

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1859.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ZETLAND,  
M.W. GRAND MASTER.

IN presenting our readers with a portrait of the Most Worshipful Grand Master, as the first of a series of distinguished Masons, it will naturally be expected that we should accompany it with a brief sketch of his lordship's career as a Mason. The Right Hon. Thomas Dundas, Earl of Zetland, Baron Dundas in the county of York, and a baronet, born Feb. 5th, 1795, is, we are informed by Lord Woodhouselee, "descended from a family to which the historian and the genealogist have assigned an origin of high antiquity and splendour, but which has been still more remarkable for producing a series of men eminently distinguished for their public services in the highest offices in Scotland." The immediate ancestors of the present noble earl were Lawrence Dundas, Esq., of Kerse, commissary general and contractor to the army from 1748 to 1759, and who was created a baronet on the 16th Nov., 1762. Sir Thomas married Margaret, a daughter of Major Alexander Bruce, of Kennet, by whom he had one son. Sir Thomas, born in 1741, succeeded to the title in 1781, and was elevated to the peerage as Baron Dundas, of Aske, county York, on the 13th August. His lordship married on May 24th, 1764, Lady Charlotte Wentworth, the second daughter of William second Earl Fitzwilliam, by whom he had issue six sons and five daughters. On his death in 1820, he was succeeded by his eldest son Lawrence, born April 10th, 1766, who was created Earl of Zetland in 1838. His lordship, who married Harriet, third daughter of General John Hale, had issue four sons and three daughters, and on his death in Feb., 1839, was succeeded by the present Earl, who married in September, 1823, Sophia Jane, daughter of the late Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart., but has no issue.

His lordship was initiated into Freemasonry as the Hon. Thos. Dundas, in the Prince of Wales's Lodge, No. 324, on the 18th of June, 1830, and served the office of Worshipful Master in that Lodge. On the 25th of April, 1832, his lordship was appointed Senior Grand Warden, and paid the fine to the Fund of Benevolence, he not having served the office of Grand Steward. Upon the 24th of April, 1839, he was appointed Deputy Grand Master, and upon the death of the Earl of Durham, in 1840, Pro Grand Master, which office he held at the time of the death of the Grand Master his royal highness the Duke of Sussex, in April, 1843, a few days before that appointed for the Grand Festival. By a law passed only a short time before, it was declared that if the death of a Grand Master should take place between the annual periods of election, the Pro Grand Master—should there be such an officer—should execute the duties of Grand Master until the next period of election, and be invested with all the attributes and privileges of an actual Grand Master. The Earl of Zetland accordingly continued to exercise the duties of Grand Master until the 6th of the following March, when he was regularly elected, his installation taking place on the 24th of April, 1844. His lordship has since been annually re-elected; and though in our opinion it would be more to the advantage of the Order to have an occasional change, the majority of Grand Lodge have expressed a different opinion; and it must be confessed that if the office is to be continuous, there is no brother more worthy to fill

it than the noble earl. Firm but courteous in his demeanour to all, his lordship has proved himself, even in cases of great difficulty, equal to the situation; and has determined to rule with impartial justice, even though it may involve the sacrifice of his own preconceived opinions. During his lordship's tenure of office Masonry has widely spread—there being at the time of his installation only 716 Lodges on the register, of which about 470 were in England—whilst at the present time the last number upon the list is 1101, of which 596 are in England—the total number, after deducting those recently expunged and the Canadian Lodges, being about 960; and if we have not succeeded in keeping the Canadian Lodges in connection with us, we believe that it is the proud boast of the large majority of the Canadian brethren that they took the initiative and their being from the Grand Lodge of England. In the distribution of his patronage—though it would be impossible that some should not occasionally be, and justly, disappointed—we believe his lordship has always exercised the utmost impartiality; when he has erred, it has arisen from the want of information which others ought to have supplied, or from his too readily giving ear to those whose duty it was to provide him only with trustworthy and accurate information; but sure we are that no brother has more truly the interests of the Craft at heart, or has a greater desire to advance brethren only according to their merit than his lordship. The prizes, however, are but few, whilst the claimants are many; and even the most deserving must therefore be occasionally disappointed in their aspirations.

We may here add that in addition to the other honours conferred upon the noble earl by his royal highness the Duke of Sussex, he received from his royal highness's hands the Provincial Grand Mastership of North and East Yorkshire, which he still continues to hold.

Our noble brother was exalted into Royal Arch Masonry in the Prince of Wales's Chapter on the 1st of June, 1832, and served the office of each of the Principals. Pursuant to the laws of the Order, his lordship became Second Grand Principal upon his appointment as Deputy Grand Master. As Pro Grand Master he became First Grand Principal immediately on the death of his royal highness the Duke of Sussex, and, of course, continued in that office upon being elected Grand Master—the Grand Master being at all times *ex officio* First Grand Principal.

It is worthy of remark that his lordship's family have ever taken great interest in the prosperity of the Craft, and that Lord Dundas, grandfather of the present Grand Master, was appointed Deputy Grand Master by his royal highness the Duke of Sussex on the day of his first installation as Grand Master in succession to his royal highness the Prince Regent. Lord Dundas continued in that office until the 21st of April, when he was succeeded by his son Lawrence, the second Lord Dundas. Upon his lordship going abroad, in 1822, he was succeeded in his office by General Sir John Doyle. On the 27th of April, 1825, his lordship was appointed Deputy Grand Master, and continued to hold the office until the 30th of April, 1834, when he was appointed Pro Grand Master, which office he held until his death, in 1839—he having in the previous year been created Earl of Zetland. His lordship was succeeded as Pro Grand Master by the late Earl of Durham, the then D.G.M., and the present Earl of Zetland, as we have stated above, was appointed Deputy Grand Master, from which time he has continuously been in office. The noble earl is a liberal supporter of our various charities, of all of which his lordship is president, having also served the office of steward at different festivals of those institutions. Prior to succeeding to the peerage, his lordship for some years represented Richmond, Yorkshire, in the House of Commons, on liberal principles, which he has since supported in the House of Lords, though never taking a very active part in politics.

## BETHEL-GOLGOTHA.

THE next step in architectural progression—man having propitiated the divine wrath by sacrifice—would appear to have been the erection of some tent or house, within which the remains of sacred offerings might be stored away or lodged in the custody of the first fathers of religion. But this protection must have been altogether temporary; for, as the inhabitants of the earth increased and these necessities became multiplied, they were obliged to go from place to place; and this nomadic existence soon originated a practice which had obtained universality at a very early period in the history of the human race, viz.—that of transporting from place to place the gods of the tribe or the nation, so that worship might be performed at any suitable spot, or on any suitable occasion that might offer. It may not here be out of place to remark that, first and most universal in the early annals of religious worship, was that spirit of reproduction which was observable alike to the first hunter, and shepherd, and tiller of the soil. Hindoos, Egyptians, Greeks and Romans, in turn, had their deities personating the various functions of nature, of which this power of reproduction was considered first in importance. The command, “to go forth and multiply” given to man, as recorded in holy writ, would seem to indicate that this power was regarded as the most essential by the great leader and lawgiver of Israel, to whom the authorship of the book of Genesis is doubtless justly attributed.

But the emotion next in æsthetical import, if not coincident with the first observations of men, was that cold horror, that mysterious dread of destruction and its consequence, which the sight of death is calculated to excite in untutored natures. The first homicide and the first sacrifice on record were contemporaneous. When the first murderer beheld the slow outpouring of life in mortal agony, the gradual deepening and shortening of the draught which sustains it, the slow closing and glazing of the eye, the clammy coldness that crept over the body, “he went forth from the presence of the Lord,” but the consuming fire of remorse went with him, “an impenetrable darkness every day.” The altar was, upon this occasion, by the express command of heaven, both tomb and sanctuary; for the criminal received assurance, not by a mark set upon him, which is a false translation, but by a sign or token—which was to be understood as a proof that he should not perish by the hand of another.

It is not therefore difficult to trace how an air of sanctity came to be shed about the ancient pillar of testimony; how it came to be the depository of sacred records; how it became amongst some people the seat of judgment. Contracts we have seen were ratified by the imposition of hands upon an altar, even as late as the Crusades. Altars were subsequently erected in houses, in gardens, and on the banks of rivers. They were carried in front of hostile hosts, and the gods were alleged to fight on behalf of their favourite peoples, but they also became the tombs of mortuary chapels, upon which sacrifices were also offered up. It is worthy of remark, that the temple which David desired to erect for the tabernacle, but against which the prophet Nathan advised because of his having shed much blood, was the very spot where the destroying angel stood in the pestilence inflicted upon the hosts of Israel on account of David's ambition. A yet more remarkable tradition, as illustrating the tendency in the human mind to consecrate the abodes of the dead, is that the Golgotha of redemption, otherwise Calvary, was said to have been so called from the circumstance that the first of the human race was buried beneath it, and it was only meet that upon the grave of him who had brought sin into the world mankind should be redeemed.

The great, however, in course of time were not content with the estates which a few feet of earth would limit. The ancient sarcophagi were inscribed with the omnipotence of dead kings and the sanctity of defunct priests—were depo-

sited in the pyramid, in whose chambers were celebrated the infatuating mysteries of a gross and declining philosophy. Some tribes cast mountains of earth upon their deceased chieftains, and thereupon raised pillars. In the valley of Jehosaphat are the tombs of some of the great ones of Judea, and near to it the Aceldama, the field purchased with the price, since restored, which Judas received for betraying the Redeemer. There the Jews bury their dead when the night has fallen upon the earth; and Rabbis from lands of exile, still faithful to the hope of their nation, come to lay their bones, and take one last look of the fragments of the temple of Mount Zion which lie scattered about the standing portion of the ruin, looking down from the sacred hill upon monuments of priest and prophet, lawgiver and king.

But here in Aceldama sleeps the stranger. Some fellow wayfarer from Mecca or the west may have woven or brought a chaplet, which he lays upon the stone at the head of the sleeper, and thus purchases one moment's respite from eternal oblivion. Beyond are “the tombs of kings.” Here is the sepulchre of Helena of Adiabene, who became, according to Josephus, convert to Judaism, and claimed, by her piety, to be laid at death at the foot of Zion. This royal cemetery reminds one of the tombs of Thebes; its portal is delicately sculptured, and it is hewn out of solid limestone. Four large apartments are shown, a vestibule to which is formed by a spacious and splendid portico; of these four three have in their sides recesses to receive the dead. Fragments of the great sarcophagi, their tenants passed through nature's bankruptcy, are scattered on every side, and green among the ruin, blushing in the very caverns of the dead, depend clusters of grapes peeping through luxuriant foliage, festoons of bright convolvulus of every tint and shade. A group of turtle doves, in which Palestine abounds, pour forth their soft but here peculiarly melancholy cooing morning and evening.

The outer court of the ancient temple is barely traceable. This was not the temple of Moriah which Solomon built, but that of Zerubbabel, the son of Salathiel, who led the first colony of the Jews from their captivity in Babylon. There was, indeed, here no ark of the covenant, no Urim and Thummin, between which was set the unalterable *tetragrammaton*, no *teraphim*, no holy fire, no cloud nor pillar of flame. It was rebuilt by Herod, only twenty years before the Christian era. The monarch proceeded by surrounding Mount Moriah with four walls, and directed each to a point of the compass. These walls were each a stadium in length, the enclosure embracing about a half a Roman mile. Around were buildings raised in terraces, each court thus elevated above the other, the sanctuary or temple in its now narrower sense being highest of all, so that it could be seen in almost every part of the city. “Its front,” says Josephus, “was covered all over with metal plates of great weight, which, under the rays of the sun, reflected back a glowing splendour dazzling to the eyes. To persons at a distance the temple appeared like a mountain covered with snow, for the parts which were not gilded were exceedingly white from the marble.” Somewhat like this was the appearance which the camp of Israel presented from the top of Mount Peor, when Balaam exclaimed (Numb. xxiv. 2, *et seq.*):—

“How beautiful are thy tents, O Jacob,  
And thy tabernacles, O Israel!  
As the valleys are they spread forth,  
As gardens by the river's side,  
As ling aloes which Jehovah had planted,  
As cedars beside the waters.”

Rows of marble pillars supported chambers roofed with cedar (Acts iii., 2-10), inside the court of the Gentiles, near which were on sale, oxen, sheep, doves, meal, and salt, and the tables of the moneychangers. Fourteen steps upward were inscriptions forbidding a Gentile, on pain of death, to proceed further, and within this was the women's court. Through the Beautiful gate you pass into the court of priests and Israelites, where

stood the altars of burnt offerings. Twelve steps higher you come to the house of God, within which is the Holy of Holies. Hence you may view that "place of a skull" now covered with temples and minarets, and turbaned heads, and uncovered feet, within whose sacred precincts rests indeed the Holy One of Israel, and hither come the pious and superstitious of the earth to pray or quarrel. Here Gothic crypt and Byzantine arch mingle incontinently.

Thus, since the world began, have gone together in raising to the worship of the deity, the two great emotions of our nature—fear of God and the reverence it inspires; love of our kind and the gratitude it prompts to the giver of life and good. Victory is won in mourning. Our greatest sorrow is enshrined in a greater hope. We have prefigured in our monuments and our churches, allegories framed by the pious and the good of every age. The fruits and flowers are to us not merely enjoyments for the senses, but symbolic of the virtues which their beauty or their goodness typify. The temple is as it were the tributary crown rendered by man to his maker; the exemplar of the results of virtue and intelligence offered by the apprentice to the Great Architect who marks the beauty of its outline, the proportion of its parts, the regularity and uprightness of its structure. Care, steady perseverance, an object of good, including neighbourly love, and zeal, and piety, are needed in such a work. So may the architect be buried within the chancel without irreverence.

Viewing those sacred edifices and tombs, those scenes wherein the glory of the human race went from the fleshpots into the wilderness and received from the divine hand the law—where rose up the temples of the tribes, tier on tier, story and story, whose builders were men who adorned virtue scarcely less than it adorned them—may we not contemplate their works with pride, and whilst so employed emulate their virtue? On Golgotha stands the holy sepulchre, and upon it temples raised by human hands, but often profaned by inhuman practices.

"Not that the power of God is here  
More manifest or more to fear;  
Not that the glory of his face  
Is circumscribed by any space—  
But that as men are wont to meet  
In court or chamber, mart or street  
For purposes of gain or pleasure,  
For friendliness or social leisure—  
So, for the greatest of all ends  
To which intelligence extends—  
The worship of the Lord whose will  
Created, and sustains us still,  
And honour of the prophet's name  
By whom the saving message came—  
Believers meet together here,  
And hold these precincts very dear."

#### THE THEORY OF LIGHT.

AMONG the many interesting papers which were read before the recent congress of the British Association, at Aberdeen, was one by G. J. Smith, Esq., of Perth, on the "Production of Colour and the Theory of Light." The author said that, in attempting to explain certain natural phenomena, he could not satisfy himself by applying the principles of either theory of light; that many natural phenomena indicated beats or vibrations in the luminous ether very different from what science taught. That is, that there were greater intervals between them than Newton had demonstrated and scientific men believed. He therefore endeavoured to contrive a machine which should be able to make as many revolutions or beats in a second as he considered the effective vibrations of light were repeated in a second of time, and argued that by certain contrivances to produce light and shade in alternate vibrations he should produce colour. In plain terms, he had come to believe that colour is formed by alternate light and shade in various proportions. To prove this, he caused a white rag to revolve at various speeds on a black surface. His first experiment was to move a small slip of white cardboard over a black surface. By this motion he obtained a distinct blue. Afterwards, in different weather, the same thing produced a purple. He then made a disc with five concentric rings: one

ring was painted one-third black, the rest of the ring being white; the next ring was two-thirds black and one-third white; the next was three-fourths black and one-fourth white; and the fifth half black and half white. This disc, when made to revolve, became completely coloured. There were no more blacks or whites visible, but five rings of different colours. On a bright day, with white clouds in the sky, the first ring was of a light green, much yellow; second ring, purple, very blue; third ring, nearly as first; fourth ring, purple, darker than second; fifth ring, pink. By means of eccentric movements a great variety of colours was obtained, amongst others a pure red and various shades of purple, pink, yellow, and blue. There was a great variety of discs, each having on it a different proportion of black and white. It was by such processes that the author was led to believe that he had demonstrated that colour is produced by a mixture of light and shadow at various intervals, and at least he was satisfied that the experiments were original and not to be explained by the present recognized laws. The author produced the same results by cutting out spaces in the white card and causing it to revolve on a black surface. He produced also similar phenomena by causing these figures to revolve when held perpendicularly and to take the appearance of coloured solids. He also caused these colours to be reflected on a white surface from the revolving disc. These experiments and the views drawn from them were used for the purpose of giving a theory of the prism to be published in detail; and, referring to the consequences of his experiments, the author said that, remarkable as these experiments are, they are not more remarkable than the results they lead to. They prove the homogeneity of the ether; they prove the undulatory hypothesis, but oppose the undulatory theory; they enable us to dispense with the different refrangibilities of the rays of light, as taught by Newton; they remove the necessity for the supposition of different lengths of waves or of a disposition in matter to produce waves of different lengths; they help to explain many of the phenomena of what is called the polarisation of light; they give a new explanation of prismatic refraction, and explain in a plain and simple manner many very interesting natural phenomena.

#### FREEMASONRY AND THE USEFUL ARTS.

MUCH has been said and written, and many speculations indulged in on the subject of the antiquity of our fraternity, and the influence which it formerly exercised over the spread of the mechanical and less useful branches of art.

However dim and however obscure may be the evidence which we are enabled to glean on these points from the past, there is yet sufficient to show that the world, in centuries gone by, was under vast obligations to operative Masonry, as a secret scientific institution or study; whilst we have the proud satisfaction of viewing it at this day, and in its free or speculative capacity, as one of the noblest and most benign of mere human institutions. We may leave the temple of Solomon in the ruins to which, in the lapse of ages, it has crumbled; we may turn from the stately and graceful monuments of Masonic skill found in Greece, when Greece was great; we may cease to linger over dim tradition, or evoke from remote ages the evidences of its usefulness, and in the comparatively present day find all the testimony which reason can desire. The present, however, we know; let us therefore, for a moment, turn to that which is assumed to be tangible in the past, not because, as we have said, of a demand for evidence, but a satisfaction of curiosity. In 1735, an able English writer made the following reference to the Dionysian artificers, who were celebrated for their abstemiousness, scientific skill and attainments:—

"They were a body of architects and engineers, who were employed in the erection of temples, theatres, and stadia, after the Ionic emigration, which took place when the Greeks had made a very considerable progress in the sciences. These, together with their sacred mysteries, the emigrants carried with them into Asia, where, after some years, the arts flourished with a prosperity unequalled, and an elegance of conception and execution which far surpassed the productions of the mother country. They were very numerous in Asia Minor, Syria, Persia, and India, and it is highly probable that they were employed, with the Sidonians, at the building of Solomon's temple. They were distinguished from the profane and uninitiated by their science and skill in architecture, by appropriate words and signs by which they could at once recognize their brethren in all parts of the globe. They were divided into different Lodges, distinguished by particular names, and so possessed of distinct jurisdictions, and each separate association was under the superintendence of a Master and Wardens."

Mr. Sharp, an Englishman, and an eminent and distinguished

brother, in speaking on this subject, has used the following language:—

"To the disciples of Freemasonry our fellow countrymen are indebted for most of those splendid and majestic structures which even at the present day point their aspiring domes toward the heaven of heavens, and beneath which man breathes his prayer of peace and gladness; and to their predecessors in the Craft mankind are indebted for those stupendous monuments of human skill, the pyramids of Egypt, which, though many thousands of years have passed away, still exist—the temples of Memphis, Heliopolis, and Thebes, whose colossal ruins are to this day the wonder and admiration of the traveller—Persepolis, with its splendid palatial edifices of cedar—Babylon and her hanging gardens, Nineveh with her mighty walls, Baalbec and Palmyra still majestic, even in their ruins—the labyrinths of Egypt, Crete and Lemnos, and the marble glories of Greece—

— whose beauties a bright shadow cast,  
And shed a halo round the mighty past."

