

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1859.

THE SEAL OF SOLOMON.

CONSIDERING the labours of our Craft at the building of the first temple, and the important position in Masonry assigned to King Solomon, his magnificent seal ought to prove an interesting subject of investigation by the brethren of the Order. This signet is described as "the sacred stamp of Israel," bearing a device significant of promised spirit and grace, and the motto, "The Lord knoweth them that are his."

A circle surmounted by a cross is meant to represent in the East a sceptre and dove; and this is the device upon the seal of which we write. The prophet Job, grandson of Keturah, Abraham's second wife, carried many holy things and customs into Persia, from which country Hebrew ideas were disseminated all over the East among the Assyrians and Babylonians, as well as elsewhere.

The gate of Semiramis (of which Mr. Bryant gives a learned account) was itself an emblem, and the name a compound of "Sama Ramis," or "Romis," signified "the Divine Token," "the type of Providence;" and as a military ensign, it may with some latitude be interpreted "the standard of the Most High." It consisted of the figure of a dove, which was probably encircled with the iris, as those two emblems were often represented together. All who understood that standard, or who paid any deference to that emblem, were styled "Semarim" and "Semorim." One of the gates of Babylon was styled the gate of Semiramis, undoubtedly from having the sacred emblem of Sama Ramis, or the dove, sculptured by way of distinction over it.

The subject of the dove is connected with religion in all tongues, and this mysterious emblem seriously contemplated affords scope for much comment. It teaches faithfulness, love, truth, beauty, timidity, and Christianity.

The rod, or sceptre, was of more ancient origin as a mark of sovereignty than the crown. Many of these staves had a device upon them, especially in Persia—sometimes an apple or a pomegranate, an eagle or a dove; perhaps the Hebrew nation had the same, for their rods or staves regulated their steps and journeys.

Solomon's reign was the most glorious, and his crown shone the brightest beyond all of those recorded in the Hebrew Book of Kings. During the whole of his life he had peace on every side, and each of his subjects sat under the shadow of his own vine and his own fig tree. Solomon perfected the hereditary right of the Hebrew nation, which was to be entrusted with the revelations of God, in preference to all other nations. And he felt the awful responsibility he was under to maintain unpolluted truth and wisdom. In erecting the earthly temple, which was the wonder of the world, he doubtless intended to present the pure type of heaven's everlasting one; for Christ is the true temple. He himself spake of his own body.

We may also observe that the Psalms of David, particularly the 15th and 20th, forcibly make use of the image "a holy seal," which is described there as being set upon the inspired people of the Lord.

AN EXCURSION VERY FAR WEST.

I HAD lately arrived in the New World, after forming intimacies on board the ocean steamer with several wandering spirits like myself; and together we resolved to explore the unknown region which lay before us. Together we visited its newly built cities, with their spacious churches and stately halls; traced the course of its noble river glittering with rapids, until at length we reached the glorious Niagara, to look on which for a single day is worth a thousand miles' journey.

We had still another desire—that of seeing the Indians of the woods, the former possessors of this vast continent, in

their natural state. The hunting grounds to which they have retreated were still many hundred miles further west; but fortune favoured our wishes so far that it was the season when they come down in thousands to a military post at the head of Lake Huron, to receive the gifts annually presented to them by government as a compensation for the lands ceded by them to the whites.

Such an opportunity was not to be slighted, so hiring a cutter and crew together with an experienced guide, at the foot of the lake, we were soon speeding on after the setting sun—sometimes out of sight of land, tossing among the sweet fresh waves, at others coasting along the silvery sands which alone divided the primeval forest from the lake, and anon threading our way through groups of fairy islets—until at length we cast anchor at Drummond's Island, fifteen hundred miles west of the Atlantic.

A quiet spot, it was said to be at other seasons, inhabited but by a small military party and a few traders, with two or three hundred civilized Indians dwelling in the vicinity. But now the summer sun shone down on a whole city of wigwams, congregated on the broad green sward, spreading up from the shore, and the air resounded with the murmur of its ten thousand inhabitants—Ottawas, Winnebagoes, Minominies, and Sioux.

To us who were new to those regions, that city was deeply interesting, for it contained innumerable phases of life such as we had never before witnessed. It was to us a novel sight—each little flotilla of canoes coming skimming across the lake like a flock of sea-birds, with a gay union jack floating as proudly as an admiral's flag from the stern of one, in token of its owner's chieftainship; and then to see the occupants of each little craft, as it touched the strand, spring out into the water, and, with a wild yell, such as issues from Indian lips alone, lift their light boat, and rush with it out of reach of the waves, which otherwise would soon have wrecked its light frame of laths and covering of birchen bark!

The Indian's task was then done, and he flung himself idly on the grass, or else, joining some others, smoked a pipe of cherry wood, with a carved stone bowl, whose length and size would have made three English "clays" hide their diminished heads and stems. With all his chivalry in war, the Indian is woefully deficient in the attention due to the gentler sex, or he would never have left to his slender young squaw (as the English have corrupted the pretty Ojibbeway word "equa") the weary task of unloading the canoe. Indian dignity says woman is the inferior being, and deeply does he make her feel it, for on her devolves all the menial labour—the erection of the wigwam, the arrangement of its contents in the shape of mats and furs, weapons and ornaments, pots and kettles, and wooden bowls. Then she must fetch wood from the bush, and water from the lake to cook her husband's sturgeon soup, and feed the gaunt vicious looking dogs which are his companions in the chase, and the half tamed fox that is the wigwam pet; and, when all this is done, she has for the first time leisure to attend to the babe, who, with the patience and endurance which perhaps ages of practice have rendered inherent in his race, has remained quietly all this time in his wooden cradle, leaning against a tree.

The Indian, however, does not altogether escape the penalty due to his want of gallantry: on no human being does time tell so hardly as on the Indian woman—and the soft, beautiful winning companion of the red man's youth becomes the coarse, haggard, hideous hag with whom his latter years must be spent. Certainly, Indian customs permit his taking to himself a second helpmate; but, with her other charms, the squaw loses her low sweet voice, and the loud harsh tones of the aged virago ring through the wigwam in ceaseless vituperation of her husband and rival.

Onward we passed through the wigwam city, glancing

curiously in at the open doors, and pausing where anything of interest presented itself. What a busy, active scene it was: women bustling to and fro from the bush or lake, or laboriously bruising maize with a heavy wooden pestle in a huge mortar, hollowed by fire out of the trunk of a tree, all the while chattering and jesting, with their low silvery laughter, to their companions, who sat at their doors weaving fine rush mats of various colours, or engaged in some of the many descriptions of curious needlework in which the Indian women excel.

Through the mazes of their city moved the Indians themselves—grave, reserved, and dignified—passing with haughty superiority the laughing squaws, only pausing now and then to speak, with stately language, to some of their own sex. Despite their apparent coldness, they were interesting and intelligent-looking men, with their lofty features and glittering eyes, keen and bright as the knife and tomahawk that each bore in his belt. Like the women, those from no great distance wore mostly clothes of British manufacture, though made in Indian fashion; but those from more remote territories were probably much as the early navigators found them—clad in skins, and daubed with paint, in broad streaks of black, white, and vermillion, and though, doubtless, to the learned in such matters, the lines were indicative of peace and amity, they yet added greatly to the wildness and ferocity of the wearer's appearance, and it was easy to comprehend with what terrors the significant tracery of the war paint must have surrounded these Sioux and Winnebago warriors as they came leaping and yelling on towards their foes, their nearly naked bodies flaming with paint, and plumes of brilliant coloured feathers streaming from the long scalp tufts, which, according to the rules of Indian chivalry, every warrior wears, so that, in case of defeat, his conqueror may bear off his scalp in token of victory; and, setting aside our civilized horror of that bloody trophy, there is something nobly chivalric in thus providing for the glory of an enemy.

But in the stern and worn aspect of many of these men, and the amazing acuteness of their senses of sight and hearing, it was easy to trace their life of forest hardship—outlying days and nights on the war-path and in pursuit of the moose and the deer, and following up their game during hours of intense toil, urged on by the terrible knowledge that they must be successful or there would be no food within their lodges; and probably the sufferings of those hours form a fair set off to the menial labours of their squaws.

It astonishes one to hear from the lips of those wild warriors tones soft and clear almost as a woman's; and they are certainly not without their influence in rendering effective their far famed oratory, as we had an opportunity of judging when, during our stay, a council was held by the officers of the post and the principal chiefs, to settle the preliminaries of a treaty.

The scene was a most interesting one. The English officers and officials were in full uniform, and their scarlet and gold flashed imposingly in the eyes of the chiefs, who were mostly attired in their war costume, with fresh suits of paint, and long eagle's feathers floating from their war tufts over their naked shoulders, while endless silver bracelets and bells flashed in the sunlight and jingled softly on their wrists and leggings. In addition, many of the chiefs wore mantles of scarlet cloth draped classically round them; while others were wrapped in large skins, emblazoned in savage heraldry with their "totems"—that is, the resemblance of the animal whose name they bear, which they regard as their titular spirit, and believe watches over their safety.

After the "pipe of peace" had been smoked, the proceedings began; and that council might advantageously have been taken as a model by many a more civilized assembly, so close and courteous was the attention each member paid to what fell from another—until in his turn, taking in his

hand the wampum belt (the badge of peace), he addressed the meeting with great earnestness and dignity, and with much gesticulation, and, moreover, in a voice so skilfully modulated that, when once we had gained the clue to the subject, we scarcely needed to await the interpreter's translation to learn the speaker's opinion, though sometimes we were struck by admiration of the force of language and richness of imagery the speeches preserved even in translation.

As the council drew near its close, a chief we had hitherto overlooked came forward to address the assembly. He was a calm, intelligent looking man, with a mild, thoughtful expression in his deep eyes, contrasting forcibly with the flashing orbs of those around him. He was without paint or feathers, or show or glitter of any sort; but, when once he began to speak, his words flowed with startling energy, and were full of the closest and most subtle reasoning. He was in every way the most powerful man there, being king of the Winnebagoes, the ruler of a mighty nation, and an orator so renowned, even among an eloquent race, that they had bestowed on him the name of the Son of Thunder.

In one corner of the council sat a richly dressed Indian woman, a most unusual intruder on such a scene, for the squaw has no voice in either public or private affairs, but must submit in all things to the will of her husband, like a bondswoman as she is. But this woman sat calmly by, neither seeking to attract notice nor yet shrinking from it, but watching with wrapt attention every word which passed in the assembly, while every now and then her form dilated or her eye flashed, according as affairs progressed agreeably to her wishes, or the reverse. She was the queen of the Winnebagoes, and had obtained this unprecedented consideration partly in consequence of her being a great chief's daughter, but principally from her great genius for politics, in which she was unequalled by any man of her nation; and it was said the Son of Thunder never took any step of importance without consulting his wife upon it.

Subsequently to this we saw much of their Winnebago majesties, who paid us many visits, for wherever the Son of Thunder was, there was his queen also, not walking behind in slavish Indian fashion, but by his side, his most trusted friend and counsellor. He was wont to say emphatically that "she was a woman who never told a lie," if it were so the Winnebagoes were much better and the other Indian nations much worse than we had hitherto believed. But she certainly was a highly talented woman, and, all Indian though she was, her wit and powers of mimicry made her a most amusing visitor.

As a body the Indians are remarkably intelligent, and can readily comprehend the use of any scientific instrument; what amazed them most was the wonders of a microscope, but seeing it in the possession of a doctor, they muttered significantly—"mishihwiiniic"—(medicine-man, or conjurer), evidently considering that the whole secret was to be found in his powerful magic. Yet one of the wildest of these Indians, who had never before seen a map, so far comprehended one shown to him as to be able to trace on it with his own hand the course of a river near the Bear Lake; and other Indians to whom the map was subsequently shown, said it was done correctly.

Shortly after returning from the council, a sudden clang of music and a group of dark forms outside our tent, drew us to the door. It was a party of young Indians come according to custom, to do us honour by dancing before our residence. Dancing among the Indians is not as with us, a mere amusement, but enters into nearly every phase of their lives. Indeed, except a council, a dance more or less solemn appears to precede every step of importance.

This complimentary dance began with a slow circular movement, beating time to a monotonous song, with the addition of drums and hollow calabashes filled with peas, the whole being productive of anything but harmony. But this

soon changed to a mask, and men with heads covered by those of wild animals, and clad in their skins, performed strange antic dances illustrative of the animal they personated. In return for the honour done us, the Indians received a gift of provisions. The present duly acknowledged, they went on their way, and we soon heard their savage music echoing from the door of the nearest officer's house.

Some of our party inquired from the chiefs if they could not gratify us with a sight of their celebrated war dance; but they shook their heads solemnly:—"The hatchet is buried," they said; "let us not pretend to dig it up, lest our young men dream it is true." In other words, they dreaded the excitement.

In the evening we strolled through the Indian camp, to see what was going on. The warmth of the weather had brought all the inhabitants out of their close wigwams, and they stood grouped around the entrances; the women gossiping and laughing together in their musical voices, the men standing or sitting together in circles, either smoking or listening to some legend or tradition, related by one of their number; or, as in two or three cases, singing in a low recitative love songs, or the warlike deeds of their forefathers. But the greatest number were collected where the boom of the drum and the rattle of the calabash announced that the dance was being held before the wigwam of some chief.

In these dances the women though spectators, are not allowed to mingle, nor are they permitted to join in any other social gathering, except the "medicine dance," and there they enjoy equality with the men. The "medicine dance," which we had subsequently an opportunity of seeing, is the festival of a society of men and women who pretend to almost unlimited magical powers, and are highly revered, and their impostures implicitly believed by the simple people among whom they dwell.

As we strolled down towards the shore, we were surprised by seeing a number of glowing fires, like gigantic fireflies, flitting across the lake, and sending long gleams of quivering light over its glassy surface. The Indians were fishing by torch light, and the fires streamed from huge pine torches, borne in the prows of the canoes to attract the dazzled fish, and at the same time enable the spearman to take aim, which he usually does unerringly.

And now it grew late, and we departed from the city of wigwams, highly pleased with the quietness, order, and decorum of its uncivilized inhabitants.

"Were spirits permitted to be sold on the island, you would have witnessed a very different scene," replied one of the residents, to whom we had imparted our sentiments. "The red man loves whisky, and, like pouring fire water on fire, it influences the fierce natures that only slumber, to a pitch of ungovernable fury. The ancient feuds between their tribes are ever ready incentives to battle, and the war whoop, the tomahawk, and the rifle are the speedy followers of the 'fire water.' It is the Indian's greatest failing, and has done more for his destruction than all the encroachments of the whites."

ENGLISH MASONIC CHARITY.

In a series of letters in the *Voice of Masonry* (published by Bro. Rob Morris, at Louisville, Kentucky), from the pen of Bro. Elisha D. Cooke, at present on a visit to the united kingdom, we find the following on the English Masonic charities:—

"From what I have seen and can learn, the Lodges in London usually meet some time in the afternoon, say from three to five o'clock. About seven or eight o'clock they repair to the banquet, which is generally good enough for a prince, and this is the case nearly (and with some Lodges quite), every time they meet. Those who are fond of joking, say it is the fourth degree in Masonry. Thence originated the saying that in England they are knife and fork Masons, and here, I must confess, that while we hang very heavily on the one extreme, our English brethren by far outweigh us on the other. But, after all, the amount of charity dispensed by the Freemasons of England is almost incredible. They can point with pride to their Female School, the graduates of which are ornaments to society; to their Male School, which is pro-

ducing some of the most useful men the country can boast of; and last, but not least, to their Benevolent Institution for aged and decayed Masons and their wives. These three institutions are supported by voluntary contributions, and it is at the festive board they get many of these large contributions. It is when the work is done, and the J.W. has called them from labour to refreshment, at the time when the social feeling is perfectly developed, that the British hearts beat most responsively to the calls of their less fortunate brethren. Is not this a glorious work to be engaged in; what a beautiful theme for contemplation! Think of them taking the little orphan child, and while giving it food and clothing, furnishing the young tender mind with good and wholesome information, thus teaching it the duties of an E. A., and when it becomes an F. C. placing it in a situation in which it may put the information already obtained to a proper use. Nor stopping here, but watching with care until it becomes a M.M., yea, even through life, and when old, feeble, and tottering with decay, and through misfortunes, so destitute as to need Masonic assistance, furnishing a home in which even old age is nursed with that tender care and affection, that when the hour of death comes and the M. M. is called from this imperfect to that all perfect Lodge above, he passes away thanking the Divine Providence that gave birth to an institution founded on the principles of brotherly love, relief and truth."

ARCHÆOLOGY.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE proceedings of the forthcoming congress at Newbury are attracting considerable attention, and are looked forward to with much interest. A programme of the intended excursions, &c., has been published, from which it appears that the first day, Monday, September 12th, will be chiefly devoted to the general meeting, the Earl of Carnarvon's opening address, and visits to objects of interest within the town; Tuesday, excursion to the first battle field, the Countess of Craven's park, Roman encampment at Speen, Donnington Castle, Avington, Wickham, and Speen Church, &c.; Wednesday, Silchester, Upton Court, Alvermaston, Brimpton, and Thatcham Churches, &c.; Thursday, visit to Grimsbury Camp, and other similar objects of interest on the White Horse Hills; Friday, visit to the President at Highclere Castle, thence to Reading, reception in the council chamber, the Abbey ruins, Friary, churches of St. Lawrence, St. Mary, St. Giles, &c.; Saturday, excursion to the Vale of White Horse, and visit to the many objects of interest in that locality. A meeting will be held in the Mansion House on the evening of each day, when papers on various objects of local and national interest will be read.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL SOCIETY OF SOMERSET.

ON Monday week the members of this society proceeded to the ancient town of Glastonbury, for the purpose of holding their eleventh annual meeting. The annual meeting took place at twelve o'clock; Mr. F. H. Dickinson presided. The Rev. F. Warre then read the annual report, from which it appeared that the society is making progress, and continues to further the objects for which it was established. "The committee would refer to the volume of proceedings recently issued as an indication of the progress which is being made towards collecting materials for a County History, and they feel assured that the periodical issue of these volumes will be the means of creating and sustaining more generally an interest in the objects and pursuits to which the society is devoted. The outlay, however, which the production of such a volume involves, without any of those special donations from individual members which other societies of a similar nature frequently obtain, necessarily absorbs so large a proportion of the annual income, as to leave a very small balance for carrying out other purposes equally important. The committee are likewise engaged in preparing portions of Collinson's *History of Somerset*, according to the suggestion of R. W. Falconer, Esq., M.D., of Bath, to be used as the basis of a more complete and correct history of the district to which the sections respectively relate. During the past year the committee have provided a fitting case in which to deposit the Pigott Collection of Drawings. It is with great regret the committee have to report that, on the sudden disappearance of the late curator, it was found that a considerable amount of subscriptions had been collected by him, but not paid in to the treasurer. The exact amount of the defalcation has not yet been ascertained, but it is partly covered by the value of the collection of objects of natural history, &c., belonging to him, which remains in the museum as the property of the society." Upon the motion of Mr. W. A. Sanford, the report was unanimously adopted. Mr. W. A. Sanford read an interesting paper on the arrangement of specimens in the museum at Taunton.

The Rev. F. Warre read a paper on the word "Pig," as applied to a cross in Bridgwater, &c., by H. N. Sealy, Esq. The Rev. Mr. Jones and Mr. Serel also read interesting papers on "The reputed discovery of King Arthur's remains at Glastonbury," and "St. John's Priory." Under the guidance of the Rev. F. Warre, the company then proceeded to visit the Abbey kitchen, almshouses, barns, &c.

MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

FREEMASONS' MANUAL IN FRENCH.

A BROTHER has advised me to look at the French Manuals on Freemasonry as I wish to see all I can bearing on the subject. What Manuals are they that I am referred to?—F. H. R.—[There are hosts of French Manuals extant but, perhaps, the most popular is that by Bazot (Etienne François), entitled, *Manuel des Franc Maçons*: there have been three editions printed in Paris; the first, in 1809; second, 1812; and third, 1817. And they were followed by *Le Tailleur Expert * * * Ouvrage pouvant * * * servir de Complément au Manuel du Franc Maçon*, 12mo., Paris, 1828.]

LATOMUS.

The seal of the new Grand Lodge of Canada, given in the last number of the *Freemasons' Magazine*, bears the word "Latomorum" in its inscription. I am also aware there is a work called *Acta Latomorum*, and I know that we accept it as Latin for Freemason; but from whence is it derived? *Λατόμος* (Latomus) is, according to Littleton's *Latin Dictionary*, 4to., London, 1678, "A Quarryer, one that getteth stones out of the quarry, an hewer of stones, a Mason," but I do not find even this in any of the modern classical dictionaries, and I want to know how we arrive at "Latomorum?"—LAPICIDA.

ROYAL AND SELECT MASTER.

