanced favourably, and if we are to judge of its good name by the present assembly, I must say that Masonry among us is not merely a name. In conclusion, Brethren, I must again return my thanks for the honour I this night enjoy, and now beg to propose the health of our mother Lodge, "The Grand Lodge of Ireland."

When the deafening cheering elicited by the W.M.'s toast had subsided, Bro. Anderson, Acting S.W., replied; and proposed "The health of Bros. McKinley and Booth with three times three."

Bro. Richardson, as J.W., rose and said, Brethren, "To the memory of our late lamented and talented Master, C. Drummond," with silent honours.

The ball room was most unique; jewels, rich and rare, were suspended in every part of the room, and the galaxy of female beauty was quite dazzling, while to the charming strains of the splendid band of the Cameronians, the merry Masons and their friends danced till daybreak.

## SOUTH AMERICA;

### BUENOS AYRES.

A correspondent of a New York paper at this place writes, under date of Nov. 2nd:—"The Asylum for Mendicants has been formally installed, though on account of its Masonic origin no episcopal benediction was pronounced at its inauguration; and about fifty mendicants are most comfortably provided with homes. The priestly patronage is wholly withdrawn, but the people sustain it nobly. A popular concert for its benefit yielded 80,000 pesos—about 4,000 Spanish dollars. Paintings are given by artists for its benefit, and last Sunday a discourse was delivered by the American pastor before his congregation on the subject of Christian charity, after which a plate collection was taken, amounting to upwards of one hundred Spanish dollars, for the asylum.

## THE WEEK.

THE Queen came up to Buckingham Palace, on Monday, for a few days. Thursday the 10th inst., was the anniversary of her Majesty's marriage, and was duly celebrated at Windsor Castle. At seven in the morning the band of the 2nd Life Guards, played on the eastern terrace, and in the evening, there was a performance of choral music in St. George's Hall, by an orchestra of upwards of one hundred and fifty performers, to which a large party were invited by the Queen. On Tuesday evening the Queen visited the Royal English Opera, Covent Garden. The Prince Consort has been engaged, this week, in visiting the Windsor Infirmary, the Savings Bank, and the Model Lodging Houses, and has also transacted business at the Wellington College. The Prince of Wales arrived in Rome on Thursday, and was