In 1836, the celebrated Westmacott, in one of a series of lectures on artistic and scientific subjects which he delivered before the Royal Academy at London, said:—

"A taste for the fine arts was spread into almost all countries by the establishment of the fraternity of Freemasons, who had, it appears, under some peculiar form of brotherhood, existed for an immemorable period in Syria and other parts of the East, from whence some bands of them migrated to Europe, and after a time a great efflux of these ingenious men, Italians, Germans, French, Spanish, &c., had spread themselves in communities through all civilized Europe; and in all countries where they settled, we find the same style of architecture from that period, but differing in some points of treatment, as suited the climate, &c."

In our speculative capacity, we cannot rear temples to tell to future ages the story of our grandeur, but we can stamp upon the page of history and in every living tradition the imperishable record that Freemasonry now, as in ages past, keeps burning on her altar the quenchless fire of virtue; that she is still the handmaid of progress; that her course is onward, ever onward, and that she yet bears inscribed on her ample banner everlasting fidelity to the revealed laws of God.—*American Freemason*.

#### MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

I SEND you a short cutting from the current number of *The Builder*, believing it should find a place in your "Masonic Notes and Queries," as it regards the celebrated family of the Stones, one of whom was Grand Warden to Sir Christopher Wren when erecting St. Paul's, before the revival of Grand Lodge in 1717.—DESIGNER.

##### NOTABLES BURIED IN THE OLD CHURCH OF ST. MARTIN IN THE FIELDS.

"Amongst the painters and sculptors who were buried in the old church of St. Martin in the Fields, may be mentioned Nicholas Stone, the sculptor. There was a marble monument at the west end of this church to this artist:—

"In his lifetime esteemed for his knowledge in sculpture and architecture, which his works in many parts do testify; and though made for others will prove a monument of his fame. He departed this life on the 24th August, 1647, aged sixty-one, and lyeth buried near the pulpit of this church."

"This monument was adorned with his bust, finely carved in profile, with several tools used in sculpture, a square, compasses, &c. His son, also a sculptor, was buried in the same grave, September 17th, and his wife the following November the 19th, 1647.

"Nicholas Stone was born at Wandbury, near Exeter, in 1586, and, coming to London, lived for some time with Isaac James. He then went to Holland, and married the daughter of Peter de Keyser, for whom he worked at his profession as carver in stone. He returned to England, and was engaged in the building of the Banqueting House, Whitehall. No doubt the sculpture, scrolls, and other ornaments in stone were of his work. In the reign of Charles I. he obtained the patent appointment of Master Mason and Architect of the King's Works at Windsor Castle, &c., for which, saith the document, 'we do give him the wages and fee of twelve pence by the day.' Nicholas Stone had three sons,—Henry, Nicholas, and John.

"Henry, the eldest son, erected the monument for his father, mother, and brother, and carried on, in conjunction with John, the business of statuary after his father's death; though Henry addicted himself chiefly to painting, and was an excellent copyist of Vandyck and the Italian masters. Henry wrote a book, 'The Third Part of the Art of Painting.' This artist continued to reside on the premises which had been his father's, viz., a house, garden, and work-yard situate in Long Acre, which was rented from the crown at £10 per annum. Henry Stone died in 1653, and was buried near his father, where a monument was erected, and this epitaph written for him by his brother John:—

"To the Memory of Henry Stone, of Long Acre, Painter and

Statuary, who, having passed the greater part of thirty-seven years in Holland, France, and Italy, achieved a fair renown for his excellence in arts and languages, and departed this life on the 24th August, A.D. 1653, and lyeth buried near the pulpit of this church."

[Here follow some complimentary verses.]

"John Stone, to perfect his fraternal affection, erected this monument."

"The last member of this family of artists was laid in the same church; and, to perpetuate their memory, their near kinsman added to the monumental inscription in the quaint style of the time—

"June 1699—

"Four rare Stones are gone,  
The father and three sons,

"In memory of whom their near kinsman, Charles Stoakey, repaired this monument."

##### BOHEIM'S MASONIC SONGS.

In reference to the query on this subject in No. 11 of the *Magazine*, I beg to inform you, that in East Lancashire it is usual for Lodges to have Masonic books of songs; some ten or twelve copies in a Lodge. These are handed round to the brethren during the singing; the collection is a very good one, containing (besides songs suited for especial occasions), a variety of glees, catches, and duets. No song, other than pertaining to Masonry, is permitted to be sung except as a favour granted by the W.M. If a new edition of this book were published, I feel assured it would meet with a ready sale, as its value would be appreciated. The Secretaries of Lodges Nos. 50, 150, 226, and 333, could give further information.—H. I. HINXMAN, M.D.

##### THE LODGE OF ST. CUTHBERGA, No. 905.

In reply to your inquiry of August 20th, respecting our name, I have only to say that St. Cuthberga, from whom we have named our Lodge, was a local celebrity, having founded here, and being the first abbess of a nunnery of considerable note; and being, moreover, the sister of Ina, one of the most able and prosperous of the West Saxon kings from about A.D. 689 to 726. I presume our first Worshipful Master, in selecting the name, preferred adopting the name of a real character to any allegorical designations such as Faith, Unity, Fortitude, Benevolence, &c., &c.

In the article in which you make the inquiry, Wareham was misprinted Wrexham.—HENRY HERBERT, Sec. No. 905.

#### Literature.

##### REVIEWS.

*A List of the Books of Reference in the Reading Room of the British Museum.* Printed by order of the Trustees. 8vo. 1859.

To every student it must be a self evident fact that the assistance derived from catalogues in this wholesale publishing age, is of the utmost importance to him in the prosecution of his labours. Next to knowing what work to consult for any information we are in search of, is the knowledge of where the book containing it is to be found. These two preliminaries being mastered, the saving of time and labour to the inquirer is immense. The trustees have done good service to the frequenters of the reading room in issuing the volume at present under notice, and it is so indispensable that we are inclined to believe every reader will, in course of time, come to see the utility of such a companion on his desk at home.

The first paper inserted is a copy of the "Directions respecting the Reading Room of the British Museum," a paper to which every reader attaches his signature when he is first admitted.

We have next a folding "plan showing the arrangement of the library of reference in the reading room of the British Museum," which is tinted of various colours to show the classification of works on Theology; Law; Philosophy; Fine Arts; Biography; Belles Lettres; Poets; Bibliography; Classics; Geography; Voyages, and Travels; Topography; History; Literary Journals and Libraries; Encyclopædias; Dictionaries of Languages; Peerages, Genealogies, Directories, and Calendars. These occupy the presses ranged round the external circle of the Museum reading room, commencing with press 2,000, and ending with No. 2,121. The next circle, which is breast high, contains the New General Catalogue, and the Supplementary Catalogue. The inner circle comprises the Catalogue of Music, King's, Grenville, and the old Catalogues, as well as the Catalogue of Maps. On the inside of this circle is the Catalogue of MSS. and Parliamentary Indexes, &c., &c., while on a raised platform is the seat for the superintendent of the reading room, his assistant clerk, and three attendants, who receive the readers' tickets, and forward by other attendants the books required.

The preface opens with an assertion that the objects, nature of the collections, government and administration, are the same as at the time of its foundation, a century since, and states that no two public establishments can be well more dissimilar than the British Museum of 1759 and 1859. It enters upon the regulations at the earlier period, telling us how persons were admitted by tickets, and that in 1774 a committee of the House of Commons reported "That it was their opinion that the most probable method of obviating those inconveniences (the applications for tickets, which were sometimes months in arrear), would be by enabling the trustees to demand and receive money for the admission of persons to see the Museum on certain days in the week, some days and hours being still allotted for receiving persons gratis." Upon a division this proposition was lost by a majority of three—fifty-three being in its favour and fifty-six against it.

In the year 1810, the Monday, Wednesday, and Friday admission was adopted, "but even then, and for many years afterwards, the presence of a few hundred persons in the building was considered to call for special precautions to secure the preservation of order."

"This fear of the public has long ceased. Now all are admitted who present themselves, the only condition being that they shall be able to walk into the building." These efforts have not been thrown away, as 43,000 holiday folk have recently passed through the building in one day, without the slightest injury to the collections.

On the establishment of the reading room on the 8th of December, 1758, by the trustees, they ordered "that the corner room in the base story be appropriated for the reading room, and that a proper wainscot table, covered with green baize, in the same manner as those in the libraries, be prepared for the same, with twenty chairs of the same kind with those already provided for the several departments of the house."

"A corner room in the basement story, with one oak table and twenty chairs, forms a very striking contrast with the reading room of the present day, but it was not so bad as the indulged reader of modern times may imagine. A glass door opened from this reading room into the garden of Montague House, which was well cultivated and planted with goodly trees, and between which and Hampstead nothing intervened to obstruct the prospect or poison the air. We may smile now at the twenty chairs, but they proved more than sufficient for the demands made upon them."

The preface then deals with accounts of the visits of Gray the poet, and an extract from the Right Hon. Mr. Disraeli's edition of his father's *Curiosities of Literature*; but as these are too good to be severed from the book, those of our readers who feel interested should procure it for themselves. The covert sneer in the last sentence, "But it cannot be denied that at that time (the date of the elder Disraeli's first attendance) they (the readers) were select, which they certainly are not now," is, to say the least, uncalled for. Perhaps at that time the librarians knew more of their calling than they do now, and would not declare that they had twenty copies of a Shakespeare folio as, it is said, was done latterly; for we presume it must be "like master like man," when we see the junior members of that august body in every conceivable and inconceivable place during the hours of Museum business, such as riding on the knife-boards of omnibuses up and down Tottenham Court-road, as if to draw inspiration from the names on the facias of the tradesmen's shops for materials towards their next poem, or slyly creeping into the reading room to finish the article already commenced behind the scenes in the public time, for the paper or magazine they write for.

"People living in glass houses should learn not to throw stones," particularly at those who are not so well provided for by the public as themselves.

But, to resume, we find the names of some of our most prominent divines and literary men as visitors for the purpose of study, and among them Drs. Lowth, Jortin, Blair, Kennicott, and Johnson, as well as Hume, Musgrave, Wray, Lord Morton, and others. Again does the cynic peep out in this part of the preface, as the list from which the above names are taken concludes thus:—"These are only specimens of the class of readers of that day. There were then no schoolboys coming for cribs, no smokers, no chess players working out problems, nor 'men of our college' asking for *Punch*, or complaining that they could not get the last novel within a few days after its publication." What can be meant by "no smokers," after stating Dr. Johnson was admitted a reader, we are at a loss to understand. Nor can we see how those who study chess problems should be objected to any more than lawyers' clerks, nor the young "men of our college" more than the men of no college, not even that model establishment where they paid extra for learning manners.

Passing onwards we come to some of the old regulations, one of which, in 1804, declared that "no reader (except in particular cases, at the discretion of the principal librarian) will be entitled to more than two volumes at a time, but they may be exchanged as often as he may require."

After narrating several important changes with respect to the officers, we come to the time of the French revolution, and then find the foreigners to have been largely admitted. These readers were French refugees, who had sought an asylum in our country, and to whom the stores of the national library were freely accessible.

We are next favoured by some of the notabilities of our later literature. Sir Henry Ellis, Sir Walter Scott, Sydney Smith, Charles Lamb, Mr. Hallam, and a Chinese gentleman, Yong Sam Tack, are cited as specimens of the time in question.

We are now arrived at the opening of the old reading rooms, and the gift of the king's library. After this we come to Mr. Panizzi's scheme for the new reading room; a design so excellent and well known, that each of our readers must be thoroughly acquainted with it from the descriptions inserted at the time in every journal in the kingdom. Giving him the largest amount of praise for the idea, and its happy accomplishment, we shall pass over the architectural details to offer one suggestion as to the practicability of opening four of the large squares of glass in windows situated N.S.E. and W., so that the air in the dome may be purified day by day—a feat no "apparatus" can do so well as open windows with a thorough draft.

Proceeding onward we come to an order of the trustees in 1857, "directing that the senior assistant keeper in the department of printed books should be transferred to the chief superintendence of the new reading room." And further on we learn he was "above all to afford all the assistance in his power to readers in their pursuits." Mr. Jones then goes on to say,—"The readers have thus placed at their disposal, for six hours every day, the services of a gentleman whose intimate knowledge with the Museum collections, extensive knowledge of the literature of his own and foreign countries, and acquirements as a linguist rarely to be met with, render him peculiarly fitted to carry out the chief object of the trustees, as expressed in their order. The very numerous applications made to Mr. Watts, in his capacity of superintendent, show the importance of the appointment, and with what judgment the trustees have acted in the selection of their officer."

To this account of Mr. Watts's fitness, no one who has had to consult him at any time can demur. Indeed, we think it falls far short of his merits; for not only is Mr. Watts all, and more than Mr. Jones gives him credit for, but he is emphatically and truly a gentleman, a few more of which genus we should have no objection to meet with in the Museum employes. In Mr. Watts, Mr. Panizzi, and the officers of the MS. department, who by the bye Mr. Jones carefully ignores, lie the whole worth of the Museum corps; they are the diamonds, set in the lead, that sparkle and show the true light, whilst the others serve as the dull foil to bring out their purer value.

We next come to the reading room staff. The superintendent has already been spoken of; the clerk, Mr. Glanville, who is ever ready to aid and assist; the three attendants who take charge of the readers' tickets—men without whom all who frequent the room would often be at a great loss; the attendant who keeps the books put by from day to day, and who would be of much more value if he did not so wantonly throw obstacles in the way; and to the other attendants without whose knowledge and aid, cheerfully rendered but badly remunerated, the thanks of every reader is due. It is to these last that the Museum readers are much indebted; they know books on every subject, where to find them, and to every inquiry are ever ready to afford information. Should an increase of salary be afforded, as it is currently spoken of, it is to this class of the Museum officials that it should be made, and not to those proposed, for they are well able from the sale of their very interesting works, and the handsome sums they obtain by writing for newspapers, &c., whilst they should be employed on other work, to magnanimously forego the increase, and petition for an augmentation to these attendants as the men who really do the work while they play.

The list has been carefully and judiciously prepared by Mr. Rye, who really has done his work, and done it well, and he has added a classified index of subjects, which will greatly facilitate every reader in finding the information he requires.

*Vicissitudes of Families, and other Essays.* By SIR BERNARD BURKE, Ulster King at Arms. Longman.

THERE is an old saying, but a true one, that "truth is stranger



than fiction," and in many of the nobles and commoners' family traditions there are some of the most romantic legends to be found—legends which far outstrip the romance of the novelist. We remember in days long gone by, what a mine of wealth to us there was in Playfair's *British Family Antiquity*, Dugdale's *Baronage*, and much later in Craik's *Curiousities of Family History*, and the two series of Burke's *Family Romance*. From these sources Sir Bernard Burke has re-issued some of the tales incorporated in his former volumes, as well as those of the other authors before indicated, but this has been done in this instance in the pursuit of an uniform plan, viz., to trace the misfortunes that have befallen the great and mighty. These *Vicissitudes of Families* are narrated in a garb in which we could scarcely expect to find them coming from a King at Arms. They are not the mere dull chronicle, with dates and facts huddled together in close proximity, but readable by the fireside or in the home circle. To bear out our assertion we shall offer our readers a few extracts, and commence with the decadence of the Cromwells:—

"Thomas Cromwell, the Lord Protector's great grandson, was a grocer on Snow Hill, and his son, Oliver Cromwell, the last male heir of the family, an attorney of London. But it was in the female line that the fall was most striking. Several of the Lord Protector's granddaughter's children sank to the lowest class of society. One, after seeing her husband die in the workhouse of a little Suffolk town, died herself a pauper, leaving two daughters; the elder, the wife of a shoemaker, and the younger, of a butcher's son, who had been her fellow servant. Another of Oliver Cromwell's great granddaughters had two children, who earned their scanty bread by the humblest industry; the son, as a small working jeweller; and the daughter as a mistress of a little school at Mildenhall."

Sir Bernard Burke, as a true Irishman, as we take him to be, is, of course, a firm believer in the royalty of the various kings, and petty lords that took the name of kings in Ireland, and of whose deeds we have such stirring pictures in *The Annals of the Four Masters*, and such like works, and accordingly he favours us with the following account of the representative of the royal race of the O'Neills, a name more familiar to Saxon ears, from the recollections of the dramatic veteran, than the sceptered monarch; however, let us introduce

"Sergeant-Major Bryan O'Neill, youngest son of Sir Francis O'Neill, the sixth baronet, is now in his seventy-fifth year, and is a tall and distinguished looking man, in whose appearance and manners, notwithstanding his age and poverty, and the ordeal through which he has passed, may be traced the high lineage and noble blood of Clanaboy."

"And thus I close this sketch of the decadence of a branch of the royal house of O'Neill, in which the mutability of fortune is signally displayed. The descendant of Prince Niul of Seythia and Egypt, of Milesius, King of Spain; of the royal author, Cormac Uddadha; of Con of the hundred battles; and Niall the Great; of the chivalrous Niall Caille, and Hugh Boy, and Brian Balv, and Henry Coach, and the gallant and dashing Colonel of Charles the First's dragons at the battle of Edge Hill, the cousin of three peers and of a duke, and the lineal descendant of a hundred kings, is reduced to the humble lot of a discharged pensioner of the Crown, at two shillings and twopence a day, and occupies a room in a small shop in an obscure street, where his eldest son is a coffinmaker."

The struggles of great men have always been a theme to hang a moral on, but the endurance of woman has not commanded such applause, because their sufferings have been mostly of a domestic and private character, yet when this has not been the case, and the story of their woes have been made known, then it is that the old maxim, "suffer and be strong," is fully exemplified. Sir Bernard Burke tells his stories so tersely, and yet luminously, that we prefer letting him do so in his own language, rather than offer our readers an abridgment. The following is a grand picture of a suffering, yet determined, woman:—

"The year of famine came on, Government works were commenced, and the tenants soon ceased to pay any rents whatever, and as a natural consequence the owners of so many thousand acres were no longer able to pay up the instalments due upon their mortgages. Men acting in large bodies are seldom so merciful as when they are individually responsible for their deeds, and the Law Life Assurance Society formed no exception to this rule of general experience. They insisted upon the due performance of their bond, and that being under the circumstances impossible, this vast Connemara property came into the Encumbered Estates Court, and the famous old race of Martin of Ballinahinch was sold out: the times were the worst possible for an advantageous sale; and the assurance company bought in almost the entire of the estate, at a sum immeasurably below its real value, and quite inadequate, even with the produce of the remnant of the lauds bought by other parties, to the liquidation of its heavy liabilities. Not a single acre remained for the poor heiress of what was once a princely estate, and while others were thus fattening upon her ancient inheritance, the 'Princess of Connemara,' without any fault of her own, became an absolute pauper

The home of her fathers had passed away to strangers, leaving nothing behind but debts and the bitter recollection of what she had lately been.

"In this total wreck of all her fortunes the ill-starred 'Princess of Connemara' retired to Fontaine l'Évêque, in Belgium, where for a short while she supported herself by her pen; but so scanty were the means thus obtained that she at length resolved to abandon the continent for America, hoping to find in the new world an ampler field for her exertions. Some friends of the family now came forward with a small subscription to enable her to carry out this object. Much it could not have been, for we find her embarking on the voyage in a sailing vessel, although she was far advanced in pregnancy. A premature confinement was the result in this den of misery, without medical attendant, without a nurse, without any one of the aids so indispensable at such a moment of danger and suffering. Can it be a matter of surprise to anyone that she died soon after she touched the shore, or, as some will have it, before she left the boat?

"With her has perished the last direct representative of her race, though even now the echo of their name has not passed away among the peasants. The people of Connemara yet speak of the Martins as being the legitimate lords of the soil, and never mention them but with affectionate regret."

"It only remains to add that this unfortunate lady has left behind her several works that prove her to have possessed more than the ordinary degree of accomplishments belonging even to her elevated condition. Of these the most popular are 'Canvassing,' which was published in connection with Banim's 'Mayor of Windgap,' and a work in three volumes called 'St. Etienne.' She was also said to have been a good Greek and Latin scholar, and must certainly have been familiar with French, since she contributed to French periodicals during her residence in Belgium. But, beyond all this, she was kind hearted and of a most independent character."

Sir Bernard Burke's last *Essay* in the *Vicissitudes of Families*, is devoted to inculcating a love for the study of Heraldry. From what we have written on this subject, in a late number, we presume none of our readers will be surprised if we advise them to peruse Sir Bernard Burke's essay for themselves, as we hold heraldry to be one of the most useful, and certainly one of the most graceful accomplishments a well read person can possess.