[In Masonic "Notes and Queries," p. 92, "REX" asks if the degree of "Royal and Select Master," alluded to by Bro. Eliza D. Cooke, "is part of pure and ancient Masonry? What degree is it?" and "To what rite does it belong?" We are enabled to add a scrap of information for "Rex." It is no part of pure and ancient Masonry, and we strongly suspect its transatlantic origin, for we have seen the title of a book, written by one Cornelius Moore, called *The Craftsman's and Freemason's Guide, containing a Delineation of the Rituals of Freemasonry, with the Emblems and Explanations so arranged as greatly to Facilitate in Acquiring a Knowledge of the Rites and Ceremonies of the Several Degrees, from Entered Apprentice to that of Select Master of the Order of Priesthood*, 12mo. (317 pp.) published at Cincinnati, Ohio, 1853.]

MASONIC BIOGRAPHY.

Have any extended series of Masonic Biographies appeared either here or abroad? of course those in the old series of the *Freemasons' Magazine*, *Quarterly Masonic Magazine*, and the present *Freemasons' Magazine* excepted.—A. D.—[There are several such foreign works; one by Bazot is popular in France, it is entitled *Biographie des Francs-Maçons et quelques autres Etrangers, Chefs des Sectes, Créateurs des Rites, &c. &c.*, and gives an Introduction to Masonry in France from 1725 to 1828.]

THE LUCK OF EDENHALL.

I read in a new work, viz., White's *Northumberland*, as follows:—

"Come," said Sir George Musgrave, on my return to the hall, "let me show you the Luck at once;" and opening a leathern case which he brought from his muniment room, he took out an ancient drinking glass and placed it on the table. Curiously did I scan the precious relic—the famous Luck of Edenhall—fearing to touch it until assured that its owner had no superstitious dread of seeing it in a stranger's hand. Imagine a tall tumbler, of old-fashioned glass, green and specky, expanding in easy curve from the bottom upwards, and terminating in a graceful lip, and enamelled with a geometrical design in crimson, blue, and yellow, and you see the Luck which has been in the possession of the Musgraves for many generations. It has a threefold value: in the mysterious tradition which associates it with the fairies; in the sacred use to which in all probability it was once applied; and as a specimen of ancient art. The leathern case is with good reason believed to be workmanship of the fifteenth century; it bears the monogram I. H. S., which identifies it with the church, and we may believe the Luck to have been a chalice used for sacramental purposes, made at Venice, perhaps in the tenth century. I was permitted to complete my examination of the Luck by drinking a draught of sherry from it; then restored to the case, it was locked up once more in its receptacle in the muniment room."

Can you, or some of your antiquarian correspondents to the "Masonic Notes and Queries," give me any idea of what the geometrical design in crimson, blue, and yellow, is like? I am in-

duced to put this query, because I have occasionally seen Masonic emblems and monograms on early glass vessels.—T. T. S.—H. North Shields.

WAS THE LATE DUKE OF WELLINGTON A FREEMASON?

The Duke of Wellington was a Freemason; and I am in possession of two notes from his grace to myself, one stating that he was not a Freemason, and one acknowledging that he was. In the latter he says, "I do not consider myself a Freemason, never having been in a Lodge but once, and that many years ago," or words to that effect. The notes are carefully put away, and I cannot find them at this moment, but, when I do, you shall have copies. I am probably the only person holding proofs on this interesting subject, together with the illustrious duke's own reasons for saying he was not a Freemason, mistaken though he was in that opinion, not knowing fully the nature of our institution.—J. RANKIN STEBBING, W.M., No. 1087, St. Andrew's Lodge, Southampton.—[From Bro. Stebbing's communication, it would seem that the great duke had been initiated, but never made sufficient progress in the royal art to comprehend its principles and practice.]

ABRIDGMENT OF THE BOOK OF CONSTITUTIONS.

Have any of the various editions of Anderson's *Book of Constitutions* ever been abridged, or published in a smaller form?—T. A. C.—[There have been some abridgments of Anderson, several Pocket Companions and others, but the most curious is an 8vo., entitled *The Complete Freemason, or Multa Paucis for Lovers of Secrets*, published about 1764, and having an engraved title page designed by Bro. Powers and engraved by Bro. Larken.]

ANCIENT MS., WHERE DEPOSITED?

I saw in an imperfect copy of *The Use and Abuse of Freemasonry*, by Captain George Smith, Inspector of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, Provincial Grand Master for the County of Kent; and *R.A.*, 8vo., London, 1783, at p. 313, the following note in reference to the existence of an ancient MS. "Also MS. in the possession of Mr. Wilson of Broomhead, in Yorkshire, written in the reign of King Henry VIII." Can any one tell me what the MS. was about;—in whose possession it is;—or who was Mr. Wilson?—E. E. D.

ORIGIN OF THE BOYS SCHOOL.

Who was the first promoter of the Boys School? I have not any of the reports at hand, and should be glad to know through your columns.—P. G.—[The Boys School was established 1798, and sanctioned by the Duke of Athol, (the Grand Master of the then termed Antient Masons) and was originated in the following manner:—

"The United Mariners' Lodge, No. 23, observing with concern the distressed circumstances of several of their brethren, and the exposed situation of their children, at the same time viewing with pleasure the daily progress making in the Freemasons' charity in St. George's Fields, for female children, induced them at a meeting held on the 3rd day of July, 1798, to consider the means to establish a Masonic charity for clothing and educating the sons of indigent Freemasons; and for that purpose they immediately opened a subscription, which, at their second meeting, increased beyond their most sanguine expectations, that enabled them to receive six children to the benefit of this charity. But as it is their intention to extend the same, the Fraternity at large, the humane and benevolent in general, are therefore most earnestly solicited to contribute towards accomplishing this laudable undertaking, whose object is to clothe and instruct the sons of indigent Freemasons, and to train them up in the knowledge of virtue and religion, and to inculcate strongly on their minds, obedience to their superiors."

The foregoing extract is taken from the Rev. John Cole's *Illustrations of Masonry*, 8vo., London, 1801, and we hope will prove acceptable to the querist.]

MASONRY AND THE DRAMA.

In most of the song books, Pocket Companions, and other works of the same kind, bearing on Masonry, there are numerous prologues and epilogues spoken by the principal actors and actresses, in most instances before certain Lodges that had, in theatrical language, "given the company a bespeak." Now what I want to know is, if these public displays of Masonry were usual in the early part of the last century?—C. BEACHE.—[Until the public processions were prohibited, owing to the Scald Miserables burlesque in 1747, we seldom trace Lodges going to theatres; but after these processions were abolished, then the "bespeaks" were very numerous. The earliest we know of is important, as it was attended by a Grand Master, and the Masons sang *The Entered Apprentice*, for which a scene of Shakespeare had been altered. But as we deem it a curiosity we will give the extract entire. At the end of *The Antient Constitution of the Free and Accepted Masons*

neatly engraved on copper plates, 8vo., two editions, London, 1731, we read—

"On Friday, the 27th day of December, 1728, the Right Hon. the Lord Kingston, Grand Master of the Antient Society of Free and Accepted Masons, bespoke a play, viz., the second part of "King Henry IV.," to be acted on the Monday following, at the Theatre Royal in Drury-lane, for the entertainment of the brethren, and ordered a new prologue to be spoke on that occasion; as also a scene to be altered for introducing the 'Prentice's Song, as published in the Constitutions, which was done accordingly, and all the Freemasons in the pit and boxes joined in the chorus, to the entire satisfaction of the whole audience."

We omit the prologue and epilogue referring "C. Beache" to the Book itself.]

CHARLES DIBDIN.

Particulars are wanted of the Lodge, dates of initiation, &c., and what offices, if any, were held by the celebrated Charles Dibdin, the naval song writer and composer, who was one of our brethren. —M.C.

DR. KANE, THE AMERICAN TRAVELLER.

Being in company with some brother Masons lately, some among them stated that almost all the celebrated travellers of late years had been, or were Masons, and Dr. Kane was cited as an example. Can you inform me if such is correct?—BURRO.—[If our correspondent will take the trouble to turn to the *Freemasons' Magazine* for July, 1857, p. 215, he will there find that a Masonic flag was presented to Dr. Kane, by the Masons of Nova Scotia, and presented by our brother, Dr. Kane, to the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, upon his return from his Arctic expedition. See also an obituary notice of Dr. Kane, in the *Freemasons' Magazine*, p. 369, for May, 1857.]

AMERICAN MASONIC PERIODICALS.

I am desirous of consulting some of the numerous American periodicals on Masonry, but inquire far and near, as I do, I cannot hear of any brother who has such a collection, nor do I believe there are any to be found in our public libraries. It is impossible to purchase all of them, as the cost would be enormous. Lately I had a little Masonic book imported for me from New York, and after it had been five months in *transit*, from the date of my ordering it, I had to pay eight shillings and sixpence for a pamphlet, published last year, containing just fifty-nine pages! What I want to know is, how are we to get a sight of American Masonic publications? and, if admissible to ask such a favour, can any brother kindly furnish the readers of this *Magazine* with a list of such periodicals?—S. B. W.

MASONIC CHARTS.

A brother inquired of me where he could obtain a Masonic chart? All I knew of them was that Jeremy L. Cross published in the United States, *The True Masonic Chart, a Hieroglyphic Monitor: containing all the Emblems, explained in the Degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, Master Mason, Mark Master, Past Master, Most Excellent Master, Royal Arch, Royal Master, and Select Master. Designed and duly arranged according to the Lectures. To which is added, Illustrations, Charges, Songs, &c., with Additions and Engravings.* This, I am informed, has gone through sixteen editions, the last dated New York, 1801. I was also told that some one used to travel about London, offering to sell Masonic charts to the different Lodges. If any brother remembers this, perhaps he will kindly afford the information, and also a description of what is known amongst us as a Masonic chart?—BIBLIOPOLE.

THE LADY FREEMASON.

Having often heard about the lady Freemason, I am inclined to ask you to solve my doubts on the point, for I have no means of elucidating the facts for myself. Is the legend that a lady was made a Freemason true, or is it only a quiz on the Craft?—A YOUNG MASON.—[The legend is perfectly true, and may be seen, very happily told, in Burke's *Anecdotes of the Aristocracy*, as well as in the *Freemasons' Magazine* for July, 1856, p. 480.]

DR. HEMMING.

Is anything known of the late Rev. Dr. Hemming, who, with others, altered the ritual at the Union in 1813, and sat as Master of the Lodge of Reconciliation. He was, it is said, Chaplain to our late M.W.G.M., H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex. Where can a biography of him be found?—F. R.

WREN'S CANDLESTICKS.

In Preston's *Illustrations of Masonry*, thirteenth edition, corrected and revised by Stephen Jones, 8vo., 1821, page 172, occurs the following note:—"It appears from the records of the Lodge of

Antiquity that Mr. Wren at this time attended the meetings regularly, and that, during his presidency, he presented to that Lodge three mahogany candlesticks, which are still preserved, and highly prized, as a memento of the esteem of the honourable donor." Would it be too exacting to request some member of the Lodge of Antiquity to furnish a description of these gifts of G.M. Wren?—A NEOPHYTE.

RED CROSS OF ROME AND CONSTANTINE.

Is there such a degree among the higher grades as the Red Cross of Rome and Constantine? And if so, where is it held, and who are eligible to be received into it?—D—T.

LODGE WARDENS.

In an old plate representing the interior of a Lodge room, and published by authority, the Wardens' chairs are placed, both together, at one end of the table, and the Master's at the other. How long did this observance last?—CRITO.

Literature.

REVIEWS.

WORKS ON ORGANS.

1. *A Short Account of Organs Built in England from the Reign of King Charles the Second to the Present Time.* By SIR JOHN SUTTON, Bart. London: Masters, Aldersgate-street.
2. *Scudamore Organs, or Practical Hints respecting Organs for Village Churches and Small Chancels, on Improved Principles.* By the Rev. JOHN BARON, M.A., Rector of Upton, Scudamore, Wilts, and late Michel Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford. London: Bell and Daldy, Fleet-street.
3. *The Organ: Its History and Construction;* by E. J. HOPKINS, Organist of the Temple Church. *Preceded by an Entirely New History of the Organ, Memoirs of Builders, &c.;* by E. F. RIMBAULT, LL.D. London: Cocks and Co., New Burlington-street.

EACH of these works—the two former of which are comparatively little known, the latter extensively known, and of acknowledged merit—are well worthy of a notice in our pages. Organ building, an art so intimately connected or rather associated with that of church building, as to have become an almost equal matter of interest to the Craft (whose province it has ever been to promote and encourage the fine arts in any and every department) with architecture itself—has made rapid strides within the last two centuries, and may now be said to have arrived perhaps as nearly at perfection as can ever be the case with any art.

The first two of these works seem to tend decidedly to the depression, the latter as decidedly to the exaltation, of the noble art. Sir John Sutton's work was published anonymously, but there never was any real secret as to its authorship, for independently of its being openly and unreservedly spoken of at the time, the author's views with regard to organ building were so well known that it could scarcely have been written by any one else. And one word with regard to the author himself, which, as all that we have to say of him is in his praise, cannot be considered offensive. At the time at which he published the work he was a Fellow Commoner of Jesus College, Cambridge, in the beautiful chapel of which (at the time undergoing a thorough restoration) he erected an organ, which he undertook to play himself at the chapel services, making provision at the same time for the formation and maintenance of a choir. He has since joined the Church of Rome (in which step, as he was doubtless actuated by earnest and conscientious motives, no one will presume to judge him), so that his college is deprived of his future services; but the organ which he erected, and the choir which he originated, still remain as monuments of his generous munificence.

The list and account of the principal organ builders, from Father Schmidt (or Smith, as he is more commonly called,) downwards, may of course be relied on, and contains some interesting particulars, giving us at least the probable history of some well known organs, *e. g.*—

"A more celebrated man than Loosenmore,* and indeed than any other of his time, was Ralph Dallans, but the remains of his handiwork are unfortunately very scanty. Amongst those known we may reckon the organ of the parish church of Rugby, Northamptonshire;† and Anthony à Wood says, that he also built the instrument for the Music School at Oxford, and that it contains four stops. Now, at the present time, there

* The builder of the organ in Exeter Cathedral.

† Warwickshire?

exists still in the school a small organ, evidently of this date; it may possibly be the identical instrument. It now contains six stops, and has a modern set of keys; but an inscription upon it informs us that it was repaired by Samuel Green in 1770.*

We may add to this account that this curious little organ contains what is now considered a rarity—a wooden twelfth.

The author tells us that his principal object in publishing his work, was the hope that it might, in some measure, check the great destruction of the fine old organs which, for some sixty years, had been going on in this country. A practice heartily to be condemned, truly—when will people learn that old organ pipes will not bear to be replaced by new ones?—an object praiseworthy in itself, but carried out to an excess which has gone far to damage the work itself, and mar the cause it advocates. A case in point occurs to us. George III. once on a time visited Salisbury Cathedral; being much gratified with his visit he asked the dean what would be the most acceptable present he could make to the cathedral. "Why," said the dean, "our organ is very old, and ——" "Oh, I'll give you a new one," said the king, and as the means of providing it chiefly depended on the contributions of the gentlemen of Berkshire and Wiltshire, desired that it might be considered his contribution as a Berkshire gentleman. A new and fine organ was erected by Green, in Salisbury Cathedral, but St. Helen's Church, Abingdon, has since enjoyed the tones which Salisbury Cathedral has lost. The authorities of that church were not aware of the fact (as an eminent musician who knew the instrument lately said, figuratively, to us) that their organ possessed pipes of silver.

"The reason," says Sir John Sutton, "why these beautiful instruments are so often destroyed, is, that the clergy and those in authority are persuaded by their organists that the instruments in question are not fit to play upon; by which they mean that it is impossible to show off upon them in the most approved fashion, for they have neither pedals, swell, or any of those complicated contrivances with which these modern music mills (as Mr. Jebb aptly calls them in his lectures on the choral service) are crowded. Every lover of true cathedral music must have experienced how much these modern alterations and additions to the organ mar the effect of that most devotional manner of performing the church service."

He then proceeds to observe that the attention is continually drawn from the voices by the clattering of composition pedals and changing of stops; that organists thunder on the pedals so as to drown the small choirs our cathedrals now possess, consisting (as he says) of about ten boys and six or eight men, three or four of whom are most likely disabled by old age or drunkenness—and much more to the same purpose. In fact Sir John Sutton has clearly made his idea of giving a sketch of organ building from the revival of the art in the reign of Charles II. to the present time, in a great measure an excuse for making a crusade against pedals, swells, and every conceivable mechanical contrivance for adding to the comfort of the organist and the power of the instrument. Again, after giving a fair account of the organs of St. Paul's Cathedral; Christ Church, Oxford; and Trinity College, Cambridge, as built by the celebrated Father Schmidt, he comes to the Durham Cathedral organ by the same builder. After giving the particulars of such stops, &c., as it formerly contained, he proceeds as follows:—

"It has been put into the hands of Mr. Bishop, who has added pedal pipes, new choruses, &c., &c. The instrument is now nearly twice the size it was at first; the two fronts being placed further apart than in the original arrangements, to give room for the additions.* The writer cannot but think the additions lately made to this organ unnecessary, as the instrument was perfectly effective before; at the same time he does not fear in this case the usual consequences of increasing the size of a cathedral organ, viz., the destruction of the choral service, since the management is in the hands of perhaps the first cathedral organist in England, and one who thoroughly appreciates the solemn choral services."

Now, all this is really much too strong. We are willing to agree with Sir John Sutton that "fugue playing is not the chief object in an English cathedral," but by no means that the introduction of pedals and pedal pipes has been so "mischievous" as he contends it has been. It is not our purpose here to enter into a dissertation upon church music, which would perhaps scarcely be suited to these pages. We will merely say that we go very far

* Since the publication of Sir John Sutton's book, the organ of Durham Cathedral has again undergone a change, and has been moved from the choir screen to the ground; a change on which (at least as regards its position) we shall take the opportunity of saying a few words in the consideration of the architectural arrangement of organs. We may add that we have every reason to believe that the services at Durham are still in every way worthy of the praise bestowed upon them by Sir John Sutton.

with Sir John Sutton in his opinion as to the character of the music that ought to be performed in our cathedral churches—viz., the music that was written for them—that is to say, the music of what may be called the Tudor School, the compositions of Tallis, Gibbons, Aldrich, Farrant, Blow, Purcell, &c.—in short, that of which Boyce's score, in three volumes, may be taken as a type. Much as we love the compositions of Handel, Beethoven, Haydn, Mozart, &c., we by no means wish to see them introduced, as is but too often the case, into our cathedrals, and for these simple reasons, viz.:

1. That, grand as they are, their character is different from that of the music of the English Church.

2. That their composers never intended them for the service of the Church of England, or they would not have written them in orchestral score.

3. That, even had they been so intended, we should not wish to have them performed otherwise than in their integrity—that is, with that orchestra which in English cathedral services is out of the question.

But, agreeing with Sir John Sutton in some points, and especially as to the excellence of tone in the old organs, which will probably never be surpassed—why such a crusade against pedals and pedal pipes, which, without drowning the voices of one choir only, can be used with great effect with the full organ in accompanying both, or even one, and undoubtedly give at once depth, strength, and solemnity to the harmony? And why should Mr. Jebb,* for whose opinion in many particulars we have the highest respect, call an organ with modern mechanical additions by the opprobrious name of a "music mill?" Why should not our organs have the advantage of any mechanical appliances that ingenuity can invent, to give variety to the music performed upon it? As for the rattling of stops and composition pedals, of which Sir John Sutton complains, that evil has long been obviated—both stops and pedals being now made to work as quietly as the most fastidious person can desire, and composition pedals being by some makers dispensed with altogether by the application of the pneumatic principle to the draw stops in their place. And why should Sir John Sutton suppose that the organist of Durham cathedral (whose taste we impugn not) is the only organist in England who can refrain from using them all at once, and so making them a positive nuisance? That some of our cathedral choirs are small, no one will deny; but why fix upon them the charge of drunkenness and inefficiency, when it is well known that, whatever evils of this kind may have once existed, they are fast disappearing? And why suppose that organists generally have a tendency to overpower them when weaker than usual? We cannot but think all this very uncalled for—very unnecessary—questionable as to its taste—and calculated to do rather harm than good.

One word more before we pass to the consideration of Sir John Sutton's last chapter, on the important subject of the architectural arrangement of organs. Our author appears to us somewhat inconsistent, since, while he condemns some modern improvements, he praises others, and, though he abuses the additions of Bishop, Hill, and other eminent organ builders of modern date, as making organs too large, he commends the large organs built by Harris, Snetzler, and others, which, from the account he himself gives of them, must have been nearly, if not quite equal, in size to many of those built now, which he condemns as "music mills."

