

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1859.

## MASONIC MISSIONS.

In our number of August 20th, we briefly reviewed the proceedings of the various Provincial Grand Lodges, so far as they had taken place, and we now resume our review to allude to those subsequently held; as with the commencement of the London season that in the country, so far as their aggregate provincial meetings are concerned, may be said to end.

The last Provincial Grand Lodge to which we alluded was that of Dorsetshire, and the first upon our present list is Wiltshire, the annual gathering of which took place on the 23rd of August, under the presidency of our noble brother, the Right Honourable Lord Methuen, assisted by his able Deputy Provincial Grand Master, Bro. D. Gooch, and an excellent muster of officers. At this Provincial Grand Lodge a very good arrangement was agreed to, by which the various Masters and officers of private Lodges as well as those of the Provincial Grand Lodge are to pay fees of honour on their appointments, in order to raise a charity fund, by which the various Lodges are to be in their turn rendered life governors of the various charities. At this meeting a most important question was raised under the Book of Constitutions, relative to the appointment of Provincial Grand Officers, which we are sorry is not more generally attended to in Grand Lodge, viz., the appointment of non-resident officers in the Provincial Grand Lodges. On this point, the Book of Constitutions clearly states, that Provincial Grand Officers "must all be resident within the province and subscribing members to some Lodge therein, but the Most Worshipful Grand Master may grant a dispensation for non-residence. A fee of two guineas for Grand Wardens, and one guinea for any subordinate officer, shall be paid to the general fund of charity for such dispensation." To this the Deputy Provincial Grand Master replied by referring to another part of the Book of Constitutions, which states that the Provincial Grand Master is by his patent "invested with a rank and power in his particular district, similar to those possessed by the Grand Master," and therefore the Deputy Provincial Grand Master argued that in appointing the brethren the Provincial Grand Master might be supposed to have given them the necessary dispensation to hold their respective offices. If the Provincial Grand Master holds that power, well and good; and in this case it was understood that the brethren would be called on for their fees—we hope to the advantage of the General Charity Fund. But as we read the law—and upon this point we should like the opinion of Bro. Dobie, the Provincial Grand Master for Surrey, by whom we believe it was originally introduced—the power of dispensation is wholly confined to the Most Worshipful Grand Master—the fees to be levied not going to the Provincial but to the General Fund of Benevolence; and we are strengthened in this belief by the knowledge that when Bro. Charles Purton Cooper, the Provincial Grand Master for Kent, a most able equity lawyer, wished to appoint a non-resident Superintendent of Works, a dispensation was applied for to the Most Worshipful Grand Master, and refused on the ground that able brethren might be found within the province who ought not to be superseded by non-residents. Now this objection is plain and intelligible, but had the power rested with the Provincial Grand Master, and not with the Most Worshipful Grand Master of England, it is clear that the appointment would have been made; and if there is any ambiguity in the law, it ought to be cleared up at once and for ever. But there is another important question to be raised. From the objection, known or presumed to exist on the part of the Most Worshipful Grand Master, to the granting of these dispensations, the law is systematically evaded—the general charity fund to a considerable extent deprived of fees which it ought to receive—and brethren having no local standing beyond their connection with Provincial, we might almost say in the present state of railway communication, suburban

Lodges, strut in purple and fine gold as Provincial Grand Officers, unchallenged and unrebuked, even within the Supreme Grand Lodge itself.

We are not amongst those who would deprive brethren of one province of the honours of another in which they do suit and service as members, and perhaps as the only working members of the Lodges, but we would have the dispensations granted freely and liberally, and insist upon the fees being duly paid. Is there no brother who will move for a return of such dispensations applied for during the last five years, and the number granted—following it up, if need be, by a motion that a return shall be annually made to the Most Worshipful Grand Master, or the Grand Lodge, of all appointments in the various provinces, with the residences of the respective brethren.

Relative to the Grand Lodge of Sussex which took place on the 2nd September, we have nothing to offer, excepting to congratulate the brethren on the increasing prosperity of their province, and upon their having established so efficient a system of aiding the charities that they were enabled to qualify two of the Lodges hailing within the province as Governors of the Royal Benevolent Institution for aged Masons and their widows, and the re-establishment of one of the oldest Lodges in the Craft. Long may it flourish!

The annual meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Leicestershire was distinguished by the consecration of a new Masonic Hall, designed and carried out under the direction of Brother Millican, Provincial Grand Superintendent of Works—thus proving that there are provinces the Provincial Grand Masters of which regard that office as something more than honorary, and that there are members of the Craft who, in taking it, confer honour and dignity upon the Order of which they are members; but upon this subject we shall speak more at length in an early number.

On the 6th of October another Provincial Grand Lodge was held at Ashby-de-la-Zouch when a new Lodge was consecrated under the direction of the R.W. Provincial Grand Master, Earl Howe, assisted by his most excellent deputy, Bro. Kelly, to whom Masonry in Leicestershire is deeply indebted. The new Lodge is entitled the Ferrers and Ivanhoe. The only damp upon the proceedings was the unfortunate demise of the Master first named in the warrant prior to the consecration of the Lodge (Earl Ferrers), who had given promise of becoming a most valuable member of the Order, in the prosperity of which he evidently took great interest.