waited upon by the Pope's major-domo. He has since had an interview with his holiness. The Princess Frederick William is announced to have quite recovered. A Berlin letter states that Queen Victoria, the Emperor of Russia, the Queen of Prussia, the Grand-Duke of Weimar, and the Princess Charles of Prussia, will be the godfathers and godmothers of the infant prince.—The general impression produced by the Emperor Napoleon's speech on Monday, at the opening of the chambers, is excessively unfavourable. The speech made by the Count de Morny, when it became his duty to address the legislative body, reflected the words uttered by the Emperor the day before, and commended the Emperor's rule, as distinguished for moderation, devotedness, and religious care. Since the 1st of January, the public mind in France has not ceased to pronounce itself more and more, every day, against war, and the Emperor may be said to be completely isolated in his policy. He has against him all his ministers; he has against him all his friends, even the most devoted, from M. de Persigny to M. de Morny; he has against him the Bank, finance, commerce, and industry; he has not even with him the democratic party, who might have hoped, in a war of Italian independence, to awaken the spirit of revolution, but who see so far, but an extension of despotism. We hear that a war loan of 750 millions is on the *tapis*, and that extraordinary efforts will be made to keep up the French funds until the loan is brought out. In the mean time, the military preparations continue with the greatest activity. Thirty thousand men are ready to be embarked on the coast of Algiers. Transports are being put in commission with all possible haste; and on board some of the corvettes, they are constructing stables for the cavalry. The *Moniteur* of Saturday publishes a decree for removing the limits of Paris from the present octroi wall to the fortifications which surround that city. The French budget has been laid before the legislative body. The receipts for 1860 are set down at 1,800,654,379f., and the expenses at 1,795,367,481f., showing a surplus of 5,286,898f.—Austria is collecting her men-of-war at Pola, in apprehension, it seems, of the naval preparations of France. But at the same time, the *Austrian Gazette* contains an article expressing confidence in the maintenance of peace. The Viennese make demonstrations in the theatres in favour of an alliance with Prussia and Germany, and the princes of the imperial house, it is said, join openly in these demonstrations. Fresh troops continue to arrive in Lombardy. A corps of from fifteen to twenty thousand men, commanded by General Gallas, is in movement. The Austrian troops, which were distributed between the Adla and the Ticino, have been reunited in large masses at the two extremities, Pavia and Plaisance. The iron crown of Charlemagne has been sent to Vienna from Monza, where it was preserved with other historic mementos. This is to provide against a similar accident to that which befel the crown of St. Stephen in Hungary, which has never been seen since 1848.—The Sardinian government, having presented a project of law to the chambers intended to empower the ministers to raise a loan of 50,000,000 lire, an exciting debate ensued. Count Cavour said:—"Our consistent policy has been at all times national and Italian, and never of a revolutionary character. Austria has lately taken a menacing attitude toward us, therefore, the necessity arises for us to look for means for the defence of the State. The English alliance has always been the constant care of our whole political life. We have always considered England as the impregnable asylum of liberty. As regards England, Lord Derby will not tarnish his glory, by making himself an accomplice of those who wish to condemn the Italians to eternal servitude. Our policy is not defiant, we will not excite to war, neither will we lower our voice when Austria motions have taken place in the Sardinian army; one hundred and fifty sergeants have been made officers.—A despatch from the Ionian Islands, dated Corfu, Feb. arms herself and threatens us." The new loan has been voted. Numerous protest, says that the reply of her Majesty has arrived there. It declines to agree to the petition of the Ionian parliament. Mr. Gladstone has addressed another message to the parliament, insisting upon projects of reform in seventeen points. The parliament has postponed its reply.—In Spain, the senate have held a secret sitting on M. Santaella's affair. It is likely that Prince Adalbert of Bavaria would be made a lieutenant-general instead of a captain-general (marshal) of the army. The report that the Duc de Montpensier contemplates going abroad, is once again contradicted on authority.—According to advices received from Lisbon, the Portuguese

chambers have been prorogued to the 2nd of April.—The hereditary Grand Duchess of Tuscany, daughter of the King of Saxony, has fallen seriously ill at Naples. On Sunday, at her desire, she received the sacrament. Later news state she is no worse. The King of Naples has again fallen ill. His Majesty is suffering from an attack of pleurisy, which had been imperfectly cured. He will return to to Caserta. The marriage of the hereditary prince was celebrated on the 3rd inst. It is asserted that a note from the English government has been received here, containing remonstrances against the insufficiency of the amnesty granted by the King.—The long expected diplomatic appointments of Prussia have been made. They are all in favour of what is called in Prussia a German policy, and of an English alliance. Intelligence from Rome reaches us that the King and Queen of Prussia intend returning about the middle of May. The King's mental faculties remain impaired. The picture galleries and state collections of Berlin have been thrown open to the public on Sundays.—The official journal of Rome contradicts the statement, published by some papers, that Ferrara has been declared in a state of siege. It is rumoured that Cardinal Brunelli is charged with a mission to Paris from the Roman government. Senor Antonio de los Rios Rosas had an audience of the Pope, on the 31st ult., in order to deliver his credentials as Spanish ambassador to the Holy See.—The news of the election of A. Couza as Hospodar of Wallachia, has caused a great sensation at Constantinople. The *Presse d'Orient* says that the Porte will protest against the elections in Wallachia. Rumours of an approaching change in the ministry, are continually current. The *Journal de Constantinople* states that troops will be immediately sent to the Danube. The Moldavian Commissioners have arrived at Constantinople.—A letter from St. Petersburg mentions a rumour that the establishment of a synagogue in the capital, where heretofore Jews have only been allowed to reside under very severe restrictions, is about to be authorised. The Emperor has presided over two sittings of the central committee for the emancipation of the serfs, in order to make himself personally acquainted with the progress of this great reform.—The proposition to place the sum of \$30,000,000 at the disposal of the President of the United States, to enable him to negociate for the purchase of Cuba, had been favourably reported upon by the committees on foreign affairs, in both Houses of Congress. The Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald* gives a rumour that the Spanish minister had threatened to demand his passports, in the event of the appropriation being made. The general impression was that the bill would pass. The centenary of Burns was celebrated with much enthusiasm in the States. At New York, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher delivered an eloquent and instructive address, on the character of Burns, before a large audience, and in the evening, a grand banquet took place at the Astor House, presided over by William Cullen Bryant, the poet. At Boston, two banquets took place, and were attended by many of the most eminent literary men in America. Celebrations likewise took place at Washington and many other cities. The Washington correspondent of the *New York Times* gives currency to a rumour that President Buchanan was contemplating matrimony with a widow lady.—The Canadian parliament was opened on the 29th ult., with a speech from the governor-general. He pointed out the necessity of abiding by the Queen's decision in the location of the capital.—The Republicans in Hayti have been successful. They have saved the life of the emperor, and arranged that he should go to Jamaica.—Indian news is not very exciting this week. A telegram from Allahabad, dated 11th of January, reports from Gwalior that three thousand of Tantia Topce's force had crossed the Chumbul on their way to Jeypore. The Punjab is erected into a presidency, containing a population, including both subjects and dependents, of nearly 22,000,000, and will shortly be garrisoned by an army of 17,000 Europeans, and 45,000 Sikhs. The governor general is coming down to Calcutta, and the 15th January is named as the date of Lordship's departure from Allahabad. Another order decrees the disarming of the whole of Upper India.—Of the Yangtse expedition, with Lord Elgin on board, nothing has been heard which can be relied on, but the Chinese in Canton state that the fleet had reached Hankow, and created great alarm among the inhabitants, who were doubtful as to the object of the visit. Canton remains quiet. Sir John Bowring is at Manilla, where his excellency, it is said, will remain until his health is fully restored, or the