Now, as to the architectural question, we quite agree with him as to the quaint beauty of the form of Father Schmidt's organ cases, and prefer the tryptych form to any other. It is observable that all these old organs are built in what may be called the tower form—that is to say, with four projecting towers of pipes; whereas in most modern organs the front is entirely flat, or, if projecting in any part, still not curved. As for the "indelicat fat cupids by way of angels," and other grotesque absurdities which adorned the organs of Harris, and the "innumerable pinnacles and incorrect Gothic details" which Green used to "engraft upon his tasteless boxes," there can be no question about their propriety or impropriety. But we do not at all see why Sir John Sutton should be so very severe upon the practice of placing the cathedral organ upon the choir screen. In many cathedrals it would be difficult to place it anywhere else. Look at St. Paul's, and who could think of any other place? In Westminster Abbey, though the effect of the divided instrument is not as unsatisfactory as might have been expected, we yet cannot consider the change a happy one. Look again at the disastrous effect of the removal of the Canterbury Cathedral organ from the screen into the triforium

* Rev. John Jebb, M. A., Trin. Coll., Dublin, Prebendary of Hereford, and late Prebendary of Limerick.

of the choir, with its heavy movement ninety feet in length, the only way of connecting the pipes with the keys—the happy idea of a worthy dean, now deceased, who thought to throw open the view from east to west, but who forgot that, first of all, the screen against which stood his own decanal stall, and seen above that the beautiful stone screen inserted by Prior Goldstone, about 1500, between the two western pillars of Bell Harry Tower to strengthen them, would intercept nearly as much as the organ, the view just thrown open. Again:—"What," he says, "can have a more distressing effect than the cumbrous organ at York, with its details taken from the stalls, and its iron-looking pipes?" This, like many others, is a matter of taste, and one in which we differ from Sir John Sutton. There can be no doubt that, as regards sound the screen is the best place; all the best musical judges are now of this opinion, and it is by many allowed that an organ may be easily so arranged, placed in such a case, as to be even in this place, abused as it has been, a positive architectural ornament. We have no objection to diapered pipes, though that, again, is a matter of taste; but as regards the York organ, the very points which offend Sir John Sutton would strongly commend it to us. Placed on one side, as at Winchester; in the roof, as at Canterbury and Ely; on the ground, as at Durham—the effect can never be equal to the place assigned now to the organ by almost invariable custom and old association; and it is to be hoped that no more eccentric experiments will from this time be tried on that noble instrument, the cathedral organ.

Let us now turn our attention to Mr. Baron's work, on what he calls "Scudamore Organs." This gentleman is rector of the parish of Upton Scudamore, from whence arises the name "Scudamore Organs." Mr. Baron attended the architectural congress at Oxford in the summer of 1858, on which occasion he exhibited and explained the instrument so called, and which the public had been led to think was constructed on some new principle. But, in the mean time, Sir Henry E. L. Dryden, Bart., of Canons Ashby, Northamptonshire, had been examining the instrument, and declared that there was no new principle at all, it being nothing more or less than an ordinary organ of the simplest possible kind, without a case, and with all the large pipes at one end and the small ones at the other, graduated after the fashion of Pandean pipes, and that there was no new invention, no new principle whatever in the matter. It really scarcely appears to us of sufficient importance to write a book about, and Mr. Baron, moreover, though evidently an earnest man, is, we cannot but think, mistaken in some of his theories. For instance, in his preface, he says—

"From first to last, however, the religious considerations of the above fourfold question, ought evidently to be regarded as of the highest importance. How far will the organ help the soul to lift itself heavenwards and draw nigh to God? How far will it really help both choir and congregation to sing with heart and voice His praises? In a council gathered to provide an organ for such objects, the mere secular musician, however accomplished, will be worse than useless. A musician, to be of real value, must be a religious man, acquainted with church music and the structure of the organ, and also a member of the Church of England. If the advice of such a musician cannot readily be procured, the loss will not be great, because the organ builder, if of real merit, must know more than enough of the theory and practice of music, to be trusted for the musical excellence of such a plain and straightforward instrument as I trust to show in the following pages a village organ ought to be."

"If the organ builder be of merit"—but Mr. Baron has been running down the organ builders of acknowledged merit. A member of the Church of England—highly desirable on general principles we confess, as belonging to that Church ourselves; but we do not see the necessary connection between Church of England principles and a knowledge of organ building. "Acquainted with the structure of the organ"—we should think so, though we cannot see that religious feeling, though necessary to man, is necessary for building an organ. An infidel is quite as capable as a religious man of knowing that an open and stopped diapason, dulciana, twelfth, fifteenth, and flute are sufficient for a small building, and not for a larger one. Who ever heard such a question raised before? On the principle laid down by Mr. Baron, the builders of organs for Roman Catholic places of worship must be Roman Catholics; for Dissenting communities, Dissenters, &c. Now, it happens, as we are informed on good authority, that there is not a Roman Catholic organ builder in London, and yet the Roman Catholics get just as good organs as we do.

"The blowing handle is not essential, inasmuch as an easier and more seemly arrangement is to furnish the bellows with a treadle, to be worked in small organs by the player himself."

Easier—we are quite sure that it is not so. More seemly—yes,

if to mar the whole effect of the music is more seemly. In small organs—they must be very small.

We were present at one of Mr. Baron's exhibitions of Scudamore organs, and the opinion of every one then seemed to be that, out of four organs exhibited, the largest, consisting of four stops, was the only one fit for practical use, and that, if larger, it would be better than it then was.

Altogether, organ building, though it may be Mr. Baron's hobby, is clearly not his forte. We need not go all through his book; it contains a number of fallacies with which we need not weary our readers. Let us say a few—necessarily a few words—on the really valuable work of Messrs. Hopkins and Rimbault, gentlemen who evidently know something more of the subject they have undertaken to illustrate than the two amateurs, who, however good may be their intentions (and we doubt not their excellence as regards their own consciences), will, we sincerely hope, be unable to carry them out, and so reduce organ building from the perfection at which it has now arrived to the imperfection exemplified in Scudamore organs.

A brief notice can by no means do justice to the elaborate work of Messrs. Hopkins and Rimbault, and we have not space to give to it, that large amount of attention to minute detail which it so well deserves. We can but give a short sketch of its contents.

The first part is occupied by Dr. Rimbault's history of the progress of the art of organ building, from the earliest ages to the present time; the second part by Mr. Hopkins's lucid explanation of the instrument itself, together with an excellent and useful list of the principal organs in England and other parts of Europe, with their contents; and a chapter on tuning and temperament, which deserves especial praise, and which contains a number of clever examples of the musical effect of improper tuning.

Among many passages of interest, we offer to our readers the following curious description of an organ at Winchester, of the eleventh century, translated by Mr. Wackerbarth from a Latin poem by the Monk Wulstan:—

"Such organs as you have built are seen nowhere, fabricated on a double ground. Twice six bellows above are ranged in a row, and fourteen lie below. These, by alternate blasts, supply an immense quantity of wind, and are worked by seventy strong men, labouring with their arms, covered with perspiration, each inciting his companions to drive the wind up with all his strength, that the full-bosomed box may speak with its four hundred pipes,* which the hand of the organist governs. Some when closed, he opens, others when open he closes, as the individual nature of the varied sound requires. Two brethren (religious) of concordant spirit, sit at the instrument, and each manages his own alphabet. There are, moreover, hidden holes in the forty tongues, and each has ten pipes in their due order. Some are conducted hither, others thither, each preserving the proper point (or situation) for its own note. They strike the seven differences of joyous sounds, adding the music of the lyric semi-tone. Like thunder the iron tones batter the ear, so that it may receive no sound but that alone. To such an amount does it reverberate, echoing in every direction, that every one stops with his hands his gaping ears, being in nowise able to draw near and hear the sound which so many combinations produce. The music is heard throughout the town, and the flying fame thereof has gone out over the whole country."

Mason, in his "Essays on English Church Music," gives the following metrical translation of eight lines of Wulstan's poem. He was not aware of the original, but quoted from Dom Bedos, who in his turn took the passage from Du Cange's *Glossary*.

"Twelve pair of bellows, rang'd in stated row
Are join'd above, and fourteen more below:
These the full force of seventy men require,
Who ceaseless toil, and plenteously perspire;
Each aiding each, till all the wind be prest
In the close confines of th' incumbent chest,
On which four hundred pipes in order rise
To bellow forth that blast that chest supplies."

Dr. Rimbault's treatise contains much more that is curious and interesting, but which perhaps would not equally interest all our readers; while the subsequent work of Mr. Hopkins goes into the most minute details of the internal construction of the organ in a laborious and painstaking, but yet lucid manner, which is calculated to render his book of great real value to any clergyman or other individual in any way concerned in the erection of an organ, especially if of any size; but yet by no means so as to make the same impression upon us as on one of his reviewers; who tells us that "any one who has spent half an hour over the book, must be convinced that a small organ is an absurdity, and that architects,

* This is spoken of as a large organ. What would its builders have thought of the organ at St. George's Hall, Liverpool, which contains one hundred and eight stops and eight thousand pipes?

if they would build churches worthy of the nineteenth century, must provide suitable accommodation for a large organ."

Mr. Baron must have strangely misunderstood Mr. Hopkins, if he thinks that a church musician of his eminence could for an instant intend to advocate the building of none but large organs; Mr. Hopkins lays down general principles, as applying to organs generally, to large and small alike, for a small organ may, for its size, be made as perfect an instrument as the giants of York, Leeds, and Birmingham.

Before we close this subject, let us once more give some little consideration to the architectural question, and especially to the case of the organ. As we have before stated, it is quite possible so to arrange an organ as to make it an architectural ornament. Among the organs, the cases of which we may thus commend, the following occur to us—those of St. Paul's, York, Winchester, Gloucester, Peterborough, and Ely Cathedrals; the Chapels of King's College, Cambridge, of New College and Magdalen College, Oxford; and again, of Westminster Abbey and the Temple Church in London. Westminster has, as we have before said, a divided organ in two gothic cases. The organ of St. Paul's is what may be called of the square tower form, and is a beautiful, and indeed noble specimen of this kind; and it is with very deep regret that we have heard since we began to write this paper, that a scheme has been set on foot for supplying St. Paul's Cathedral with a new organ, in a divided case. Enough violence has been done to the great architect of St. Paul's (Sir Christopher Wren) by removing the inscription under the west front of the organ, to make room for another key board, an inscription which, from the associations connected with it, has become actually a portion of the history of the Cathedral itself.*

Among other organ cases remarkable for their beauty, we must especially mention that at New College, Oxford, built in two square towers, with an opening between them in the form of a Gothic arch. This arch discloses the central portion of the great west window to a spectator standing in the centre of the east end of the chapel. We do not, however, commend it so much on this account as for its intrinsic beauty and elegance, which we should admire just as much for themselves, if the instrument stood before a brick wall instead of a window by Sir Joshua Reynolds. The organ at Magdalen, again, is in the square tower form, and also in a form somewhat more approaching to the triptych one which we hope to see again encouraged.

A brief allusion to one more kind of organ will for the present conclude our remarks on this interesting subject. We mean a kind, several of which have been lately built by Gray and Davison, Bevington, and other eminent builders, with scarcely any case, the pipes being arranged externally so as to supply the place of a case, such as the one at the American end of the Great Exhibition of 1851 (now, we believe, in the church of St. Ann, Limehouse, by Davison), and another in the large Roman Catholic church in St. George's Fields, Lambeth (Hill); but little of which is seen, and yet none badly placed, the pedal pipes lying on the ground of the organ loft, as at Westminster Abbey, and some of the metal pipes forming a semicircle downwards in front of the west window, the large pipes standing outside, the smaller ones in gradation between them. Thus no musical effect of the organ is marred, no architectural feature of the church is hidden, and the appearance of the whole arrangement is pleasing to the eye. There are few organs indeed whose arrangement does not admit of some improvement; let us hope that the books which have appeared on the subject of organs generally, good, bad, and indifferent, may tend to the promotion and encouragement of the noble art of organ building.

X.

Freemasonry Past and Present, in its relations to Society. A Sermon preached at Allington Church, Dorsetshire, on Thursday, August 11th, 1859. By the Rev. HENRY RAWLINSON, M.A., of St. John's College, Oxford.

MASONIC sermons preached in the temple of God, in the face of a congregation but few of whom belong to the Craft, must of necessity but briefly allude to our ceremonies and mysteries, but are peculiarly fitted to display in all their purity the grand principles upon which our Order is founded; and if unfortunately the shortcomings of some of our brethren have occasionally given those of the outer world opportunity to cavil and taunt us with professions which we do not carry out in our lives, the reverend brother truly states "there is no association, civil or religious, aye, or even our own church also, which would not suffer from so severe a judgment." After alluding to the earliest works of architecture with which we connect our Order, and those works

in monasteries and cathedrals still extant, as a proof of the skill of the operative Masons of the middle ages, our reverend brother says:—

"For many years (since, I believe, the seventeenth century), we have ceased to be operative, and have now become speculative Masons; and giving to Freemasonry a wider range, we keep another and a nobler object in view—the cultivation of the mind, and the most enlarged charity and goodwill to all. And while professing to be the servants of the Great Architect of the universe, we lay the foundation of our society on the basis of religion. Having no further use for our working tools, we carry the emblems of them into real life, and from the square learn morality, from the level equality, and from the plumbline justice and uprightness of life. Thus squaring our actions by Masonic rule, and endeavouring to harmonize our conduct by the precepts of that Divine Being from whom all goodness emanates—and remembering that we are all sprung from the same stock, are participators in the same frail and fallen nature, and sharers of the same blessed hopes, and that no eminence of station should cause us to forget that we are all brethren—we keep in sight the criterion of moral rectitude (which, like Jacob's ladder, forms a line of union between Heaven and earth), and look forward hopefully to that time when we shall be summoned from this sublunary sphere to arise from the tomb of transgression to Heaven itself, where the Great Architect of the universe lives and reigns supreme, and where, through the all-sufficient merits of a crucified Saviour, we shall 'shine as the stars for ever and ever.' And thus it is that this speculative Masonry that we profess, not only harmonizes so completely with the description given by Solomon of wisdom and her house with her seven hewn pillars, but exhibits also a general coincidence of principle and design with the Christian scheme.

"Such, brethren, is the faith—such the hopes of a Freemason. While, then, you have seen our predecessors in the Craft fulfilling their mission by erecting, as operative Masons, those noble structures of mediæval times, whose very ruins and moss-grey stones bespeak their pristine grandeur and bear witness to the skill and zeal of their noble-minded builders, we, who have succeeded them, having no longer any call for illustrating the genius of their art, and fully recognizing the truth of the words of the text, that 'the Most High dwelleth not in temples made with hands,' endeavour to be built up a habitation of God through the spirit. And oh, 'what an incentive to holiness, to purity of life and conduct lies in the fact that the body of a saint is the temple of the living God—a truer, nobler temple than that which Solomon dedicated by his prayers—and a greater even than Solomon consecrated by his presence! This poor, pale, sickly, shattered form is the casket of a precious jewel. This mean and crumbling tabernacle lodges a guest nobler than palaces may boast of. Angels hover round its walls, and the Spirit of God dwells within.'"

Throughout the sermon there is a vein of true religion and charity which shows our reverend brother to be a true minister of the gospel—but who has deeply studied, and understands the foundation upon which our Order is based—and the important truths which its ceremonies are designed to inculcate.

NOTES ON LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

WITH reference to the rumoured engagement with Mr. Dickens to lecture in America, we find it stated, on the authority of the *New York Evening Post*, that he is under engagement to give sixty readings at sundry places in the United States, in the course of the autumn; and that the *honorarium* is to be \$25,000, paid at starting, besides one-fourth of the net profits of the entertainments. The *Leader* says:—We incline to the opinion that the projected engagement will not be carried out.

A Paris correspondent, dating Monday last, states that the annual exhibitions at the Beaux Arts commence on Wednesday next, when the models sent in for the prize in sculpture will be open to the public, and continue on view for three days. The exhibition of paintings, engravings, and gem-cutting will take place on succeeding Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, and the prizes will be exhibited, together with the works sent home from the French school in Rome, from the 25th of September to the 2nd of October.

Prince Lucien Bonaparte has printed a catalogue of the works edited by him in the various dialects of Europe—also a list of works now in the press. The more recent works are the *Canticles* in Basque, the *Gospel of St. Matthew* in the vulgar dialects of Venetia, Milan, Naples, and Bergamo. Among other labours, the Prince has printed the *Song of Solomon* in four English dialects—Lowland Scotch, and the dialects of Cumberland, Newcastle, and Westmoreland, preserving, for the use of linguists and historians, the exact state of language in those districts, as spoken by the native population in the reign of Victoria.

We hear of an Electro Printing Block Company, formed to bring into practical operation certain patents known as Collins's Patents, "for the cheap reproduction, on an enlarged or reduced scale, of original drawings and existing engravings, maps, and prints, and for making therefrom

* See our last week's impression, p. 168.

electro blocks for surface printing, either at the hand or steam press." It is stated that by these patent processes illustrated works can be executed at an immense saving in cost, and that the processes must be largely employed in all branches of trade "where the first cost of expensive engraving has, under the present system, to be renewed with every variation in size or form." Amongst the names attached to the prospectus we notice Messrs. Wm. Bradbury, F. M. Evans, A. J. Copeland, M.P., Herbert Ingram, M.P., Charles Knight, Mark Lemon, and S. L. Sotheby.

It is stated that the Duc d'Aumale has lately purchased a library in Paris for £15,000, said to be very rich in rare and fine editions. The Duke's library was already one of the finest private collections in the world, and he one of the leading members of the Philobiblion Society.

The fourth general meeting of the International Association for obtaining a uniform decimal system of measures, weights, and coins, will be held on Monday, the 10th of October, at four o'clock, in St. George's Hall, Bradford, Yorkshire. M. Michel Chevalier, vice president, will take the chair. Beyond routine business, the association will chiefly occupy itself with the metre, the litre, and the gramme, as the respective units of length, capacity, and weight, as recommended by the British branch.

The annual meeting of the Académie Française, for the distribution of prizes for literary performances and meritorious conduct took place last week, at the Institute. It was presided over by M. Guizot, who delivered an address suited to the occasion. Not a political allusion was to be heard; but some eloquent periods were introduced upon the march of humanity and civilization, and upon the exercise by the humbler classes of virtues that proved that good examples of disinterestedness and of courage were to be found in the smallest villages—instancing the prizes having been gained by two females of the poorest condition for the admirable fulfilment of their duties towards their families. In the literary department two ladies were victorious. The sitting was terminated by the reading of the poem which had gained the honours of the day, entitled "The Sister of Charity in the Nineteenth Century," by Mlle. Ernestine Drouot.

Lieut. J. D. Kennelly of the Indian Navy, and Secretary to the Bombay Geographical Society, has been recommended by Lord Elphinstone for employment as explorer in North-Eastern Africa, in the regions just visited by Captains Burton and Speke. "Mr. Kennelly," says the *Pooné Observer*, "is a fine, athletic, active man, in the very prime of life. He is familiar with the use of astronomical and meteorological instruments, and goes most liberally supplied therewith. Dr. Silvester, we believe, accompanies him as draughtsman and naturalist, and they leave some time in November. They will proceed at once to the lake districts, and endeavour to circumnavigate the northernmost of the lakes."

In the Stockholm state library a number of highly curious MSS. from the hand of Swedenborg have been discovered. They are, most of them, diaries or daily records of his inner and outer life. In that referring to the year 1734, the famous mystic alleges very natural, and not altogether delicate, reasons as the cause of his visions.

The town council of Berlin has just subscribed £1,600 to a foundation in honour of Humboldt, destined to afford aid to learned men and travellers in the prosecution of the studies to which he devoted his long life.

Two forcible and excellent lithographs, published by Mr. Schenk, of Edinburgh, now lie before us. One of Lord Loughborough—a great Masonic authority in Scotland—is boldly and cleverly drawn by Mr. Wilson, with all the vigour and none of the dreary blackness that is the usual attendant of German lithographs. The series of Scottish M.P.s., of whom Colonel Sykes, M.P. for Aberdeen, is one of the most rugged and sturdy looking, promises well. The stormy ledger lines on the brow, the deep pits under the eyes, the almost fierce mouth, are finely touched-in, without the usual cosmetic flattery of popular portraits.

POSTHUMOUS REWARDS OF GENIUS.—At Lord Northwick's sale, we read in the *Court Journal*, a picture by Patrick Nasmyth brought £750! Poor Patrick never made more than sixty pounds a year! This picture, full of beauties, was the labour of a fortnight. "Genius and its rewards are briefly told." Patrick sleeps in Lambeth churchyard, little known; even within the sound of the steam hammer of his less illustrious brother. Yes, in Lambeth churchyard lies all that is mortal of our English Hobbima; nay, of a better artist than Hobbima, able as he was.

Poetry.

CHRISTMAS MUSINGS.

BY W. HEATON.