*Robert Mornay. A Novel* by MAX FERRER. 8vo. Messrs. Chapman and Hall.

WE have tales and novels to suit all classes, and shades of opinion from the everythingarian down to the anythingarian, but from those of a metaphysical turn we are almost always too anxious to escape. On taking up *Robert Mornay* we stumbled over some four or more pages of dry reflections, and found ourselves face to face with two characters, Robert Mornay and Harry Winsome, of course they were "as wide as the poles asunder" in treatment. The one was metaphysical, of shining ability, but uncertain of purpose; the other a happy-go-lucky sort of individual, always contented and making the best of everything. Our author's aim is sound, and points out the necessity of self denial and self control by illustrating the unfortunate effects of a want of these qualities. The story, as we are promised a sequel, it would be unfair to give an outline of, but there are, in spite of the philosophical tendencies of the book, some delightful episodes, one of which is so irresistible that we shall conclude our notice by the extract, whether fact or fiction we say not:—

"One day, when we were coming in from one of these sails, just barely gliding in, almost becalmed, I observed a lot of human heads approaching along the water towards the yacht. They turned out to be a swimming party, men and women (ladies, my dear fellow) swimming altogether. They came alongside our yacht, and Fry offered them refreshment, which, as they had swum two miles, he thought might be acceptable. 'If you have any coffee we should be glad to have it,' replied an English male head. It was our minister from Monaco, rather a fat man, who floated on his back remarkably well. Fry knew him slightly. 'Won't you come on board?' 'Thank you, but I don't think we are quite *en règle*—(the ladies had on a sort of very light bathing gown). Coffee was handed, therefore, to each of them from the gangway steps. 'Good coffee,' continued the male head. The nymphs had been helped first. Fry, meantime, was entirely occupied watching one of them float on her back, which the lady observing, said, suddenly, 'Won't you join us?' 'Thank you,' he replied; 'there seems to be a certain amount of novelty in the proceeding, and, in such company, I don't see how I can refuse. But how far are you going to journey thus?' 'To that village,' said a very pretty English girl, in reply, who was 'treading water,' her long hair having escaped the net, streaming down her back. 'What, that one there?' She pointed to one nearly three miles off. 'Yes; why not?' 'Because I should simply go down before I got there.' 'Why, it's nothing; we swam five miles the other day. You can come halfway, then.' The invitation was irresistible. Fry bolted down to the cabin, and presently reappeared in lighter but still decent apparel. In a moment he was also treading water by the syren who had enticed him to her element. 'Come along, Frankland,' he cried; but I resisted both

the appeal of friendship and the bright glance of the water witch. 'We ought to think of turning back,' said the Monaco minister to his water party: there were some half dozen of them. 'Send my boat after me,' said Fry, 'and don't lose sight of me.' The water nymph laughed gaily, and the next moment the party were away, foaming through the water like a shoal of porpoises, every man but Fry with a cigar in his mouth. Fry was evidently lagging, but his particular syren dropped to the rear also. Fry told me after, 'Do you know, it was a very tempting thing to sham drowning, so as to make the witch hold me up; she looked so pretty, cleaving through the water close by me, flirting away with her eyes as calmly as if sitting in her crinoline on a drawing-room sofa. I have seen her in that position since, you know, and a very ladylike girl she seems. It was in consequence of this feeling that I said, 'I am going to sink.' 'Don't,' she said quite coolly; 'I shall be obliged to call the minister.' The witch looked mischievously aware of my plot. The threat rendered me doubly buoyant, and I struck out with renewed vigour at the thought of the fat man's arms round me. Altogether I had a very agreeable half hour in the water. When my boat came to pick me up I was quite sorry to leave so agreeable and unaffected a society; but I was getting fagged, and was obliged to give in. The minister took the trouble to come back several yards to shake hands with me. 'And you,' I said to the water sprite. She held out her hand, which I brought to my lips, and kissed most successfully, notwithstanding the difficulty—how could one be artificial in such an element!—the girl blushed, and they all swam away."

#### NOTES ON LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

THE Carthaginian curiosities in the British Museum, sent to this country by Mr. N. Davis, comprise a number of beautiful mosaics of the Roman period, which must have been very handsome indeed, in their day, and yet retain abundant traces of former loveliness. Perhaps, more valuable to the philologist than these, are a quantity of rude fragments of much earlier date, many of them bearing Phœnician inscriptions in a very excellent state of preservation. These treasures occupy the gloomy crypts that were once tenanted by the Assyrian antiquities.

The *Publishers' Circular* summarises issues of new books to be expected during the coming season:—Messrs. J. W. Parker and Son have in the press "Sword and Gown," by the author of "Guy Livingston," "Misrepresentation," a novel, by Anna H. Drury, author of "Friends and Fortune," "Miscellanies," reprinted chiefly from *Fraser's Magazine* and the *North British Review*, by the Rev. Charles Kingsley. Messrs. J. H. and J. Parker have in the press "A Manual for the Study of Monumental Brasses," "The Military Architecture of the Middle Ages," translated from the French of M. Viollet-le-Duc; and the second and concluding volume of "Ancient Armour and Weapons in Europe," with numerous illustrations, by John Hewitt. Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co.'s list commences with their important new publication of a Monthly Magazine, under the editorship of Mr. Thackeray. Their new books will be "Sir John Bowring's Visit to the Philippine Islands in 1858-59," with numerous illustrations; Mr. Walter Thornbury's "Life in Spain;" Mr. Ruskin's "Elements of Perspective;" Captain Brigg's "Heathen and Holy Lands, or Sunny Days on the Salween, Nile, and Jordan;" Mr. Andrew Bisset "On the Strength of Nations;" and "Expositions of St. Paul's Epistles," by the late F. W. Robertson. Messrs. A. and C. Black, of Edinburgh, announce "The Church History of Scotland from the Commencement of the Christian Era to the Present Century," by the Rev. John Cunningham; "Paleontology," by Professor Owen; "A Compendium of English and Scotch Law," by James Patterson, M.A.; and Dr. Anderson's "Elements of Agricultural Chemistry." Messrs. Blackwood and Son announce a "History of the Church of Scotland from the Reformation to the Revolution," by the late Professor Lee; the third and fourth volumes of Sir W. Hamilton's works; a new edition of D. M. Moir's Poetical works; besides Mr. Oliphant's Narrative of Lord Elgin's Mission; and the New Library Edition of Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton's works.

The fourth season of Sunday music in the parks is over, and the report shows satisfactorily that the recreation is mainly self-supporting. Whereas the subscriptions to the music in the Regent's park amounted to £37, the sum derived from the sale of programmes was £197. In Victoria park, the disproportion was as great; the subscriptions being £9, the programme money, £107.

The *Caledonian Mercury* announces the acceptance by Sir David Brewster of the office of principal of the Edinburgh University.

M. Gachard, keeper of the records in Belgium, has published, under the title of "Correspondence of Charles V. and of Adrian VI.," a collection of state papers. While in Spain M. Gachard collected the letters of Philip the Second; and we are indebted to his labours for a most curious relation of the troubles in Ghent during the year 1539. His

present work enables us to appreciate, documents in hand, the relations existing between the powerful rival of Francis the First and the Bishop of Tortosa, afterwards Pope Adrian.

The editor of the *Boston Courier* gives the following curious opinion of the merits of the English press. After complimenting a large portion of our press upon the ability employed upon it, the editor adds:—"But what I complain of is the excess of brilliancy and cleverness. The style is better than is usually found in our journals at home—less rhetorical and ambitious, with fewer ornaments, more condensed and pithy; but the elaboration is more inward than outward, and is shown in the substance more than the form. There is a constant ambition to be pointed and epigrammatic. At every few steps you come to some sudden turn, like a traveller on a road that is zigzagged up the sides of a steep hill. It is a style full of snap and coruscation. You see plainly that the first object of the writer is to say something smart and spicy, and that to find out the truth and tell it are only secondary objects with him. How often, after coming out of the reading room with the mind's eye dazzled and pained with the glaring colours on which it had been feeding, have I said to myself—What a comfort it would be now to turn to a page of Franklin's 'Autobiography,' or Bunyan's 'Pilgrim's Progress!'"

The far famed geographer, Dr. Karl Ritter, died at Berlin, on the 28th of last month. Karl Ritter was born in Quedlinburg, in 1779; he taught when a young man at Schnepfenthal, then, later, at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, and belonged since 1820 to the University of Berlin. His great work, which he continued for more than forty years, is of course left incomplete. Too grand in its conception for one man's life to finish, it will be the task of generations. His death came not unexpected, for he had been ailing for a long time; yet his loss will be deeply felt by all those who had the advantage of enjoying a more intimate intercourse with the great scholar, whose kind and amiable manner, noble and humane thinking, and unpedantic teaching, attracted towards him irresistibly pupils and friends.

The King of Bavaria, in recognition of the services of the Messrs. Schlagintweit, has conferred upon these distinguished travellers titles of nobility.

The Germans in Paris have appointed a committee to arrange a celebration of Schiller's birthday. At present it is proposed to hold the fête in the Cirque de l'Imperatrice, in the Champs Elysées.

"Our one, our only magazine," says a New York letter, "is again in danger. We have been for many years dying for a magazine, and have been making divers unsuccessful attempts to have one 'of a high order,' that would rival your *Blackwood* or *Fraser*. Our last attempt was *Putnam's Magazine*, which, after a brilliant career of a few years, was at last driven into that last haven of all crazy literary craft—'first class wood engravings.' It failed to find refuge even here, however, and died a natural death in 1857. Immediately after some enterprising individual in Boston stepped into the breach and set on foot the *Atlantic Monthly Magazine*, which was to be kept up to the highest point of excellence by contributions from both sides of the Atlantic. The British quota, however, was not sent in very long, and it has owed a very remarkable success almost entirely to native pens. No magazine of similar standing and pretensions has in this country ever obtained so large a circulation, and remained so long in a decidedly prosperous condition. The articles were rarely either so elaborate or so profound, or even so varied in their interest, as those of its English contemporaries, as that ripe and careful cultivation, of which good magazine literature is the fruit, is by no means so general here as with you, but they were incomparably better than any similar *recueil* which has yet made its appearance on this side of the Atlantic, and has done a great deal both for American literary taste and reputation. It also, I am sorry to say, seems to be in danger. The publishers, the well known house of Phillips and Sampson, of Boston, last week suspended payment, owing to the death of the two leading members of the firm, and the magazine, though, *per se*, a decided success even in a commercial point of view, can hardly separate its fate entirely from that of the rest of the concern."

HUMOUR.—Humour, to be useful, must be kept in order. When the fairy realm is clear, the landscape bright, the actors in their proper places, it is an adjunct of delight,—a conservatory, so to say, of light, and flowers, and perfume, added to a room, into which you may step at pleasure. When it is out of order, it is a nuisance, a perplexity, a despair—a conservatory that lets in cold air, a smell of earth and of dying plants.

## Poetry.

## THE LANE.

BY REV. W. BARNES.

THEY do say that a travelling chap  
Have put in the newspaper now,  
That the bit of green ground on the map  
Should all be took in for the plough.  
He do fancy 'tis easy to show  
That we can be but stumpolls at best,  
For to leave a green spot where a flower might grow  
Or a foot weary walker might rest.  
'Tis hedge grubben, Thomas, and ledge grubben,  
Never a-done  
While a sov'ren more's to be won.

The road he do say is so wide  
As 'tis wanted for travellers' wheels—  
As if all that did travel did ride  
And did never get galls on their heels.  
He would leave sich a thin strip of ground,  
That if a man's feet in his shoes  
Were burning and sore—why he couldn't sit down,  
But the wheels would run over his toes.  
For 'tis make money, Thomas, and take money,  
What's sold and bought  
Is all that is worthy of thought.

Years ago the lane sides did bear grass  
For the geese to pull at wi' red bills;  
They did hiss at the folks that did pass,  
Or the boys that pick up their white quills.  
But shortly, if four if or five  
Of our goslings do creep from the egg,  
They must mope in the garden more dead than alive,  
In a coop, or tied up by the leg;  
For to catch at land, Thomas, and snatch at land,  
Now is the plan,  
Make money wherever you can.

The children will soon have no place  
For to play in; and if they do grow  
They will have a thin mushroom face,  
With their bodies as sumple as dough.  
But a man's made of a child,  
And his limbs do grow worksome by play,  
And if the young child's little body is spoiled,  
Why the man's will the sooner decay.  
But wealth is worth more than health is worth,  
Let it all go,  
It will bring but a sovereign or two.

For to breed the young fox or the hare  
We can give up whole acres of ground;  
But the greens be begrudged for to rear  
Our young children up healthy and sound.  
Why there won't be left the next age,  
A green spot where their feet can go free;  
And the cuckoo will soon be committed to cage  
For a trespass in somebody's tree.  
For 'tis locking up, Thomas, and blocking up,  
Stranger or brother,  
Men mustn't come nigh one another.

One day I went in at a gate  
With my child, where an echo did sound,  
And the owner came up and did rate  
As if I would cart off his ground.  
But his field and his grass were all let,  
And the damage that he could have took  
Were, at most, that the while I did open the gate  
I did rub round the eye on the hook.  
But 'tis drive him out, Thomas, and heave him out.  
Trample no grounds  
Unless you be arter the hounds.]

Ah, the squire of Culverdell Hall  
Was as different as light is from dark,  
With some folk that, as evening did fall,  
Had broke through long grass in his park;  
For he went with a smile for to meet  
With the trespassers, while they did pass,  
And he said "I do fear you'll catch cold in your feet,  
You've a-walked through so much of my grass."  
His mild words, Thomas, cut 'em like swords, Thomas,  
Newly a-whet,  
And went further with them than a threat.

## SELECTIONS FROM POETRY OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

## THE OLD MAN'S WISH.

If I live to grow old, as I find I go down,  
Let this be my fate in a country town;  
May I have a warm house with a stone at my gate,  
And a cleanly young girl to rub my bald pate.  
May I govern my passions with an absolute sway,  
And grow wiser and better as my strength wears away;  
Wearing out my life's term by a gentle decay.

In a village retired, by a murmuring brook,  
With the ocean at distance on which I may look;  
With a wide spacious plain without hedge, row, or stile,  
And an easy pad nag to ride out a mile.  
May I govern, &c.

With Horace and Plutarch, and one or two more  
Of the best wits that lived in the ages before;  
With a dish of roast mutton, not ven'son, nor teal,  
And clean—though coarse—linen at every meal.  
May I govern, &c.

With a pudding on Sunday and stout brimming liquor,  
And remnants of Latin to puzzle the vicar;  
With a hidden reserve, too, of Burgundy wine  
To drink the king's health as oft as we dine.  
May I govern, &c.

With a good courage, thus may I face my last day,  
And when I am dead may the better sort say—  
"In the morning when sober, in the evening when mellow—  
He's gone, and has not left behind him his fellow.  
For he governed his passions with an absolute sway,  
And grew wiser and better as his strength wore away;  
Wearing out his life's term by a gentle decay."

## CORRESPONDENCE.

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

## THE GOVERNESSES' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I venture to ask for space in your columns to again call attention to the case of Miss Harriet Crane, a very interesting letter from whom you were good enough to insert in your number of April 20th, 1859 (vol. vi., p. 741).

This lady was in early life a pupil of the Girls School, to which she was admitted in 1799, through the influence of the founder, Chevalier Ruspini; she is now, in her seventieth year, a candidate for the Governesses' Benevolent Institution. At the election in May last, she was the highest but one of the unsuccessful candidates, and I have strong reason to hope that, if a vigorous effort be made at the election on the 6th of November next, an annuity may be secured to her for the remainder of her days. But there will be a severe struggle, as, out of one hundred and fifty-one candidates, only three are to be elected. I am endeavouring to obtain for her all the votes I can; and if brethren who are or who may become subscribers will kindly forward their votes to me, I will take care that they are duly recorded.

I am, dear Sir and Brother, yours truly and fraternally,  
3, Ingram Court, Fenchurch Street, JOHN SYMONDS.  
October 10th, 1859.

[We hear that our R.W. Bro. B. Bond Cabbell, Prov. G.M. for Norfolk, has given all his votes to Miss Crane, an example which we trust will be extensively followed.]

ALGERIAN SCENERY.—I have seen Swiss mountains and Lombard plains, Scotch lochs and Welsh mountains, but never anything so unheartily, so delicate, so aerial, as the long stretches of blue mountain and shining sea; the dark cypresses, relieved against a background of a thousand dainty tints, and the massive white Moorish houses gleaming out from the grey mysterious green of the woods of olive trees; the foreground full of blueish aloes and prickly cacti, and the rocky slopes covered with curious and finely cut vegetation—cyclamen, large leaved ivory, and a profusion of African clematis, with large bells of greenish white; while for living interests, we have camels and asses ridden by white-clothed Arabs, and Moors in beautiful gay dresses, and representatives of almost every nation under heaven.—*Bodichon's Algeria*.



## ANCIENT SYMBOLISM, ILLUSTRATED.

BY BRO. ROB. MARTIN, M.D., PAST DEPUTY PROV. GRAND MASTER OF  
SUFFOLK; AND P.E. COM. OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR, &c.;

To remain the unenlightened observers of certain forms and customs, and to witness from year to year the employment of peculiar symbols, still ignorant of their signification, is unworthy of the age in which we live. Few orders teem more with emblems of mysterious import than does that of Freemasonry; over the origin of some of these the dust and cobwebs of ages have accumulated, but patient investigation will clear them of their covering and establish the fact that they were not unmeaning baubles, but that they have been carefully handed down to us from time immemorial by our ancient brethren as the symbols and guards of our mysteries. Some of them are so exclusive in their import as to admit of explanation only in our Lodges, with the usual regard to secrecy and caution; while others, having peculiar meanings known only to the Craft, yet have equally belonged to the philosophy of the ancients, and admit of more full and more general elucidation—these may even become the subjects of written lectures without offering violence to the secret tenets of our Order. Of this class is the triangle or trowel, as it is called in Craft Masonry; and in treating of it, my endeavour will be to prove it one of the most ancient and important of our symbols; to trace it from the dawn of man's existence on the earth, through the dark ages of idolatry, to these our more enlightened times; and to show that although the name and nature of that deity of whom we considered it an emblem, was and is for a season lost to some of the sons of men, the symbol itself in every quarter of the globe has invariably maintained a sacred signification.

Six hundred and fifty-six years after the creation of man, and two thousand three hundred and forty-eight years before Christ, the universal deluge destroyed all mankind excepting Noah and his family; Noah's three sons were consequently the founders of nations. Japhet peopled the greater part of the west; Ham, Africa, where he was worshipped as a god; and Shem was honoured by the Hebrews his descendants. Smarting under the curse of their progenitor Noah, it was but a probable consequence that the observances of the patriarch would first be disregarded by the family of Ham; and accordingly we trace the origin of idolatry to the Phœnicians or ancient Egyptians, by whom signs, symbols, and hieroglyphical figures were employed as a means of preserving to their priests exclusively the secrets and mysteries of their ancient religion.

The triangle is the most ancient of the postdiluvian symbols; it was one of the hieratic or sacerdotal characters, abridged from the hieroglyphical signs adopted for the sake of convenience and expedition, and used by the priests in their records. The Abbé de Tressau, in his "Heathen Mythology" observes that in the temple of Jupiter Ammon, the figure of an equilateral triangle had reference to the division of the world; he states that almost all the learned men agree in considering that it refers to a confused tradition of the beginning of the world, nearly the same as related in the book of Genesis. Noah, say they, divided the earth among his three children, Shem, Ham, and Japhet. Africa became the possession of Ham, where he was afterwards known by the name of Jupiter. In Egypt there was a city consecrated to him; and the name of Ham bears great affinity to that of Hammon or Ammon, so celebrated among the nations of Africa.