The next Provincial Grand Lodge upon our list is that of Worcestershire, held upon the 20th of September; and we confess that we always approach anything like a notice of its proceedings with difficulty, from the fact that our brethren in the "West Country" appear peculiarly sensitive. We have more than once trodden upon their corns, and brought a storm upon our heads, which, luckily, we have been enabled to live through. But upon the present occasion we are not going to find fault even with the appointments, as there does not appear to be any idea of a new hall within the province, whilst we can congratulate them upon the honour they pay to their Provincial Grand Master—than whom, though we have not always agreed with him in opinion, we believe, there is no more worthy brother in the Craft—and in their support to the charities by creating him a vice-president for life of the boys' school. This is effected by the presentation of fifty guineas to the charity, and then insuring the life of the Provincial Grand Master; so that at his death—which we hope may be far distant—the principal sum returns to the Provincial Grand Lodge for the purpose of conferring the same distinction upon his successor.

On September 28th the brethren of Cheshire assembled under the superintendence of the venerable and R.W. Bro. Viscount Combermere, everything being conducted with that regularity and punctuality which have ever distinguished that gallant soldier.

The meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Derbyshire held on the same day was distinguished by the first appearance of the Marquis of Hartington as Provincial Grand Master, and the laying the foundation stone of the Chesterfield and North Derbyshire Hospital, in which ceremony the noble father of the Marquis took part. The Marquis is a young Mason of great promise, and a worthy successor of his distinguished uncle who, under the same title, and as Duke of Devonshire, worthily presided over the province for many years.

The 6th of October was the day ordered by the Most Worshipful Grand Master for holding the Provincial Grand Lodge over which he presides, that of North and East Yorkshire. There appears to have been but little to do, but from what we have heard that little was done well. There is but one point in their proceedings to which we would call attention, and that with all due deference to the noble lord. His lordship is reported to have said "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." We have heard complaints that in this province the Provincial Grand Officers have become too much of a monopoly, and we are glad that his lordship has arrived at his present decision; but we would suggest that he might go a little further, and—in a province containing sixteen or seventeen Lodges, many of them equal in working to any in the Order—advantageously change as many officers once a year as is the custom in the Supreme Grand Lodge; nothing tending so much to the advantage of Masonry, either in the metropolis or the provinces, as a little wholesome rivalry for its honours. We are sure we need only refer to the subject to ensure it a fair consideration whatever may be the decision at which his lordship may arrive. As we have not previously published the names of the officers in this province for the ensuing year we take this opportunity of doing so:—Bros. George Marwood, Deputy Provincial Grand Master; William Cowling, Prov. S.G.W.; George Smurthwaite, Prov. J.G.W.; Rev. John Drummond McGachen, M.A., Prov. G. Chap.; Richard Welch Hollon, Prov. G. Treas.; Joseph Coltman Smith, Prov. G. Reg.; Jeremiah Stark, Prov. G. Sec.; George Fox, Prov. S.G.D.; Richard Jones, Prov. J.G.D.; John Shields Peacock, Prov. G.D.C.; John Marsh, Prov. G. Supt. of Works; Richard Glover, Prov. G.S.B.; William Weatherill, Prov. G. Stand. B.; Christopher E. Armstrong, Prov. G. Org.; John Booker, Prov. G. Purs.; William Cookson, Prov. G. Tyler.

The brethren of Yorkshire West held a Provincial Grand Lodge on the 5th October, when our noble brother, the Earl of Ripon, Past Grand Warden of England, laid the foundation stone of the Huddersfield Mechanics' Institution; of the Masonic proceedings we have heard but little, but we are informed that brethren were admitted into Grand Lodge in their Royal Arch clothing. What could the Grand Officers have been about?

On the 4th the Provincial Grand Lodge of Gloucestershire was held, when it was resolved to double their subscriptions to the Masonic charities. All honour to the Gloucestershire brethren.

On the 10th the Provincial Grand Lodge of Herefordshire took place at Ross, under the presidency of the Rev. Dr. Bowles, Provincial Grand Master, when some most eloquent discourses were delivered on the beauties of Freemasonry, by brethren, whom we regret to say, know so much of its principles and practice, as to be unable to open Lodge without reading their parts. The Deputy Provincial Grand Master, and the Provincial Grand Secretary, are both stated to live in London. How can a province flourish under such

circumstances? It is moreover asserted, that the Provincial Senior Grand Warden, and Assistant Deputy Grand Master, is not an installed Master, and yet wears the installed Master's badge. Can this be true?

Bro. Roxburgh, Grand Registrar, presided most worthily over the Grand Lodge of Suffolk on the 11th; the proceedings of which need no comment. We are happy to hear however, that the province is likely ere long to be presided over by a resident Provincial Grand Master.

At the meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Warwickshire on the same day, under the presidency of that excellent nobleman and Mason, Bro. Lord Leigh, a new Lodge, the "Warden," to be held at Sutton Coldfield, was duly consecrated, and one hundred and fifty guineas voted towards supporting our Masonic charities—and that too whilst the claims of local charities, and of a distressed brother, were liberally remembered.

We have now arrived at the end of our review, and if there are points upon which we have felt it our duty to comment in a spirit of friendly remonstrance, we can fairly conclude by expressing our opinion, that there never was a period when Masonry was more prosperous—nor a time when greater attention was paid to the carrying out its principles in their integrity—and when the brethren were more united in their determination to make the Craft honoured and respected throughout the breadth and length of the land, by the example which they set as good citizens, the promoters and supporters of unostentatious charity, and honourable men.

## BASILICA ANGLICANA—II.

### WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

THE Cathedral Church of Westminster is, if not the oldest, at least one of the most celebrated in Europe. Whether we consider the scenes of which it has been the centre, and the memories of men and things which it enshrines, we can hardly refrain from looking with veneration upon its pure Gothic walls, its towers, its windows, and its tombs. Only a few days ago it received into its cold, but sacred embrace, the remains of one of those master men who spring up from time to time to subdue the elements of nature, shaping them for man's use and benefit.