expected recal reaches him.—Mary Newell, who was tried at the winter Berkshire assizes, and sentenced to death for the wilful murder of her child by drowning in the river Thames, near Reading, has become a lunatic.—A disastrous fire occurred early on Saturday morning, by which the premises of Mr. Walton, wholesale tea dealer, High-street, Whitechapel, were totally destroyed, and the more sad loss of the lives of two female servants took place. The fire-escape man did his work nobly, rescuing a number of persons by means of the machine; but before he could reach the others the interior of the building fell to the ground, and they were lost.

—John Brady, an inmate of Hanwell County Lunatic Asylum, was killed with a pitchfork by William Roberts, a fellow patient in the establishment. The men had been taken out with others on Thursday morning to work in the grounds, when Roberts, who has been for fourteen years an inmate, in a frenzy attacked the deceased, with a fatal result. The magistrates have committed him to Newgate for trial.—In the court of exchequer, on Wednesday. Mr. Richardson, a solicitor, on behalf of his wife, brought an action for slander against Dr. Granville, the well-known physician, and Mrs. Granville. The latter, who was the real defendant, had made very serious imputations on Mrs. Richardson's character, and although Dr. Granville expressed his great regret at what had been said, that lady felt it to be necessary to vindicate her reputation in a court of law. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages, 40s.—The appeals from the decision of the master of the rolls in the extraordinary case of Thellusson, v. Thellusson came before the House of Lords on Thursday. There was a great muster of the law lords present, and the hearing was not completed.—An action for libel, brought by Lieut. Col. Dickson against the Earl of Wilton, was commenced in the court of Queen's Bench on Thursday. The earl was colonel in the Tower Hamlets' militia, and the plaintiff was lieutenant-colonel. The libel complained of was contained in a letter written to Lord Combermere, the governor of the tower, by the defendant, in which he charged the plaintiff with having misappropriated part of the sums subscribed for the purposes of the mess, and added that Col. Dickson's conduct was such that he appeared to be a mere spy, by his reporting the conduct of the other officers of the regiment, and that therefore he (Lord Wilton) advised Colonel Dickson's removal from the regiment. The case occupied several days, and is not concluded.—Frauds to a considerable amount are discovered to have been perpetrated by Mr. James Pursell, who was formerly connected with the firm of Messrs. Pursell, the confectioners, in Cornhill. Having received genuine leases from two of the City companies, he proceeded to procure copies of them, and affixing forged seals, obtained advances thereon in various directions. The amount of his frauds is found to be about £30,000.—A young girl who had been on terms of intimacy with the national schoolmaster at Winlaton, became pregnant. She was sent to Darlington for the purpose of being confined, but soon after her arrival there she died. Her remains were sent back to Winlaton for interment, and on Wednesday, the funeral procession was stopped by the police. Suspicion, it was understood, pointed to the administration of poisonous drugs, with the object of procuring abortion. The schoolmaster was taken into custody.—The pursuit after Dekany, the murderer of Mr. Ely, was taken up on Wednesday, by forty of the Waterford police; after a fatiguing day's chase, they returned in the evening, without the game. Next morning a similar number renewed the hunt, and were alike unsuccessful.—The greatest activity continues in every department of the dockyards. Several additional first rates are nearly ready for sea. A favourable report has been made to the authorities of the result of the experiments with the new description of rifle bullets invented by Capt. J. Norton. Mr. Armstrong, the inventor of the wrought iron cannon, has entered into a contract with her Majesty's government, and a considerable number of the guns are to be forthwith supplied. Government have given out orders for the construction of sixteen engines, destined for war steamers.—The convocation of the clergy of the province of Canterbury held its sittings of both houses, on Wednesday and Thursday last.—At the Court of Common Council, on Thursday, an address of congratulation to the Queen, on the birth of her grandson, was unanimously carried.—On Friday, a deputation on the subject of the repeal of the paper duties, waited upon the Earl of Derby, urging the usual arguments for a repeal of the tax. The