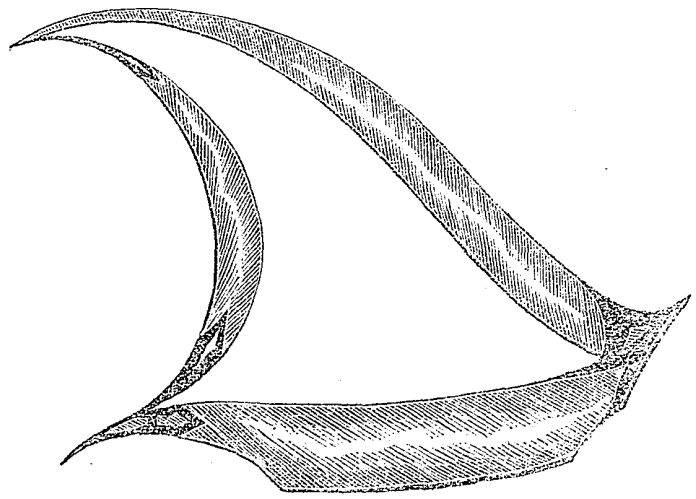
Japhet, the second son of Noah, had for his share all the maritime parts of Asia, with the Archipelago and Europe, which caused him afterwards to be accounted god of the sea, and worshipped under the title of Neptune. Shem, third son of Noah, had the rest of Asia, where the worship of fire became almost general; which occasioning conflagrations that consumed several cities, procured for him the title of Pluto, or god of the infernal regions. Thus we see, in the earliest days of man's existence, although a deviation from

the worship of the first great cause was permitted, still, in conformity with revelation, the idea of a triple godhead was established.

The late Sir William Jones has satisfactorily traced the origin of all the people of the earth to these three roots, Shem, Ham, and Japhet, agreeably to the account rendered in the tenth chapter of Genesis. In the ninth chapter you will read:—"These are the three sons of Noah, and of them was the whole earth overspread." On which the celebrated Wogan remarks:—"All mankind are of one blood and original, being descended of one common ancestor; and are therefore all brethren, and as it were, of one family. This consideration shows not only the reasonableness of that universal benevolence and kindness which God, the great Lord and Architect of all requires from us, but demonstrates the folly of that pride which puffs up one man against another. The rich and the poor meet together; the Lord is the maker of them all." A finer illustration of the level and the trowel than these words of Wogan convey, cannot possibly be given. That learned author, Faber, in his "Mysteries of the Cabiri," states that "under the name of Jupiter Ammon, or Protecting Father, Son of our Kindred (the word *ammon* in Hebrew has this meaning)—there is no doubt but the Egyptians worshipped their progenitor Ham. His title of 'Ammon' was also employed by the Phœnicians as a distinguishing form of appellation towards each other, as well as of solemn invocation to the Deity; from which ancient precedent we use the title of 'Lord,' and the French that of 'Seigneur,' to distinguish nobles."

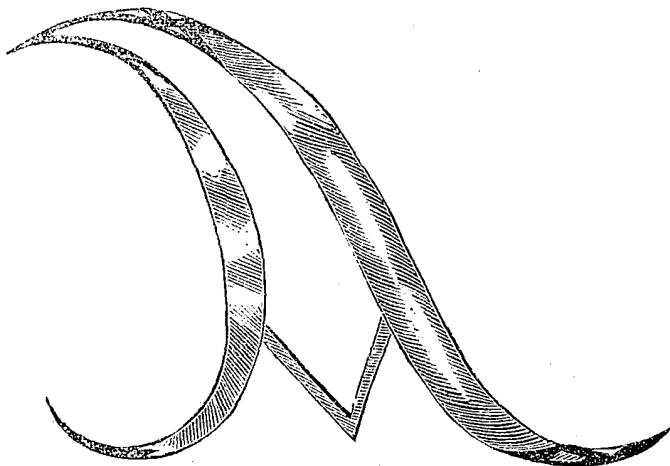
Thus then the triangle was first employed as a sacred symbol in the land of Ham, deified and worshipped under the title of Jupiter, and I now proceed to trace it into the possession of Japhet. Many of the characters of the Greek language had of themselves other than alphabetical meanings, having been hieroglyphics of the Phœnicians or Egyptians, descendants of Ham, who having migrated into Greece (peopled by the descendants of Japhet), introduced many words from their own language, particularly those which were employed in the new laws, customs, and religions which they carried with them into Greece; and the Grecians in adopting their innovations made use of their terms, which quickly produced a confusion of the two languages—precisely in the same manner as our mother tongue admitted words and idioms from the successive conquerors of our country, until it became the mixed language which is now universally spoken among us.

The most ancient Phœnician letters, introduced into Greece by Cadmus, were sixteen in number. About the period of the Trojan war four more letters were added by Palamedes; and many years after, Simonides, by adding four others, completed the Greek alphabet. From the works of Berosus,



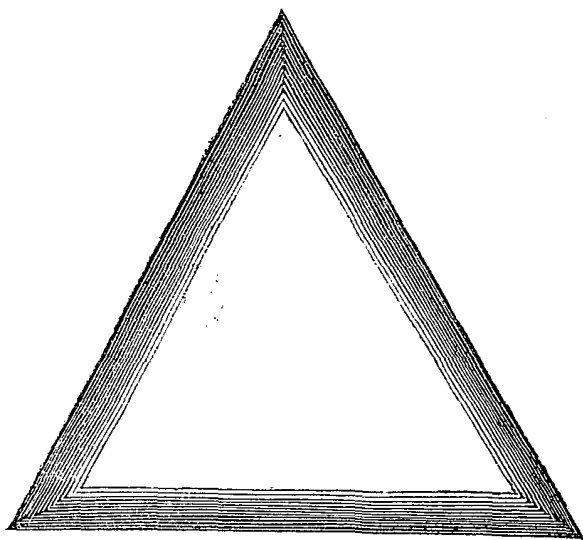
THE PHŒNICIAN ALPHA.

Abydenes, Polyhistor and Apollodorus, we learn that the deluge was the grand epocha of every ancient nation, and that until the time of Moses nothing appears to have been generally known antecedent to the time of Noah. The Egyptians, therefore, believing him to have been the first man and to have been floated into the world in an ark or ship,



THE COPTIC ALPHA.

used the *Alpha* or ship as a symbol of him, which figure or character was afterwards chosen by the Greeks as the first letter of their alphabet, and with very slight alteration adopted as their *Alpha*, which implied not only the first letter but the first of known human beings; and from them we copy the figure of speech, "the alpha and omega—the first and the last." It is a coincidence worthy of remark, and which may have escaped the observation of some brethren better versed in the Greek language than myself, that the *alpha* and *omega*, the first and last letters of the Greek alphabet, are two vowels which when pronounced together form a Greek verb expressing the first and last act of animal exist-



THE GREEK DELTA.

ence, *ἀω, σπиро*, to breathe. In like manner with the appropriation of the *ilpha* to alphabetical purposes, the triangle, which had in the days of Ham been accepted as a symbol of the flood, and consequent division of the world, and afterwards as a representative of Ham or Jupiter, was selected by the Greeks as a letter corresponding to our D, and called *delta*, which was used as the capital of, and frequently substituted for the word *Διός*, the genitive case of *Ζεύς*, Jove or Jupiter, the supreme god of the heathens: thus meaning "of or belonging to the supreme God." Or the word may be considered as the adjective *Διός, πρεσταντίσσιμος*, "most excellent" or "most high."

Shem, Ham, and Japhet, being thus distributed over the world, all immediate descendants of Noah, who was the tenth generation from Adam, it may easily be conceived that their traditions would correspond respecting the flood and subsequent division of the world. Canaan, the son of Ham, who had received the curse of his grandfather Noah, was the first to fall from the worship of the living God, and consequently Egypt soon merged into the grossest systems of idolatry, which gradually spread themselves into the possessions of Japhet and of Shem; and we learn that in process of time these three roots or persons were by their descendants deified and worshipped singly—but, nevertheless, from an imperfect tradition of the flood, they were frequently united by an emblem, implying a triad, which for the present we will continue to trace in the possessions of Japhet.

In the ceremonial worship of Phrygia, the number three was employed with mystic solemnity; and in the emblematical hands, which were borne on the point of a staff or sceptre in the Isiac processions, the thumb and two forefingers are held up, to signify the three primary and general personifications. This emblem, like the triangle, is an hieratic or

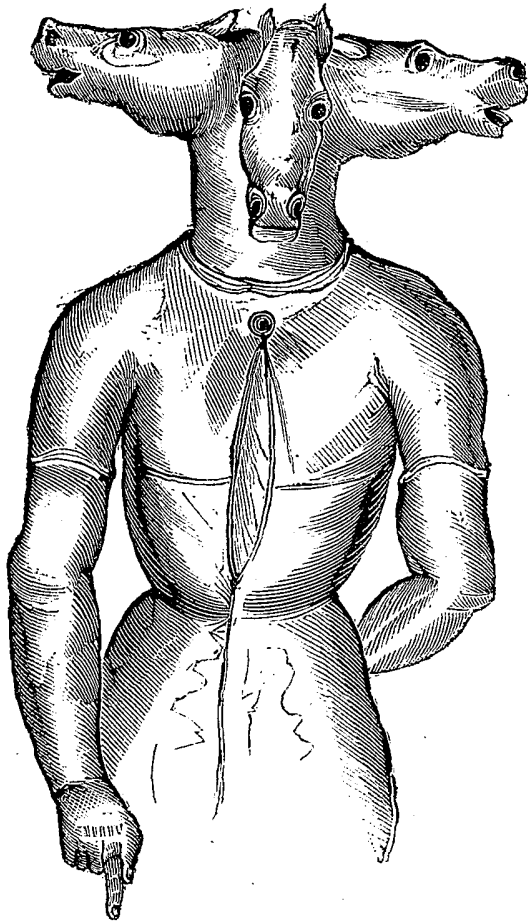


THE EMBLEMATICAL HAND.

sacerdotal abbreviation of a more full and copious hieroglyphic, as will be seen on comparing it with those we are about to bring under notice. The *hippa triceps* at Corinth is an emblem of a more complex character, and, according to that learned author Briant, from whose book this drawing has been taken, is the figure of a female with three horses' heads, the latter forming an exact triangle. The figure of the female is allegorical of the ark or Noah, by both of which was implied fecundity, the one being frequently substituted for or mixed with the other (as has been already shown in the Phœnician *ilpha*) and the three heads refer to Shem, Ham, and Japhet. Another drawing of the same emblem gives more freely the figure of the *hippa*, or sea horse, perfecting the figure by the tail of a fish. This figure is not only a representative of Noah, who, like a fish floating on the waters, survived the flood; but was symbolical of the generative attribute. Our own familiar emblem of Neptune seated on a dolphin, and carrying a trident in his hand, is an ancient symbol of the flood, and its consequences; the ark is represented by the fish, Noah by the figure of Neptune, and his three sons by the trident. The placing figures upon some kinds of fish is a very ancient method of consecration

or apotheosis. Fish were the natural emblems of the productive powers of the waters, they being more prolific than any other class of animals or even vegetables.

I will here venture so far to digress from my immediate subject as to copy a statement from Dr. Hale's "Vegetable Statics," which appears to contradict my assertion that fish are more productive than vegetables. He states that the produce of a single plant of the *acanthum vulgare*, in its fourth or most prolific year, supposing every seed to strike, would be 7,962 trillions, 624,000 billions—more than enough



THE HIPPA TRICEPS.

to stock all the planets in the solar system, so that no other plant could possibly grow, allowing only one square foot to each plant. On the other hand, Mason Good asserts that the power of fecundity in fishes surpasses all calculation, and appears almost incredible. A single herring, if suffered to multiply unmolested and undiminished for twenty years, would shew a progeny greater in bulk than the globe itself. These calculations are, I confess, beyond my power, but some of my readers may determine, perhaps, which has the advantage, the *acanthum*, which occupying one superficial foot to each plant can cover a surface equal to that of the solar system; or the herring, at least sixty of which may be stowed in the space allotted to one *acanthum*, and which will form a solid mass equal in bulk to the whole globe, occupying entirely the length, the width and depth thereof. While thus digressing, I will mention one animal which forms an object of domestic care, the prolific nature of which is perhaps not generally known, but has been accurately ascertained by several close observers; among them Hüber (says Dr. Mason Good) has sufficiently proved, that one single impregnation will serve to fecundate all the eggs which a queen bee will lay for two years at least (Hüber believes for the whole of her life), but he has had repeated proofs of the former, viz., two years. She begins to lay her eggs forty-six hours after

impregnation, and will commonly lay about three thousand in two months, being at the rate of fifty eggs daily, thus one impregnation will to a certainty produce in two years (no accident happening to the queen), 36,500 fecundated eggs.



THE SEA HORSE.

But to return; it will be found that the creative or generative attribute has ever formed a part of the divine triad of every nation; a more full account of which I reserve for its proper place in the concluding part of this essay.

(To be continued.)

BROTHER DISTIN, THE VETERAN TRUMPETER.—We understand that a Grand Masonic Concert is shortly to be given at Exeter Hall, under the distinguished patronage of the right honourable the Earl of Zetland, M.W. Grand Master, by Bro. Distin, sen., whose last concert took place at the Crystal Palace, in October, 1858. We have no doubt it will surprise many of our readers when we inform them, that instead of being a source of considerable profit to him, as he had hoped, the Crystal Palace Concert was, on the contrary, a severe loss (between £70 and £80), the enormous expenses incurred having absorbed the whole of his share of the proceeds. Bro. Distin has always been ready to give his gratuitous services on all charitable occasions, and now, after a career of half a century's labour as a performer on that most trying instrument, the trumpet, although he has had twenty-seven years' servitude under the Crown, viz., eleven years in the old militia, seven years in the Grenadier Guards, and nine years in the private band of George IV., he is without any provision, and now requires that assistance which he has ever been ready to render to others. We sincerely hope that his Masonic brethren and the public will respond to his urgent appeal.

## THE MASONIC MIRROR.

### MASONIC MEMS.

THE Provincial Grand Lodge of Monmouthshire is to be held at Monmouth, on the 25th inst., under the presidency of Bro. C. J. Kemys Tynte, M.P.

THE Gravesend Lodge of Instruction meets every Thursday evening throughout the year at half-past seven in the evening, at Bro. Baker's, Star Hotel, Parrock-street.

THE West Kent Lodge of Instruction, held under the warrant of the St. George's Lodge, No. 164, meets at the Globe Tavern, Royal Hill, Greenwich, every Thursday evening, at half-past seven. We are informed that the Lodge is proceeding favourably under the tuition of Bro. H. J. Hinxman, M.D. (No. 27). New members are added to the list weekly, and there is every probability of its becoming one of the best working Lodges in the county.

At the meeting of the committee of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution on Wednesday last, the gratifying announcement was made that of the £2,200 subscribed at the last festival in January, the whole has been collected with the exception of £20 from one Lodge. Two or three more such efforts and the whole of the candidates will be provided for. A few stewards for the next festival in January, 1860, are still wanted.

### METROPOLITAN.

#### FREEMASONS' GIRLS SCHOOL.

A QUARTERLY Court of this School was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Thursday, October 13th, Bro. John Udall, P.S.G.D., V.P., in the chair.

The minutes of the various committees were read and adopted; these minutes contained a vote of condolence to the family of the late Bro. John Barnes, vice president of the charity, on the great loss they had sustained.

The minutes of the Audit Committee were then read and approved, the balance in hand being £1,084 18s. The Treasurer was requested to pay the quarterly accounts of £506 17s. 11d.; and on the building account, £66 4s. A report was also read from the Treasurer to the effect, that an additional £500 stock on account of the institution had been bought, in pursuance of a resolution of the last general meeting, and ordered to be entered on the minutes.

Bro. Udall moved that the number of children in the school should be increased from seventy to eighty. Their funds were yearly increasing, and he thought the time had arrived when the number of children might be increased. He had been informed that by increasing the number of children they might injure the health of those in it; but he had consulted the medical man and the matron, who assured him that the number might be increased to ninety or one hundred without danger.

Bro. Biggs seconded the proposition, which after a slight discussion was carried, it being stated that after providing for all expenses, £2,500 had been invested in the last three years, and that there was now a balance of upwards of £1,000 in hand.

The election for six children out of nine candidates was then proceeded with—and the poll was declared as follows:

Annie Kilpin, 1,775; Alice Freeman, 1,748; Emily Jane Nixon, 1,749; Emily Ann Morris, 1,670; Adela Annette Gray, 1,640; Lavina Watts, 1,621; Emily Mary Campbell, 358; Jemima Thomason Laws, 226; Mary Ann Emma Williams, 76.

The first six were declared duly elected.

A vote of thanks to the chairman and secretary closed the proceedings.

STRONG MAN LODGE (No. 53).—The first meeting of this Lodge for the season was held on Thursday evening, Oct. 6th, at the Masonic Hall, Fetter-lane. The offices were thus filled—Bro. Lundy, W.M.; Bro. Dickie, S.W.; Bro. Ditchman, J.W.; Bro. Hales, S.D.; and Bro. White, J.D. The minutes having been read and confirmed, two gentlemen were introduced, and in due form admitted to the ancient privileges of Freemasonry; after which a brother was passed to the second degree. There being no other business, the Lodge was closed. After dinner the W.M. gave the usual toasts, interspersed with songs, and the greatest harmony prevailed, the brethren separating at an early hour.

TEMPLE LODGE (No. 118).—The opening meeting for the season of

this Lodge took place on Tuesday evening, October 4th, and it was most numerously attended. The Lodge having been opened in due form and with solemn prayer, Messrs. Charles Jarman and Crispin Thomas Lynn were duly initiated into the ancient and honourable fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, and Bros. Aston, Doggrell, Smith, and Goldsmith were duly passed to the degree of F.C. The Lodge was then closed, and the brethren dined together. The chair was ably filled by Bro. Hastelow, P.M., in the absence of the W.M., Bro. Charles Aldridge. In reply to the toast of "The Officers of the Temple Lodge," Bro. Edward Farthing, S.W., said they all felt it a most pleasing duty as well as their interest to do their best in seconding the efforts of Bro. Hastelow, who so ably filled the chair, and they would endeavour to make their Lodge noted throughout the Craft, not only as one of the best working Lodges, but for the efficiency of its officers. The Lodge was duly closed with solemn prayer at nine o'clock. The pleasures of the evening were much enhanced by the excellent singing of Bros. Perrin, sen. and jun., Farthing, Tuthill, &c., and the brethren separated, after the enjoyment of a most pleasant reunion.

PRUDENT BRETHREN LODGE (No. 169).—A Lodge of Emergency was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Saturday, October 8th, Bro. W. F. Blackburn presiding, when Mr. Carleton Baynes, C.E. (about to proceed to New Zealand), was initiated into the Order, and Messrs. Pegus and Pullen passed to the second degree. The regular session will commence on the 24th.