CHRISTMAS has come with its boisterous breath,
And its leafless trees and bowers,
While the flowers all round
Lie hid in the ground,
And wait for the summer hours.
Where is the daisy's crimson fringe,
The pink and the damask rose,
And the bells of blue
In the woods which grew
Where the murmuring streamlet flows?
Where is the lark with its matchless song,
And the thrush's joyful tune,
And the cuckoo's note
Which did sweetly float
Through the woods in the month of June?
Hopes and delights which were young and fair,
And joys that were fresh and gay,
Like the choicest flowers
In the springtide hours,
They have long since died away,
And left the snow on the mountain brow,
And frost on the window pane;
While the friends we loved
Are by death removed
To the grave's deep dark domain.
But music floats on the midnight air,
Through the leafless trees 'tis borne,
And voices sing
Of a glorious King,
Who came on this joyful morn.
* * *
When the mistletoe and the berries red
Of the holly-bush are seen
On the old church walls
And the ancient halls
With leaves from the ivy green.
And many a bough from the old yew tree
On each picture frame is spread,
While the box tree gay,
On this festal day,
Is torn from its woodland bed,
And hung in the homes of my fatherland—
The homes of the gay and proud,
While the log fire glows,
And the cold wind blows,
And snow doth the grass enshroud.
Then raise a song to old Christmas true,
As they did in the days of yore:
To the Saviour born
On this happy morn
Be glory for evermore.

THIBAUT, KING OF NAVARRE, TO HIS LOVE.

On! could I but forget
Her beauty, her sweet tone,
And talking, and that lovely look at one,
My martyrdom, I think, were ended yet.
But, ah! I cannot bear myself apart;
And great simplicity
Is hope in me.
Only such thrall
Gives one the heart
To go through all.
And how could I forget
Her beauty, her sweet tone
And talking, and that lovely look at one?
My martyrdom's too sweet. LEIGHT HUNT.

MEETING ON THE LEVEL.—In the American *Voice of Masonry* we find the following definition of meeting on the level, by Bro. H. N. Marks, of Kentucky:—"It is said that Masons meet upon a level; generally speaking they do. They fail to take some Masonic periodical whereby they might hold converse with the wise and the good through the medium of their writing. And when we meet together to interchange the greetings of an exalted friendship, and to counsel and admonish each other upon the theme best adapted to the purposes for which we associated, we say nothing of importance, because we know nothing of importance. Yes, Masons 'meet upon a level!'"

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

THE CALENDAR.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—The Calendar Committee seem to treat all suggestions from brethren with perfect contempt. For several years past there have been letters in the *Magazine* from correspondents pointing out things that sadly required altering; but still the Calendar is as useless as heretofore. Not only are there a number of Lodges that have ceased from their labours, figuring away in the list, but with existing and working Lodges a very great evil is allowed to continue. In this list there is no distinction made between those Lodges which meet all the year round (which might be done with a simple asterisk) and those which have a summer vacation. The consequence is, brethren from a distance are often sadly disappointed. I will give you an instance. A friend had occasion to visit a town not one hundred miles from here, and, looking at the Calendar, he found that on a certain date he could kill two birds with one stone, though at a personal inconvenience—transact his business, and enjoy the pleasures to be always found in a Lodge of good working Masons. Arriving there, he found to his mortification that the Lodge met regularly during the winter months, but not at all in the summer. To make the Calendar really serviceable to the brethren, this difference should be clearly stated, and it would be a great improvement if the months of installation were likewise given in a separate column. As the Calendar is issued by the Executive, we have a right to expect that it should be a perfect one; but red tapeism seems not altogether abolished from the office of the Committee specially appointed to amend, revise, and correct this, at present, very useless pocketbook.

I am, dear Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,
Dudley, Sept. 3, 1859. A PROV. GRAND OFFICER.

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

MASONIC MEMS.

A PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE is to be held at the Freemasons' Hall, at Leicester, on the 14th, when the building will be consecrated and dedicated by the Right Hon. the Earl Howe, Prov. G.M. The Prov. Grand Masters of Derbyshire, Warwickshire, Staffordshire, and the Channel Islands, and other eminent brethren, are expected to attend.

WE understand that the brethren of Norfolk intend to invite Bro. B. B. Cabbell, their G.M., to a grand banquet next month, to testify their respect for him as a brother, and their sense of the services he has rendered to Masonry in the province of Norfolk since his installation.

METROPOLITAN.

SUPREME GRAND LODGE.

THE regular quarterly communication was held in the Temple, on Wednesday last, the 7th inst., the R.W. Bro. Admiral Sir Lucius Curtis, Prov. G.M., Hants, presiding as Grand Master, supported by the R.W. Bro. Sir W. W. Wynn, Prov. G.M. for North Wales and Shropshire, as D.G.M.; Bros. Col. Browning, P.G.W., as S.G.W.; John Savage, S.G.D., as J.G.W.; Roxburgh, G. Reg.; the Rev. Wentworth Bowyer, G. Chaplain; W. Gray Clarke, G. Sec.; King, P.G.D., as S.G.D.; Slight, J.G.D.; Jennings, G. Dir. of Cers.; Pocock, G.S.B.; Dukes, G. Supt. of Works; Horsley, G. Org.; Farnfield, Asst. G. Sec. Bros. Havers, Scott, Hopwood, Potter, S. B. Wilson, J. N. Tomkins, T. R. White, Faudel, and Phillips, P.G.Ds.; Bros. Wahnsley, Spiers, Philippe, Masson, P.G.S.Bs.; Chevalier Hebler, &c., &c.

The minutes of the last Grand Lodge having been read and confirmed, the Grand Secretary read the report of the Board of Benevolence, from which it appeared that in June, eight petitions were relieved by votes, amounting to £97 2s., and £30 recommended to be given to Bro. Noah Wardle, of No. 421, Marple; in July three petitions were relieved with £40; and August seven petitions, with sums amounting to £90 10s., and £30, recommended to be given to Bro. Wm. D. Lowe, of No. 95, Sunderland.

The report was received, and the two sums recommended, granted.

The report of the Board of General Purposes which appeared at p. 176 of our last number, was then read.

The President of the Board of General Purposes said it became his duty to move "That the report just read be received," and in doing so he felt it due to Grand Lodge to make a few remarks on two statements in the report which did not require confirmation. The report stated that it had been brought under the notice of the Board that the members of certain Lodges were in the habit of emblazoning on their aprons emblems not warranted by the Book of Constitutions. This was so directly opposed to the spirit and laws of Masonry, that the Board had called the attention of the Prov. Grand Master to it. The next subject to which he had to direct attention was, the future publication of the official reports of the proceedings in Grand Lodge. Complaints had been made by many members that they did not receive those reports until about ten days before the following Grand Lodge. These complaints appeared so reasonable, that the Board, having given their attention to the question, had made arrangements for issuing the report as early as possible after each quarterly communication. (Hear, hear).

Bro. W. P. Scott, P.G.D., having seconded the motion—

Bro. the Rev. G. R. Portal rose to ask a question relative to the Lodge at Littlehampton, but was stopped on a point of order, the only question before Grand Lodge being the reception of the report.

The resolution having been put and carried,

The President of the Board of General Purposes said it now became his painful duty to move a resolution on the subject referred to by Bro. Portal. It was with great regret that he felt called upon to move a resolution asking Grand Lodge to confirm the suspension of Bro. Heward, of the Mariners' Lodge, No. 878, at Littlehampton, from his Masonic duties. The Board had received a complaint from the D. Prov. Grand Master that Lodge, No. 878, had neglected to make the usual returns. On inquiry they found that Bro. Chieriman had been the last Master, and that Bro. Heward had been the proprietor of the house at which the Lodge was held. The Lodge had fallen into difficulties, and Bro. Heward, who was the Secretary, had left the house, taking with him the charter and furniture of the Lodge. The Board summoned Bro. Heward to appear before them, when he wrote a very proper letter, in which he stated that the Lodge, consisting principally of the masters and mates of vessels, had fallen into difficulties during the Crimean war when the trade of the town was much interfered with, but that if time were given him he would call a meeting and endeavour to revive the Lodge. Time was given him; but nothing being done, a second summons was sent to him by the Board, in May or June, when he again asked for time—promising to call a meeting in a fortnight. That he had not done, and since that time he had taken no notice of the communications of the Board of General Purposes beyond simply writing a letter acknowledging that he held the furniture and charter of the Lodge, by which he stated he had lost money. (Hear.) This was an instance among many of the great inconvenience which arose from allowing the master of a house where a Lodge was held to become the custodian of the charter and property of a Lodge. (Hear.) Whether Bro. Heward should even have been appointed the Secretary of the Lodge was another question; but he held a letter in his hand from that brother, stating that he held the charter and regalia, and declining to give it up. He therefore would now move that the suspension of Bro. Heward be confirmed.

Bro. Roxburgh, G. Reg., seconded the resolution, thinking it most important for the interest of Masonry that the authority of the Board should be upheld.

Bro. the Rev. J. R. Portal said there could not be two opinions with regard to the justice of suspending Bro. Heward; but he objected to the present motion upon two technical points. In the first place, he did not see the necessity of the motion at all, as all that the Board of General Purposes had to do, according to the Book of Constitutions, was to report that they had suspended a brother; and Grand Lodge was not called upon to express any opinion upon the subject unless an appeal was made against the decision of the Board. In the second place it was laid down at p. 45, that all subjects of Masonic complaint against Lodges or individual brethren were to be heard and determined by the Prov. Grand Master or his deputy, and it was not shown why this case had been allowed to come to London, whilst the Prov. or D. Prov. Grand Master might much more easily have arranged it on the spot.

Bro. Savage, S.G.D., fully concurred with the last brother that the suspension was justified, but was of opinion that Grand Lodge ought not to be called upon to express an opinion unless an appeal was lodged against the suspension as laid down at p. 100 of the Book of Constitutions.

Bro. Spiers, P.G.S.B., stated that in a case which occurred in his province no report of a suspension of a brother was made to Grand Lodge.

Bro. Stebbing was of opinion that this subject ought never to have been brought before Grand Lodge or the Board of General Purposes at all. It ought to have been adjudicated upon by the Prov. Grand Master or his deputy, when probably local interest might have been brought to bear upon the brother, and led to a conclusion which might have rendered the suspension altogether unnecessary. A great deal might be done through the influence of neighbours and friends which could not be effected through the Board of General Purposes.

Some further discussion ensued in which Bros. Gregory, Mason, Adlard, and Symonds, took part, and in which it was shown that the complaint was laid before the Board of General Purposes by the D. Prov.

Grand Master, who had failed in inducing Bro. Howard to surrender the charter of the Lodge.

Bro. the Rev. J. S. Sidebotham moved that the matter be referred back to the Provincial Grand Master of Sussex.

Bro. Havers briefly replied, and contended that it had always been the practice, or ought to have been, to take the opinion of Grand Lodge relative to the suspension of a brother, and no such power should be allowed to exist in any but the supreme body. The Board of General Purposes had not, or ought not to have, the power of suspending a brother without the confirmation of Grand Lodge; and even if there were not many precedents for the course now proposed to be taken, he would call upon Grand Lodge to make a precedent for the future, and thereby prevent the supreme power being exercised by other than themselves. With regard to what had been stated relative to the Provincial Grand Master, it was not until the Deputy Provincial Grand Master had done his best to secure the charter of the Lodge for the brethren that he had remitted it to the consideration of the Board of General Purposes, whose power to deal with it could not be questioned.

The resolution was then put and carried, with five dissentients.

THE HALL.

The President of the Board of General Purposes would, as an introduction to his next motion, read a paragraph from the report of the Board: "The Board further report that they have received an application from Messrs. Elkington and Co., the lessees of the tavern, requesting the grant of a sum of money, to be expended in repairs of the great hall; that they have caused inquiry to be made under the authority of the Grand Superintendent of Works, who reports that the repairs necessary may be completed for a sum not exceeding £275, and that competent persons are ready to undertake the work. The Board, therefore, recommend that the sanction of Grand Lodge be given for such outlay." He might mention that their house had cost them a large sum in repairs—in ten years grants having been made for the purpose to the extent of £1,500. It had been proposed by Messrs. Elkington and Co. that a grant of £500 or £700 should be made for repairing the hall. The question had been referred to the Grand Superintendent of Works, who had reported that the necessary repairs might be made for £275. He believed that the tenants were satisfied with what was proposed to be done, and he, therefore, moved that that sum be granted.

Bro. W. Pulteney Scott seconded the motion.

Bro. Masterman thought that the lessees ought to repair the house themselves. Were they not bound to do so under the lease?

Bro. Havers: They were not.

Bro. Masterman: Then they ought to be. The lessees got the benefit of the house, and the Craft had the benefit of paying for the repairs, which was no benefit at all. (Laughter.)

Bro. Stebbing rose to oppose the motion, as he thought it most ridiculous to expend £275 on the repairs of the hall, when they were on the eve of a discussion with regard to the future arrangement of the premises; which might make those repairs perfectly useless. He looked upon this as a most reckless expenditure of £275, abstracted from charity. (Cries of "No, no.") He maintained that it was so; for, though the money was not avowedly subscribed for that purpose, whenever they had a surplus of money they transferred it to the funds of one of their charities. (Hear, hear.) He thought, on the eve of making alterations in their property, the expenditure most inopportune, and that the utmost they should be called upon to do before the whole question was taken into consideration should be to keep out wind and water. (Hear, hear.)

The resolution was then put and carried.

THE ORGANS.

The President of the Board of General Purposes had next to bring forward a resolution, which he believed was to be opposed by one of his earliest friends. It was a question in which neither himself nor any member of the Board of General Purposes had the slightest personal interest, nor could have. It related to the organs. They had received from the Grand Organist an opinion that the present organs were perfectly useless, and he was opposed to all expenditure upon them. The Board had come to the conclusion to recommend that they should be repaired at an expenditure of £70, but they had not done so without the fullest consideration. He held in his hand a report from Mr. Bates—he believed he ought to say Bro. Bates, for he was a highly esteemed member of the Order—the organ builder, of Ludgate-hill, which stated that not only could he put them into serviceable repair, but that if properly looked to from year to year they would last for twenty-five years. He took the opinion of that gentleman as that of an upright man, and he stated that he could efficiently repair the organs for £70, and guarantee to keep them in good order for £5 5s. a year; the reason they were out of order being, that they were not sufficiently used. Seeing that in Bro. Bates's opinion the organs might be made serviceable for twenty or twenty-five years at a moderate expenditure, and not believing that organs which they had had in use but a comparatively short time could be altogether worn out so as to render new ones necessary, he would move that £70 be granted for the repair of the organs.

Bro. Dr. Hinxman seconded the motion. He had seen Bro. Bates, who assured him that he could keep the organs in good repair at an expense of £5 5s. per annum each (not £5 5s. the two), which sum should include every expense. The cost of repairing the organ in the temple he estimated at £40, and that in the hall at £25.

Bro. Horsley, G. Org. said he was sorry to intrude himself upon the brethren. Indeed this was the only subject upon which he would venture to address them. He had now had the honour to hold his office for nearly three years, and when he was first appointed he was asked to examine the organs. He did so, assisted by a most competent person, and he found them in such a state of rack and ruin, that the first thing he recommended was that they should discontinue the payment of £12 12s. a-year for keeping them in repair. He sent his report to the Board of General Purposes, but whether it was received he had never heard. Last year another committee was appointed to examine the organs, on which were Bros. Roberts and Le Veau and upon their consulting him (Bro. Horsley) he repeated that the organs were perfectly useless; and that to attempt to repair them would be to throw the money away. He recommended that they should have two entirely new organs, which might be obtained for about £300—£200 for the hall and £100 for the temple. No notice was taken of his report, and the first intimation he received of the proposed expenditure of £70 for repairs, was when he saw it on the printed paper of business—not having been at all consulted with regard to it. He had the greatest respect for Bro. Bates, with whom he had had business transactions, and knew him to be a gentleman of the highest honour and probity, but he was convinced from the rottenness of the materials that they might as well throw the money in the Thames as attempt to repair their present organs. He was convinced that they were utterly worthless, and he would recommend that they should either have new organs, or wait until the whole question of the property was under consideration. In the meantime he could manage to play a little on the organ in the Temple, and when they met in the hall it would be better to dispense with the music altogether, or to hire an harmonium. He would move as an amendment that that part of the report which recommended an expenditure of £70 on the organs be not approved.

Bro. the Rev. J. S. Sidebotham seconded the amendment; considering that as the Grand Registrar was the legal adviser of the Craft, so ought the Grand Organist to be as regarded the organs, and they were bound to act upon his opinion.

Bro. Col. Browning thought it would be useless to expend £300 upon new organs, when they had the assurance of Bro. Bates that those they now had might be put in good repair for £70. As to the rottenness of any portion of the materials, that was for Bro. Bates to consider in making his contract, and not for them.

Bro. Jennings, G.D.C., said that the question of the organs had been fully considered by the Board, after placing them under the closest inspection. They had heard the opinion of the Grand Organist, that the organ in the gallery was utterly useless, and that in the temple worthless; but they must recollect that the Grand Organist was a player of extraordinary skill and standing, and that he was in the habit only of performing on instruments of a character commensurate with his position in the profession, and great allowances ought, therefore, to be made for his opinion, that nothing could be done with the present organs. They should also recollect that they had the organs inspected by a manufacturer, who stated that for every purpose of the Craft he could put them in repair, and guarantee to keep them so for twenty-five years at an annual cost of £5 5s. each. When they considered the solemn silence with which they had opened their business that evening, and the entire absence of any attempt of the Grand Organist to produce any notes from their organ, it surely became them to make an effort to give better effect to their ceremonies if they could do so through an expenditure of £70. He (Bro. Jennings) had taken considerable pains to make inquiries on the subject, and he was authorized by Bro. Bates to say that, if he did not put the two organs in a satisfactory condition, he "would make no claim for payment." (Hear, hear.) If they were placed in such a condition that any ordinary player could perform upon them, how much more might they not expect from the skill of their esteemed Grand Organist. (Cheers.)

The amendment was then put and negatived, and the original resolution carried.

ERASURE OF LODGES.

The President of the Board of General Purposes had now the painful duty to move that seven Lodges be erased from their books; but, if any brother had anything to advance why in any case the erasure should not be proceeded with, the Board would willingly consent to its being held over to give an opportunity for resuscitation, though he looked upon the Lodges proposed to be erased as defunct. In the first place he should mention that, since their last meeting, five Lodges had been removed from the list proposed to be erased, simply on the ground that they have complied with the requisition of Grand Lodge, and made the necessary returns. And here he might be allowed to say that, in some instances, this had been done under circumstances highly honourable to the brethren in the provinces, who had come forward and paid the dues for a quarter of a century, in order to revive the Lodges; and he had great pleasure in omitting them from the resolution he had to move. He would now go through the list of those proposed to be erased, begging them to recollect that they would only put them in a position *sub judice* until the resolution was confirmed; and if anything could be done to resuscitate either of the Lodges in the meantime, there would be nothing to prevent its being taken out of the list at their next meeting. The first Lodge on the list was No. 49, Lodge of Concord, London, and was formerly held at the Turk's Head, in the Strand. The Lodge had not met for many years past, and ought properly to have been erased

before. It had come to his knowledge within a few days that some zealous brethren were exerting themselves to recover the warrant, and resuscitate the Lodge. He wished them every success, and should have great pleasure if they enabled them on the next occasion to take it out of the list. The next Lodge was No. 366, School of Plato, Cambridge, which was reduced to three members—the warrant being in the hands of the junior member, who declined to hold a Lodge, and the Prov. Grand Master was of opinion it ought to be erased. He now came to No. 459, Lodge of Benevolence, Sherborne, regarding which he had a letter from Bro. Highmore, a most zealous and active Mason, stating there was no chance of resuscitating it. The Lodge had not met since 1851, and it was believed the warrant was in the possession of the widow of the last W.M. and would be recovered and returned to Grand Lodge in a few days. The next was No. 751, Prince Edwin's Lodge, Eye, Suffolk. It had not met since 1852, and the remaining members had determined not to make any exertions to revive it, and the D. Prov. G.M., the W. Bro. Fleming, reported that it might be already considered as defunct. He then came to No. 765, the Roden Lodge, Wein, in the province of North Wales and Shropshire, the Prov. Grand Master of which (Bro. Sir Watkin Wynn) they had the pleasure of having among them that evening acting as D. Grand Master. The Prov. Grand Secretary reported that the Lodge was defunct, and that there was no prospect of reviving it. The next was No. 806, Castlemartin Lodge, Pembroke, South Wales, which the Prov. Grand Master (Bro. Johnes) reported as also defunct. He now came to the last on the list, No. 878, the Mariners' Lodge, Littlehampton, which had occupied their attention in the early part of the evening—the Lodge having fallen into difficulties and the warrant being in the hands of the Secretary who was the keeper of the house where the Lodge had been held—both the last Master of the Lodge (Bro. Cheriman) and the D. Prov. Grand Master recommended that under the circumstances the Lodge should be erased as the only means of resuscitating Masonry in Littlehampton. The R.W. brother concluded by moving a formal resolution for the erasure of the Lodges.