Earl of Derby said that in the present state of the national finances it was impossible for him to make any definite promise; and he feared that it was more probable he should have to impose new than to remove old taxes.—It is noticed that the number of Italian refugees in London has considerably diminished during the last few days.—The half-yearly meeting of the South Western Railway company was held on Thursday, a dividend for the half year, at the rate of £5 15s. per annum, was agreed to and the chairman stated that the dispute with the London and Brighton company was on the eve of amicable settlement.—In the House of Lords, on Tuesday, Lord Brougham spoke against the immigration act passed by the Jamaica legislature. After several noble lords had spoken on the question, the Earl of Carnarvon maintained that the measure was neither objectionable nor new. On Thursday the Lord Chancellor called the attention of the House to a measure for amending the Winding-up Act. He proposed to extend the regulations of the bill. On Monday Lord Wodehouse accused the government of having suddenly and unnecessarily surrendered the right of search. The Earl of Malmesbury defended the course he had taken; and added that he believed, from the declaration of the French government, that peace would be maintained and the slave trade suppressed—a statement which was loudly cheered. The Earl of Derby said the object in view was simply to come to an understanding with the United States as to the means of ascertaining the nationality of a suspected vessel. In the House of Commons on Tuesday, Mr. Adams and the Lord Advocate took their seats on re-election. The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that the whole of the building in Trafalgar-square would speedily be appropriated for the reception of the national collection of paintings. Mr. W. Ewart moved that on every Tuesday and Thursday the House should not sit later than midnight. The motion was opposed by the Home Secretary and Lord Palmerston, and negatived upon a division. Mr. Sotherton Estcourt moved for and obtained a select committee on pauper settlement. Mr. Walpole obtained leave to bring in a bill regulating the sale of poisons. On Thursday a great number of petitions were presented for the repeal of the paper duties. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said the government do not intend any alteration in the sugar duties. Mr. Locke King complained of the slow progress made by the Statute Law Commission. On Friday Mr. Samuelson took his seat for Banbury. Lord John Manners said the government intend building a new Indian Office uniform with the Foreign Office, on the vacant site in Downing-street. A long discussion followed on the style of architecture which would be most suitable. The subject of rewards or marks of honour to those Indian princes who had been faithful to us during the rebellion having been moved by Mr. Vernon Smith, Lord Stanley said the government were fully impressed with the value of the services of those princes, and of the expediency of giving them fitting rewards. On Monday notice was given by Mr. Disraeli that on the 28th inst. he will introduce a bill for amending the laws relating to the representation of England and Wales, and for facilitating registration and voting. Lord Stanley then rose, in a numerous house, to make his statement on Indian finance, and asked the house to sanction a loan of £7,000,000, to be secured on Indian revenue. He held out the hope that it would not be necessary to make any future application for loans in this country.—The navy estimates, issued on Monday, show an increase over the amounts voted last year of £961,810, the total being £9,813,181.—The nomination of candidates for Greenwich took place on Monday. Alderman Salomons obtained the show of hands over his opponent Mr. Angerstein. The latter said he would support a £5 franchise in boroughs, and a £10 franchise in counties, and would oppose Mr. Bright's rating franchise. Mr. Salomons carries his reform notions to a much greater extent. The present contest for Greenwich must be one of a very expensive kind, for the battle has been fought for many a long day.—Mr. Cobden has gone to America. Before leaving England he finished an English translation of the new work of M. Chevalier on the great gold depreciation question. The work has been published by Mr. Cobden himself, who seems to have shown some anxiety that the views of the eminent French economist on this subject should be put before the politicians of our own country. The work contains a few pages of preface by Mr. Cobden.



## PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

AT Drury Lane and Covent Garden theatres we have nothing whatever new to record.—The management of the Princess's have reproduced the "*Merchant of Venice*," which is all that calls for remark at that house.—Mr. Falconer's play of "*Extremes*" has again been brought forward at the Lyceum, and appears to give as much satisfaction as ever. Various novelties are announced here.—The event of most importance which we have to notice is the re-appearance of Mr. Wright at the Adelphi, which took place on Monday: he was most enthusiastically received by a house crowded to the ceiling: the farce played for the occasion was "*Welcome Little Stranger*," one of the stupidest in the collection of Adelphi dramas; the audience however were so delighted with "*seeing Wright*," that they swallowed without difficulty the insipid fare provided for them. In marked artistic contrast to this dreary attempt at fun was the delightful play of "*Masks and Faces*," which was revived on the same evening with great success. The character of *Peg Woffington*, originally sustained by Mrs. Stirling, was filled by Mrs. A. Mellon; all London playgoers must remember the former lady's acting in this character as one of the most finished performances ever seen on the English boards, it is therefore needless to say that Mrs. Mellon had an uphill task before her; she however displayed even more than her usual ability, and played the character delightfully. Mr. Webster's *Triplet*, long ago stamped him as a master of pathos and humour; on Monday he exerted himself to the utmost, and never with greater effect upon his audience. All the other characters were very well supported. "*The Invisible Prince*" draws crowds by the attractions of its wit, and the pretty music interspersed; the whole being beautifully mounted.—At the Polytechnic Mr. Lennox Horne is giving a very pleasing entertainment from the "*Beggar's Opera*," in the music of which he is assisted by Miss Roden and Mr. Thorpe Peed. The old melodies have been received with great delight by visitors to the institution.—At St. James's hall, the first of a series of six dress concerts of the Vocal Association was given, under Mr. Benedict's direction, on Wednesday evening, at which several of the choral pieces given at the undress concert, were repeated. In Meyerbeer's difficult "*Lord's Prayer*," and Mendelssohn's "*In the forest*" there was marked improvement. The "*Festival Overture*" of Mr. Benedict which is amply scored, and abounds with difficulties, was played triumphantly, and cordially received. The vocal soloists were Misses Stabbach and Palmer, with Messrs. Santley and Wilbye Cooper. The latter gentleman sang for Mr. Sims Reeves, unable to appear. The Society also performed, with the assistance of these artistes, Dr. Sterndale Bennett's beautiful cantata, "*The May Queen*." The hall was crowded with company, whose gratification was extreme, and by whom the singers, the conductor, and Dr. Sterndale Bennett were all enthusiastically applauded.—Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul continue their "*Patch Work*," with which the public seem as far as ever from being satiated. Mrs. Paul sings several new songs.—Mr. Albert Smith finds the Egyptian Hall to be quite one of the necessities of the London season, and nightly receives the applause of fashionable and discriminating audiences. His "*engineer*" has got several more grievances we are happy to say; and we meet most of our old acquaintances of his former entertainment, and several new ones; the repetition however, is confined to the characters alone—the wit and illustrative talent of the author are as fresh and graphic as ever.—We regret to hear that Mr. Sims Reeves has been forbidden to risk a public appearance for another fortnight; an engagement at Drury Lane is still at his disposal, but his state of health would seem to forbid any hopes of his accepting the arduous work of singing in opera.—At the last of the Monday Evening Concerts at St. James's Hall, M. Wieniawski, the Polish violinist so well known in connection with M. Jullien's last series of concerts, made a favourable impression in his old favourite, Vieuxtemps's "*Air Varié*," and in a trio with M. Benedict (piano-forte), and M. Engel (harmonium), based on one of Bach's preludes. Madame Bishop was encored in Schubert's beautiful "*Ave Maria*;" Miss Poole in Haydn's "*Mermaid's Song*;" and Mdlle. Behrens in "*By the sad sea waves*."