ST. JOHN'S LODGE (No. 196).—The annual meeting of this Lodge was held at the Holly Bush Tavern, Hampstead, on Tuesday, Oct. 4th, under the presidency of Bro. Henry Cornick, W.M. Bros. Adlard, Chadwick, Haward, and Houghton, having been appointed as an audit committee, the W.M. raised Bros. Slepper and Wolfe, and passed Bro. Burgoyne, to their respective degrees. The chair was then taken by Bro. Thos. Alex. Adams, P.M., when Bro. J. R. Smith, W.M. elect, was presented by Bro. Shury, P.M., and duly installed in the presence of a board of installed Masters, including Bros. H. Cornick, W. C. Haines, P.M., No. 196, Prov. G.M., Australia (Scottish); A. Hamilton, W. Sherry, J. R. Thompson, Sam. Aldrich, R. Hazard, F. Adlard, J. Smith, G. Purst; A. U. Thiselton, Shenton, Lowenstark, and Beckett. The ceremony of installation having been concluded, the new W.M. proceeded to invest Bro. Cornick as P.M.; Geo. Hart, S.W.; Geo. Pritchard, J.W.; R. Hazard, Treas.; Sam. Aldrich, Hon. Sec.; John Douglas, S.D.; F. W. Collins, J.D.; W. Rippin, I.G.; John Bradley, Tyler. The W.M. next inaugurated his year of office by installing Messrs. Garner and Gregg into office, performing the ceremony in a manner reflecting alike honour upon himself and the Lodge, noted as it has for some years been for the excellence of its working. Bro. Aldrich, P.M., then submitted a petition to the Lodge, which he had drawn up for presentation to the Board of Benevolence, praying for aid in behalf of one of five orphan children of the late Bro. Wesson, who was desirous of being apprenticed to a piano-forte manufacturer, the business of his late father. The petition was unanimously adopted, and the brethren present pledged themselves to support a younger brother in his candidature for admission to the Boys' School on the 17th inst. All business being ended, the Lodge was closed, and the brethren adjourned to a very elegant dinner, presided over by Bro. Smith, the new W.M., supported by Bros. Cornick, Adams, W. C. Haines, Sherry, Hamilton, Thompson, Aldrich, Hazard, Adlard, Lowenstark, P.M.s; Bros. Hart, S.W.; Houghton, J.W., *pro tem*; I. Douglas, S.D.; Collins, J.D.; Rippin, I.G.; Bros. Wolfe, Slagg, Muncey, Burgoyne, J. Ware, Isaac Douglas, Mathews, Giltro, Caney, Stephen, W. H. Rowe, J. T. Rowe, Dr. Winter, Haward, Fry, Wills, Chadwick, Davies, Holloway, Perry, Goddard, Capt. Thomson, and a number of visitors, including Bros. J. Smith, G. Purst; A. U. Thiselton, Secretary to the Boys' School; Haines, S.D., No. 1,006; R. Smith, Hughes, Austin, Goodwin, G. Smith, No. 23; Shenton, P.M., No. 40; Kendall, Hale, Jefferys, &c., &c. On the removal of the cloth, the usual loyal and Masonic toasts followed. Bro. Smith, G. Purst, acknowledged the health of the D.G.M. and the rest of the Grand Officers, at the same time congratulating the Lodge that one of the P.M.s. of that Lodge, Bro. Adams, had been appointed as Asst. G. Purst, and the pleasure he felt in having to act with so energetic and zealous a brother. The initiates having replied to the hearty manner in which their healths were drunk, and expressed their gratification alike at the beautiful ceremony of their initiation and their reception into Masonry, "The Visitors" was drunk, and responded to by Bro. Thiselton and a brother at the bottom of the table, who announced himself as only an entered apprentice, and proved that he has to make himself acquainted with the first principles of the Order and at least two of the four cardinal virtues. Bro. Cornick, P.M., in a very eloquent speech, proposed the health of the W.M., and congratulated the Lodge upon the fact that he was one of their own initiates of but about four years since, who by his talent and assiduity had fairly won the position he held. He was sure that, distinguished as had been the annals of the Lodge under the rule of many of his predecessors, its character and prestige would be maintained and strengthened whilst governed by Bro. Smith. The W.M. replied and expressed his deep sense of obligation to the brethren for the support he had received since he had been in the Lodge, and more particularly to Bro. Aldrich, P.M., for teaching him the ceremonies, and Bro. Adams for imparting to him a knowledge of the fifteen sections. He pledged himself to use his utmost endeavours to support the dignity of the Lodge and the interests of their noble charities. The health of the P.M.s. was responded to by Bro. Adams, and "The Officers" by Bros. Adlard, Dir. of Cers., and Aldrich.

Hon. Sec., who called attention to the highly satisfactory state in which the funds of the Lodge stood. "The Charities," acknowledged by Bro. Thistleton, brought the evening to a happy close, the speeches having been relieved by some excellent singing. We would suggest to the W.M., and to Bro. Dale, the respected host of the tavern, who is ever anxious to oblige his brethren—whether in or out of Lodge—that a slight alteration in the arrangement of the tables at future banquets would bring the brethren more directly under the control of the W.M., and at the same time tend to the comfort of the brethren themselves.

OLD CONCORD LODGE (No. 201).—The opening meeting of the season of this numerous Lodge, took place on Tuesday evening, Oct. 4th, at the Freemasons' Tavern; Bro. C. Maney, W.M., presided, supported by his officers, Bro. Swainston, S.W.; and Bro. the Rev. J. Laughlin, J.W. The Lodge having been opened, and the minutes read, the W.M. in due form initiated Mr. John Tyrrell, Mr. Charles Albert Jecks, Mr. Alfred Bryant, and Mr. George Meddick, into the mysteries of this ancient and honourable Order. Afterwards Bros. Sinclair, Moginie, Creed, Wiseman, and Watkins, were raised to the sublime degree of Master Masons. The W.M. then proposed that the initiation fee be six guineas instead of five guineas as heretofore, which was agreed to. The W.M. then moved that one guinea be taken from each initiation fee towards the Benevolent Fund, which was also carried. The Lodge was then closed, and the brethren, about sixty in number, dined together. For the first time in this Lodge, a voluntary subscription was entered into towards the Benevolent Fund, and a very satisfactory amount was realised therefrom.

DOMATIC LODGE (No. 206).—The monthly meeting of this Lodge was held on Monday evening, at Bro. Ireland's, Masonic Hall, Fetter-lane. Bro. Robert Baker, W.M., presided; supported by Bro. Haydon, S.W.; Bro. Moore, J.W.; and Bros. Brett, Garrod, Marshall, J. A. Adams, and W. Carpenter. The Lodge having been opened with solemn prayer; Bros. McCarthy, Fagg ("Sam Collins"), Appleyard, and Hughes, were satisfactorily raised to the sublime degree of M.M., that impressive ceremony being performed in a style of excellence by the Worshipful Master. Afterwards Mr. George Tichel (captain of the Australian liner *Agin-cour*) was introduced, and formally initiated into the mysteries and privileges of ancient Freemasonry. Before the Lodge was closed, Bro. Brett, P.M., brought before it the subject of the *Freemasons' Magazine*, and urged the great benefits it conferred upon the Craft, and on his motion, seconded by Bro. Garrod, P.M., a contribution was voted from the funds of the Lodge towards its support. A resolution, congratulating Bro. Brett, P.M., on his return to this country, was proposed by Bro. Garrod, seconded by Bro. Haydon, and carried unanimously. Bro. Brett acknowledged the compliment. The Lodge was then closed, and the brethren retired to refreshment. Amongst the visitors were Bros. Matthew Cooke, Charles Sloman, A. Saqui, Bradley, (Lodge of Unions), Hall and Fry, (Royal Alfred), Stock, (Emulation), &c. After the loyal and Masonic toasts, the Worshipful Master, in very appropriate terms, gave "Their newly initiated brother, Captain Tichel." Bro. Tichel, in responding to the toast, said he was highly delighted at what he had seen of Freemasonry, although he could say little more in the first step which he had taken in the Craft, and he trusted, by application as a steady workman, that they would never regret the honour which they had conferred upon him. He had had the pleasure of bringing home their Bro. Brett, after a long and perilous journey, to whom he was greatly indebted for his introduction into Freemasonry, and he trusted he should prove a good workman in the Craft to which he had now the honour to belong. The Worshipful Master next gave "The health of the Visitors," coupling with it the name of Bro. Saqui, which was drunk with all honours. Bro. Saqui, in responding, said he felt proud of the opportunity which was now afforded him as a working Mason of thirty years' standing, of bearing his testimony to the excellent working of the Domatic Lodge. He could only say that if any brother was in want of instruction that he was at all times most happy to afford it to them. He felt highly gratified at the return of Bro. Brett, and it would be quite unnecessary for him to expatiate upon his Masonic abilities, as they were well known. Bro. Brett, P.M., proposed "The health of their Worshipful Master." He would shortly join the Past Masters at the left of the chair, but he was sure that he would do so with the good feelings of every brother of the Domatic Lodge. The Worshipful Master said he felt delighted at the manner in which Bro. Brett had proposed his health, and the cordiality with which it had been received, for which he sincerely thanked them. The Worshipful Master next gave "The Past Masters of the Lodge," for which Bro. Carpenter returned thanks in his usual happy strain, eliciting roars of laughter. "The Officers of the Domatic Lodge" was next drunk, and Bro. Haydon, S.W., in responding said, he wished to take that opportunity of paying a mark of respect to their Bro. Brett, with whom he had been associated for many years, and to congratulate him on his return, and also for having successfully accomplished the object he had in view which was independent of Masonry, and he would call upon them to join him in drinking "Health, success, and prosperity, to Bro. Brett." Bro. Brett said he thanked them sincerely, from the bottom of his heart, for the manner in which he had been received that evening and whenever and wherever he had met them, and with whom he had spent his happiest hours. Although he had been away, the Domatic Lodge had been uppermost in his thoughts, and he had even gone to bed and dreamt of them. He had the honour that night of introducing a gentleman into their Craft, whom he was proud to meet, and should be happy to introduce to his friends in the social relations of life. He thanked Bro. Haydon for the

compliments he had paid him, but he felt a deficiency of words to express what he desired in thanking them for the way in which he had been received. Several other toasts were given and the evening was spent in a very agreeable manner, Bros. Sloman, Matthew Cooke, Saqui, and Beckett, contributing some choice songs. The brethren separated at eleven o'clock.

CRYSTAL PALACE LODGE (No. 1,044).—The closing meeting for the season of this highly flourishing Lodge, which although not much more than a year old, now numbers nearly ninety members, took place on Thursday, the 6th inst., in the south saloon of the Crystal Palace. Bro. Parbrook, W.M., presided, assisted by his officers, Bros. Handford, S.W.; Palmer, J.W.; H. T. Thompson, S.D.; Oliver, J.D.; Hill, Treas.; W. Blackburn, P.M., No. 23, Sec.; Smith, I.G. Amongst the visitors present were, Bros. J. Thompson, No. 752; Douglas, Neptune, No. 293; Tibbets, P.M., Temperance, No. 193; Holman, W.M., Pythagorean, No. 162; Geo. Roberts, Temperance, No. 198; Collins, W.M., Beadon, No. 902; J. Eumens, P.M., Old Concord, No. 201; Heath, Britannia, No. 162; H. Thompson, Domatic, No. 206; and several other brethren. The first business after the opening of the Lodge was to raise Bros. Actin and Moore to the sublime degree of Master Mason, that imposing ceremony being performed by the W.M. in a very careful manner; he afterwards gave the traditional history, and also an explanation of the tracing board. Bros. G. Cooke, Fincher, Martyn, F. J. Smith, A. Dee Bartlett, and W. B. Healey, were then passed to the second degree in a very able and impressive manner. The Lodge was resumed to the first degree, and Messrs. Small, Thomas, Rose, Jones, and Weatherley, duly initiated into the mysteries of ancient Freemasonry. A communication was received from the Grand Secretary, cautioning the brethren against certain pretenders to Freemasonry, who were going about to different Lodges representing themselves as belonging to the Lodge of Smyrna, but who were only impostors. The brethren were then called off from labour to refreshment, and upwards of sixty dined together; after which the W.M. gave the usual loyal and Masonic toasts, which were duly honoured, Bro. Collins, W.M. of the Beadon Lodge, responding to the toast of "The Visitors," and bearing testimony to the excellent working and hospitality of the Lodge. Bro. Smith, P.M., proposed "The health of the W.M., Bro. Parbrook," who, they were perfectly aware, was only a short time since initiated into the Beadon Lodge. He had that day taken the chair before half-past two o'clock, and had gone through the ceremonies of two raisings, six passings, and five initiations. That was the first time that he had ever performed the ceremony of raising, and that alone would be quite enough to stamp the Crystal Palace Lodge as one that had a Master worthy of presiding over them. The W.M. in responding, said the manner they had received the toast of his health was most gratifying to him, for as their Bro. Smith had said, he was a very young Mason, and if he had been able, he would have done better, but if he had satisfied the brethren, he was amply repaid. He concluded by giving "The health of Bro. Smith, their only P.M.," whose year of office had been one that every member of the Crystal Palace Lodge must be proud of, creditable to himself, and of advantage to all around him. Bro. Smith, P.M., thanked the W.M. for the manner in which he had been pleased to speak of him; but he had only done his duty. He did not think that would be the last time that he should meet them that year, but that they should have sufficient initiations to justify them in calling a Lodge of emergency. Indeed he should have his children and grandchildren in time to bring into it, and he trusted that the Crystal Palace Lodge would go on thriving, until it stood predominant in the Craft. The W.M. then in very flattering terms proposed "The Officers of the Crystal Palace Lodge," and said he felt especial pleasure in proposing this toast, as he had the honour of introducing most of them into Freemasonry. Bro. Handford, S.W., thanked the W.M. for the kind way in which he had spoken of them, but for himself he must acknowledge that he had grown a little rusty, and he took that opportunity of thanking those brethren who attended Lodges of instruction. He trusted that instruction would not be lost, and that having cast their bread upon the waters, it would be found after many days, that the instruction they had received would not die with their office, but should communicate to others what had been so liberally given to themselves. "The healths of Bro. W. Blackburn, Secretary, and Bro. Hill, Treasurer," were next given, those brethren severally returning thanks. The Lodge was then resumed, and Bro. Smith, P.M., gave notice that at the next meeting he should move that a letter for a Royal Arch Chapter be applied for in conjunction with the Crystal Palace Lodge. The proceedings were brought to a close before ten o'clock. Several brethren contributed some excellent songs during the evening.

#### INSTRUCTION.

CONSTITUTIONAL LODGE (No. 63).—At the meeting of this Lodge at the Jolly Sailor, Shadwell, on Monday, October 3rd, Bro. Smith, W.M. of the Lodge, presented in the name of the members a very handsome ornolu clock, manufactured by Bro. Eglese, to Bro. Scotcher, the Secretary. Amongst those present were Bros. Shirley, P.M. No. 63; Dosell, P.M. No. 63; Mules, P.M. No. 63; Ingram, S.W. No. 63; Thompson, J.W. No. 63; Atherton, S.D. No. 63; Compton, J.D. No. 63; Shaboe, No. 63; Mason, No. 63; Whitely, No. 63; Ward, P.M. No. 580; Carpenter, No. 580; Stokes, S.D. No. 248; Harvey, No. 248; Rumbold, No. 248, &c., &c. A number of effective speeches were delivered at the festive board, and the brethren passed a very agreeable and harmonious evening.



**CONFIDENCE LODGE (No. 228).**—A meeting of this Lodge took place on Wednesday evening, October 5th, at the Bengal Arms Tavern, Birch-lane, for the purpose of working the fifteen sections. Bro. Brewer, W.M. of the parent Lodge, presided for the first time to put the questions. The sections were worked as follows:—first lecture, first section, Bros. Burch; second, Newall; third, Chancellor; fourth, Newall; fifth, H. Thompson; sixth, Brett; seventh, Anslow. Second lecture, first section, Bros. Hollings; second, H. Thompson; third, Haynes; fourth, Anslow; fifth, Moss. Third lecture, first section, Bros. Thompson; second, Newall; third, Moss. The Lodge having resumed to the first degree, a vote of thanks was proposed and carried to Bro. Brewer, W.M. of the Confidence Lodge, for the manner in which he had presided and in putting the questions that evening. Bro. Brewer acknowledged the compliment, and the Lodge was closed at half-past ten with solemn prayer.

## PROVINCIAL.

### CHANNEL ISLANDS.

**JERSEY.**—*Lodge La Césarée* (No. 860).—An emergency meeting was held on Friday, Sept. 23rd. The Lodge having been opened by Bro. Le Cras, W.M., in the first degree, the ballot was taken for Mr. William Croad, which was unanimous in his favour. The Lodge was then opened in the second and third degrees, and Bros. Moss and Dorey having passed satisfactorily the proper examination, were duly raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason. The Lodge was then resumed in the first degree, for the purpose of initiating Mr. Croad into the mysteries and privileges of Freemasonry, at the conclusion of which ceremony, the Orator, Bro. Ratier, delivered an eloquent address on the elements of the science appropriate to the occasion, and suitable for the instruction of an Entered Apprentice. The business of the evening having terminated, the Lodge was closed at an early hour, and the brethren adjourned to partake of the accustomed frugal repast.

The usual monthly meeting of this Lodge was held on Thursday, Sept. 29th, the Master's chair being occupied by the W.M. Bro. Le Cras, and those of the Wardens by Bros. Baudains and Binet. After the opening of the Lodge in due form, and the confirmation of the minutes of the previous regular meeting, and also of the emergency meeting of the 23rd, the ballot was taken for Bro. Wm. Smith, and proved unanimous for his admission as a joining member. Bro. Noah Arthur, previously initiated, was examined, and his acquaintance with the science thus far having proved satisfactory, he was passed to the degree of Fellow Craft. A donation of £1 to the Royal Benevolent Institution for male annuitants was voted. A proposition was made for the initiation of Mr. John Richard at the next meeting, which was duly recorded. A verbal communication was made by Bro. D'Allain from Bro. F. Rondeau, accompanying a donation of a collection of Masonic songs, by Bro. Edw. Brugères, of "L'Harmonie Universelle Lodge," Orient de Castres, France. This handsome present was gratefully accepted, and Bro. D'Allain was commissioned to transmit a vote of thanks to the donor. Moreover, Bro. Rondeau was proposed as a joining member of the Lodge. Routine business having been disposed of, on inquiry being made by the Worshipful Master as to whether any brother had aught to propose for the good of Freemasonry in general, or of this Lodge in particular, Bro. Hocquard, one of the oldest and most justly respected Masons in the province, rose and said: "Worshipful Master, Brother Wardens, and Brethren—I have just been informed by our esteemed Worshipful Master that we are about to lose the services and co-operation of our much beloved and respected Bro. Ratier, who, in his capacity as Orator, has so mainly contributed to the welfare and prosperity of this Lodge, and by his consistent and zealous maintenance of the principles of our Order as the rule of his own life and conduct, has exerted so beneficial an influence on Freemasonry in this province and wherever a knowledge of him has extended. I am convinced that I do but express the sentiments of all true Masons, especially of members of Lodge La Césarée, when I state that we cannot allow this occasion, lamentable as it is to us, to pass without entering into an arrangement, with the view of testifying to the estimation in which Bro. Ratier is held among us, by some distinct and special mark of our appreciation of his talents, as evinced by his able expositions of the tenets of the Craft and of his zeal and noble character as a Mason. From the time that he entered on his straightforward and manly—but at the same time, so far as regards his own feelings, modest—career among us, it may safely be affirmed that he has never for one instant deviated from a course most highly honourable both to himself and to the fraternity, and in every sense of the word truly Masonic conduct, so firm and consistent, yet so amiable, so zealous and energetic, yet so retiring, and unostentatious, is worthy of our sincere respect and admiration. I propose, therefore, that a document be prepared expressive of these sentiments, both in the English and French language, and that it be inscribed on vellum for the purpose of presentation to our worthy brother; and that an especial meeting of the Lodge be called, to which he shall be invited, as also to a banquet in his honour on the termination of the business, that we may have an opportunity of marking our sense of the value of his connexion with us in the bonds of fraternity, and of taking a last and formal adieu." Bro. Binet, acting as Junior Warden, gave his warmest support to the proposition just made, and stated that, having intimately known Bro. Ratier for the space of seven years, and critically watched his career under very trying circumstances, he desired

most emphatically to endorse the sentiments of the last speaker, and to add that he had ever had reason to regard him as a true patriot, a faithful friend, an honourable man, and a true and consistent Mason. To this proposition all the brethren, with one accord, signified a hearty and cordial assent. Bro. Ratier rose, evidently overpowered with emotion at so unexpected and at the same time so unanimous and hearty a testimony to the respect and affection with which he is regarded by the Lodge. It is impossible to do justice to him in reporting his remarks on the occasion, and to the fervour of his utterance; which can be appreciated only by those who have had the gratification of hearing his orations and benefiting by his eloquence, in which the argumentative solidity of an able English speaker is combined with the impassioned tone and gesture of a French orator. He said: "Brethren, what I have done in connexion with our honoured institution and with that branch of it termed La Césarée, to which we belong, has been no more than my duty: however favourably you have been pleased to regard my feeble efforts, since I am a very old Mason, have made the subject a study for many years, and have felt bound, in honour and fraternity, to communicate to others so far as I have the power, the knowledge which I have been permitted to obtain. It has therefore been my desire, and I have esteemed it a privilege, to contribute to the dissemination of those beautiful truths and high principles which our Order inculcates, and more especially to endeavour to impress on all who have been brought under my influence, the supremacy of charity as a virtue of a most extended character, and which, in its widest sense embraces all others. Brethren, if the calls of nature, of country, of family, of affection, of duty, call me hence and induce me to quit you, be it only for a short season, or be it for a more extended period, depend upon and receive my earnest assurance that wherever my sphere of action may be placed, this Lodge shall never be absent from my mind, endeared to me as it is by so many valuable associations, and that I hope ever to be permitted to continue my association with it as one of its members. My desire, and so far as I may be allowed to look forward to the future, my intention is, to visit you periodically, and thus to have opportunities of maintaining and cementing our mutual intercourse; especially do I hope to be among you on the occasion of the laying of the foundation stone of the Masonic Temple which we have recently so nobly originated. I see around me many who are but in the commencement of their Masonic career, whom I have assisted to introduce into the bonds of fraternity, and who have received from my lips the first explanations of the ceremonies through which they have passed. I am particularly anxious to take advantage of this occasion to impress on the young Masons of this Lodge their duty to pursue the study with all possible zeal, to endeavour to labour in the cause as I have laboured, both in the acquisition of knowledge themselves and in imparting it to others, for the more they do so the more will their love of it increase and the more will they experience satisfaction in contributing to the welfare of humanity in general, but above all, so far as relates to our Order. I cannot conclude without uttering a disclaimer of monopoly of merit so far as regards the success and present position of this Lodge. If its apparent prosperity be, as I trust it is, solid and real, founded on a just appreciation of Freemasonry and on a consistent and judicious carrying out of its principles and precepts, such a result is due mainly to the efforts, example, and conduct of your most worthy Worshipful Master, Bro. Le Cras. His kind and conciliatory—yet firm—character, his strictness in always keeping in view and maintaining the landmarks of the Order, are especial objects of our admiration. I therefore most cordially invite and advise all the brethren to cherish these qualities in whomsoever you may appoint to rule over you, that they may prove as beacons and examples to their successors, and finally, that you will one and all strive to maintain that union and brotherly affection which will ever furnish the best guarantee of success." Thus terminated the proceedings of this most interesting meeting, and the Lodge was closed with the usual solemn rites, administered on the present occasion with more than ordinary seriousness, after the delivery of the effective address of Bro. Ratier.—H. H.