Bro. Hopwood, P.G.D., seconded the motion, which was carried *nem. con.*

All business being ended, Grand Lodge was closed in due form.

OLD CONCORD LODGE (No. 201).—On Thursday, the 21th ult., upwards of fifty brethren of this Lodge celebrated their summer anniversary at the City of London Hotel, Anerley. At the dinner Bro. C. Maney, W.M., presided, faced by Bro. Swainston, S.W., and amongst the visiting brethren present we observed J. Suter, P.M., No. 219; Jas. Queeley, P.M., No. 219; H. Norman, P.M., No. 209; W. F. Blackburn, P.M., No. 169; W. Carter, P.M., No. 165; W. Oxley, P.M., 274; J. Coverley, P.M., No. 257; J. McDavitt, No. 362; T. Lewis, No. 53; W. Davies, P.M., No. 663; E. Sisson, No. 118; J. Clark, No. 211; J. Edney, No. 107; and J. Smith, No. 1,044. After dinner the President gave "The Earl of Zetland," followed by "Lord Pannure, D. Grand Master of England," in complimentary terms, and next proposed "The health of the Rev. Bro. Laughlin, their Chaplain," who in reply said, he thanked them sincerely for the generous manner in which they had received the mention of his name. He cordially concurred in all that had been said in reference to Masonry. He believed that every minister who became acquainted with it would find it to be really and truly the handmaid of religion. The W.M. then gave "The Visitors," coupling with the toast the name of Bro. Norman, No. 209, who briefly replied. Bro. Kennedy, No. 201, then rose to propose "The health of the President." They all knew how indefatigable their brother was in the discharge of his duties, how creditably he had ever performed them, and with what honour to the Lodge to which he belonged. The present not being a meeting where the principles of Freemasonry need be fully dilated upon, left him but little to add. He would, therefore, simply propose the health of their President, thanking him for his attendance, and congratulating him on having such a numerous assemblage around him. Bro. Maney, in returning thanks, said he hoped he had ever been, and should ever be found, doing his utmost towards the promotion of the interests of the Craft. He feared he did not merit the compliment that had been paid him, but at any rate he endeavoured to discharge the duties intrusted to his hands faithfully and honestly, to the best of his ability. If he had done so satisfactorily it gave him additional pleasure, and he should ever feel proud that he had been of at least some service to the Order. Some very excellent singing and music interspersed the toasts.

INSTRUCTION.

ALBION LODGE (No. 9).—This Lodge held its first meeting for the season on Sunday last, at Bro. Gorton's, the Western Masonic Hall, Old Bond-street; Bro. Collard presided as W.M. The Lodge was opened in the first degree, and the ceremony of initiation and lectures worked by the many eminent brethren present.

ROBERT BURNS (No. 25).—This Lodge commenced the winter session on Friday, the 2nd; Bro. Newall presided as W.M., who, having opened the Lodge in the three degrees, proceeded with the ceremony of raising and lectures in connection with that degree, the whole of which were performed admirably, and greatly to the satisfaction of the members. An expression of regret was evident at the absence of Bro. Watson, at present in Dublin.

CRYSTAL PALACE LODGE (No. 1,044).—This Lodge, held at the City Arms, West-square, Southwark, had a very numerous meeting on Monday last, to witness and take part in working the fifteen sections. Bro. D. R. Farmer officiated as W.M.; Bros. Thomas, S.W.; Bradley, J.W.; Anslow, P.M. The Lodge was opened at seven o'clock, and the sections of the first lecture were worked by Bros. Stewart, Newall, Newman, Charnock, Blackburn, Crawley, and Thomas. Those of the second lecture were given by Bros. Walkley, Oliver, Daly, Warren, and Arnold; and of the third lecture by Bros. Anslow, Smith, and Hill. We have rarely seen the fifteen sections more ably illustrated. Several visitors became joining members, among them, Bro. Coggin, P.M. No. 276, who took the opportunity of impressing on the brethren and Lodges of Instruction in particular, the desirability of supporting the *Freemasons' Magazine*, as the only authentic organ of publicity the Craft possessed, by subscribing to which they would derive much information not otherwise to be obtained.

PROVINCIAL.

HAMPSHIRE.

WINCHESTER.—*Lodge of Economy (No. 90).*—The ordinary monthly meeting of this Lodge took place on Wednesday evening, August 31st, at the Masonic Hall, adjoining the Black Swan Hotel, when there were in attendance the W.M. (Bro. J. L. Hasleham), Bros. F. La Croix, S.W.; G. Oakshott, P.M. (J.W. *pro tem.*); S. Everett, P.M.; C. Sherry, P.M.; G. Durant, P.M.; W. Russ, P.M.; J. Withers, P.M.; W. Cowen, P.M.; G. P. Jacob, P.M.; and Bros. Elson, Snary, Butcher, Gerrard, Huggins, Smith, Waterman, &c. After the Lodge had been duly opened, and the minutes of the last meeting read and confirmed, the W.M. proceeded to read some documents and communications received from Grand Lodge, and called attention to the motion given notice of by Bro. Binckes, which, to some extent, bore upon the motion given notice of for this evening by Bro. Sherry.

Grand Lodge and the Provinces.—Bro. C. Sherry, P.M., then rose to address the Lodge in introducing the motion of which he had given notice at the last meeting, and in the course of his preliminary remarks, he said most of the brethren present would remember what he had advanced upon this subject at former assemblies, and therefore there was no necessity for his going at any length into details upon the present occasion, especially as those brethren who might not have been present had the opportunity of reading the reports of their meetings in the *Magazine*. The motion of which he had given notice for this evening was as follows:—"That a memorial be presented to the Board of General Purposes, asking them to take into their consideration the present representation of provincial Masons in Grand Lodge, with a view of affording them a fair share in the election of all Boards connected with the Order, and requesting them to bring the subject before Grand Lodge." Bro. Sherry proceeded to argue that it would be seen, on application to the Book of Constitutions, that the provincial Masons had not that share (under present circumstances) in the representation of Grand Lodge to which they were duly entitled. In the "Regulations for the Government of the Craft," (at p. 16), occurred the following:—"The public interests of the fraternity are managed by a general representation of all private Lodges on record, together with the Grand Stewards of the year, and the present and past Grand Officers, and the Grand Master at their head. This collective body is styled the United Grand Lodge of Antient Free and Accepted Masons of England, and its members rank in the following order," &c. The Book of Constitutions also, in the course of its general directions, provides that the Grand Master and Grand Treasurer, the Board of General Purposes, the Colonial Board, and the Committee of Benevolence, are to be annually elected by Grand Lodge, that is to say, by the Worshipful Masters, Past Masters, and Wardens of every Lodge on the English register. In practice, however, (said Bro. Sherry) these elections are really in the hands of those members of Grand Lodge (greatly predominating in the attendances) who happen to be resident in or near London, while those at a distance are, for the most part, precluded, by the expense of the journey and the claims of their business occupations, from being present in London and exercising their franchise. Under these circumstances a very great injustice is inflicted upon a large portion of the provincial Masons, indeed, on all those whose homes are at any distance from the metropolis, who, nevertheless, are so numerous as to constitute a vast majority of the members of Grand Lodge, and from whom the greater part of its funds are derived. The consequence is, that the virtual charge of the finances of Grand Lodge is thus invested in the power and management of those parties in whose appointment to office the chief contributors to those finances have practically no voice. The only means by which this widely felt grievance could be remedied, in his (Bro. Sherry's) opinion, was the issue of voting papers (hear, hear), to the Masters of all Lodges, to be filled up in open Lodge by those members entitled to vote, were they present in Grand Lodge; and this in place of obliging the said members to poll in London if they exercise their privilege at all. Then, and then only, the brethren of every Lodge would have the opportunity of exercising their full share in the elections, as provided they are entitled to in the "Book of Constitutions," (p. 66, clause 24), where it says, "The majority of the members of a Lodge, when congregated, have the privilege of giving instructions to their Master, the immediate Past Masters and Wardens, before the

meeting of the Grand Lodge; because such officers are their representatives, and are supposed to speak their sentiments." Having held the views he had expressed upon the subject, he had lately made an application to the Grand Secretary in London, and that officer had kindly sent him down some particulars, which showed the great distinguishable difference in the attendance of the London and the provincial brethren at Grand Lodge during the last two years. The returns he had received gave him the following details in this respect:—

Quarterly Meetings.	No. of London Brethren present.	No. of Provincial Brethren present.	Total.
1857—June 3	150	11	161
September 2	191	7	198
December 2	196	39	235
1858—March 3	178	42	220
June 2	148	30	178
September 1	104	11	115
December 1	212	40	252
1859—March 1	213	46	259
June 1	130	42	172
Totals...	1522	268	1790

These figures showed that the attendance of London Masons had been four fifths more than that of the provincial brethren. He thought it was quite time something should be done to ensure to all an equal voice under equal opportunity of exercising it, such as vote by proxy would create, and for the purpose of bringing the question into the proper course of discussion, he had prepared the following memorial, which he would read to the Lodge:—

"To the Board of General Purposes,—

"The memorial of the Worshipful Master, Past Masters, Wardens, and brethren of the Lodge of Economy, No. 90, in open Lodge assembled,—

"Showeth—That according to the Book of Constitutions, 'the public interest of the fraternity (of Free and Accepted Masons) are managed by a representation of all private Lodges on record,' with the addition of a Grand Master, Grand Officers, &c., and that this collective body is styled 'The United Grand Lodge of Antient Free and Accepted Masons of England.'

"The Quarterly Communications of Grand Lodge are held in London, where the general business of the society is transacted, and the various Boards of Management are from time to time elected.

"That while in theory such representation is 'general,' it is proved in practice to be only 'partial,' the proportion of the London brethren constituting more than four fifths of the total attendance.

"That this inequality arises from the difficulties caused by distance and expense under which the members of country Lodges labour as compared with brethren resident in the metropolitan district.

"That though of late years these difficulties have been partially obviated by the facilities afforded by extension of railway accommodation, yet the expenditure of time and money still presents a serious obstacle to such an attendance of provincial brethren as is desirable.

"That various plans have been devised with a view to promote such regular attendance, but the circumstances alluded to, and others which may be adduced, have only been attended with limited success.

"That your memorialists are of opinion that in the election of the various Boards of Management, some scheme should be introduced by which the entire English Craft shall be fairly represented in Grand Lodge. They would therefore humbly suggest that 'voting by proxy' be adopted.

"Your memorialists therefore respectfully urge upon your Worshipful Board to take this subject into your consideration, and also to submit the same to Grand Lodge. And your memorialists will ever pray, &c.

"Dated this 31st of August, 1859."

Bro. Durant, P.M., said he begged to second the motion, and he could not conceive that any opposition could be offered to it either on the part of the M.W. Grand Master or any of his officers. He thought the memorial was worded in such respectful terms that they could not take umbrage at it; and more than that, he fancied they would be glad to have the opinions of more of their brother Masons from the country, under the means proposed, to share in the management of the affairs of the Craft. He thought the memorial, with any little clerical error that may be apparent, corrected, should be sent to the Board to which it was addressed.

Bro. F. La Croix, S.W., asked how proxy papers would be managed, supposing the system were adopted?

The Worshipful Master said, in case the idea was received and adopted, the working of it would not be difficult under the superintendence of the officers duly appointed to the task.

Bro. Sherry said when they went to London under the present system, papers were put into their hands with certain names on them. They in Winchester could recommend any one of themselves for instance. Each member voting in the elections scratched out all the nominated names above the number for election, leaving the fourteen he individually ap-

proved of for office. They might have proxy papers sent down upon the same principle. He certainly did not wish to assume to himself the prescribing of any exact rule, but (as in the wording of the memorial he had sought to express) he wished to have some system adopted under which proxy votes could be received in London from provincial members; and at the same time the metropolitan members of Grand Lodge could exercise the same privilege.

Bro. Oakshott, P.M., said he must confess that he fully concurred in the motion then before the Lodge. He did really consider that—extending as the body was every year—it was absolutely necessary every member should have a voice in the affairs of Grand Lodge as far as possibly could be managed with fairness, and he could not conceive any measure better calculated for that purpose than the one suggested in the memorial. It was throughout most respectfully worded, and offence could not be taken with it; at least if such a thing should arise there would be no reason for it. All the provincial Masons wanted was a fair share in the doings of Grand Lodge, and they were not asking too much when they demanded it, when it was considered what heavy expense and inconvenience they were put to to be present at the time of Lodge meeting, compared to the advantage of metropolitan members. They thought the best and fairest possible means for putting all on an equality was, the allowing country Masons to vote by proxy. When they asked for that they were only asking for what they had a perfect right to expect. Since they sent a large sum of money every year towards the general fund they had a right to ask how it was expended, as well as to have a vote in its outlay. It was the case with subscribers to any public institution to have a vote regarding the general expenditure, and they, in the same way, had a right to join in the regulation of the Masonic disbursements. He was very much pleased to see Bro. Sherry take so much trouble and show so much energy in regard to the affair; he sincerely hoped the subject would be met in a proper spirit by Grand Lodge, and he trusted that body would say all had a right to vote by proxy.

Bro. La Croix, S.W., called attention to what he thought must be a clerical error in the memorial. He alluded to the word "universal."

The Worshipful Master remarked that it would be necessary for brethren to confine their observations strictly to the matter before the Lodge. The memorial referred to members of Grand Lodge voting by proxy in the election of the Boards of Management.

Bro. Russ, P.M., also observed upon the wording of the memorial. He supposed it was intended to ask for the privilege of voting either by personal attendance or by proxy.

The Worshipful Master explained that there was merely a slight error in the transcription of the memorial.

Bro. Jacob, P.M., observed that the system of voting by proxy was already adopted in the election of recipients of the charity benefits, a branch of their affairs which commanded a great deal of interest. By adopting the prayer of the memorial he thought a good deal more union and fellow feeling would be observable.

Bro. La Croix also thought it would tend in every way to raise the interest felt in the affairs of the Craft and increase their numbers.

Bro. Smith asked whether, if the question were brought before the Grand Lodge, some plan should at the same time be suggested or specified for carrying their idea into practice. He thought that would be better than merely expressing a wish to have a change, and leaving what they meant indefinitely stated. The distribution and collection of the proxies would require arrangement.

Bro. Jacob said every Lodge being responsible for itself, no difficulty would be experienced in that respect.

Bro. Everett, P.M., thought there could be no objection to the way in which the subject had been brought forward. For five or six years past a great deal of litigation and party feeling had exhibited itself in Grand Lodge, and there had been much more bitter feeling and animosity than there ought to have been. Out of good never cometh evil, it was frequently said, but a great deal of evil arose out of the objectionable exhibitions sometimes taking place at Grand Lodge. He did not think that the creation of such ill feeling and animosity had anything to do with the manner in which Freemasonry was intended to be carried out, and the sooner all jealousy was got rid of the better.

Bro. Sherry then briefly replied. He said he was exceedingly glad to find such a large number of P.Ms. present that evening, showing, as it did, the interest with which they looked upon the subject named in the notice paper calling them together. He believed there were more present that evening than there had been for some months. He would add just one word in respect to an observation that had fallen from Bro. Smith, to the effect that some definite scheme should be sent up for adoption. Perhaps it might be forgotten that the Board of General Purposes performed the duty of framing all laws for the Order. As he proposed in the memorial he had that evening submitted to the Lodge, the best plan was to call upon the Board to introduce some scheme themselves, that should recognize the principle recommended. They did not intend to memorialize Grand Lodge, but the Board of General Purposes, that the latter in due course might recommend to Grand Lodge to take the subject into consideration. He thought it would be too dictatorial to send up their own definition of the scheme to be adopted.

The observations made by Bro. Sherry were very generally approved and supported by the whole body of the Lodge.

The Worshipful Master observed that the best thanks of the brethren

of the Lodge were due to Bro. Sherry for the indefatigable zeal he had shown and the trouble he had bestowed in getting up information for the introduction of so important a subject. The Worshipful Master also proceeded to remark that that mighty engine "the Press," he alluded, of course, more particularly to their own *Magazine* (hear, hear), would continue to stimulate the brethren not only of the Province of Hampshire, but of the provinces generally, to come forward as one man and assert their claims to a fair representation in the election of the various Boards appointed by the Grand Lodge. The Worshipful Master concluded by putting the motion to the meeting, expressing how satisfactory it would be for him to see it adopted unanimously and the memorial signed by all present in open Lodge.

The motion was carried *nem. con.*, and the memorial signed accordingly by the following members then present:—Bros. J. L. Hasleham, W.M.; Charles Sherry, P.M.; George Durant, P.M.; John Naish, P.M.; Wm. Cowen, P.M.; George P. Jacob, P.M.; William Russ, P.M.; Samuel R. Peveritt, P.M.; Geo. Oakshott, P.M., *J.W. pro tem.*; Fred. La Croix, S.W.; John Henry Elson; Henry Butcher; Henry Huggins, Prov. G. Sec.; J. Waterman; Alfred Smith; Isaac Snary; William John Gerrard; James Withers, P.M. A motion was then carried, admitting Bro. Harry Grant as a joining member of the Lodge, the general feeling of the members being gratefully expressed for the long and valuable services rendered to the Lodge by that brother. The Lodge was then duly closed, and the brethren adjourned for refreshment and spent an hour or so in that unity and concord for which the Lodge is so eminently conspicuous.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

PETERBOROUGH.—*St. Peter's Lodge* (No. 646).—The Lodge was held as usual on Thursday last, the 1st of September. Bro. George Cattel, W.M., in the chair, a great many other brethren being present. The minutes of the previous Lodge being read and confirmed, a ballot was taken for Bro. William Wells as a joining member, he having been initiated in the Lodge of Corecra, at Corfu; he was unanimously accepted. The W.M. passed Bro. Wells, who had previously taken the first degree, to the second degree, and also explained the second tracing board. The Lodge was honoured with the presence of a brother of the candidate, Bro. Capt. Grenville Wells. There being no other business before the Lodge, it was closed in due form, and the brethren adjourned to refreshment and spent the evening very agreeably.

SUSSEX.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

THE annual Provincial Grand Lodge was held in the New Music Hall, Hastings, on Friday, Sept. 2nd. Bro. G. C. Dalbiac, R.W.D. Prov. G.M., presided, supported by Bros. Cordy, P. Prov. S.G.W., as D.G.M.; Bacon, Prov. S.G.W.; Powell, Prov. J.G.W.; Fernor, P. Prov. S.G.W.; Verrall, Prov. G. Treas.; Gavin Pocock, G.S.B., Prov. G. Sec.; Wood, Prov. S.G.D.; Woolven, Prov. J.G.D.; Bannister, P. Prov. S.G.D.; E. Scott, Prov. G. Supt. of Works; J. Fabian, P. Prov. G. Supt. of Works; Schilling, Prov. G. Dir. of Cers.; Wellerd, Prov. Assist. G. Dir. of Cers.; Smithers, P. Prov. G. Dir. of Cers.; Bowmer, Prov. G.S.B.; Stuckey, P. Prov. G.S.B.; Kahe, Prov. G. Org.; Butcher, Prov. G. Purst.; Burchell and Collins, Stewards; the W. Masters, P. Masters, Wardens, and about seventy brethren. Amongst the visitors were Bros. J. Symonds, P.M. 21, and member of the Board of General Purposes; and Bro. H. G. Warren, Past G. Steward, &c.

The Prov. Grand Lodge was opened at three o'clock. On the lists of the Lodges being called over it was found that all excepting No. 878, Littlehampton, were represented. The minutes of the last Prov. G. Lodge were read and confirmed. A most favourable report was read from the Finance Committee, showing a balance of £85 19s. 5d. in hand. Bro. W. Verrall was unanimously re-elected Treasurer. The Prov. G. Sec. read a statement prepared from the returns, shewing the progress of Freemasonry in Sussex during the year ending June 1859.