The site of Westminster Abbey was formerly the centre of an island, formed by a branch of the river Thames, and called Thorney Island. As in the case of St. Paul's cathedral, there is also a tradition that the Romans had erected here a temple or shrine sacred to Apollo; but the hypothesis rests upon somewhat questionable evidence. The branch of the river which embraced Thorney Island left the main channel at the end of Abingdon-street, running in a westerly direction along the line of the present College-street and the south side of Dean's-yard, where it turned to the north, pursuing its course by the west side of Dean's-yard, crossing Tothill-street, along to Princes-street, which at that time, and long afterwards, was called "Long Ditch." It rejoined the Thames at Cannon-row, having crossed Gardiners-lane, King-street, and Parliament-street, which were then, it is almost superfluous to say, soft, neglected marshy fields, whither holiday makers from the city used to come on the Sunday, and desperadoes from all parts used to skulk of evenings to waylay the servants of the king and the returning courtiers who might have indulged too freely at Westminster Hall, which was then the king's banqueting room. Some notion may be formed of these feasts, which were first held by the wayward, violent, and impetuous Rufus, from the circumstance that all the Norman barons and their retainers, the bishops, abbots, and their followers, were feasted, and the revel was upheld for several days. Henry III. feasted six thousand poor men, women, and children on New Year's Day, 1236; and seven years later, upon the marriage of the king's brother, Richard, Earl of

Cornwall, the dishes which were set upon tables numbered upwards of thirty thousand. The Hall thus built by Rufus stood about three hundred years, when it was pulled down and rebuilt by Richard II., while the Abbey was permitted to fall into decay.

The first church, of which the present building is the successor, was built by Sibert, king of Essex, A.D. 605, in proof of the sincerity of his conversion to Christianity. This account rests for support principally upon the fact that the several restorers of the building exhibited no little anxiety lest his remains and those of his queen, Ethelgitha, should suffer from desecration, or that they should not be deposited in the most honourable place within it. Some writers, it should however be observed, contend that the church of Westminster could not have had existence for at least a century after Sibert's decease; whilst others claim him for the honour of founding the cathedral of St. Paul above Ludgate, as well as that of St. Peter in the "Isle of Thorney."

One of the most extraordinary legends in connexion with Westminster Abbey is that of its consecration by St. Peter himself. It would appear, that after the death of Sibert, the people having relapsed into paganism, the church fell into a ruinous state of decay. It was in the next century restored by Offa, king of Mercia, and again doomed to destruction. On the occasion of the invasion by the Danes, King Edgar, at the instance of St. Dunstan, repaired the edifice in 969; and it is probably to this date, when Dunstan's remarkable character is taken into account, that the following extraordinary story may be referred.

There were no bridges in those days across the Thames, and its banks between Chelsea and Rotherhithe were bleak comfortless moors tenanted solely by the vagrant will-o'-wisp and a few moor birds. A stout waterman used to ferry passengers between Millbank and Lambeth; for this privilege however he had to pay tolls and tithes, so that although he earned a very considerable sum he was by no means rich. He was sitting on a stormy night in his boat, moored off what now is Lambeth-stairs, in front of the residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, when he was applied to by a venerable looking man who seemed to have come a long journey and to be in great haste to be ferried across the river. As the waterman proceeded it came on a hurricane and his little craft had well nigh been overwhelmed by the rising wind and tide. Nothing of importance passed between the passenger and the boatman until one fearful gust came which threw the boat on her beam ends, and disarranged the cloak which the aged traveller had wrapped about him. For the first time a feeling struck the ferryman that he was bearing a person of distinction, for he could see beneath the cloak a light like that which is emitted by the diamond. His efforts accordingly heightened with his respect. When the boat at length got to the opposite side, the waterman with the reverent disposition of the time saluted his passenger; but instead of paying his fare the traveller threw off his cloak and walked into the church like a pillar of light. Presently the windows of the abbey emitted a celestial lustre, and music soft and solemn, as from a choir of angels, was heard above the roar of the furious tempest without. The poor ferryman trembled in every limb until he at length tumbled into the river and must have been drowned but by a miraculous interposition, since he found himself the next morning fast asleep in his boat under Lambeth-stairs. It afterwards appeared that the traveller was no less distinguished a person than St. Peter himself, and that the business on which he journeyed was to consecrate the Abbey Church of Westminster. At all events, whatever respect may be paid to the above particulars, it is clear that the monks of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries pretended some belief in them; for it is on record, as Fleta tells us, that the brethren of the West Monastery sued the minister of Rotherhithe for the tithe of the salmon that should be caught

in his parish, and based their claim upon the fact that St. Peter had given them this right when he consecrated the abbey in person.\*

But it was Edward the Confessor who a century later raised the cathedral church to the consequence which it has since maintained. We may here observe that by some authors the dignity bestowed on the cathedral by the chief of the apostles was in no small degree owing to the prayers of this saintly king. This monarch had previously fixed on the abbey as his burial place, and he resolved to make it a temple worthy of the Most High, and a right kingly monument of his own faith and piety. He devoted to the work, we are told, "a tenth part of his entire substance as well in gold, silver, and cattle, as in all his other possessions." It proved in strict truth his burial place and his monument. The sacred pile was completed on the 28th of December, 1065, but the king was seized with his mortal illness on the Christmas day previously, and died on the 5th of January following. On the 12th of the same month his body was laid with great pomp before the high altar. Here on next Christmas day took place the coronation of William the Conqueror; and in the same place have been crowned the sovereigns of England, with the exception of Edward V., during eight centuries.