### KENT.

**GRAVESEND.**—*Freedom Lodge of Instruction* (No. 91).—At the meeting of this Lodge at the Star Hotel, Parrock Street, on Thursday evening, October 6th, Bro. Nettleingham presiding as W.M., eight sections of the lectures were worked in a very creditable manner by various brethren of the Lodge. We understand that this Lodge of Instruction, which numbers forty-eight members, is making very great strides in Masonic knowledge.

### LANCASHIRE WEST.

**ROBY.**—*Alliance Lodge* (No. 965).—The regular meeting of this Lodge was held at the Stanley Arms Hotel, on Tuesday, October 4th. The assemblage of brethren was pretty numerous, the W.M., Bro. G. A. W. Phillips in the chair. After the usual preliminaries had been gone through, the ballot was taken for Mr. Charles O'Dogherty, which proved unanimous, but that gentleman not being present for initiation, the W.M. at once proceeded to examine Bros. Trego, Tyson, and Williams, previous to their being passed to the second degree, which examination proved very satisfactory. The Lodge was then opened in the second degree, and the brethren passed. The Lodge was then closed to the first degree, Bro. Witter, S.W., giving notice of motion to rescind the alteration of the by-law relative to meeting in the months of January, March, and November. The W.M. drew the attention of the brethren

to the West Lancashire Educational Fund, soliciting their donations and subscriptions for this worthy and charitable institution. His desire was amply responded to by the brethren. The Lodge was then closed in solemn prayer.

#### LEICESTERSHIRE.

##### CONSECRATION OF THE FERRERS AND IVANHOE LODGE, ASHBY DE LA ZOUCH (No. 1081).

On Thursday, the 6th of October, an event took place at Ashby de la Zouch which will be long remembered in that district with feelings of great pleasure. This town has been deprived of the benefits of a Masonic Lodge for the last eighteen years. The Ivanhoe Lodge commenced its career on the 30th of May, 1836, and after having thirty-six meetings and initiating seventeen members into the secrets and mysteries of the Order, it was closed in due form and adjourned *sine die* on the 7th of October, 1841. The Prov. Grand Master of Leicestershire being anxious to increase the number of Lodges in his province, and the love of the Craft still lingering in the breasts of several brethren living in the town, whose number was increased by several young and zealous Masons, it was determined that an effort should be made to revive the dormant Lodge. Accordingly, in January last a petition was presented to the M.W. Grand Master for a warrant to enable the brethren to hold a Lodge. The M.W. Grand Master was pleased to grant a warrant in accordance with the prayer of the petition, under the name of the Ferrers and Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 1081, holding its meeting on the Monday after the full moon, in the Town Hall, the brethren having very great objection to holding their meetings at an inn, as un-masonic.

Bro. the Earl Ferrers, the W.M. appointed by the warrant, having died before the warrant was granted, some delay unavoidably took place, but Bro. Edward Mammatt having been appointed W.M. in the room of the lamented Earl Ferrers, the Lodge commenced working on the 15th of April, and continued to hold its meetings regularly until the day appointed for the consecration, Thursday, October 6th.

##### PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

A special meeting of the Prov. Grand Lodge was held at the Town Hall, Ashby de la Zouch, for the purpose of consecrating this Lodge, and other business. The following brethren of the province were present:—Right Hon. Earl Howe, G.C.H., Prov. G.M.; W. Kelly, D. Prov. G.M.; Windram, P. Prov. S.G.W., as Prov. S.G.W.; Edward Mammatt (W.M., No. 1,081), Prov. G.J.W.; Revs. J. O. Picton, and John Denton, Prov. G. Chaplains; Underwood, Prov. G. Treas.; Morris, Prov. G. Sec.; Paul, Prov. J.G.D.; Gill, P. Prov. S.G.D.; Brewin, Prov. G. Dir. of Cers.; J. H. Bobart, Prov. G.S.B.; Sheppard; R. Warner (P.M.), S.W., No. 1081; Redfern (Prov. S.G.D. for Derbyshire), No. 1081; R. Stone (P. Prov. S.G.W. for Staffordshire), No. 1081; Bithrey, P. Prov. G. Org.; H. T. Bobart, W. Bobart, G. F. Brown, F. Hamp, J. R. Bindley, J. Goodman, S. Love, W. Woodward, W. Mason, Henry Dicken, M.D., and William Canner, of No. 1081, and Charles Bembridge, Prov. G. Tyler. Visitors—Bros. J. Gamble, Prov. J.G.W. for Derbyshire; Rev. J. F. Bateman, P. Prov. G. Chaplain for Cambridgeshire; J. Fox Warner, P. Prov. S.G.D. for Staffordshire; C. T. Hawkins, Alfred Lodge, No. 425, Oxford; G. Tunley, J. Sherwin, W. Stanley, and W. Bowley, W.M., Abbey Lodge, No. 907, Burton-on-Trent; Alexander Davis, Somerset House and Inverness Lodge, No. 4; J. S. Staley, Lodge of Virtue, No. 177, Manchester; H. T. Wade, F. J. Ison, and G. Spreckley, Arboretum Lodge, No. 1,033, Derby, &c., &c.

The brethren proceeded, without Masonic costume, to Trinity Church, where divine service was performed by the Prov. Grand Chaplain; prayers being said by the Rev. Bro. Denton, the incumbent, and the sermon preached by the Rev. Bro. Picton, curate of St. George's, Leicester, from the text, "Six days shalt thou labour."

On returning to the Town Hall the Provincial Grand Lodge was opened in due form by the Rt. W. Provincial Grand Master, and with solemn prayer. The minutes of the last Grand Lodge, held at Leicester on the 14th ultimo, for the consecration of the Freemasons' Hall, were read and confirmed, and the Rev. Bro. Denton, who was then nominated as assistant Provincial Grand Chaplain, was invested.

The Prov. Grand Master reported that, in compliance with the request of the brethren, he had communicated to the Countess Ferrers the resolution of condolence, voted at the last meeting, on the decease of the late Bro. Earl Ferrers, Prov. J.G.W., and that he had received the following reply:—

"To the Right Hon. Earl Howe and the brethren of the Grand Masonic Lodge of Leicestershire.

"Gentlemen,—I have received with sincere pleasure your truly gratifying tribute of respect and sympathy on the death of my lamented husband, and the kind expressions with which you mention his memory will ever be cherished by his dear children and myself, with feelings of deep gratitude.

"Gentlemen, I beg to remain, yours most truly obliged,

"*Stamton Harold, Sept. 20th, 1859.* (Signed) A. FERRERS."

On the proposition of the D. Prov. Grand Master, the letter was ordered to be entered on the minutes.

The Prov. Grand Master having announced the special business for which the brethren had been called together, and in which personally he took so deep an interest, the Prov. Grand Lodge was closed.

Bro. Kelly, D. Prov. G.M., having taken the chair at the request of Lord Howe, proceeded to open the Lodge in the three degrees, Bros. Underwood and Windram officiating as the Wardens *pro tem.*, and the Ferrers and Ivanhoe Lodge being ranged in the centre.

The petition and warrant having been read and the brethren having approved of the officers named therein, the D. Prov. Grand Master declared the members constituted into a regular Lodge. The ceremony of consecration followed; the first part of the consecration prayer being delivered by the Rev. Bro. Picton, and the second part by the Rev. Bro. Denton. The elements of consecration were carried in the procession by the D. Prov. G.M., and Bros. Underwood and Windram, P.Ms. of No. 348, and were presented to the Prov. G.M., who sprinkled them in the Lodge. During the ceremony, the anthems and musical responses, composed by Bro. Löhr for the dedication of the Freemasons' Hall at Leicester, and which have just been published by Chappell and Co., were performed, Bro. Gill, P. Prov. G. Org., presiding at the harmonium.

The consecration and dedication of the Lodge having been completed, the D. Prov. Grand Master installed Bro. Mammatt as W.M., who appointed and invested his officers as follows:—Bros. Warner (P.M.) S.W.; J. H. Bobart (P.M.) J.W.; Rev. J. Denton, Chaplain; H. T. Bobart, Sec.; Redfern (P.M.) S.D.; Mason, J.D.; W. Bobart, I.G.; Canner, Tyler.

A vote of thanks to the Rev. Bro. Picton for his excellent sermon having been passed, the Lodge was closed in harmony, after which the brethren adjourned to dinner at the Queen's Head Hotel, under the presidency of Earl Howe.

Several toasts were proposed and responded to, and the brethren separated after a most auspicious celebration of the consecration of their new Lodge, which has our best wishes for its prosperity and success.

LEICESTER.—*St. John's Lodge* (No. 348).—The first meeting of this Lodge, after the summer recess, was held at the Freemasons' Hall, on Wednesday, the 5th instant. The following brethren were present—Bros. W. Kelly, P.M., and D. Prov. G.M.; Underwood, P.M.; Windram, P.M.; Gibson, P.M.; Gill, P.M.; Pettifer, P.M.; Morris, P.M., and Sec.; Crawford, P.M.; Kinder, P.M.; Cummings, S.W.; Nedham, J.W.; Morris, Bethell, Pennock, and Bembridge. Visitors—Bros. E. Benham, P.M., Middlesex Lodge, No. 167; Hardy, P.M.; Brewin, S.W.; Sheppard, J.W.; Johnson, Sec.; Bankart, P.M.; Lloyd, H. J. Davis, and Bithrey, of the John of Gaunt Lodge, No. 766. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, Mr. L. A. Clarke was balloted for and duly accepted as a candidate for initiation. Bro. W. Jackson, having been desired to place himself in the centre of the Lodge, unaccompanied by the Deacons, underwent a highly creditable and satisfactory examination, after which, the Lodge having been opened in the second degree, he was passed thereto by Bro. Kinder, P.M., who presided in the absence of the W.M. Business having been resumed in the first degree, several resolutions were passed, among others a grant of £15 was made towards the fund for furnishing and decorating the hall, and an annual rent of £15 agreed to be paid for the use of the building. Bros. Crawford, P.M., and Cummings, S.W., were elected to serve with the W.M. on the permanent committee; and Bros. Windram, P.M.; Gill, P.M.; and Morris, were appointed purveyors, in conjunction with three brethren appointed by the John of Gaunt Lodge, No. 766. The resolution, *pro forma*, for the permanent removal of the Lodge from the Bell Hotel to the Freemasons' Hall, was on this, as on the former occasion, unable to be brought forward, owing to the unavoidable absence of the Worshipful Master. The formation of a Lodge of Instruction, for the joint benefit of the members of this Lodge, and of the John of Gaunt Lodge, No. 766, was sanctioned. The D. Prov. Grand Master presented to the Lodge, in the name of the learned author, a copy of Dr. Hopkins's *Lectures on Freemasonry*, with which he had been entrusted by the worthy brother for that purpose, when in Jersey a few months since. A vote of thanks was unanimously passed to Bro. Hopkins for his kindness, which the D. Prov. Grand Master was requested to convey to him. After the discussion of several matters of detail the Lodge was closed in harmony, and the brethren adjourned to refreshment.

#### NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

PETERBOROUGH.—*St. Peter's Lodge* (No. 646).—At the last meeting the Lodge was opened in due form by the W.M., when the minutes of the previous Lodge were read and confirmed. Bro. Pooley having very satisfactorily answered the usual questions was then raised to the third degree. It was proposed by Bro. F. G. Buckle, seconded by Bro. Waitt, that Bro. Capt. Granville Wells, of the Lodge of Friendship, No. 345, Gibraltar, become a joining member. The Lodge was then closed, and the brethren afterwards adjourned to refreshment.

#### NORTHUMBERLAND.

NORTH SHIELDS.—*St. George's Lodge* (No. 624).—We are glad to report that the Freemasons of North Shields have at length got a Masonic Hall in which they can hold their meetings without being subject to the caprice of "mine host," and the inconveniences of meeting in hotels. The brethren of St. George's Lodge have long felt the necessity of a private Hall, to obtain which a determined effort was made at the early part of this year, and by the united aid of the W.M. and brethren, together with the indefatigable exertions of Bro. William Twizell, P.M., as Treasurer, the "United Secession Chapel," Norfolk-street, was purchased, and plans prepared by Bro. Thomas Fenwick, P.M., for converting it into suitable rooms for Masonic purposes, besides arranging other portions of the property so as to make a pecuniary return to the members for the amounts invested in shares. We shall take an early opportunity of giving, in our "Architectural Chapter," a detailed

account of the scheme by which the shares were got up, and would fraternally urge the consideration of similar schemes on the various members of Lodges throughout the country, feeling certain, that by the simple mode here adopted, Masonic Halls might be erected in many parts of this country. The alterations have been carried out by Bro. William Kelly, under the superintendence of Bro. T. Fenwick, P.M., the borough surveyor; and we have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the highly finished and satisfactory manner in which the work has been executed, reflecting great credit on all parties concerned. The building having been previously consecrated and dedicated to the G.A.O.T.U., the formal opening of the Masonic Hall took place on Monday, the 3rd of October, when the regular meeting of St. George's Lodge was held. The Lodge was opened in due form by the W.M., assisted by his officers and about sixty brethren. The Chaplain of the Lodge, Bro. the Rev. Dr. Jarbo, offered up a prayer specially prepared for the occasion. After the minutes of previous meetings were read, and several ballots taken, a deputation was announced from the Provincial Grand Lodge of Northumberland consisting of V.W. Bros. R. Medcalf, D. Prov. G.M.; John Hopper, P. Prov. J.G.W.; John Barker, Prov. G. Treas.; Thomas Fenwick, Prov. G. Reg.; William Twizell, Prov. G.J.D.; Thomas Alexander, W.M., No. 793, Prov. G. Assist. Dir. of Cers.; Thos. Haswell, Prov. G. Org.; John M. Harrison, P. Prov. G. Org., and W. E. Franklin, P. Prov. G.S.B., who were duly received, and took their stations on the dais. After a candidate in attendance had been initiated into the mysteries of Freemasonry, the V.W. Bro. John Walker Mayson, P.M., and P. Prov. G.S.W. delivered an eloquent and impressive inaugural address, which was listened to with marked attention and deservedly applauded. Amongst the brethren present in addition to those before-mentioned, we noticed Bro. R. Fisher, P.M., No. 586; Bro. A. Clapham, P.M., No. 56; Bro. Elisha D. Cooke, from Kentucky; Bro. J. G. Tulloch, P.M.; Bro. Robb, P.M.; Bro. W. Blackwood, P.M.; Bro. W. J. Kimpster, J.W., No. 56; Bro. G. Walker, J.W.; No. 614; Bro. W. Pearson, J.W., No. 793, and several brethren from the neighbouring towns. After several propositions of candidates for admission at next meeting, the Lodge was closed in due form, and the brethren adjourned to the Albion hotel, where refreshments had been prepared by Bro. Manning, of which about one hundred brethren partook under the able presidency of the W.M., Bro. Thomas Crawford, supported on his right by the V.W. D. Prov. G.M. of Northumberland, and surrounded by the members of the Provincial Grand Lodge; Bro. J. Poppelwell, S.W., occupied the vice-chair. Bros. Haswell and Harrison presided over the musical department, and the evening was spent with the perfect harmony which usually characterizes the meetings of the Craft.

A Lodge of Emergency was held on Friday, the 7th of October, and Bro. Elisha D. Cooke having kindly consented to deliver a lecture on the workings of Lodges in America, there was a good attendance of brethren. After a brother had been raised, Bro. Cooke explained the various workings, and delighted the brethren present by a lengthened explanation and beautiful illustrations of Masonry. A cordial vote of thanks was unanimously voted to him, after which the Lodge was closed in due form.

#### SOMERSETSHIRE.

HIGHBRIDGE.—*Rural Philanthropic Lodge* (No. 367).—The last meeting of the season of this most excellent Lodge was held at the Railway Hotel, Highbridge, on Friday, the 7th inst., Bro. Henry Bridges, P.M. and Secretary presiding. The Secretary having read a letter from the W.M. Bro. W. Harwood, explaining his absence, it was unanimously agreed that a letter of condolence be sent to him. The minutes of Lodge held August 12th, and the Emergency Lodge held on Sept. 16th were read and confirmed. The ballot was taken for Mr. J. D. Jarman, who being approved, was initiated into the Order. Bros. W. H. Castle and H. Leaker were then passed to the degree of Fellow Craft. On the motion of Bro. B. T. Allen, P.M., seconded by Bro. J. Duke, J.W., it was resolved, that Bro. William Clements, who was initiated on June 13th, 1809, in this Lodge, and had continued a member up to the present time, should be continued as an honorary member, in testimony of his long membership. Bro. Bridges then read a letter he had sent to the Grand Secretary on the 27th ultimo to obtain the Most Worshipful Grand Master's concurrence to the removal of the Lodge to the private room at the Railway Hotel, Highbridge, in the parish of Burnham, and also the answer received on the 1st instant from the Grand Secretary, containing the Most Worshipful Grand Master's permission to do so. It was unanimously agreed that the Secretary write to the Grand Secretary, Bro. W. G. Clarke thanking him for his prompt attention. The Lodge was then closed in due form and with solemn prayer, when the brethren, numbering twenty-eight, adjourned to refreshment; the evening was spent in a most agreeable manner, and the brethren separated at an early hour.

#### SUSSEX.

BRIGHTON.—*Royal Oak Lodge* (394).—This Lodge held its monthly meeting at the Old Ship Hotel, Brighton, on Tuesday evening, the 4th instant, the W.M. presiding, supported, with one unavoidable exception, by the whole of his officers. The Lodge having been opened, and the minutes of the previous meeting confirmed, a ballot for election and to join, was taken for six townsmen, the whole of whom were accepted. Mr. Muller, elected at the September Lodge, was then introduced and initiated into the secrets of Freemasonry. A proposition for membership was made,

The Lodge being closed, the brethren, forty-four in number, adjourned to the half-yearly banquet, the W.M. presiding, supported by several P.Ms., and the following visiting brethren:—Bro. G. E. Pocock, G.S.B. and Prov. G.S.; Bro. Chittenden, Nos. 338 and 1090; Bro. Corder, No. 338; Bro. Hearle, No. 338; Bro. J. Scott, W.M., No. 338. The banquet was all that could be desired, and the duties of chairman most ably performed by the W.M. Not the least agreeable feature was the compliments paid by Bro. Pocock and other visitors on the improved and excellent working of the Lodge. A very pleasant evening was passed, and the brethren separated at an early hour.