The Deputy Provincial Grand Master thus addressed the Provincial Grand Lodge:—

"Brethren, it is now my pleasing duty to offer to the officers of the past year my grateful thanks for the efficient support with which they have enabled me to conduct the duties of the province, and for the zeal which has characterized their efforts to maintain in every instance our ancient landmarks, the interests of the Craft in general, and of this Provincial Grand Lodge in particular. I believe this to be a fitting opportunity, without detaining you long, to take a slight review of the past year in order that the brethren may be fully acquainted with the manner in which the executive have performed the trust reposed in them, and also to recall any particular incidents that have occurred since we last met, and to mention one or two subjects I wish to impress upon Masters of Lodges and upon the brethren generally. These and a few statistical facts, comparing the funds and our present numbers in the province with those of the year 1855 (the year immediately succeeding our resuscitation as a Provincial Grand Lodge), will, I feel satisfied, be acceptable to the brethren, as manifesting the steady progress Freemasonry is making amongst us, and proving that the officers of the last year have acted with that zeal transmitted to them by those worthy Past Provincial officers who have set them so bright an example, many of whom I delight in seeing here to-day; and more particularly that the brethren may know how the finance has been looked after, the funds

applied and the great objects of Freemasonry always borne in mind. This is only our fifth annual meeting since the re-organization of the Provincial Grand Lodge. The first returns in 1854, show a total of 199 members; by the returns up to June 30th of this year, we have 329 subscribing members. In 1855 there were fifteen initiations, in this year thirty. In 1855 the quarterage, &c., amounted to £23 14s. 6d.; in this year to £40 12s. 6d. In 1855 your balance was a nominal one, as the whole of the Provincial Grand Lodge regalia was not paid for till 1856, when I perceive there was £3 15s. 11d. in hand. You have now a balance in the Prov. G. Treasurer's hands of £85 19s. 5d., and at the end of our next year I feel justified in stating that it will amount to £100. In 1856 you were enabled to vote fifteen guineas to the Masonic charities—in 1857 ten guineas—in 1858 twenty pounds, and there is notice of motion for a similar sum to be voted this day, amounting altogether to £66 5s. in the four years. By a strict regard to economy, the total expenses of management (exclusive of insurance and Tyler) has averaged £4 16s. 6d. per annum. This statement will, I am sure, convince the brethren how much is due to the Finance Committee for their very able management, but more especially to the valuable and earnest services of our esteemed Prov. G. Sec. and Prov. G. Treas., to the latter for his care of our exchequer, and to the former for devoting so much valuable time to our interests, conducting our correspondence so ably, and bestowing such care on the regalia, &c. (now the paid property of the Prov. Grand Lodge, which may be estimated at a value above one hundred guineas); and it is with the highest gratification I am enabled in Prov. Grand Lodge to tell Bro. Gavin E. Pocock how much satisfaction we all feel that his usefulness has been recognized and rewarded by the M.W. Grand Master of England, and that by his presence we are honoured by the attendance of an officer of the Grand Lodge of England. I am indeed proud of the position I hold in this province, for in my visits to the several Lodges and my intercourse with the brethren, I have seen nothing but excellent working, harmony, and good feeling prevailing amongst all, an earnest wish to carry out the principles of our Order in accordance with the Book of Constitutions and in strict allegiance to our most respected and M.W.G.M. Lord Zetland, a nobleman who presides over Masonry with the hearty good wishes of all Sussex Freemasons, and who I feel convinced may count on the cordial support of this province should faction ever assail him. (Much applause). I will now remark on one or two points which I trust the Masters of Lodges and the brethren generally will bear in mind, especially as they are subjects clearly enjoined in the Book of Constitutions, and the infringement of them has on more than one occasion been brought before the Board of General Purposes. Lodges of Emergency should rarely be called—nothing but a sheer necessity can warrant them. I would beg to refer W.Ms. to pages 80 and 83 of the last edition of the Book of Constitutions relating to the examination of candidates prior to passing and raising. They must reply correctly and audibly, so that every brother may hear; the Worshipful Master should not be satisfied with the Deacon putting the words into their mouths, but the candidates should themselves be perfect in the required replies; the same remarks apply to their answers to the Wardens, which should be given distinctly and audibly. The clothing of the brethren must be strictly in accordance with the Book of Constitutions, and the Worshipful Master of each Lodge is responsible for the observance thereof. This rule has been ever adhered to in Sussex, but some Lodges in England having lately been called to account for a deviation therefrom, is my reason for mentioning it. I would also caution Masters of Lodges with reference to mendicants; I am grieved to say that many unworthy Masons from all parts make it their business to travel the country merely to impose upon the charity of the unwary, and as soon as each new Master is appointed, to make him their prey. A little caution on this head will prevent much imposition and preserve the charitable funds for the deserving and really needy brothers. In March last I was necessitated to report to Grand Lodge the Howard Lodge, No. 64, and the Mariners' Lodge, No. 878, for non-payment of arrears; I am happy to say No. 64 has since adjusted all claims; through the exertions of kind brethren ever zealous in our cause, that Lodge starts afresh under very favourable circumstances—may it flourish and prosper long in the country. I regret to say No. 878 has made no arrangement for the settlement of arrears, and the case will come before the Grand Lodge on Wednesday next. A petition for a fourth Lodge to be held in Brighton, at the request of certain brethren, was forwarded by me to the Grand Master during the present year; without a decided opposition to the prayer of the petition I did not feel justified in according to it that warm and cordial support I otherwise should have done, from a feeling that the time was premature for such an application. I can assure the brethren whose names were appended to it, that as I find our numbers increase and our influence extend, I shall feel it a duty as well as a pleasure to co-operate with them, and will give my support and recommendation for the formation of additional Lodges either in Brighton or any other town of the province, if I see it to be the wish of the brethren and am convinced it is for the good of the Craft in the locality from whence the petition emanates. I understand that petitions from several of our increasing populated coast towns will very probably, ere long, be sent to me, to all of which I shall give my very best attention. In conclusion I will allude to a painful occurrence, but one which must be continually befalling us—our respected Bro. Benjamin Vallance has passed from us. Our beloved brother was amongst the first of the Prov. Grand Officers at our re-organization in 1854, and a P.M. of No. 338. He was appointed

Senior Grand Warden, and although then in declining health, he exerted himself greatly to our benefit, and I am sure every one here will unite with me in bearing testimony to his worth as a man and a Freemason, and confirm my statement of how much we esteemed him while living, and how much we now mourn his loss. To each and all of you, my brethren, my best thanks are due, and I entreat you to believe me truly grateful for your co-operation and assistance in bringing the Provincial Grand Lodge of Sussex to the state of prosperity which it now possesses, and which I sincerely trust it may long enjoy.

The following brethren were then appointed and invested Provincial Grand Officers for the year ensuing:—Bros. Powell, (No. 45), Prov. S.G.W.; Bannister, (No. 47), Prov. J.G.W.; Tayler, (No. 338), Prov. G. Chaplain; Henry Verrall, re-appointed Prov. G. Reg.; Gavin Pocock, (G.S.B., re-appointed Prov. G. Sec.; I. Scott, (No. 338), Prov. S.G.D.; Molesworth, (No. 45), Prov. J.G.D.; Freeman, (Nos. 394, 1034), Prov. G. Supt. of Works; Weller, (No. 47), Prov. G. Dir. of Cers.; Moppett, (No. 394), Prov. Assist. G. Dir. of Cers.; Tasker, (No. 394), Prov. G.S.B.; Kuhe, (No. 338), re-appointed Prov. G. Org.; Smith, (No. 45), Prov. G. Purs.; Ambrosini, (No. 1034), Howell, (No. 47), Cottell, (No. 45), and Chittenden, (Nos. 338 and 390), Prov. G. Stewards; Ancock, Prov. G. Tyler.

The report on provincial organization, to promote the interests of the Masonic Schools, was taken as read.

Bro. John H. Scott, Prov. S.G.D., said—R.W.D. Prov. Grand Master, with your permission I have a resolution to propose with regard to the report for the Masonic Schools. Those who have read that report will find that a circumstance is brought to the knowledge of country brethren with which I believe they have hitherto been unacquainted. It is that the application for admission into these schools from the provinces far exceeds the support which the provinces give to the schools. Now I am quite sure that it is only necessary to bring this fact to the notice and consideration of provincial brethren to induce them to exert themselves to the utmost to alter a state of things which if allowed to continue, will be a blot upon their generosity as men and their profession as Masons. I do not know that we of this province have much to reproach ourselves with on this score. During the short time this Provincial Lodge has been resuscitated it has contributed largely to the charities—several private Lodges also subscribe liberally; but still we might do more. We have done well collectively—let us individually strive to do what we can to support so good a cause. I think it would be very desirable if each Lodge would annually appoint a charity steward and member for the charities, whose business it should be to solicit donations and subscriptions from the brethren of his Lodge. We all know that there are many brethren who would willingly subscribe if solicited, but who, for want of solicitation, never bestow a thought upon the matter, and the charities consequently lose their assistance. There are many brethren who, though they cannot afford to give a guinea to each of the Masonic charities, would gladly give five shillings to one, if not to all. This is a trifling sum in itself, but it soon swells to a large amount when multiplied. I will not now detain this meeting with a detailed plan how this charity steward should carry on his operations—that had far better be left to the decision of each Lodge for itself—but will simply move that the following resolution be sent to each Lodge in the province as a recommendation from this Provincial Grand Lodge:—

“That in order to promote the interests of the four Masonic charities, the members of each Lodge in this province be recommended to elect annually, on the night of installation of the Worshipful Master, its ‘member for the charities,’ who shall solicit donations and annual subscriptions from the members of his Lodge, distribute amongst them copies of the rules and regulations, afford or obtain information, and present to his Lodge a report of his labours at the expiration of his year of office.”

Bro. Wood, P. Prov. S.G.D., stated that he had the greatest pleasure in seconding so admirable a proposition. He entirely concurred in what had fallen from Bro. Scott with regard to how much good might be effected by individual exertion, and adduced the large sums subscribed to the Boys School and the Royal Institution when he served as Steward to show that the brethren need only be asked to ensure their subscribing liberally to the charities.

Bro. Symond having briefly explained the objects of the Committee in bringing the matter under the notice of the Prov. Grand Lodges, the resolution was unanimously carried.

The R.W.D. Prov. G.M. proposed, and Bro. Cordy, P. Prov. S.G.W., seconded, “That this Provincial Grand Lodge shall meet annually in the month of August or September, instead of September or October.” Carried unanimously.

Bro. Gavin Pocock proposed, and Bro. Tayler, Prov. G. Chaplain, seconded, “That two governorships for fifteen years in the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution for aged Freemasons and their widows be purchased from the funds of this Provincial Grand Lodge at a cost of £20, and that the privileges of one be given to the W. Master (for the time being) of the Royal Clarence Lodge, No. 338, and of the other to the W. Master for the time being of the South Saxon Lodge, No. 390.” Carried unanimously.

The sum of £10 was unanimously voted to the family of a deceased brother, who was initiated in the year 1801, and who had recently died, at the age of 88.

The D. Prov. Grand Master announced that the next annual meeting

of the Prov. Grand Lodge would be held at Brighton. The Prov. Grand Lodge was closed in antient and solemn form.

THE BANQUET.

The brethren afterwards re-assembled at the Swan Hotel, where a very elegant dinner was served, under the presidency of the R.W.D. Prov. Grand Master, supported by about seventy of the brethren.

On the removal of the cloth the health of Her Majesty was drunk and cordially responded to.

The R.W.D. Prov. Grand Master said that the next toast to which he had to call their attention was, “The health of the Earl of Zetland, M.W. Grand Master of England,” a nobleman who had proved himself every way worthy to fill the high position to which he had been called; and who, when unwarrantably assailed in his office had, by his dignified and candid behaviour, not only vindicated his position but shown himself worthy of the respect and esteem of the brethren. (Applause).

The R.W.D. Prov. Grand Master next said, that if the M.W. Grand Master had proved himself worthy of their esteem and regard, so also had the Deputy Grand Master, Lord Pannure. That noble lord, though he had only for a short time taken an active part in Grand Lodge, had proved himself a worthy follower in the footsteps of the Earl of Zetland, and was universally respected. In proposing the health of that noble lord, he should couple with the toast “The Past and Present Grand Officers,” and he was sure the toast would lose none of its value from the fact that it included their worthy Prov. G. Sec., Bro. Pocock. (Cheers). All who had any knowledge of Bro. Pocock would rejoice at his having become an officer of the Grand Lodge of England, feeling assured that he would always do justice to any position to which he might be called. (Cheers).

Bro. Pocock, G.S.B., assured the R.W.D. Prov. Grand Master and the brethren that he deeply felt the compliment paid him in having his name associated with so distinguished a toast. He felt assured that the Deputy Grand Master, the Board of General Purposes, and the Grand Officers were actuated by but one desire, that of rendering the greatest possible benefit to the Craft; and it was their wish that the Masters, Past Masters, and Wardens of the various Lodges throughout the country, should attend to their duties in Grand Lodge and judge for themselves on the questions brought forward for the government of the Craft. For many years the country brethren had not taken that active part in the management of the Craft that they should do, but he felt assured that no parties would feel more delighted at their doing so than the Grand Officers. He thanked them for the kind manner in which they had received the toast, and he could assure them that when he received the unexpected honour of being appointed to Grand Office he regarded it not as a compliment paid to himself, but to the province of Suffolk, of which it was his greatest pride to be an officer. (Applause). He had to express his obligations to the Lodges in the province, all of whom had congratulated him on his appointment to office in Grand Lodge, and which he believed was generally approved by his brethren. He thought it a high compliment to the province that after the Prov. Grand Lodge had laid dormant for twenty-seven years it should so rapidly have grown into importance that one of the humblest of its officers should have had the honour of Grand Office conferred upon him. So long as it should please the right worshipful brother who presided over the province, to honour him with his confidence, he would do his best to promote the interests of the Craft in the province, but if at any time the D. Prov. Grand Master could find a brother whom he thought would better serve the province as Prov. Grand Secretary, he would most cheerfully retire. He begged them to accept his best thanks not only for the reception they had given him that evening, but upon every occasion when he had had the honour to meet them. (Applause).

The R.W.D. Prov. Grand Master had now to propose to them the health of his grace the Duke of Richmond, Prov. G.M. for Sussex. Although his grace did not now take an active part in Masonry, he was assured that there was no assembly in the county of Sussex, whether he was regarded as a soldier, as an agriculturist, as a landlord, or a Mason, in which his health would not be responded to with the greatest enthusiasm. (Cheers.) He felt assured, indeed, that if his grace were to perceive that the officers to whom he had intrusted the charge of Freemasonry in the province did not do their duty he would soon bestir himself and evince to the brethren that he still took great interest in the prosperity of the Craft. (Applause).

Bro. Verrall, Prov. G. Treas., said, that as senior officer of the province, a most pleasing duty had devolved upon him, that of proposing a toast, which he knew would be acceptable to every brother present, the health of their R.W.D. Prov. G. Master. (Loud cheers.) His indefatigable exertions on behalf of the Craft could not be properly appreciated by those who only saw their R.W. brother in public, as it was not then that they could see the anxiety which he evinced for the welfare of every Lodge in the province, and how careful he was as an individual in the performance of the duties which devolved upon him. Those who had attended the quarterly communications in Grand Lodge were aware how closely their R.W. brother attended to his duties in that assembly; and it gave him the greatest pleasure to propose the health of the D. Prov. Grand Master, assuring him how delighted they were all times to meet him in the various Lodges of the province. (Cheers.)

The R.W.D. Prov. Grand Master assured the brethren that he never more deeply felt the want of the gift of eloquence than upon the

present occasion, being wholly unable efficiently to express his deep obligations for the manner in which his health had been proposed and received. He could assure the brethren, however, that no person could take a deeper interest in the prosperity of the Craft than himself; and if he knew of any brother whom he thought could better serve the province than himself, he would at once resign his office, honourable as he felt it to be, into his hands. (No, no). He thanked Bro. Verrall for so kindly proposing the toast, and the brethren for so cheerfully responding to it. He would now ask them to fill a glass to the health of the visitors who had honoured them with their presence that day, and with that toast he would couple the names of Bro. Symonds, a member of the Board of General Purposes, and Bro. Warren. He had not enjoyed the pleasure of Bro. Symonds's acquaintance until that day, but his exertions in the cause of Masonry and in furtherance of the excellent charities were not unknown to the brethren, and he was sure would ever secure him a cordial welcome amongst them. (Cheers.) Bro. Warren was, he believed, well known to them all by his connection with the *Freemasons' Magazine*. (Cheers.) He could assure that brother that the articles in the *Magazine* were read with the greatest interest, and duly appreciated in the province of Sussex, where the brethren fully acknowledged the utility and importance of the publication. (Cheers.) He hoped that the *Magazine* would continue to receive increased and increasing support, so as to fully remunerate the brethren connected with it for their exertions. He further assured Bros. Symonds and Warren they should be happy to again welcome them in Sussex with any friends who might accompany them. (Applause.)

Bro. Symonds thanked the R.W.D. Prov. Grand Master and the brethren for the great kindness which had been extended to him, and especially for the reception given to the report of the committee on the charities, which bore the names of himself and Bro. Lyall. Masonry had been defined as consisting of charity, but he thought it might be more strictly defined as sympathy, for whilst they met together upon occasions like this and sympathized in each others' enjoyment, so also did they not forget the wants of their poorer brethren. This was only the second visit that he had paid to a Masonic Lodge in Sussex, his former visit being to the Derwent Lodge, when though a perfect stranger amongst them, he received a most fraternal and hospitable reception, for which he had to tender them his most grateful thanks. He had entered upon the investigation with regard to the charities, under the conviction that their action was not properly understood by the brethren, and he had a remarkable proof that he was right in his opinion—the D. Prov. Grand Master of West Yorkshire writing to inform him that prior to the publication of the report he was under the conviction that the children of London brethren had the largest share of the benefits arising from the schools; he was now however convinced to the contrary, and forwarded £20 as a donation to their funds. (Cheers.) He thanked the brethren of Sussex for appointing a committee to aid the charities, and observed that he should have wished to have included the Benevolent Institution for Aged Masons and their Widows in the report, but had no authority to do so; though he felt that that institution was deserving of the widest support. He again thanked the R.W.D. Prov. Grand Master and the brethren for the compliments paid him, and assured them that he had been extremely gratified at observing the harmony and good feeling prevailing in the province. (Applause.)

Bro. H. G. Warren thanked the R.W.D. Prov. Grand Master for the compliment paid through him to the *Freemasons' Magazine*. He was sure the managers would fully appreciate that compliment; and when the D. Prov. Grand Master stated that the utility of the *Magazine* was well understood and appreciated in Sussex, he (Bro. Warren) felt it to be no idle compliment, as he was bound to state that there were every province to send them an equal number of subscribers in proportion to their Lodges, the *Freemasons' Magazine* would be indeed a thriving and valuable property. (Cheers.) He could assure them that no efforts would be spared to ensure a continuance of the good opinion of the brethren—and that there was no part of their labours in which the managers took greater delight than in bringing the claims of the charities to support prominently before the brethren. In the name of himself and other visitors standing around him, he thanked them for the manner in which the toast had been proposed and received, assuring them that they had felt the greatest pleasure from their visit, which they would be happy to have the opportunity of renewing. (Applause.)

Bro. Symonds had obtained permission to propose a toast which he had great gratification in offering to their notice—"Prosperity to the Provincial Grand Lodge of Sussex." It was almost supererogatory to propose that toast after the gratifying statement of the D. Prov. Grand Master that day, and which he had listened to with the greatest attention; and which would do much to stimulate other provinces to exertion when brought under their notice, as he had no doubt it would be in the pages of the *Magazine* conducted by Bro. Warren. (Hear.) He felt that much of their success was dependent upon having an excellent and efficient D. Prov. Grand Master—an excellent Grand Treasurer, and most indefatigable Grand Secretary. These combined would be sure to command success—and therefore it was that he had peculiar pleasure in proposing "Prosperity to the province of Sussex." (Hear, hear.)

The R.W.D. Prov. Grand Master next rose to propose "The health of the Prov. Grand Wardens, Bros. Powell and Banister," who might be said to represent the eastern and western divisions of the province. Bro. Powell had so well filled the duties of Prov. J. Grand Warden, that there could be no doubt as to his fitness for the duties of the higher

office, which he was sure he would most efficiently carry out. Bro. Banister was an old Mason, to whom he paid no compliment in saying he was well known throughout the province. The fact that he had filled the office of Master of his Lodge four times in a period of ten or eleven years, and on the last occasion at great inconvenience when he was suffering from ill health, was a sufficient proof of the interest he took in the Craft. He was glad to see him in improved health to-day, and hoping he might long continue so, was sure the brethren would cordially join him in the toast. (Cheers.)

Bro. Powell, Prov. S.G.W., had great pleasure and gratification in acknowledging the highly complimentary manner in which the toast had been proposed and responded to. Both himself and brother Warden fully appreciated the high honour conferred upon them, and if the love of Masonry were not sufficient to induce them to endeavour efficiently to discharge their duties, the very handsome manner in which the D. Prov. Grand Master had conferred their offices upon them would be more than sufficient to do so. (Applause.)

The R.W.D. Prov. Grand Master said the next toast on his list was, "The health of the Prov. Grand Officers, Past and Present." He was deeply indebted to the Past Grand Officers for the manner in which they had performed their duties, and he felt the utmost confidence that those appointed that day would discharge their duties so as equally to merit the approval of himself and the brethren. He would, with the toast, couple the health of Bro. John Scott, W.M. of No. 338. (Cheers.)