The edifice thus completed by the Confessor was in the form of a cross, and remained without any repairs or additions until the reign of Henry III., who finding the structure much impaired by time, took it down and began to rebuild it on a scale of still greater magnificence. Edward I. continued the work, and gave to it a new feature of importance, by placing in it A.D. 1296, the celebrated stone from Scone, in Scotland, which he had captured, on which from time immemorial the kings of Scotland had been crowned, and the monarchs of this country are crowned to this day.

As with St. Paul's, so St. Peter's has had to pass through not a few vicissitudes. During the contest between the Roses of York and Lancaster, it was permitted to fall again into decay. The house of York mostly held its state at the Tower, so that Westminster came to be looked upon as a suburb. Westminster Abbey seems however to have been spared the gross and sacrilegious desecration which befell St. Paul's. This is not wonderful when we consider the great events of which it has been the scene, and the great men of whom it is the resting place. Here it was that the laws were promulgated—that the king swore fealty to his people in return for the allegiance he claimed. Here the churchman had invoked upon the multitude the blessing of the redeeming faith, and the martyr went boldly to the torture, having refreshed his fortitude by a prayer for divine aid. It would be impossible in our space to attempt an enumeration of the various objects of interest which are to be found in this abbey, or to name the great persons whose mortal frames moulder beneath its stony floor. The church proper, as we have said, is in the form of a cross, but its eastern end is surrounded by chapels, each of which embraces a distinct history, and a special interest, and each varies in architectural shape and proportions. Formerly there were fourteen of the accessory buildings, but there still remain twelve, of which that built by Henry VII. is the best known, and which for richness and beauty stands out conspicuously from the rest. In these mortuary mansions are placed the dust of royalty and nobility. All around us and under our feet are the insignia of departed renown. The poet's lyre tuneless reposes in its humble corner, its laurel wreath brown and damp, its wires snapped by the frost and neglect of many years. The sword of the warrior rusts, and the voice of the senator, though still heard in the busy market, and in the distant colony, is silent here. What a world of daring, of knowledge, of skill, of subtle wisdom, of prosperity deserved and undeserved, of misfortune rightfully or wrongfully

\* Phillips and Stuart's History and Architecture of Westminster Abbey.

incurred, is collected within the limits of these consecrated walls. What wonder that Addison's Spectator used to derive a melancholy peace from a walk through this field of graves, this modern Golgotha :—

"I know," he says in one of his charming papers, "that entertainments of this sort are apt to raise dark and dismal thoughts in timorous minds, and gloomy imaginations; but for my own part, though I am always serious, I do not know what it is to be melancholy, and can therefore take a view of nature in her deep and solemn scenes with the same pleasure as in her most gay and delightful ones. By this means I can improve myself with those objects which others consider with terror. When I look upon the tombs of the great every emotion of envy dies in me; when I read the epitaphs of the beautiful every inordinate desire goes out; when I meet with the grief of parents upon a tombstone my heart melts with compassion; when I see the tomb of the parents themselves, I consider the vanity of grieving for those whom we must quickly follow; when I see kings lying by those who deposed them—when I consider rival wits placed side by side, or the holy men that divided the world with their contests and disputes—I reflect with horror and astonishment on the bitter competitions, factions, and debates of mankind; when I read the several dates of the tombs, of some that died yesterday, and some six hundred years ago, I consider that great day when we shall all of us be contemporaries, and make our appearance together."

#### GERMAN MASONS IN THE MIDDLE AGES.

THE following is an extract from a little work on the organization of the trades and handicrafts in Germany during the middle ages, by Archivarius, Ch. L. Stock, Magdeburg, 1845. Some of the customs of the stonemasons of those days strongly corroborate the opinion that Freemasonry was originally closely connected with the real stonemasons, and that we are indebted for some of the noblest remains of Gothic architecture to the design and co-operation of that Order. It is well known the journeymen of each craft had their own manner of making themselves known to their brothers and obtaining aid and protection whenever they stood in need of them. For this purpose each craft had its peculiar mode of salutation; the following was that of the Masons, from which the readers of this journal must draw their own inferences :—

"With your favour and permission, God bless this plan and all that stand around thee.

(Here the journeymen place two seals upon one another at right angles, thus X).

(The honourable members here read the letters presented to them, or return the salute).

*Stranger.* I am a Mason by salute; through snow and ice have I come. Do you wish to know my name?

*Master.* Who has sent thee hither?

*Stranger.* My honourable master, the honourable overseer, and the whole honourable Craft of Masons in the city of N. N.

*Master.* For what purpose did they send thee?

*Stranger.* For the purpose of honourable promotion, morals, and honourable conduct.

*Master.* What dost thou understand by morals and honourable conduct?

*Stranger.* The usages and habits of our Craft.

*Master.* When do these commence?

*Stranger.* When I have honestly and faithfully completed my apprenticeship.

*Master.* When do they finish?

*Stranger.* When death breaks my heart.

*Master.* By what means is the Mason known?

*Stranger.* By his honourable conduct.

*Master.* What sort of a Mason art thou?

*Stranger.* I am a month Mason.

*Master.* How dost thou make this known?

*Stranger.* By my honourable salute and the words of my tongue.

*Master.* Where was the honourable Craft of Masons first erected in Germany?

*Stranger.* At the dome of Magdeburg.

*Master.* Under what monarch?

*Stranger.* Under Emperor Charles II., of the Christian religion, the fifth in the year 876.

*Master.* How long did that emperor reign?

*Stranger.* Three years.

*Master.* What was the name of the first Mason?

*Stranger.* Hieronymus—and the first tool was called 'Walkim.'