CHICHESTER.—*Lodge of Union* (No. 45).—At the monthly meeting of this Lodge, held at the Council Chamber, on Thursday the 6th instant, Bro. G. Molesworth, W.M., presiding, Bro. Percival Wontham having given proof of his proficiency, was raised to the third degree by the W.M. Several communications were read by the W.M., among them one from the committee appointed to obtain aid for the *Freemasons Magazine*, this elicited the gratifying fact that in addition to three copies regularly forwarded from the office, several brethren were in the habit of receiving the *Magazine* through their regular booksellers. A letter from Bro. Farnfield, soliciting the Lodge to appoint a Steward for the First Annual Festival of the Royal Benevolent Fund, was referred to the next Lodge to ascertain if any Lodge of the province intended to send a Steward; the members of No. 45 being desirous to have a Steward for the next festival of the Boys School. The votes of the Lodge for the ensuing election of boys were given to a son of Bro. Pescott, a P.M. of the Lodge, and subscribing member for twenty-four years. Lodge closed in harmony.

#### YORKSHIRE (NORTH AND EAST).

##### PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

ON Thursday, Oct. 6th, the meeting of the Prov. Grand Lodge was held at Richmond, in the rooms of the Lennox Lodge (No. 144), under the presidency of the Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland, M.W.G.M., who also retains the office of Provincial Grand Master in his own person.

The meeting was a numerous one, there being more than one hundred and fifty brethren present, including a number of visitors from Newcastle and the neighbourhood.

At three o'clock the Provincial Grand Lodge was opened in due form with solemn prayer. The Grand Master was supported by R.W. Bro. George Marwood, Dep. Prov. G.M.; Bro. Elisha D. Cooke, of Kentucky, U.S.; and Bro. E. D. Davis, from the Prov. Grand Lodge of Northumberland and Durham; the V.W. Bro. Rev. Edward Gambier Pym, M.A., Prov. G. Chaplain; and the V.W. Bro. Victor Williamson, Prov. G. Sec. of Oxfordshire.

The minutes of the last Prov. Grand Lodge being read and confirmed, the Most Worshipful Grand Master proceeded to appoint brethren to the various offices for the ensuing year, first observing, that with a view to confer as many honours as lay in his power amongst the distinguished Masons within the province over which he had the pleasure and honour to preside, he had concluded in future to change the Senior and Junior Grand Wardens in each year, and he had no doubt that by so doing the interest of the Craft would be better served than if the honours were confined to any individual.

There appearing no other business before the Prov. Grand Lodge, his lordship called on Bro. Elisha D. Cooke, of Kentucky, U.S., to explain the differences that exist between European and American Masonry.

Bro. Cooke hoped the brethren would not think he was dealing in flattery, but he felt that the privilege of addressing an assembly of Masons representing so much intelligence and high social position, was one that an older and more experienced Mason might be proud of. He did not rise to dictate what was right or wrong, nor would he even express an opinion of his own; he had not sufficient experience to justify him in any such assumption, but would simply state what the differences were, and leave them to be discussed by those who had a better right to approve or condemn. He then described many of the ceremonies. Bro. Cooke stated in the course of his remarks, that it was rarely if ever the case that Lodges met at hotels in the United States, but when not able to build halls of their own, they rented and furnished rooms, which were used for Masonic purposes alone. He added, that though the Masons of America were exceedingly anxious to establish a uniformity of work, yet the more intelligent members of the fraternity were devoting much time and attention to the principles and government of the Order, and endeavouring to unite in one great effort to purge the institution of its unworthy members, and by a constant watch at the outer door to prevent future impositions. He concluded by cautioning the Craft in their examination of Masons from America, expressing his gratitude for the honours the M.W. Grand Master had conferred upon him, and the kind attention the brethren had been pleased to give his remarks.

The Earl of Zetland thanked Bro. Cooke on behalf of himself and the Provincial Grand Lodge for the information imparted, and felt assured that the brethren present were obliged for the explanations.

The Prov. Grand Lodge was then closed in ancient form with solemn prayer.

At half-past six, about a hundred and thirty brethren sat down to dinner, at the King's Head Inn. The room was elegantly decorated with Masonic emblems, banners, and artistic devices in evergreens. A number of elegantly dressed ladies were present, for whom a collation was provided.

At the conclusion of the dinner, the M.W. Grand Master was loudly cheered on rising to propose "The health of her Majesty the Queen," which was drunk with much enthusiasm.

The toasts that followed were "The Prince Consort and the Royal Family," and "The Army and Navy." The M.W. Grand Master said that although we have not gallantry enough to admit the ladies to the secrets of our Order, yet they are always cherished in the true Mason's heart, and are ever welcome to our festive board, and called on the brethren to drink a bumper to "The Ladies," which was done in the warmest manner, followed by the old song, "To all good lasses, fill your glasses," &c., and the ladies withdrew amidst enthusiastic cheers.

The toasts which followed were, "The Earl of Zetland, M.W.G.M.," "Lord Panmure, R.W.D.G.M.," "Bro. Marwood, R.W.D. Prov. G.M.," and the "Provincial Grand Officers, present and past."

The M.W. Grand Master next gave the health of Bro. Elisha D. Cooke, a distinguished brother from across the water, who he did not wish to go away without showing him proper respect. The health of Bro. Cooke, of Kentucky, was then drunk with the honours, and responded to by Bro. Cooke.

The healths of the "Visiting Brethren," Bro. Williamson, of Oxfordshire, and Bro. Davis, of Durham and Northumberland, was responded to by Bro. E. D. Davis, who, in the course of his remarks said that allusion had been made to the unwarranted attack upon the M.W. Grand Master, by a publication called the *Masonic Observer*; as for himself, he did not think it a matter to be much deplored, for as pure gold only received its due appreciation when contrasted with other metals, so, if Lord Zetland had never met with any of these attacks we should perhaps never have known how highly the Craft esteemed his real worth.

The toasts of the various "Lodges in the Province," responded to by the W.M. of the Humber Lodge, and that to "All poor and distressed Masons," brought this festival to a close at an advanced hour of the evening.

## MARK MASONRY.

### METROPOLITAN.

**TRUSTEE LODGE (No. 3, under charter from the Grand Lodge of Mark Masters of England and Wales.)**—This Lodge commenced its autumnal sessions on Friday evening, October 7th, at Dick's Hotel, Fleet-street. Bro. Catterall occupied the chair with his usual ability as a Master, and with that tact as a chairman which he always evinces in any assembly over which he presides. The principal business of the evening was the election of a Master; the choice of the brethren conferring that dignity upon Bro. Figg, whose amiable and gentlemanlike bearing, and skill as a Mark Mason, ensure the good order and good working of the Lodge for the ensuing official year. Bros. Capt. Hamilton, Dr. Nolan, and Smith, (editor of the *Artisan*), were appointed as an audit committee. The affairs of the Lodge are prosperous, but much will depend as to its future progress upon the appointment as officers by the incoming Master, of men of ability and regularity of attendance.

### PROVINCIAL.

**STONEHOUSE.—Lodge of Sincerity (No. 35).**—On Monday, the 26th September, 1859, this new Mark Master's Lodge was opened in St. George's Hall, Stonehouse, Plymouth, under a warrant from the Grand Mark Lodge of England and Wales; on which occasion several Mark brethren were elected joining members, and four candidates were duly balloted for and advanced to the degree. The ceremony was performed remarkably well by the W.M., Bro. Hunt, agreeably to the ritual furnished by the Mark Grand Lodge. Some old brethren of the Mark complain of the modifications which have been introduced; one correspondent compares the ceremony, as performed on the evening of the 26th, to the play of Hamlet with the character of Hamlet omitted. The Lodge having been closed in form, the brethren subsequently adjourned to dinner, and after the usual Masonic toasts were given and responded to, success and prosperity to the Mark Lodge of Sincerity was drunk with due Masonic honours, and responded to most enthusiastically.

## ROYAL ARCH.

### INSTRUCTION.

**MOUNT SINAI CHAPTER (No. 49).**—This Chapter of Instruction continues to hold its weekly meetings at the Red Horse Tavern, Old Bond-street. At our visit on Saturday evening last, we observed the very great progress made by many of the Companions in working the ceremony of exaltation. The offices for the evening were filled as follows—Comp. Kirby, Z.; Collard, H.; Woodstock, J.; Taylor, P.S.; Queeley, N. It has seldom fallen to our lot to witness such correct working, and we urgently recommend Royal Arch Masons anxious to improve in this exalted degree to attend this excellent Chapter of Instruction.

### PROVINCIAL.

**SOUTHAMPTON.—Royal Gloucester Chapter (No. 152).**—A convocation was held on Thursday, October 6th, Comps. Martin, M.E.Z.; Bromley,

H.; Hooper, J.; G. W. Clarke, Scribe E.; Kent, Scribe N.; Booth, Principal Soj.; King, P.Z.; Clark, P.Z.; Stebbing, P.Z.; Benister Page, P.Z.; and several others, being present. The minutes of the former convocation were confirmed, and the several officers elected for the ensuing year. Bros. Col. Browne, Capt. Oldfield, and Lieut. Osborne were exalted to the supreme degree, Comp. J. R. Stebbing assisting in the ceremony. The lectures were beautifully delivered by Comps. Stebbing and Benister. The Companions afterwards partook of the banquet, and an interchange of fraternal expression and good feeling closed a happy evening.

**NORWICH.—Perseverance Chapter (No. 258).**—The quarterly convocation was held at the Rampant Horse Hotel, on the 14th ultimo, and was opened by Comps. W. Wicks, M.E.Z.; J. N. Dawbarn, H.; and E. Hyams, J.; Comp. Rev. S. Titlow officiated as E. The business consisted in exalting Bros. Colsey, Collinson, and Warnes. Comp. H. I. Mason, as P.S., was highly efficient in the duties which appertain to his very important office. The Chapter being closed, the Companions proceeded to refreshment, and passed the remainder of the evening in a most agreeable manner.

**SOUTHAMPTON.—Chapter of Concord (No. 555).**—This Chapter met at the Freemason's Hall, Southampton, on Wednesday, October 5th, Comp. H. Abraham presided as M.E.Z., assisted by Comps. Benister, 2nd Principal, and Page as 3rd Principal; G. W. Clarke, Scribe E.; W. Barter, as Scribe N.; Booth, Principal Soj.; Passenger, T. P. Payn, and several other Companions. The minutes of the last convocation were confirmed. The several Companions proposed to fill the offices of the Chapter for the ensuing year, were duly and unanimously elected. Bro. H. Clarke, Sec. No. 152 and S.W. No. 462, was elected for exaltation; Bros. Clarke and Welch (S.W., 555) were afterwards exalted to the degree of Royal Arch Masons. Comp. Benister delivered with great effect the historical lecture, and Comp. Abraham was equally successful in the mystical lecture. The delivery of the other lecture was deferred till the next meeting. The voting paper for the Girls School was signed, and directed to be sent to Comp. J. Rankin Stebbing, P.Z. Comp. Payne proposed, in very kind language, Comp. Perkins seconded, and it was unanimously resolved, "That in recognition of the honorary services of Comp. G. W. Clarke as Scribe E., from the opening of the Chapter to the present time, he be presented with a set of Provincial Grand Secretary's clothing, and that he be requested to accept it as a mark of appreciation of his assistance to the Chapter, and of the satisfaction felt on his appointment to the important office of Prov. Grand Secretary." The Companions then adjourned to refreshment, and closed the evening in harmony.

## KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

### METROPOLITAN.

**KEMEY'S TYNTE ENCAMPMENT.**—An Encampment was held on Friday, September 30th, at Bro. De Grey's, the Freemasons' Tavern, Woolwich, under the presidency of Sir Knt. Major Henry Clerk, E.C., assisted by Sir Knt. J. How, as 1st Capt.; Sir Knt. Figg, 2nd Capt.; the V.E. Fr. Dr. Hinxman, Prov. Grand Commander, as Prelate; Sir Knts. Laird, Taylor, W. Smith, and others. There was no business, as some Companions who had been balloted for and elected for installation did not appear. The Eminent Commander therefore worked the ceremony of installation to exercise his officers. The furniture and fittings of this Encampment are in most perfect order; and we were much gratified by an inspection of a very handsome present made to it by the E. C., Major Clerk; the donation consists of a silver gilt salver and a pair of cups, the bowls being glass and the stems of silver gilt; the cup of refreshment bearing Craft emblems, and the cup of memory those of the Templars.

### PROVINCIAL.

**PLYMOUTH.—Loyal Brunswick Encampment.**—The regular quarterly meeting of this Encampment was held in the Freemasons' Chapter Room, St. George's Hall, Stonehouse, Plymouth, on Friday, the 23rd September, 1859, when Companion S. F. Brizzi, of Royal Arch Chapter Fidelity, No. 3, was duly installed a Knight of the Order.

**SOUTHAMPTON.—Royal Gloucester Encampment.**—This Encampment met on Thursday, September 30th. The Eminent Commander, Sir Knight Bromley, presided, assisted by Sir Knts. H. Clark, 1st Captain; J. T. Enright, 2nd Captain; J. R. Stebbing, Prelate; G. W. Clarke, Registrar; Geo. Lungley, and others. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Upon the motion of the Registrar, Sir Knts. Stebbing, H. Clarke, and Lungley, were appointed a committee to make arrangements for completing the equipment of the Encampment, prior to the next meeting. Some beautiful charge glasses were placed on the banquet table, being a sample of a set about to be presented to the Southampton Lodge by Sir Knt. Stebbing, and were greatly admired. The muster roll contains just double the number of members that belonged to the Encampment last year, which is a pleasing sign of the increasing interest taken in this degree.

## INDIA.

## DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF BENGAL.

A QUARTERLY communication of the District Grand Lodge of Bengal was holden at the Freemasons' Hall, on Friday, the 24th June, 1859, at which were present the R.W. Bros. John J. L. Hoff, D. Prov. G.M., as Prov. G.M.; Philip W. LeGeyt, P. Prov. G.M. of Western India; William Clark, Prov. S.G.W.; John B. Roberts, Prov. J.G.W.; Duncan Monteith, P. Prov. S.G.W.; William J. Judge, P. Prov. J.G.W.; John G. Llewellyn, P. Prov. J.G.W.; William H. Hoff, Prov. G. Sec.; Frederick Jennings, Prov. S.G.D.; Charles F. Tomnerre, Prov. J.G.D.; Thomas Jones, Prov. G. Supt. of Works; Henry Fraser, P. Prov. G. Supt. of Works; William Handford, Assist. Prov. G. Dir. of Cers., as Prov. G. Dir. of Cers.; Alexander Speirs, as Prov. G.S.B.; John E. Clinger, Prov. G. Org.; Louis A. Emanuel, P. Prov. G. Org.; Joseph K. Hamilton, Prov. G. Purst.; and the representatives of various Lodges.

The District Grand Lodge was opened in form, and the minutes of the quarterly communication of the 21st March, 1859, read and confirmed.

The Deputy Prov. Grand Master informed the District Grand Lodge that Freemasonry was recovering from the injuries which it had sustained in the upper provinces of Bengal during the mutiny. Lodge True Brothers, No. 609, was again working at Dinapore; and Lodge Morning Star, No. 810, which had been quenched immediately after its reappearance previous to the disturbances, had again risen in December last, and a new warrant of confirmation had been procured for it from England. The warrant of the new Lodge, Hope and Perseverance, No. 1,084, at Lahore, had also been received from England, and forwarded to the Master. This Lodge was already so strong, that a Royal Arch Chapter was about to be attached to it.

The Deputy Prov. Grand Master announced his intention of conferring the rank of P. Prov. J.G.W. on W. Bro. H. D. Sandeman, Master of Lodge Hope and Perseverance, No. 1,084, in consideration of the valuable services rendered by him in the cause of Freemasonry in this province, and of the high estimation in which he was held in the Craft.

The Prov. Grand Secretary read the following letter from the Secretary to the Calcutta Freemasons' Hall Building Committee:—"Dear Sir and V.W. Brother,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st inst., and in reply to state for the information of the R.W. the Prov. Grand Master, that the committee appointed to submit a scheme for the erection of a Masonic Hall, have held several meetings on that subject, and that a minute plan, showing the description of the building they would recommend, its probable cost, as well as a scheme for raising the necessary funds, had been drawn up several months ago; but owing to a suggestion of one of the members of the committee to adorn the building with a balcony covered with corrugated iron, and dispense with the old fashioned verandah, it was necessary to make a reference to England, in order to ascertain the probable cost of the material which would be required for that purpose. Until a reply to that reference is received, the committee regret they shall not be able to submit the report in question; but they hope to be in a position of doing so before the third quarterly meeting of the Prov. Grand Lodge. —I am, dear Sir and V.W. Brother, yours fraternally, A. M. DOWLEANS, Secretary Freemasons' Hall Committee."

The Deputy Prov. Grand Master stated that he had confirmed the exclusion, from their respective Lodges, of brethren who would neither pay the arrears of their dues, nor appear in Lodge when summoned to show cause why they should not be excluded.

The Prov. Grand Secretary then read a letter from the Master of Lodge Humility with Fortitude, No. 279, relative to "J. Hardy *alias* Richard Henry Jones," who had been found guilty of having "forged and uttered a cheque on the Government Savings Bank for Rupees 230, in the name of James Stephen Morton," and also on a charge of "theft of some wearing apparel, the property of the said Morton," and sentenced to six years' penal servitude, and who it appeared had in April, 1858, been made a Mason in Lodge Humility with Fortitude.

On a motion made by W. Bro. Thos. Jones, Prov. G. Supt. of Works, seconded by W. Bro. A. Speirs, P.M., Lodge No. 1,058, with reference to the above letter, Richard Henry Jones was expelled from Freemasonry, and formal proclamation of his expulsion was made by the Prov. Grand Pursuivant.

The Prov. Grand Secretary then read the following report of the Finance Committee on the audit of the Prov. Grand Treasurer's accounts:—District Grand Lodge—Balance of first quarter of 1859, £3,130 13s. 8d.; receipts during the second quarter, £1,111 14s.; disbursements during the second quarter, £885 7s. 1d.; balance in hand, £3,357 4s. 7d. Fund of Benevolence—Balance of first quarter of 1859, £1,852 10s. 5d.; receipts during the second quarter, £560; disbursements during the second quarter, £531; balance in hand, £1,881 10s. 5d.

On a motion made by W. Bro. F. Jennings, P.S.G.D., seconded by W. Bro. R. T. Callan, P.G. Steward, the Provincial Grand Treasurer's accounts, as audited, were passed.

It was moved by R.W. Bro. W. Clark, P.S.G.W., seconded by W. Bro. A. Spiers, that Rs. 491-10-3, expended on account of banquets in excess of the Grand Officers' quarterly payments, in consequence of the Grand Officers' Fund being deprived of assistance from patent fees, whilst the representatives of Lodges were continued to be received as guests, should be made up by a donation from the Fund of the District Grand Lodge.

W. Bro. W. Kirkpatrick, P.M. Lodge, No. 740, seconded by Bro. E. M. Rebeiro, J.W., Lodge No. 740, moved the following amendment:—"That the motion be postponed, and that the Resolution of the 28th December, 1857, which provides the mode in which the deficiency shall be made up, be carried out."

A discussion ensued regarding the banquet, which was followed by some very stormy proceedings and recrimination, caused by the publication of some letters in the Indian newspapers referring to Masonry in India, and particularly in that Prov. G. Lodge. Some brethren were present who were supposed to have communicated the information in question and to have originated the offensive comments in the journals; these brethren were taken to task in a style which showed that, unfortunately, strong language in Grand Lodge is not confined to Europe, but that coarseness and vituperation unworthy of gentlemen and of Masons, are to be found on both sides of the water. At the same time it cannot be denied that if the assertions made against these brethren be susceptible of proof, they have been guilty of most reprehensible conduct.

The Provincial Grand Secretary read, for the information of the District Grand Lodge, a letter addressed by the D. Prov. G.M., to the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of England, dated 3rd June, regarding a complaint made by Lodge Marine, No. 282, that an insult had been offered to the Past Master of that Lodge by the Scottish Lodge St. David in the East, and at the same time referring to the evils of a mixed jurisdiction in a Province.

The Deputy Provincial Grand Master drew the attention of the Masters of the Lodges to the 12th of the "Antient Charges," under which they had promised their attendance at the communications and committees of the District Grand Lodge.

There being no further business, the District Grand Lodge was closed in form.