Bro. John Scott had been so taken by surprise in having his name coupled with the last toast, that he felt altogether unable to address the R.W.D. Prov. Grand Master and the brethren in the manner he should have wished to do had he known that he should have the honour of being called upon to respond to a toast. As time pressed, however, he need not occupy them at any length in assuring them that the Prov. Grand Officers duly appreciated the honour which had been conferred upon them, and that the officers of this year were fully determined to perform their duty so as to emulate those who had preceded them, and merit the approbation of their excellent D. Prov. Grand Master when they retired from office. (Cheers.)

The R.W.D. Prov. Grand Master next gave "The health of the Masters and Wardens of the various Lodges present."

Bro. Banister, Prov. J.G.W. and W.M., No. 47 (Derwent, Hastings), acknowledged the toast, and said that although he had been a Mason for twenty-three years, he had never attended Grand Lodge until the last occasion, when he heard a discussion which he deeply deplored, but whenever he was required to support order and decorum he should be happy to go again. With regard to the charities, he felt they were all highly deserving of support, and was glad that a movement had been made, which he trusted would have the effect of increasing their usefulness and adding to their prosperity. (Hear, hear.)

Bro. Wilson, W.M., No. 64 (Howard, Arundel), felt he ought to be satisfied with the eloquent response of the brother who had just addressed them, were it not that No. 64 had been but recently resuscitated, and he felt most deeply the kind reception he had that day met with after having been almost dead to Masonry for a period of twenty or thirty years. He was deeply indebted to the Prov. Grand Secretary and other brethren for the kind assistance they had given in resuscitating that Lodge, and thereby restoring him to the Craft. He was an old man, having been nearly fifty years a Mason, and though from circumstances, and his Lodge being dormant, he had been for some time separated from the Craft, he had always taken the greatest interest in its prosperity, as shown by the fact that he had attended the Prov. Grand Lodge on its resuscitation at Brighton six or seven years since, and had been present at each subsequent meeting. He was proud to see the Craft in the province so worthily presided over, and he trusted that their D. Prov. Grand Master might long be spared to bind the brethren together in the bonds of friendship and brotherly love. (Cheers.)

Bro. Howell, J.W. of No. 47, said he had heard a great deal said about the necessity of the country brethren attending Grand Lodge. He had done so upon the last occasion, and heard language used which, were he to come back and report in the province of Sussex, would not give them any very exalted idea of the manner in which the business was conducted. To speak plainly, they must not go to Grand Lodge to learn manners (laughter), and he for one should not care to visit it again. (Laughter.)

Bro. Verrall, Prov. G. Treas., could not let the observation of the brother who had just spoken pass without explanation. He stated that they "must not go to Grand Lodge to learn manners." That might be true; but he (Bro. Verrall) would go to assist in restoring order and putting down such scenes as those to which Bro. Howell had alluded. (Cheers.) That he looked upon as the duty of all good Masons, and, if their brethren were in the wrong, they should remonstrate with them on their errors, and endeavour to restore unity and brotherly love amongst them. (Cheers.)

The health of the Stewards, with thanks to them for their arrangements for the comfort of the brethren, was then drunk; and, the Tyler's toast having been duly honoured, the company separated at an early hour, the evening's amusement having been enlivened by some excellent singing from various brethren.

BRIGHTON.—*Royal York Lodge* (No. 394).—The regular monthly meeting of this Lodge was held at the Old Ship Hotel, Brighton, on

Tuesday evening last, Bro. Moppett, the W.M., presiding, supported by the whole of his officers and numerous visiting brethren. A successful ballot was taken for Mr. Miller, Kingston; Bros. White and Hudson were passed to the second degree; and Bro. Bull raised to the sublime degree of M.M. Six gentlemen were proposed for initiation. A very numerous gathering is expected at the next Lodge (Oct. 4th) and banquet.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

DUDLEY.—*Lodge of Perseverance* (No. 838).—The annual meeting of this Lodge, and the festival of St. John the Evangelist, took place at the Swan Hotel, Dudley, on Wednesday, the 30th of August. Lodge was opened by Bro. Horton, the W.M. (Prov. G. Assist. D.C.), assisted by his officers. The W.M. elect, Bro. G. B. Bradley, was then installed into the chair in antient form, by Bro. W. Bristow, P.M., No. 313, and Prov. G. Reg. The following brethren were afterwards invested as officers:—G. H. Horton, P.M.; J. Marsden, S.W.; Bradley, J.W.; J. Willisroft, Treas.; C. Russell, Sec.; H. Foley, S.D.; G. Pitt, J.D.; J. Kendrick, Steward; W. Harper, I.G.; and J. Foster, Tyler. Lodge having been closed in due form and with solemn prayer, the brethren adjourned to celebrate the festival. The following visitors were present:—Bro. the Rev. A. G. Davies, P.M., Nos. 730 and 819, Prov. S.G.W.; Bro. M. Dennison, P.M., Nos. 313 and 730, P. Prov. G. Reg.; Bro. W. Bristow, P.M., No. 813, and Prov. G. Reg.; Bro. W. Wigginton, J.W., No. 819, and Prov. G.S.B.; and Bros. W. Sheppard, W.M., No. 313. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were duly given and honoured, and there was some good singing by Bros. Bristow, Rainsden, &c. Bro. the Rev. A. G. Davies, proposed the health of the W.M. and of the Prov. G.M., the R.W. Bro. H. C. Vernon. He alluded to the pleasing fact of the Prov. Grand Lodge having made the Prov. G.M. a life governor of the Girls School, by a donation of £50 last year, and hoped that the Prov. Grand Lodge would vote £50 at the next meeting (in September), for a similar purpose. He said the life of the Prov. G.M. was insured by the Prov. Grand Lodge for £100. Bro. Dennison afterwards proposed the health of Bro. Royd, the D. Prov. G.M., and the rest of the officers of the Prov. G. Lodge, stating that there was a very fair sprinkling present, viz.: Bro. Davies, the Prov. S.G.W.; Bristow, Prov. G. Reg.; Wigginton, Prov. G. Sword Bearer; and Pitt, Prov. G. Steward. Bro. W. Sheppard, W.M., of No. 313, returned thanks on behalf of the visiting brethren. The dinner provided by Bro. Joseph Beddard, was excellent.

ROYAL ARCH.

PROVINCIAL CHAPTER.

SOUTHAMPTON.—*Royal Gloucester Chapter* (No. 152).—A convocation was holden at the Freemasons' Hall, Southampton, on Thursday, September 1st, under the presidency of Comp. G. Martin, M.E.Z., assisted by Comps. J. R. Stebbing, H.; and Bemister, as J. The following Companions were nominated for office during the ensuing year:—Comps. G. Martin, 1st Principal; Euright, 2nd Principal; G. Dunlop, 3rd Principal; G. W. Clarke, Scribe E.; W. Gordon, Scribe N.; George Langley, Principal Sojourner; George Lockyer, Janitor. On this occasion the Chapter was visited by Comp. Bayes, of Peterborough; and Comp. Stebbing proposed a vote of congratulation upon the occasion; Comp. Bayes having been formerly an energetic member of this Chapter. Comp. Sharpe concurred, and a suitable resolution was passed. The M.E.Z. had great pleasure in conveying this unanimous expression of fraternal regard, and hoped for future visits from the distinguished Companion. Comp. G. W. Clarke proposed that three guineas be subscribed to the fund raising to commemorate the services of the late Comp. Ferrand; the proposition was seconded and carried unanimously.

SCOTLAND.

THE DUNCAN BAN MACINTYRE MONUMENT.

ON Friday, September 2nd, the foundation stone of a monument to the bard of Glenorchy, was laid at Dalnally in presence of an immense Masonic and Highland gathering, many of the members of which went from Glasgow. A procession, which received additions at almost every turn of the road, set out from Inverary in the morning, and reached Dalnally at one in the afternoon. From thence it proceeded to Beaconhill, where, after all present had occupied their appropriate places, the Rev. Mr. MacIntyre offered up prayer.

Bro. Colin Campbell, R.W. Prov. Grand Master, proceeded with the ceremonial of laying the foundation stone of the monument, with full Masonic honours.

In a glass bottle, which was deposited in a receptacle underneath the stone, the following articles were enclosed:—A volume of Duncan Ban MacIntyre's poems, the *Masonic Calendar* and *Pocket-book* for 1859, copies of the *Morning Journal*, *Herald*, *Bulletin*, *Daily Mail*, *Perth Advertiser*, the coins of the realm, and a sketch of the life of the poet, from which we take the following:—

"Duncan Ban MacIntyre, commonly known throughout the Highlands as Donnacha Ban Nan Oran, was born in Drimman-licert, Glenorchy, in the year 1724. His early life was spent as forester to the Duke of Argyll, and afterwards to the Earl of Breadalbane. He entered the royal army,

and was present at the battle of Falkirk, against the attempted restoration of the ancient Stuart dynasty. Leaving the army, Duncan Ban MacIntyre went to reside in Edinburgh, where, in an humble sphere of life, he exhibited rare poetic powers. His writings reflect the feeling of the Highlanders of his own time, and have consequently become popular as household words among the Gaelic-speaking population of the present day, and they promise to be enduring as the Gaelic language itself. His genius developed itself in many sweet and tender songs, as well as by numerous poetical compositions remarkable for their fire and patriotism, as well as for their humour and satiric wit. His writings have done much to perpetuate Celtic nationality, and to keep in memory the habits and customs of the ancient Highland clans, now fast disappearing in the altered circumstances of society in Great Britain. He died at Edinburgh, in 1812, where a monument has since been erected in Greyfriar's churchyard to his memory."

The stone, a fine block of granite, having been duly placed in its position, which, it is to be hoped, it will occupy for many ages.

Bro. Colin Campbell congratulated the committee upon the success which had attended their undertaking to perpetuate the memory of a native bard whose simple, touching lyrics were so much appreciated by the Gaelic speaking population of the Highlands, and whose untaught genius did such honour to the country of his birth.

Captain D. Campbell, chairman of the committee, as lord of the works, said:—I congratulate my country on a demonstration, in the land of the sensitive and conservative Gael, so auspicious to the future, for it is not until the various races of an empire like ours learn to respect one another's feelings and nationality that they may truly be called a united people. Duncan Ban MacIntyre, the object of our gathering, can bear to be compared with the most distinguished among the Celtic or Scottish poets of his native land: but the history of Celtic poetry, like that of the royal dynasty of Scotland, may be said to have been consummated at the battle of Culloden;—for the revolution, which proved fatal to both, though consummated in the Lowlands and England long before, had not until after the battle exercised any influence on the condition of the patriarchal clans. Duncan Ban MacIntyre fought in favour of the Hanoverian succession, but all his sympathies as a poet and a Highlander reverted to the fallen dynasty after the battle of Culloden, in consequence of the excesses committed by the army of the Duke of Cumberland. The oppression of his native race deeply affected the heart of Duncan Ban; and when he found that the rebellion, which was confined to a small minority of the clans, was assumed to have embraced the whole, and that the parliament passed penal enactments, stripping the very clans who fought against the rebellion of the national costume and arms, he sung of the injustice and humiliation to which his country was subjected in strains exciting and affecting. He had thus endeared himself to thousands whose sympathy with the Stuart kings survived their fall—may, even to thousands who, like himself, were opposed to their bigotry and despotism, but whose feelings led them to ascribe their errors and misfortunes to the enslaving theology in which they were educated, and under the fatal influence of which they were impelled.

The multitude assembled on the hill then dispersed, after having given cheer after cheer, that made the rugged old hills send back such echoes through the glen as had not disturbed its silence since the days of ancient Highland chivalry. The picturesque procession then descended the hill, and returned to Dalnally, where they dined in the inn. The chair was occupied by Capt. D. Campbell, and the duties of croupier were discharged by the Rev. John MacIntyre of Kilmorivag. On the conclusion of the repast, the chairman said:—Gentlemen, fill your glasses, and let us dedicate a bumper to her Majesty the Queen. She is now in her Highland home, and well deserves a Highland welcome. Let us drink her health with Celtic honours.

The chairman again rose and called for another bumper to the health of "The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Rothesay and Lord of the Isles." The toast was drunk amid great cheering.

The chairman then rose to claim a flowing bumper to the toast of the evening. He said:—Gentlemen,—Although it would have been to me a labour of love to preface the next toast with some remarks, I feel that by not anticipating the Croupier, to whom the committee have assigned a toast involving the matter on which I would have to speak, that I am ensuring the company a high treat. The Croupier is the gentleman who is best entitled to speak of Duncan Ban MacIntyre, as he is the survivor of those who originated the movement in honour of the bard. (Cheers). He is also of all men living the best qualified and most able to do justice both to the poet's genius and his worth. I will, therefore, simply content myself with begging you to join with me in dedicating a full bumper to "The immortal memory of Duncan Ban MacIntyre, the Glenorchy Bard—the immortal Celt is entitled to be drunk with Celtic honours." (Immense and enthusiastic cheering, and the toast was given with three times three). Collector Campbell here sang, in the Gaelic, one of Duncan Ban's sweetest songs, the great majority of the company taking up the chorus.

The Chairman next gave "The health of the Prov. Grand Master of Argyle," which was drunk in a bumper, and with hearty Highland cordiality.

Collector Campbell, who by special permission, acted as Prov. Grand Master for the day, returned thanks.

The Croupier proposed the "Monument Committee, coupled with the health of James Dewar, Esq.," through whose united endeavours so large a measure of success had been attended in carrying out the great

object for which so many Highlanders from so many different and distant parts of the country had assembled. He was happy to say that the feeling which had impelled them to meet to do honour to Duncan Ban was not confined to the Highlands of Scotland alone, but extended to every place where the Highland tongue was understood—a tongue which was the only language of the bard. They all owed a debt of gratitude to the Committee for their zealous exertions to accomplish the object which they had in view—to do honour to a man who was an honour to the race to which he belonged, in doing honour to whom they were doing honour to themselves. If they regarded the bard in his individual capacity, they would find him very unfavourably situated for the attainment of that varied knowledge which belonged to those who were differently circumstanced in life. He had no access to schools; he was totally illiterate; he knew no language but his own—but, in knowing that, he knew one of the most ancient of the languages spoken at the present day, intimately connected with the Eastern or Oriental tongues. The bard himself, indeed, ventured on the assertion (which the Rev. Croupier, however, said he would not presume to second) that "Gaelic was very sweet from the mouth of Ìre" (great laughter); but if he could not go so far as Duncan Ban in regard to the antiquity of the Gaelic, he would, however, say that it was closely interwoven with that most ancient tongue the Sanscrit, the principal language of India, and which was connected with that of Persia, of Greece, and Rome, and of all Europe. Of great advantage, therefore, was it to the bard that he knew the Gaelic; but he laboured under the disadvantage of knowing no other. Nevertheless, his numerous poems were descriptive—some of them of character, some were patriotic, some martial, some social, and some of them were expressive of the tenderest passions of the human heart (hear, hear); and in whatever of these departments he engaged he won the admiration and love of his countrymen. (Cheers.) He generally began his poems with a statement, which might be called his text, and this he treated with masterly skill. Although illiterate, he was observant in a very great degree, as every page of his poems proved. His martial songs were calculated to rouse the patriotism and courage of his countrymen, and in his own day must have had the happiest effect; and he lived in a stirring time of war, when those countrymen had to maintain a hard combat with a powerful enemy. (Hear, hear.) Such was the extent of his observation that his descriptions, not only of the scenery of mountains, of the beauty of the valleys, of the fields, the streams, the woods, were most minute and accurate, but he even dwelt on the smallest insect with the most happy effect. He describes that noble animal the deer in all its varieties—in action, at rest, in its own social position—in such a way that if there were a Gaelic Landseer, he would make a fortune in a short time by committing to canvas the word-pictures of the bard. (Loud cheers.) The Rev. Croupier then gave a most interesting review of Duncan Ban's poems.

The toast was drunk with enthusiasm.

Mr. James Dewar replied.

Collector Campbell proposed the toast of "The Masonic deputation," coupled with the health of Duncan Campbell, Esq., of Glasgow, who was most enthusiastic in the Highland cause. Although Masonry was as old, if not, indeed, older than the time of Solomon, he would venture to say that there was no instance on record of the foundation stone of any structure having been laid with Masonic honours, where almost all the Masons were dressed in kilts. (Laughter.)

Mr. D. Campbell replied.

Several other toasts followed, and the company, after having drunk "Doech-an-dorus," separated.

AYRSHIRE.

A number of the Glasgow Lodges proceeded, on Thursday, the 25th August, by the Glasgow and South-Western Railway, on a pleasure excursion to the land of Burns. Among the Lodges represented were—the Glasgow Kilwinning, No. 4; Thistle and Rose, No. 73; Thistle, No. 87; Union and Crown, No. 103; St. Mary's, Patrick, No. 117; St. Patrick, No. 178; Star, No. 219; Shamrock and Thistle, No. 275; Dumtocher and Fairley Union, No. 332; St. George, No. 333; and St. Clair, No. 362. The party left Glasgow at a quarter-past eight, and arrived at Ayr shortly after ten o'clock. They were there welcomed by the brethren of St. Paul's, Royal Arch, and Kilwinning Lodges of Ayr, and the procession, which would then number about six hundred, marched through the town of Ayr, headed by the Glasgow Thistle Band. The brethren were gaily dressed, and the aprons, jewels, insignia, and flags, gave the whole a most imposing appearance, while we have not seen a more respectable turn out for many a day. The weather was exceedingly fine, which contributed much to the enjoyment of the excursionists. They proceeded to the monument, and first visited the "Auld Brig o' Doon," and there, accompanied by the band, the brethren joined in singing, "Ye Banks and Braes o' Bonnie Doon." Afterwards they went to the new brig, and thence to the monument, where a number of appropriate speeches were delivered. They then proceeded to the cottage where Burns was born, and after inspecting it, broke up into picnic groups, and partook of refreshments in the adjacent fields, where the usual loyal, patriotic, and Masonic toasts were given and enthusiastically responded to. Bro. Neil B. Dalveen, assisted by some of the Ayr brethren, then marshalled the Lodges into the order of procession, and they returned to Ayr, and, after viewing some of the places of interest, by train to Glasgow.

COLONIAL.

EAST JAMAICA.

The inauguration of this Provincial Grand Lodge took place at the rooms of the Friendly Lodge, No. 291, Hanover-street, on Wednesday evening last, the 6th inst., on which occasion there was a large assembly of the members of the Craft—the Provincial Grand Lodge of Scotland being present.

The V.W. Bro. Robert McClelland, Master of the Royal Lodge, No. 250, installed the Right Worshipful Robert Hamilton, M.A., and M.D., of Clifton Mount, St. Andrew, as Prov. Grand Master.

The Right Worshipful Prov. Grand Master then appointed and installed, as Prov. Grand Officers, for the current year, the following brethren:—Alexander Fiddes, D. Prov. G.M.; John Burger, Prov. G.S.; Solomon Melhado, Prov. J.G.W.; Abraham H. De Lavante, Prov. G. Chaplain; James W. Whitbourne, Prov. G. Reg.; John Ware, Prov. G. Sec.; McClelland, Prov. S.G.D.; Joseph Francis, Prov. J.G.D.; James Derbyshire, Prov. G. Sup. of Works; Henry Garcia, Prov. G. Dir. of Cers.; John J. Duval, Prov. G.S.B.; Michael Lawton, Prov. G. Pursuivant; and Jules Desnoues, as Prov. G. Tyler; Simon E. Pieterz, of Lodge No. 754, was unanimously elected Prov. Grand Treasurer. The Prov. Grand Master delivered an address suitable to the occasion.

THE WEEK.

THE COURT.—The Queen and her family are enjoying themselves in perfect good health in the Highlands. Her Majesty visits her neighbours, and among the names of those so honoured we find particularly mentioned Mr. and Mrs. Farquharson of Invercauld. The Prince has been deer-stalking, accompanied by Sir George Grey, who is on a visit at Balmoral, and with Sir James Clark and Lady Churchill constitute almost the entire Court which is in attendance on the royal family. Strange to say, we do not see the names of any branch of the great house of Phipps mentioned in the *Court Circular* of this week.