*Master.* How many words has the Mason?

*Stranger.* Seven.

*Master.* Name them.

*Stranger.* God bless all honourable conduct. God bless all honourable knowledge. God bless the honourable Craft of Masonry. God bless the honourable Master. God bless the honourable Foreman. God bless the honourable Fraternity. God grant honourable promotion to all Masons here and all places by sea and by land.

*Master.* What is secrecy in itself?

*Stranger.* Earth, fire, air, snow, through which I hope to be promoted.

*Master.* What dost thou carry under thy hat?

*Stranger.* Honourable wisdom (knowledge of my Craft).

*Master.* What dost thou carry under thy tongue?

*Stranger.* Nothing but honourable truth.

*Master.* Why dost thou carry an apron?

*Stranger.* In honour of my Craft, and for my own advantage.

*Master.* What constitutes the strength of thy work?

*Stranger.* That which cannot be consumed either by fire, or by water."

#### GREEK ART; AND THE APPLICATION OF THE BEAUTIFUL TO THE USEFUL.

BY JOHN WILSON ROSS.

IT is to the earlier periods of the history of Greece one looks for all that is great in Art. The works of art which that country produced, when she had reached the highest point of refinement and civilization, were remarkable for their elegant simplicity. It was not till luxury had enervated her powers, and wealth had created an over abundance, that she lost her purity of taste, and became lavish, even to prodigality, of the resources at her command. If, then, there be one school more than another in which the designer—no matter in whatever branch of the Industrial Arts he may be engaged—should particularly study, it is unquestionably that of Greek art. The modeller, whose mind is imbued with a thorough appreciation and love of the masterpieces of a school so fertile in refinement and purity of design, will never violate taste in making new combinations. He will use his materials as a musician uses his instrument—to produce harmony. He will give beautiful material embodiments to his conceptions, when his eye has been educated to the fine forms of the relics of that art. Nor must he study alone the more imposing sculpture which is generally made the student's text; he must turn his attention to minor objects, the bronzes, vases, lamps, and other fictile wares. Yet, when he has carefully copied and studied the pottery, as well as the marble remains, mural frescoes, and many antique fragments that have been handed down to us from that ancient people, and which are all eminently calculated to assist in the designs of those useful domestic and highly ornamental works which form universal objects of trade, he will, in all probability, find that his greatest difficulty is—adaptation. But the rules which this knowledge of Greek art will have laid down for his guidance will be, first, that he preserve a congenial character of ornament, and adopt no other, in any of the details, after he has once chosen his style; secondly, that he consider the uses of the object; and, thirdly, that he unite to this refined taste and suggestive knowledge of the beautiful in all its phases, an equal acquaintance with practical manufactures. His frequent inspection of these beautiful antique works will produce such a standard of excellence in his mind that so influenced he will, when the object is purely ornamental, and the decorations may be to any extent florid, not destroy the object by floral or other superfluities, and when

durability is demanded, he will largely incorporate with the mass ornamentation bold in character. In both cases he will pay more regard to the general outline than to the combination of ornaments; and when decoration may be lavish, he will take care that the ornaments shall all be so consonant to each other as not to offend the eye. There is one great error against which it is necessary to guard the British modeller of ornamental articles, and that is, the too frequent introduction of decoration: elegance is more often united to simplicity than allied with abundance; and symmetry and beauty of form must never be sacrificed to a profuse display of adornment. Now, the chief and most abiding lesson taught to the student of Greek art will be that extreme simplicity, elegance, and lightness should be the prevailing character of ornament, that even when decoration is most elaborate the eye shall be entirely engrossed with the exquisite outline of form, the fine proportion, and the remarkable lightness and elegance of the whole effect, and that ornament, being of minor importance, should always be made subservient to the sentiment of form.

In examining the designs of the furniture of the ancient Greeks, whether of bronze or wood, of their bas-relief marbles, their pedestals and other ornaments, it will be found that they borrowed their ornaments very largely from the Egyptians: sphinxes, griffins, caryatides, atlantes, and sacred birds: but these, which in the hands of the Egyptians were grotesque, became beautiful in their refining hands. Their specimens are endless of candelabra, decorated with the bodies of these animals. But how exquisitely they are introduced, at times spreading gracefully out of detached leaves, and ever reposing with great ease, while they are striking for their compactness of limb, and their beautiful modelling. So also in their numerous examples of lamp stands, the tripod bases rest on the legs of these animals, variously bent and of a marked anatomical development, occasionally joined to spreading arms of chaste foliage that issue from fluted columns or reed-like pillars. The effect of these is most agreeable; but there is something pleasing and elegant in all their works, from their fictile lamps and vases to their domestic bronzes and silver ornaments of all sorts. As the lamp of Epictetus gave inspiration to the student, the light of Greek art aids the modeller to excellence and fame.

The large and beautiful Greek specimens of terra cotta and marble Etruscan vases, which within the last quarter of a century have been dug from the classic sites of Lucerino, Cuma, Nola, Capua, and portions of the Papal States—superior for remarkable beauty of form and pictorial design to the earlier or Phœnician specimens—will be found valuable aids to study for their graceful outline and perfect form, and the minor decorations with which they are enriched. Their crisp beauty of outline was obtained from the fine materials out of which they were wrought. But this is not the only great feature of these exquisite productions. Another feature, equally great and equally admired, is their delicately traced outlines, which careful examination has ascertained owed their origin to an imitation of flowers and foliage. The riches of the meadows and the fields, the grove and the forest, which brought to the ancient designers the materials for their art, bring them in this country in the spring and summer to the modeller of these modern times.