## Obituary.

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BRO. THE REV. ISAAC URBAN COOKE, M.A.

ON the 5th inst., aged fifty-two, this lamented brother, who was vicar of East Lulworth and Coombe Keynes, Dorsetshire, departed this life. He had for some months past been afflicted with a tumour in the neck, which increasing in size, it was considered desirable should be excised. The operation was most skilfully performed by an eminent surgeon in London, and all seemed proceeding very favourably for many days afterwards, when, on the Thursday previous to his decease, lockjaw ensued, (it is feared from exposure to the damp weather), and he passed away. At the time of his death he filled the office of a Past Master, and Chaplain to the Lodge of Unity, No. 542, Town Hall, Wareham, of which he had been a member for seventeen years, having in 1854 filled the chair with ability and zeal. He was ever ready, although of a retiring disposition, to perform any of the Masonic ceremonies that might be required, which he always did with dignity and courtesy. He had also filled the office of Prov. Grand Chaplain. The Brethren of the Lodge of Unity deeply deplore his very sudden removal—they will not readily find another to supply his place. In him the Masonic virtue of charity was fully exemplified. May he reap his reward in the Grand Lodge above.

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## NOTICES.

THE Brethren and others are requested to notice, that George W. Bower has no connection with the *Freemasons' Magazine*; and all persons are cautioned against paying him anything on our account.

Emblematic covers for the last volume of the Magazine for 1858 are now ready, price 1s.; or the volumes (containing twenty-six numbers) may be had bound, price 14s. 6d., or with gilt edges 15s. 6d. Brethren can have their volumes bound at the office if they desire it, for 1s. 6d., or with gilt edges 2s. 6d.

Advertisers will oblige by forwarding their favours at the latest by 12 o'clock on Monday morning.

We shall be happy to receive essays or lectures on Masonic subjects<sup>a</sup> returning them (should they not be accepted) if desired.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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“W.M.” and “P.M.”.—There have been many ingenious theories promulgated in reference to the word “Mason;” but the true origin, unless it has come from the Hebrew **בנין**, *massang*, or “Masan,” cannot be found. The word must be taken in its ordinary signification of a worker in stone, and thus it indicates the origin of the Order from a society of practical artificers. We learn that Numa Pompilius (b.c. 714), among his laws for the government of the people, instituted colleges of artisans, *collegia artificum*, whose members were originally Greeks, brought by this lawgiver to Rome for the purpose of embellishing the city over which he reigned. These associations existed in Rome in the time of the Cæsars. They were endowed with certain privileges peculiar to themselves, and held their meetings in private. They were divided into three classes, corresponding with the three degrees of Freemasonry, and admitted into their ranks as honorary members persons who were not operative Masons. They used a symbolic language drawn from the implements of Masonry, and were in possession of a secret mode of recognition. In course of time the *collegia artificum* became the repository of the rites brought to Rome from other countries, and thus the Hebrew mysteries or Temple Masonry may have been introduced when the whole empire embraced Christianity. The priests patronised the institution, and under their guidance the artisans devoted themselves to the building of churches and monasteries. In the tenth century they were established as a free guild or corporation in Lombardy. From Lombardy they advanced into all the countries where christianity, but recently established, required churches. For the erection of religious edifices they had a monopoly; they were independent of all sovereigns in whose dominions they might temporarily reside, and subject only to their own private laws. In one of the papal decrees on the subject of these artisans the pontiff declares “that these regulations have been made” after the example of Hiram, King of Tyre, when he sent artisans to King Solomon for the purpose of building the temple of Jerusalem. These travelling Masons afterwards passed into England, and raised many splendid structures. Some went to Scotland and established themselves at Kilwinning (A.D. 1140), where they erected a stately abbey, and here was the germ of Scottish Freemasonry, which has regularly descended through the Grand Lodge to this time. In Elias Ashmole’s MS. in the British Museum, we have an account of a charter granted to the Masons by King Athelstane in 926, upon the application of his brother Prince Edwin; he says, ‘Accordingly Prince Edwin summoned all the Masons in the realm to meet him in a congregation at York, who came and composed a general Lodge of which he was the Grand Master; and having brought with them all the writings and records extant, some in Greek, some in Latin, some in French, and other languages from the continents thereof, that assembly did form the constitution and charges of an English Lodge.’ Thus, about the same period, similar guilds were instituted in Italy and in Britain; we have in some of our ancient parish churches, specimens of the skill of Anglo-Saxon architects. Presuming Ashmole’s to be a true statement, it was doubtless the first formation of a guild of the Craft of Masonry; and hence the word Free, in connection with Mason, originally signified that the person so called was free of the