FOREIGN NEWS.—The Emperor and Empress are enjoying their relief from the fatigue and gew-gaws of the Tuileries, and the *bizarre* adulation of the provincial magnates of the south may be (and no doubt is) an agreeable change from the more ornate periods of the polished worshippers of imperialism in Paris. It is confidently asserted that a fresh interview between the Emperor of the French and the Emperor of Austria will probably take place at some Swiss town. A letter which appeared in the *Independence Belge*, the writer of which pretends to expound the policy of the Emperor Napoleon with respect to Europe, and particularly England, tells us plainly that we must have war with France, but that there is no danger of such a war as long as Lord Palmerston and the Liberal party remain in power. According to a telegram from Paris, the French government has ordered twenty new iron-plated frigates to be constructed. The French Ambassador at Florence has been recalled. The *Constitutionnel* contradicts certain assertions made by a Paris correspondent of the *Independence* of Brussels in a letter to that journal, in which the policy of the Emperor Napoleon towards England is treated of as it relates to the peace of Villafranca. The answer of the King of Sardinia to the Tuscan deputation still affords material for the comments of the French press. The *Débats* says that a Congress is now necessary; the *Constitutionnel* applauds Victor Emmanuel; the *Union* thinks his answer was wanting in energy and sincerity; while the *Independence* regards it as vacillating. From other sources as well as the Paris press we gather that the answer of the King is proof of a caution which doubtless is partly caused by a subserviency to France. Rear-Admiral Du Puy, who had been summoned by the Emperor to St. Sauveur, has just quitted the Imperial residence and proceeded to Cherbourg. There is no truth in the statement of the *Correspondence Havas* that the French soldiers of the class of 1853 are to be discharged. A sad accident has happened in Paris. An English lady was accidentally burnt to death through a lighted match being thrown upon her dress. —The official *Wiener Zeitung*, in its evening edition, contradicts the alarming rumours which have been current regarding the continuance of the Zurich conferences. It hopes for a satisfactory conclusion, and considers the presence of the French troops of occupation which have been left in Italy to be of service to the interest of order. A Berlin letter of the 1st says that the Russian government has recently transmitted, by Baron Budberg, a note to the effect that the affairs of Italy cannot be settled in a durable manner except by a congress. This note has strengthened Baron Schleinitz in his idea of pointing out to the European powers, in a diplomatic despatch, the attitude of Prussia on the Italian question. —A telegram from Zurich, dated yesterday, states that Austria desires to obtain a guarantee from Sardinia against future intrigues in Italy, previous to Austria making any concessions at the conferences. —A Vienna letter says that the Austrian government is urging the Southern of Austria Railway Company to use the greatest activity in the construction of the line from Nabresina to Catarsa. This break, which separates the Trieste line from that of Italy, by preventing the direct transport of troops from Vienna to Verona, materially retarded the arrival of reinforcements on the field of battle. Count Degenfeld, Austrian governor of Verona, has published a proclamation, declaring that, in consequence of the frequency of acts of brigandage and attempts at murder in the provinces of Vicenza and Belluna, such

crimes shall be punished by martial law. According to the *Presse* of Vienna, the difficult question of the share of the Austrian debt to be paid by Lombardy has been settled. The *Ost Deutsche Post*, in contradiction of a statement made that there are no Protestants in the Austrian empire, gives an account of their numbers in the various sections of the empire, and concludes by saying that Protestantism is represented there by 3,000,000 of inhabitants.—Victor Emmanuel received the Tuscan deputation on Saturday. Signor Gherardina, a member of the commission, addressed to the King the following words:—"If the wish of Tuscany for annexation with Piedmont only served for the aggrandisement of your majesty's state we should entertain doubts as to the acceptance of our wish by your majesty; but our wish being inspired by the love of Italian nationality, we hope that the thought of Italy will decide your majesty to accept it. The king replied.—"Gentlemen,—I am deeply sensible of the wish of the Tuscan Assembly. I thank you in my name and in the name of my people. We have received your wish as a solemn manifestation of the will of the Tuscan people, who, after having made the last vestige of the foreign domination in Tuscany to cease, desires to contribute to the constitution of a strong kingdom which shall defend the independence of Italy. But the Tuscan Assembly will have comprehended that the accomplishment of its wish can only take place by negotiations which are about to begin on the affairs of Italy. I will second your desire, becoming myself strong by the rights which are given me by your wishes. I will support the cause of Tuscany before the powers in which the Assembly places its hopes, and especially before the magnanimous Emperor of the French, who has done so much for the Italian nation. I hope that Europe will not refuse to practise towards Tuscany that work of redressing grievances which it has, under less favourable circumstances, practised towards Greece, Belgium, and the Danubian principalities. Your noble country gives an admirable example of moderation and concord. You will add those virtues to that one which ensures the triumph of all honest undertakings, and which overcomes all obstacles, namely, perseverance."—The vote respecting the annexation of the Duchy of Parma to Piedmont has been made known. There are 63,403 votes in favour of the annexation and 506 against it.—The statement that the Papal troops had been despatched to the Legations has not been officially confirmed. We learn from Bologna that several members have moved the following resolution:—"The inhabitants of the Romagna will no longer submit to the temporal government of the Pope." The assembly has decided upon taking this motion into consideration.—The Bavarian minister, M. von Abel, died on Saturday. The subscription to the military loan is closed; a great number of applications for shares had to be refused or reduced.—The last accounts respecting the King of Prussia, state that his majesty's health had slightly improved.—The Belgian Senate adopted the first article of the bill concerning the fortifications of Antwerp by a vote of thirty-four against fifteen; four members abstained from voting.—The *Diario* of Barcelona of the 2nd instant, states on high authority that the basis of the Concordat, which was signed at Rome on the 25th of August, was—the absolute sale of the landed property taken from the clergy. The value realized by such property to be paid to the clergy in bonds not transferable. The same journal congratulates the Pope and Signor Rios Rosas on the spirit of conciliation manifested in this affair.—The *Faedrelandet* of this day, states that Prussia and Austria have informed the Danish government that the affairs of Holstein are being treated by the Federal Diet. Prussia and Austria stated that this communication needed no further reply from Denmark.—The steam ship *North America*, arrived at Liverpool last night from Quebec, which she left on the 27th ult. On the 28th she passed the steamer *Indian*, from Liverpool, which was on its way to Quebec. The political news by this arrival is unimportant. The anti-Catholic journals were denouncing certain known Roman Catholic bishops for interfering in the educational question. We have New York advices by this arrival to the 27th. The only thing of importance was the arrival at New York of the *Moses Taylor* from Aspinwall with 2,120,000 dollars in Californian gold. The news from California was anticipated. The New York stock market had improved.—On Tuesday the resolution for the overthrow of the Pope's government was voted unanimously by the national assembly of Bologna. It was further unanimously decided that the abuses of the Pontifical rule should not be debated upon. The following are the terms of the resolution:—"We, the representatives of the people of the Romagna, calling God to witness the righteousness of our intentions, declare that the people of the Romagna, strong in their right, will no longer submit to the temporal government of the Pope." A proposal for the annexation of the legation to Piedmont was submitted to the assembly, it was signed by fifteen members. Amongst the names are those of Marquis Bonari, Marquis Costabili, and Count Gozzadini.—While the French papers are expressing their admiration of King Victor Emmanuel's vague reply to the Tuscan deputation, the Italian journals consider his answer as an unqualified acceptance of the offer of Tuscany, and the people of that country are abandoning themselves to joy in the same belief, and are everywhere illuminating their houses, and shouting with enthusiasm *Viva il Re d'Italia!*—A letter from Vienna says that great dissatisfaction prevails there with respect to the affairs of Central Italy, but there is, it is said, no probability of any attempt to restore the dethroned dukes by force.—Advices have been received from Constantinople to the 31st ult. Disturbances have taken place in Candia, caused by the collection of certain taxes from the Greek inhabitants. Two of the tax-gatherers

had been murdered, and two battalions of soldiers have been sent to arrest the chief leaders of this affray. A Circassian deputation had arrived at Constantinople and presented to the ambassadors of the several powers a declaration protesting against the invasion of their country by Russia, and stating that the whole of their provinces would be forced to submission, if abandoned by the Porte.

INDIA AND COLONIES.—There is little to interest the general reader in the intelligence received by the last Bombay mail. Preparations were being made for the conveyance of the discharged European troops to their native country, but there appears to have been some difficulty in inducing officers to volunteer taking charge of them during the homeward voyage. There seems to be no doubt that Lord Clyde has earnestly urged the men to reconsider their late decision, and it is thought that some few will yet change their minds at the last hour. There is little to tell of the movements of the rebels, unless it be that the Rajah of Boondee has returned to life. The total number of vagabonds on the frontiers of Oude is estimated at 8,000, but fever is busy with them, and they are suffering likewise from want of food and the simplest necessities of life. The news from Calcutta, however, is disastrous; but at present our knowledge of the facts is confined to the following telegram from Sir William O'Shaughnessy.—On the night of the 26th a cyclone passed over Calcutta, and the following morning every line was interrupted. Our strongest constructed lines have been swept away miles on the Barrackpore road. Seven large trees fell in different places, destroying posts and wire. Two steamers have been wrecked in the Hooghly, besides many sailing vessels; lives lost, and immense destruction done. The *Candia* mail steamer was seen off Saugor just as the gale commenced. She is supposed to have run out to sea again, and no tidings have since been received of her. Every available hand I have is at work repairing damages done to the line.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.—All the Ministers have now left town, and we presume the business of the country is being judiciously transacted at Broadlands by the Premier and his private secretaries. It is barely possible that the public service may not be vitally injured by the dismissal of the various heads of departments to their grouse shooting and ruralizing.—The great topics of the day which have most interest at present are the Smethurst conviction and the builders' operatives' strike. The interest in the former has suddenly gone down to zero, in consequence of the reprieve which our gracious Sovereign has accorded to the convicted prisoner. What his future fate is to be does not excite much interest. There is but slender prospect, as it is said, of his receiving a free pardon, though this would appear to be the course demanded by justice. If he be a murderer, hang him; if not, set him at liberty. As for the builders' strike, that appears to have degenerated, as far as the general public are concerned, into the dryness of an absolute bore; but, as far as the poor fellows "out on strike" are concerned, we fear that the pinch is becoming somewhat severely felt, and that the monotony of which they will have to complain will shortly be the dreary one of hungry children and empty larder. Meanwhile, their former employers look ruefully at engines with no steam up, at circular saws and mechanical contrivances without end, in which a vast capital is sunk, and which are "eating their heads off" and devouring the interest of capital, for want of the journeyman's motive power to make them productive. It is easy to predict that this state of things cannot last. We sincerely trust the dispute may be speedily adjusted, and that a friendly spirit may be restored between masters and men. To avoid a lingering bitterness of feeling, great judgment must be exercised and mutual concessions made.

—According to the report of the Registrar General for the past week, the health of London is improving, and the mortality is below the average of the season; the registered number of deaths amounted to 1047, being 76 less than the ordinary average number (1123) corrected for the increase of population. The births of 878 boys and 833 girls were registered during the week.—There has been a meeting of factory delegates in Manchester to protest against "one self-acting minder attending to two pairs of mules," an arrangement from which very injurious results are anticipated.—A somewhat extensive seizure of counterfeit coin has been made at the White Horse public-house, Baldwin's-gardens. The landlady of the house, Mrs. Jane Hatton, was charged with the possession of the spurious money, before Mr. Tyrwhitt, at Clerkenwell Police-court, yesterday, and after some evidence being taken was remanded till Wednesday next. Bail was accepted to the amount of £400.—Mr. Nicol, of Lombard-street, has been re-examined at the Mansion House on a charge of having converted to his own use a bill of lading which had been entrusted to him. The defendant indignantly repudiated the charge of fraudulent design, and stated that he had acted under the advice of his solicitor in retaining the document. It was determined, however, that the case should be sent for trial, and defendant's own recognizance in £1,000 was accepted.—The man Royal, who stands committed on the coroner's verdict, for the murder of his wife by poison, has been examined at the Thames Police-court, before Mr. Selfe, and remanded.—The 6th of October is the day appointed by the Court of Quarter Sessions of Middlesex, for the hearing of applications for the renewal, transfer, or grant of licences for music, or for music and dancing.—At the Middlesex Sessions, Henry Jones, Thomas Gallagher, and Samuel Harmer were convicted of stealing in the dwelling-house of Charles Walker, a cash box, containing £25, his property. The prisoners were each sentenced to three years' penal servitude. After the sentence was pronounced, Jones declared his innocence of the crime laid to his charge,

and said he was in Birmingham at the time of its commission. When the trial was over an officer said Jones was wanted on two charges at Birmingham, and he would have been taken on those charges had he been now acquitted.—A man of the name of Nornington has been apprehended on suspicion of being the perpetrator of the murder at Leeds.—At the Court of Bankruptcy, Chapman and Littlepage, of Harp-lane, City, and Bermondsey-street, Southwark, coopers and basket makers, passed their last examination; and Robert Smith, of Swaffham, iron and brass founder, engraver and agricultural implement maker, was also allowed to pass. In the case of J. Salmon, a boot and shoe manufacturer, of 33½, Brick-lane, Spitalfields, and No. 2, Baker's-terrace, Limehouse, and No. 3, Theatre-street, Norwich, who applied to pass his examination, upon accounts showing debts and liabilities about £15,700, and assets about £5,800, an adjournment was ordered for investigation.—On Wednesday, a number of prisoners were tried at the Middlesex Sessions, and found guilty of various offences. The most remarkable case was that of Elizabeth Newman, who pleaded guilty to stealing a fowl, the property of Thomas Gunston. When asked what she had to say in her defence she replied, "that as long as she had a hand to use she did not mean to want in a country where there was plenty." She had often been convicted of robberies of poultry before. The assistant judge told her it was evident she had a predilection for poultry, which she would not be able to indulge in for some time, as he must sentence her to twelve months' hard labour.—At the Court of Bankruptcy the choice of assignees was arranged under the failure of Eliza Medland, who kept the Metropolitan Dining-rooms, Cheapside, and William Foot, builder, of Victoria terrace, St. Donatt's road, New cross, Deptford, passed his last examination.—The arrangement of the account in the Consols market on the 7th inst. occupied the chief attention, and quotations exhibited heaviness towards the close of business; the value for money then being 95½ to 3, and for the account, 11th October, 95½ to 3. Indian loan scrip was dealt in as high as 100 to 3, and left off at 100, or 3 per cent. prem. on the official minimum of 97. There was not much activity in foreign stocks or railway shares, but the demand for money was less urgent, while £60,000 Australian gold was sent into the Bank.

COMMERCIAL; AND PUBLIC COMPANIES.—The port of London during the past week has been moderately active. The number of vessels announced inwards at the Custom House as having arrived from foreign ports amounted to 252. There were 8 from Ireland, and 72 colliers. The entries outwards amounted to 109, and the clearances to 105, besides 16 in ballast. The departures for the Australian colonies have been 8 vessels—viz., 3 to Port Phillip of 3214 tons, 3 to Sydney of 2666 tons, and 2 to New Zealand of 1798 tons, making a total of 7678 tons.—The weekly reports from the manufacturing districts indicate the existence of a quiet state of trade, but generally agree in describing future prospects as more satisfactory. At Birmingham and Manchester a general improvement is asserted to have taken place, business operations having increased in consequence of the advices from India and Australia being of a more favourable character. The carpet trade at Halifax is stated to be animated, and in other branches a moderately good trade has arisen. The symptoms at Huddersfield are more favourable; but there has not been much activity, though the tone of trade is good. From Nottingham it appears that trade in most branches is somewhat better; but the winter season is looked forward to as the one in which the greatest buoyancy will be manifested. The shoe trade at Norwich has been in a satisfactory condition, and it is expected that it will continue so. In connection with business at Sheffield, the announcement is made that the rolling mills have been busily engaged with the manufacture of crinoline steel.—The report adopted at the meeting of the Railway Passengers' Assurance Company was satisfactory, and the dividend declared was at the rate of four per cent. per annum, reserving the balance for the usual charges and risks on current policies. The increase of business is very encouraging, the amount received and due for premiums of insurance in the six months ending the 30th of June being £15,177, viz., £2,675 for railway, and £12,502 for general accidents insurance. The income for the corresponding period of 1858 was £10,771, thus establishing for the past half-year an increase of 41 per cent. The available balance to be dealt with was £9,557. The satisfactory progress of the company is attributed to the absence of litigation, and to the promptitude with which *bond fide* claims are adjusted. Careful as the directors are to protect the institution against unfounded claims, they view it as a most unwise policy to raise unnecessary difficulties, on purely technical grounds, and the rapid augmentation in the number of annual policies affords proof that the course pursued has secured confidence.—Among the numerous assurance companies which have presented their various claims to public support of late years, there is one which we would especially recommend to the attention of our readers. The importance of life assurance has long been acknowledged, but there has always been one great obstacle to its development among the industrial classes—the want of a given value to the policy at any moment should the assurer be unable to keep up the payments of the premium, or should the object to secure which the policy was originally effected have ceased. This objection is met by the Consols Insurance Association, the purpose of which is to give a defined value in consols to every policy from the moment it is issued—a value stated at the back of the policy, and so invested in the public funds as to prevent its being at any time alienated. It would be useless to trace the principles of life assurance from the day when a uniform premium was charged for all ages, to the present system of a varying

premium, according to the age and health of the assured—the one fact always staring us in the face, that, after a payment of 25 or 30 years, if the assurer became unable to keep up his premiums, his assurance altogether ceased—all he had paid was forfeited, the policy becoming lapsed, or the assurer being obliged to take whatever might be offered him by the office in which he was assured for his policy, however arbitrary the amount. Under the arrangements of the Consols Insurance Association no such alternative can ensue—a given amount of every premium being invested to insure the carrying out of arrangements made. By the system of the Consols Insurance Company every assurer may withdraw from the company at any moment, and with the full security that what he has subscribed will never be altogether lost. Supposing, for instance, a man of twenty-five determines to set aside £3 a year for life insurance, he will find that 20 per cent., or one fifth, is devoted to meet expenses, whilst a further sum must be provided for the contingencies of life, and for which the company have to provide, if not by life premiums, through the shareholders' capital. Under ordinary circumstances the £3 per annum is altogether gone if at any given time the assurer cannot keep up his payments, and some offices even boast that their lapsed policies pay all their expenses; but in the case we have quoted, under the Consols system, a man of twenty-five so assuring at £3 per annum would not only have his life assured throughout the first year for the benefit of his family, but would at the end of that period have £1 7s. 6d. standing in his name in consols, which he could appropriate as he thought fit. And should the party remain insured for ten years, his policy would be worth £14 15s. for £30 paid; at the end of fifteen years, £22 13s. for £45 paid; and at the end of twenty years, £31 16s. for £60 paid, the person having all the time been assured to the extent of £134 2s., receivable at any moment on the death of the assurer. The advantage of such a system cannot be overrated; and the funds stand in the names of the trustees, whose position is such as to command public confidence, their names including Lord Keane, the Right Hon. W. F. Cowper, M.P., Lord Claude Hamilton, M.P., Dr. Southwood Smith, and Mr. Mann, of the General Registrar's-office, Somerset-house. The plan upon which the company is founded peculiarly recommends itself to notice, having been originally submitted to the Government by Dr. Farr, of the Registrar's-General's-office, as the groundwork of a national insurance office—a responsibility which the Government, as might be expected, declined, as foreign to its powers, having always delegated commercial transactions to private individuals, as instanced in the cases of the Bank of England and savings banks. Dr. Farr has since consented that his plans should be carried out by a private association on certain conditions, as will be seen by the following from his own pen:—"The chief features which I contemplated were the rendering life insurance safe, equitable, and well accommodated to the wants and to the means of the public, by divesting the policyholder of the risk of losing a large portion of his payments or of forfeiting his policy through inability on his own part to pay the annual premium, as well as of the risk arising under an imperfect audit, and by giving him the option at any time of employing the accumulating deposit to his account as a security, or of withdrawing it for use in other ways. This would bring insurance within the reach especially of young men entering life, and of classes who cannot prudently lock up irretrievably a large portion of their prospective income under the old system of insurance, however ably it might be carried out by some existing companies. In the absence of the direct Government security and audit, it is indispensable that the investments under these plans should be made in the stablest and the most easily convertible securities—I mean the Three per Cent. Consolidated Annuities, commonly called Consols; that the current value of each policy, determined from the valuation table by the actuary, and vouched by some competent authority, should every year be circulated among the policy-holders; and, moreover, that the addition to the net premium should be sufficient, with the paid-up capital of the society, to discharge all necessary expenses, and to cover the risks. An extensive association founded upon these principles, and carrying them out with skill, prudence, integrity, and energy, will do a great public good." These are the principles which the Consols Insurance Association is established to carry out, and, as a security for which, Dr. Farr, the original projector of the scheme, though not of the Company, has consented to become the auditor.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"THE PHILADELPHIES."—We have received a communication upon this subject from Bro. Rule, P.G.Purist., who speaks favourably of the members of this irregular Lodge. With regard to our assertion as to the canvassing for members, we can, if Bro. Rule wishes it, introduce him to a gentleman who was offered initiation in this body for a very small sum indeed; and who also received from the fouter a *copy of the lectures, in extenso*.

"GEORGICUS."—The MS. is doubtless extremely curious, but to say nothing of its great length, has no Masonic bearing that we can discover.

"H."—Apply to the head librarian of the British Museum. or to Antonio Panizzi, Esq., at the same place