We may be here allowed to glance aside for a moment to state, that during the Great Exhibition the silver plate manufacturer of London, Mr. Higgins, contributed numerous articles for the table at dessert, such as forks and spoons, the designs of which appropriately consisted of stems, leaves, flowers, and vine branches, fashioned for the necessary purpose with the best possible taste. The ornaments were suggested by the buttercup or the convolvulus, the water lily or the anemone, or by any mere wild plant that is gathered in the fields, and they were copied with as much fidelity as the application to the form required would permit. This was an undoubted proof of the great taste and ingenuity of the designer, who showed that he had taken advantage of the maxim often inculcated and ever to be remembered as a great truth by the modeller, that we must look to nature for beauty, and the nearer the approach to her creations, the more striking the success. There is so direct and intimate a relation between our natural perceptions of beauty in form and the graceful productions of the vegetable kingdom, that the Greeks, feeling how they awakened instinctively pleasurable sensations in the mind, resorted to them plentifully for artistic decoration. Beneath their hands leaves and flowers expanded into the elaborate combinations of the scroll and the frieze, the sculptured cornice, and even the chiselled vase. Their inventive genius modified and combined in infinite convolutions the characteristic outlines of the vine, the laurel, and the ivy, the radiating palm, the curvilinear stem and tendrils of the convolvulus, the symmetrical arrangement of the petals of the

lotus or water lily, the spontaneous growth of the honeysuckle, and the fantastic and luxuriant folds of the acanthus or dock leaf. Wherever this reliance on the beauties of unfettered nature as the source of inspiration has been visible, a sensible improvement in all the departments of design, more particularly with reference to the arts and manufactures, has been observable throughout Europe, in England, as well as in Italy, France, and Germany. The best articles in fictile ware produced at Etruria, the establishment founded by the celebrated Josiah Wedgwood, now occupied by his successors, Messrs. Wedgwood and Brown—the works that gain a world-wide repute—are all designed strictly in the classic form and style of decorations, and from approaching as closely as possible to the best antiques, are considered of the choicest description, not only for the beauty of outline and elaborate ornament by which they are distinguished, but for the exceeding simplicity of their general character. In our country, however, perhaps the most fatal and obstructive of all impediments to a rapid advance in the career of decorative design has proceeded from the feeling of satiety produced by a constant repetition of those antique forms, and a desire in departing from the style of the ancient Greeks, that is, from a strict imitation of nature, to infuse into the details of artistic embellishment a greater freedom of conception and freshness of tone. But in first introducing a new combination of artistic media, it is requisite to use it with the utmost discrimination and judgment; otherwise it may lead to much that is offensive. Our standard of taste is influenced by what we see around us; much that appears good is no longer so when we have seen something better. The advantage of studying the antique should be strongly urged, for in so doing we go at once to the fountain head, and follow that which has stood the criticism of all countries and all ages, and has ever been considered beautiful. The charm of novelty taxes the talent of the designer most severely; he must for the sake of change, and to please a public frequently too exacting on this point, do that which his judgment and matured experience would impel him to withhold. Inasmuch as novelty is worth nothing without beauty and correctness of form, it is necessary that the designer or modeller, as well as the manufacturer who determines what is and what is not to be produced, should be well skilled in those principles by which such desirable ends may be attained; should habituate himself to consider the effect of every pattern in different materials and articles; and above all, should be taught that his principles ought to be founded only in the very highest art. Therefore the designer must, in mental power, be raised to the level of the artist, and must emulate him not only in skill but in range of information. How much must he be aided in the development of his own resources by adopting the results of the experience of a people so skilled in the art of embellishment as were the ancient Greeks—a nation of utilitarians, esteeming comfort above display, preferring natural simplicity to artificial ornaments; to whom no prejudice acted as fetters; who possessed the keenest and most delicate appreciation of the beautiful, and all whose productions were the offshoot of a faultless judgment and an exquisite taste; the creations of a fresh, free, and vigorous spontaneity of great natural talent, so great as to rise to the sublimity of unquestioned genius.—*Universal Decorator*.

## MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

### A FEMALE FREEMASON.

On page 305 (Oct., 1859), is related the story of Miss St. Leger as having been the only female Freemason. The following extract from *A General History of the County of Norfolk*, 2 vols. 8vo., 1829, p. 1304, relates another instance of female curiosity:—"Died, in St. John's, Maddermarket, Norwich, July, 1802, aged eighty-five, Mrs. Beaton, a native of Wales. She was commonly called the Freemason, from the circumstance of her having contrived to conceal herself one evening in the wainscoting of a Lodge room, where she learned the secret the knowledge of which thousands of her sex have in vain attempted to arrive at. She was, in many respects, a very singular character, of which one proof adduced is, that the secret of the Freemasons died with her."—F. F.

### SECRET SOCIETIES IN CHINA.

There exist in China several societies; one in particular is most remarkable from its great antiquity and the great resemblance it has to Freemasonry—no less in the principles advocated than in the symbols adopted. The society of "Thiar-ti-we," or the "Union of Earth and Heaven," is founded on the grand principle of equality amongst men and the imperative duty of relieving the distressed as far as ability will afford. None are admitted without



having undergone the most severe proofs. The initiate is introduced into the assembly, two of the members hold naked swords crossed above his head; two or three drops of his blood, and of the presiding member's, are mingled in a draught prepared for the occasion, and when he has taken a vow rather to perish than to betray the secrets of the society or to be unfaithful to its interests, both drink the contents of the cup. This ceremony being finished, the mysteries of the society are explained, as well as those signs by which the brethren recognise each other. The association of Thiar-ti-we has many members in the western and southern provinces of China, and amongst the Chinese who reside in the island of Java.