## AMERICA.

## GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA.

THE Grand Lodge of Nebraska held its annual communication on the 14th June last. All of the subordinate Lodges in the jurisdiction, six in number, were represented. The M.W. Grand Master, Robert C. Jordan, delivered an able and instructive address. He makes some very sensible and judicious remarks upon the subject of there having been "no increase in the number of Lodges during the past year." He mentions that brethren in different portions of the territory had in contemplation the forming of three new Lodges, but he recommends a postponement of action in the matter.

## GRAND LODGE OF WISCONSIN.

THE Grand Lodge of Wisconsin held its annual communication in June last. Eighty-four subordinate Lodges were represented. The M.W. Grand Master, Luther M. Tracy, read his annual address. He represents that peace and harmony prevailed among the brethren throughout the jurisdiction, and that at "no time since the organization of Grand Lodge has there been greater caution used in the selection of materials." He granted eleven dispensations for new Lodges, ten of which were granted charters, and the dispensation of the other was continued for another year. There are 107 Lodges in the jurisdiction, having a total membership of 3,363 Master Masons, 290 Fellow Crafts, and 311 Entered Apprentice Masons.

## OHIO.

MASONRY in Cleveland is in a fine and flourishing condition. We have two blue Lodges, the Cleveland City, No. 15, of which Bro. Chas. A. Woodward is W.M., and Iris Lodge, No. 229, Bro. G. H. Burt, W.M., both of which for the last few months have been as busy as possible, holding meetings about every week, and we are glad to know that almost every candidate who has knocked at the door has been found worthy and well qualified. Webb Chapter, No. 14, of R.A.M., has also been busy, for, as the beauties of Masonry are revealed to the candidate he seeks for further light, and is desirous of climbing to the topmost round in the ladder ere he can relinquish his desire for more. Never has Masonry been in so flourishing a condition in this city as at the present time, and we sincerely believe that if the leading members of both Lodges will exercise due caution in the selection of candidates, seeing that none are permitted to enter but those who are properly vouched for and whose character and standing, like Caesar's wife, is above suspicion, then will Masonry continue to flourish for evermore.

## Obituary.

THE LATE BRO. COLONEL THOMAS WILDMAN,  
PROVINCIAL GRAND MASTER OF NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

A BROTHER who forwards an occasional contribution to the *Magazine* thus alludes to the demise of the late highly esteemed Prov. G.M. of Notts:—"Our able chief has been summoned by the Grand Master of all to appear in his celestial Lodge, to undergo the ordeal, there to



dwell for ever. A void has been created in the Craft in this neighbourhood not easily filled up. One has left us who loved Masonry for Masonry's sake. The sad event took place early on the morning of Tuesday, the 20th ultimo, at Newstead Abbey. Bro. Colonel Thomas Wildman was born August 27th, 1787, and for a period of nearly forty years enjoyed the esteem of the Free and Accepted Masons, having presided over the province of Nottinghamshire as Provincial Grand Master since 1824. Our deceased brother received his appointment and patent from the late Grand Master his royal highness the Duke of Sussex, whose friendship was esteemed by the deceased as one of the highest honours of his life. Although Masonry does not now stand very high in our province, still an immense deal of work has been done since Colonel Wildman's appointment. When he succeeded Sir John Borlase Warren in the high capacity of Prov. G.M., he found that Masonry had fallen into decay: he laboured hard, and was strenuously seconded in the good work by many able Craftsmen, and three additional Lodges were consecrated—(the Commercial, No. 594, Nottingham; the Marquis of Granby, No. 658, Eastwood; and the Forest, No. 840, Mansfield);—and the science raised to a greater eminence in the province than it had been before. Those who have had the pleasure of co-operating with our brother in the solemn ceremonies of the Craft can well remember the deep feeling, earnest voice, and impressive manner with which he initiated the neophyte into the mysteries of our Order; and those who have noticed his courteous bearing to all, must say he was a true and upright Mason; his name ever being a stereotyped illustration of friendship, kindness, and brotherly love. So highly were his merits appreciated by the Craft, that they presented him with a magnificent testimonial on the 7th December, 1854. It consisted of a silver epergne, valued at two hundred guineas. The presentation took place at a banquet held at the Exchange Hall, Nottingham, at which our brother, the late Earl of Scarborough presided. At that festival Bro. Thomas Close, Prov. Grand Treasurer, pronounced a high but well deserved eulogium on the colonel's life and qualities.

Although our deceased brother had been suffering lately for many months from the gout, a disease which left no hope of his complete restoration to health, still there were no apprehensions of any immediate danger. On the 19th (the day preceding his decease) he wrote a letter to Bro. Percy, D. Prov. G.M., inviting him to Newstead for a day's shooting. Half an hour before that letter arrived in due course by mail, a special messenger came to inform him of the decease of his chief. The colonel, it appears, went to bed as usual on the evening of the 19th, but felt nothing inconvenient until twelve o'clock, when he experienced a difficulty in breathing. A messenger was instantly despatched for Bro. Hart, surgeon, of Mansfield, who promptly attended, but his spirit had fled. He passed away as a Mason should die, as calmly as he had lived. The disease had flown to his heart, and death was almost instantaneous.

Col. Wildman leaves a widow but no family, and was seventy-two years of age. Our esteemed brother entered the army in the year 1808 in the 9th Lancers, but subsequently exchanged into the 7th Hussars, and during that and the following year served with his regiment in Spain under Sir John Moore. He afterwards participated in all the actions in which his regiment was engaged in the Peninsula, in 1813-14, and was *aide de camp* to the Marquis of Anglesey at the battle of Waterloo. In the year 1818 he became the purchaser of Newstead Abbey, the ancestral estate of the Byrons, at a cost of £100,000. He retired from the army in 1837, and devoted himself to the duties of a country gentleman, in addition to which it was his greatest anxiety to preserve the ancient associations of Newstead. His kindness in throwing open this romantic spot at all times, often afforded the greatest delight to thousands of pleasure seekers and tourists; many pilgrims having gone thousands of miles to wander over the grounds and home of the poet.

The funeral took place on Tuesday, the 27th, the place of interment being Mansfield Cemetery. In consequence of the family wishing it to be as private as possible, it was considered more respectful for the Craft not to intrude upon the solemnities as a body. The procession left the Abbey between ten and eleven o'clock, and the body was received by the Rev. L. Jackson (private chaplain to the deceased), Prov. G. Chaplain and incumbent of Hucknall Torkard, who officiated. As a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, nearly all the factories and shops were closed in Mansfield, and the business premises of the brotherhood in Nottingham were partially closed.

#### THE LATE BRO. BARNES.

At the meeting of the Committee of the Royal Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons and their Widows, held at the Grand Secretary's offices on Wednesday, October 12, Bro. Udall in the chair, the minutes of the last meeting having been read, Bro. Farnfield, the Secretary, called the attention of the committee to the loss which the institution had sustained by the death of Bro. Barnes, a Vice President, and one of the most active members of the committee, upon which it was resolved unanimously, "That this committee deeply regret the loss this Institution has sustained by the lamented decease of our well beloved brother John Barnes, a Vice President, who for many years has promoted its general welfare and usefulness, both by his liberality and the time he has devoted to its interests whilst serving as a member of the committee of management; at the same time they desire to express their sympathy and condolence with his family in their sad bereavement." Resolved unanimously, "That the secretary be directed to forward a copy of the foregoing resolution to the father of the late Bro. John Barnes."

#### THE WEEK.

**THE COURT.**—Her Majesty and her family continue all in good health, and it is announced that they will leave Balmoral this week. The Prince Consort and the Prince of Wales have been deer stalking, while we learn that the queen has made the acquaintance of Ben Muick Dhui and the Bettie of Gairn, besides excursions to Balloch, Buie, Loch Bullgich, Larich, Craig, Spanie, and various other picturesque localities with unpronounceable names. Her majesty returns to Windsor previous to her departure for Wales.

**FOREIGN NEWS.**—The Emperor and Empress of the French arrived in Bordeaux on Monday evening. They were most enthusiastically received, and general rejoicings took place in the city. The Cardinal Archbishop of Bordeaux, having addressed the Emperor Napoleon on his arrival in that city, in doing which he alluded to the temporal power of the pope, the emperor said he hoped that "a new era of glory will rise for the church on the day when every one will share his conviction that the temporal power of the pope is not opposed to the liberty and independence of Italy. The government which was the means of restoring the holy father to the pontifical throne would only give utterance to such respectful counsels as were dictated by sincere devotedness to the interests of his holiness, but his majesty cannot but be alarmed about the day, which is not far distant, when Rome will be evacuated by our troops, for Europe will not allow that the occupation of Rome by the French troops, which has lasted for ten years, should be prolonged indefinitely. When our army shall be withdrawn, what will it leave behind—anarchy, terror, or peace? These are questions the importance of which cannot escape any one. At the present time, in order to resolve these questions, it is necessary, instead of appealing to the ardent passions of the people, to search with calmness for the truth, to pray to Providence to enlighten the people as well as the sovereigns upon the wise fulfilment of their rights, and that they may well understand their duties." A new pamphlet has made its appearance in Paris, entitled, "The Emperor Napoleon III. and France." It is from the pen of M. de Girardin. The writer boldly pleads for more liberty and less governing. "Let everything," says the celebrated journalist, "be free."—The pope has rather ominously absented himself from Rome. "He will prolong his stay at Castel Gandolfo," we are told, "on account of the agitation reigning in Rome." A telegram from Rome says, that after the departure of the Pope a demonstration took place in honour of the Sardinian ambassador. Another demonstration is expected when the ambassador leaves.—A telegram from Paris, dated October 8, states that the French consul at Parma had received orders from his government to leave his post unless prompt justice is done and exemplary chastisement inflicted on the murderers of Colonel Anviti. Active measures are being taken to inflict condign punishment on the assassins of Colonel Anviti at Parma. The principal parties implicated have been arrested.—Garibaldi has issued a stirring appeal to the people of Lombardy. The hour of a new struggle, he says, is at hand.—Letters from Madrid report that the Spanish consul at Tangiers had received orders to leave his post on the 15th of October, and that hostilities would commence on the 18th should pending disputes not be arranged.—The conferences at Zurich, we are informed by telegram, make no progress. The several powers seem as far off as ever from agreement. Paris correspondents state that the impression there is general that the signatures to the treaty will shortly be affixed.—Additional discoveries have been made from Constantinople concerning the conspiracy, and it is asserted that incendiary machines have been discovered which were destined to burn the European quarter of the town. The ambassadors had held deliberations as to what measures should be recommended for public safety. Two of the conspirators brought before the Sultan proclaimed boldly the public wrong they conspired to redress, and accused the government of wasteful extravagance, of which the people and the army were the victims. The Grand Vizier had offered his resignation, but it had been refused, but evident disunion reigned among the ministry, and dissolution imminent. The Sultan has ordered the Viceroy of Egypt to oppose the continuation of the works at the Suez Canal. —The *Persia* has arrived at Liverpool, bringing advices from New York to September 28, and from British Columbia to August 22. Colonel Rankin, an American official, had arrived at Washington from San Juan. According to Washington advices he stated that General Harney was instigated to occupy San Juan by Boundary Commissioner Campbell, who asserted that the American title was unquestionable. Harney, in a reply to Governor Douglas's protest, intimated that he landed his troops to protect American citizens from the insults and indignities of the British authorities of Vancouver's Island and the Hudson's Bay Company, who had seized an American citizen and forcibly transported him to Vancouver for trial. Governor Douglas had replied to Harney's note alluded to above, denying absolutely that there had been any outrage upon an American citizen. The governor's letter, which was a very temperate one, calls upon Harney to withdraw his troops, whose presence on the island was likely to complicate affairs.

**INDIA AND CHINA.**—By the telegrams in anticipation of the overland mail we learn from Calcutta that a large public meeting had been held at Calcutta to petition parliament for an inquiry into the affairs of India on the spot. The bill taxing trades and professions has passed its second reading, and been referred to a select committee. The Chamber

of Commerce and other bodies have petitioned against it. An act has been passed enabling the Governor General to leave Calcutta for the north west, retaining full powers, for seven months. The clause in the Criminal Procedure Bill rendering Europeans liable to preliminary investigation before native magistrates, has been successfully resisted. The rebels on the Nepaul frontier are still troublesome. Some of the discharged Europeans have already sailed from Calcutta. The behaviour of all has been good. — There is news from China to the 10th August. The Peiho and Grand Canal are blockaded by the British and French ships of war. Captain Vansittart, of the *Magicienne*, died on the 17th July; Admiral Hope is in a precarious state, and will have to be invalided. The American minister was still negotiating about proceeding to Peking. Ching-King-Kang, the celebrated leader of the rebels, has been killed by his own people.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.—The Social Science Conference has commenced its sittings at Bradford. The Bishop of Ripon preached the preliminary sermon, and Lords Shaftesbury and Brougham delivered addresses. The preliminary meeting of the International Association was also held. This body is presided over by M. Chevalier, member of the council of state of France. In the sections papers have been read on legal and social reform, one of these by Vice-Chancellor Page Wood, and another, on chancery reform, by Mr. Daniel, Q.C. The statistics of intemperance have also, of course, received a large share of attention. —We were in hopes that to-day we should have been enabled to announce a settlement of the dispute in the building trades; but as the masters' meeting was strictly secret, and as we were unable to ascertain the result of their deliberations, it is not in our power to state whether the employers decided upon withdrawing the "declaration." —The deaths last week were nearly a hundred below the average rate. The mortality from diarrhoea declined to 34, but there were 95 fatal cases of scarlatina and 11 of diphtheria; 22 children and 6 adults died from small pox. The total of deaths was 996, and of births 1757. The mortality returns for the week for the city are above the average of the last four years, the number of deaths having been 58. —The City Commissioners of Sewers sat this week at Guildhall. A report was agreed to for granting £700 for fixing charcoal purifiers in the air shafts of the principal city sewers, to be carried up above the houses. The attention of the court was called to the alleged irregularity in clearing away blood and offal from the slaughter-houses in Newgate-market, and the inspector of the district was ordered to summon in future all offending parties. Measures were also ordered to be taken to get rid of the existing nuisances in Leadenhall-market. Some conversation then took place respecting the difference between the mode of visiting common lodging-houses in the city and that in the metropolitan districts; but the chairman (Mr. Deputy Christie) reminded the court that there was no motion before it, and the matter dropped. —The Great Eastern arrived at Holyhead a little before four on Monday afternoon. She is reported to have behaved well during the passage. Judging from her performances, she would, it is thought, occupy thirty-six days to Melbourne. The vessel will, it is said, be at her present anchorage on Christmas Day. Her majesty will pay a visit to the great ship on the 17th or 19th inst. —The official inquiry respecting the loss of the Peninsular and Oriental steam ship *Alma*, in the Red Sea, was proceeded with at Greenwich on Tuesday. Sir John Bowring, who was a passenger on board at the time of the wreck, gave it as his opinion that from the clearness of the night the reef on which the vessel struck ought to have been descried at a distance of at least two hundred yards. Opposed to Sir John's evidence, however, was that of Mr. Gisborne, C.E., also a passenger, who thought the reef could not have been visible at that distance. A reexamination of the officers of the *Alma* was also made. —Mr. Macqueen, the revising barrister, has held a second court for the revision of the lists of voters for the city of Westminster, which brought the proceedings to a close. A considerable number of objections and new claims were made by the radicals, but none on behalf of the conservatives. The total gain in the conservative interest up to this time on the West Kent lists is two hundred and twenty-one. —At the Court of Bankruptcy, the case of J. E. Buller, money scrivener, of Lincoln's-inn-Fields, was brought under consideration, and an adjournment was ordered for two months, protection being afforded to the bankrupt, who surrendered in the course of the proceedings. His debts and liabilities are extremely heavy; but, according to his own estimate, the assets will eventually liquidate the whole of the claims that can be sustained against him. —From Leeds we have a painful narrative of an attempted wife murder. The husband has been apprehended. —Another of those colliery explosions which are now becoming so common has occurred. A poor fellow, whose carelessness apparently was the cause of the accident, has been killed by the explosion. —A horrible narrative of drunkenness and murder comes from the Potteries district. A number of pothouse scamps, not being able any longer to drink in a public house, got drunk in a field, and a brutal quarrel was the result, one of the drunken brutes being mortally stabbed by one of his companions. —John Norris, of De Beauvoir road, Kingsland, was charged before Mr. D'Eyncourt, at Worship Street, with forging and uttering certain receipts for the payment of money. Evidence was adduced to show that the alleged frauds had been committed on an estate of which the prisoner was sole executor. The prisoner was committed for trial. —An operative engineer named Robert Ritson was fined 25s., by Mr. Elliott, at Lambeth police court, for assaulting a fellow workman, the reason for such assault being that the complainant had presumed to do rather

more work than Mr. Robert Ritson himself felt inclined to do. — Outrages on machinery employed in productive industry have been but too common in the neighbourhood of Sheffield of late. Another, which it is to be feared must be placed in this class, was perpetrated at an early hour on Tuesday morning in the little village of Eckington, when the scythe manufactory of Mr. Keeton was shattered to pieces by the explosion of a barrel of gunpowder, which had been conveyed into the premises. It is to be hoped that speedy detection and condign punishment will follow the perpetrators of this atrocity. —Yesterday transactions in the funds created a partial rise, but it was not supported, and Consols eventually left off 95½ for money and account. During the hours of business, however, bargains were effected at 96. Lower prices from Paris, and the apprehension of fresh difficulties between Louis Napoleon and the King of Sardinia caused speculative sales to be freely supported just before the close of the market.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

§ SPECIAL NOTICE.—A few proofs of the portrait of the Earl of Zetland (presented with our number of this day), on large paper, for framing, may be had, price 3s. each, India proofs 5s. each.

"H. D."—Put not your trust in books.

"G. C."—Your question shall be answered *in extenso*.

"A CORRESPONDENT," York.—Next week.

"J. O. E."—It is not imperative for the first Master of a Lodge to be a Past Master or even a Past Warden. The M.W. Grand Master can appoint, by the warrant constituting the Lodge, any Master Mason as the first Worshipful Master.

"O. P. Q."—Everything being done in due form, we should say a warrant for a new Lodge might be obtained in a fortnight or three weeks at farthest, it depending in some measure upon what part of the kingdom the Grand Master and the Deputy Grand Master may be in, the warrant requiring their signatures.

"J. W."—The advertisement in the *Manchester Examiner*, "Wanted to purchase a Craft Warrant," is illegal and unmasonic. Brethren would not be allowed to work under a warrant so obtained if it came to the knowledge of the Board of General Purposes, and it must do so if the returns are properly examined in the Grand Secretary's office.

"T. G."—Trust not in printed rituals.

"G. F."—1. It is most irregular to pass a strange brother without notice, and without a request from the W.M. of his mother Lodge.

2. The Lodge having been regularly opened in the various degrees, can be resumed as convenience may require without the ceremony of closing and reopening. At least that is the practice.

3. A brother may be proposed as a joining member whilst only a Fellow Craft.

4. An Entered Apprentice should not sit on the dais during Lodge business; but there is no absolute law against it.

5. It is not proper to confer a degree on a brother from another Lodge without a request from the W.M., unless indeed he has been initiated in a distant part of the world, with which it may be difficult to communicate, and he hold a Grand Lodge certificate.

6. If reports of the proceedings at your Lodge do not appear in the *Freemasons' Magazine* it is because they are not supplied to us, and it would be impossible for us to send reporters to private Lodge meetings a distance of 200 miles or more.

7. We do not make up our list of country appointments from the Calendar, but from returns made to us by the Lodges. Those which have not made returns are not noticed.

"J. M." is thanked for his photograph of the Masonic Hall, Newport, Monmouthshire. It is certainly a very elegant building.

THE PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF WEST YORKSHIRE.—In consequence of the pressure upon our columns, and the very imperfect report we have received, we postpone our account of the laying of the foundation stone of the Mechanics' Institution at Huddersfield.

"P. M., No. 655."—We can only imagine that the Lodge had been duly expunged before any attempt was made to resuscitate it by the brethren who were prepared to pay the fees. When a Lodge is once removed from the roll, it cannot be replaced. The Lodge was expunged in 1853, and the new warrant (No. 1073) for a Lodge of the same name, only obtained in the past year; and it was not expunged until the brethren had been repeatedly urged to make a return to Grand Lodge, and work it.