company or guild of incorporated Masons. It does not appear that the compound name came into general use until Sir Christopher Wren's time, when non-operative or Free and Accepted Masons were admitted into the Order. In the regulations made on the St. John's Day, 1663, under the Grand Mastership of the Earl of St. Albans, it is enacted, "No person hereafter who shall be accepted a Freemason, shall be admitted into any Lodge or assembly until he has brought a certificate of the time and place of his acceptation from the Lodge that accepted him."

TASMANIA.—We have received an important communication, from which we learn that the members of Lodge No. 781, Hobart Town, have thought it their duty to return their warrant into the hands of the M.W.G.M. We shall refer to it at length next week.

WEST HARTLEPOOL.—We have received a letter from a correspondent, whose signature we cannot decipher, complaining that himself and Bro. Murray, P.M., No. 749, have been slandered in a letter which appeared in our number of Jan. 5th, signed "No Teetotaller, but a Foe to Jobbery." At the time the letter appeared, we had no idea to what town it referred, and regret it should have given offence. We certainly do not expect hotel keepers to give up their rooms for the use of Masonic Lodges without being in some way remunerated.

"P.M., TRURO."—The expense of serving the office of steward to the Boys School is about £4 or £5, irrespective of the subscription to the funds. We know of no particular honour attaching to the office, beyond the satisfaction of having aided a deserving Masonic charity. When, however, you have served the office to both the Boys and Girls School, you are allowed to wear a distinctive jewel—if you think fit to pay for it.

"A P. PROV. G. OFFICER OF BERKS AND BUCKS" has been received.

"Δ."—A Past Warden, acting by virtue of a dispensation from the Prov. Grand Master, empowering him and others to open a new Lodge, would not be justified in initiating a candidate until after the consecration of the Lodge, and his installation as W.M. Until these ceremonies have been performed, the Lodge is not duly constituted.

ROYAL GLOUCESTER LODGE, SOUTHAMPTON.—A correspondent writes, "Bro. Clarke, who is all you describe him in your Architectural Chapter, is not our Secretary, but Bro. Firmin, a P.M., and most zealous Mason, holds that office. I regret to say that he is at present in ill health."

JOPPA LODGE OF INSTRUCTION.—This Lodge meets at the St. James's Tavern, Duke-street, Aldgate, every Sunday evening, for ceremonies and lectures, under the direction of Bro. Saqui, P.M., as honorary lecture master.

"Y."—A Master Mason, who has not been a Warden, can be made the first Master of a Lodge under a new warrant; the appointment being in the hands of the M.W. Grand Master.

"A NEWLY INSTALLED W.M."—Your eldest son. We consider your list of toasts quite correct as it stands.

\* \* A Brother should not leave England without his certificate of initiation from the Grand Lodge; without a certificate, a colonial Lodge will not be justified in giving him a superior degree.

ERRATUM.—In line 3, page 242, of our last number, for "Park Hall, or Free-masons' Tavern," read "*Packhorse*, or Freemasons' Tavern."