#### FREEMASONRY IN AMERICA.

It having been recently stated, in one of the leading articles of the *Manchester Guardian*, that in some parts of the United States the obligations of Freemasonry are held as illegal, and as I have reason to believe that in no portion of the habitable globe are there so many Freemasons in proportion to the population, I will thank any brother to inform me in which of the American States so much ignorance of the benevolent objects of our ancient art prevails as to allow any law against the practice of holding Lodges and initiating candidates to disgrace its statute book.—GEORGE MARKHAM TWEDDELL.

#### MASONIC BADGES.—"THE MOIRA APRON."

On the appointment of the then Earl of Moira, Acting Grand Master, to the Governor-generalship of India, the Grand Lodge of England resolved that a jewel of not less value than five hundred guineas should be presented to him, as a token of the respect in which he was held by the Craft. The result of the proposal is a matter of Masonic history. One member of the fraternity, however, thought that in order to do honour to his lordship there was "nothing like leather," as evinced by the following printed circular, which I find among a collection of Masonic papers now before me:—

"THE MOIRA APRON.—Right Worshipful Master, Officers, and Brethren,—As our truly amiable and excellent A. G. M., the Earl of Moira, from his appointment as Governor of India, must for awhile resign that office, which he for more than twenty years hath filled, with the highest degree of dignity to himself, and to the universal approbation of the fraternity at large, I humbly conceive, therefore, that in honour to the great obligations we all owe him as Masons, and to perpetuate his memory amongst the brethren, as well as to hand it down to those who may be admitted members of our Order, an apron, on a peculiar construction, will prove very acceptable to all the brethren.

"The design of this apron is truly unique; and as words cannot describe it faithfully, I shall state the outline in reference to the figures represented in the margin.

1	!!!	1	attitude of adoration.
1	2	3	Fig. 2, Moses holding the
!!!	○	!!!	tables of the law and the measuring rod, with
4	5	6	Aholiab and Bezaleel. Fig. 3, St. John with his
!!!	1	!!!	banner and the lamb. Fig. 4, His Royal Highness
7	8	9	the Prince Regent, G. M., the Earl of Moira, A. G. M.,

and the Duke of Sussex, D. G. M. Fig. 5, a perfect Masonic abraxas, surrounded by rays of the iris in a peculiar manner. Fig. 6, the G. M. of Scotland, the G. M. of Ireland, and the Earl of Moira in the centre, pleading for a union of all the Lodges. Fig. 7, Solomon, K. of Israel, H. King of Tyre, and H. Abiff. Fig. 8, St. John with the Holy Bible. Fig. 9, Z. H. and J. All the figures are most beautifully engraved in their respective and appropriate robes, and printed on leather for an apron; and on paper forming a most elegant picture for a frame. Price only five shillings each.

"Should you, W. M., with the officers and brethren of your Lodge, in honour of the noble Earl, think proper to clothe yourselves with this truly comprehensive badge, or to have any of the engravings to put in a frame, you will be pleased to send directions for them, with a remittance, and the number ordered shall be most carefully packed, and sent in such a manner as you may direct, by R. W. Master, Officers, and Brethren, your faithful Brother,

Signed, "L. HAYES, No. 2, Lower College-street, Bristol,  
January 6, 1813."

Permit me to conclude with two queries—does any brother possess one of these "truly unique" aprons? and, when were the badges appropriated to the E. A., F. C., M. M., Provincial Grand Officer, and Grand Officer, first prescribed by the constitutions of the Order? In Northouck's *Constitution*, edited by Anderson, ed. 1784, plain white leather aprons only appear to be referred to, it being provided (p. 382, art. iii.) that the Grand Stewards are allowed "to line their white leather aprons with red silk." It is well known that in Scotland, and elsewhere, the coloured edges and lining of the aprons are not arbitrarily fixed by the Grand Lodge, but, improperly, as I conceive, vary according to the taste of the members of the various private lodges. A friend of mine visiting a lodge in Edinburgh some years ago, found aprons

of various descriptions (some as fanciful in design as the Moira apron) worn by the members, some of whom had made their silk pocket handkerchiefs serve the purpose!—WILLIAM KELLY, D. Prov. G. M., Leicester.

## Literature.

### REVIEWS.

*A Description of the Paintings in the Debating Room of the Oxford Union Society. Compiled from various sources. By the Rev. J. S. SIDEBOTHAM, M.A., Chaplain of New College, Oxford, and City Lecturer. Oxford: T. and G. Shrimpton.*

THE above pamphlet presents us with a succinct account of the rise and progress of the Oxford Union Society. It mentions the names of some of the eminent men who were among its earliest members, and introduces us to the use and intent of the association. From its steady success it was found necessary, in 1856, to add to the premises a large room for the purposes of reading and debating, and a building committee was formed of some of the most distinguished sons of this *alma mater*, whose names are appended, as well as the dimensions of the building itself.

To decorate this room the eminent sculptor, Alexander Munro, furnished a carving in stone, representing the institution of the Order of the Round Table. The ceiling was painted by Mr. Morris, B.A., Exeter College, Rev. R. St. John Tyrwhitt, M.A., Christ Church, and Mr. Swan, of Trinity College, Dublin. On the sides of the room are ten paintings representing the deeds of King Arthur and his knights, and these are by Messrs. Riviere, Rosetti, Prinsep, Pollen, M.A., late Fellow of Merton, Morris B.A., of Exeter College, Jones, B.A., of Exeter College, Spenser Stanhope, M.A., Christ Church, and Hughes.

Our brother, the Rev. J. S. Sidebotham, has undertaken to describe by the pen those events which the foregoing artists have delineated with the pencil, and he tells us, truly, in the Introduction, that "the difficulty of making a connected story out of ten scenes in a life which occupies three octavo volumes, as well as of writing, in the ordinary language of modern works, an abridgment of a history related in old and quaint English, will be readily acknowledged by those to whom the *Morte d'Arthur* is known.

"The works chiefly consulted in the compilation of the following brief account, which from its nature can lay no claim to originality, are Sir Thomas Malory's *Morte d'Arthur* (the work above alluded to); *La Vita di Merlino*, Venice, 1539; *The Life of Merlin*, London, 1641; *La Romanza di Merlino*, Paris, 1797; *Ellis's Early English Metrical Romances*, and Lady Elizabeth\* Guest's *Mabinogion*."

Bro. Sidebotham goes through the whole of the pictures in order, bringing to bear on each, although told briefly, a fund of no inconsiderable learning. The first is "The Institution by Arthur of the Order of the Round Table" (the sculpture by Munro). The scenes in the life and exploits of Arthur and his knights commence with "The Education of Arthur by Merlin," (painted by Riviere), and to show our readers the wholesome quality of the information as well as to give them a taste of Bro. Sidebotham's style, we extract this description entire, which will serve as an index to the rest. Bro. Sidebotham writes thus:—

"Among the heroes of romance, whether of ancient or modern times, none is more celebrated than the personage commonly known as Arthur, King of the Britons. His true origin is a mystery little likely to be solved, even in these days of successful research. He has been claimed as a countryman by the Cornish men, the Welsh, and the people of Brittany. According to the best authorities, he was the son of Uther-Pendragon, King of England, and Igrayne, Duchess of Cornwall. His birth was foretold by Merlin, as being indeed his own especial desire. 'And when it is borne,' he added, 'let it be delivered to me for to nourish as I will have it, for it shall bee your worship and the childe's avails as much as the childe is worth.' 'I will well,' said the king, 'as thou wilt have it.' Merlin, being himself not only a magician, but the son of a fallen angel, or, as he described himself, 'the son of a devil of great power, though fortunately rescued by an expeditious baptism from the vicious disposition of his paternal relations,' † was well qualified for the charge he thus undertook, viz., that of instructing the young prince not only in such arts as were necessary for the education of a prince and a knight, but in such lore as was then especially in vogue with many of noble or royal birth. He declared that 'he could prove his preternatural descent by revealing all things, past, present, and future.' He is here represented as engaged in the instruction of Prince Arthur, who was—

'fair and well agree  
And was a child of great noblay.

\* It should have been Lady Charlotte Guest.

† Ellis's "Early English Metrical Romances."

He was curteys, faire, and gent,  
And wight, and hardi, verament,  
Curteyslich and fair he spae,  
With him was none evil lack.\*

The prince is here seen reclining at Merlin's feet, in an attitude of eager and anxious attention, such as Spenser may have imagined when he put the following words into Arthur's mouth:—

... The great magician Merlin came  
As was his use oftentimes to visit me,  
For he had charge my discipline to frame,  
And tutors' nouriture to oversee.\*

"A skull and an hour glass, the emblems of the past and the present, together with books and scrolls, and other appurtenances of the magician's art, occupy the foreground of the picture. Merlin may be supposed to be now more especially revealing to Arthur his future destiny, and to have raised before the eye of his imagination a vision which appears dimly in the sky, under the pale light of the rising moon, foreshadowing his future greatness, as the founder and head of the celebrated Order of the Knights of the Round Table."

The rest of the paintings are described under the following heads—King Arthur's Wedding, with the Incident of the White Hart and Brachet (Riviere); Sir Lancelot's Vision of the Sangraal (Rosetti); Sir Pelleas and the Lady Ettarde (Prinsep); How King Arthur received his sword Excalibur from the Lady of the Lake (Pollen); King Arthur's First Victory with the sword Excalibur (Riviere); How Sir Palomydes loved La Belle Yseult with exceeding great love out of measure, and how she loved not him again, but rather Sir Tristram (Morris); The Death of Merlin (Jones); Sir Gawaine and the Three Damosels at the Fountain in the Forest of Arroy (Spencer Stanhope); The Death of Arthur (Hughes).

From our quotation above, it will be seen how well our Bro. Sidebotham has done his share of this labour of love, and it is with the strongest feelings of approval and commendation that we offer our advice to every Oxford man, and to every one who values quaint and early history, to possess himself of this description, which will serve the former as a memento of that resort of the majority of his associates, the Oxford Union, and the latter as an example of what may be briefly done with our old chronicles when judiciously compressed and made intelligible to the general reader, whilst preserving enough of the ancient tinge to interest the antiquary.

*Form of the Ceremony of Consecration and Dedication of the Freemasons' Hall, Leicester, by Bro. the Earl Howe, Prov. Grand Master, &c., &c. Leicester: Bro. J. SPENCER and Co., Market Place.*

WE have great pleasure in welcoming, in the form of an elegantly printed pamphlet, a permanent record of the proceedings upon the very interesting occasion of the laying the foundation of the hall of the Leicester Masons. Prolific as the past year has been in Masonic ceremonials, we do not think that the good taste and excellent judgment displayed in the necessary arrangements on that occasion have been excelled elsewhere, or even equalled. Every point appears to have been studied at which the due imposing effect could be given, and the ceremony was consequently what it deserved to be—a great success. The Provincial Grand Master, in spite of age and its concomitant infirmities, displays a genuine love for the Craft of which he is one of the most honoured rulers; and he is ably aided in the grand work of which he is the director, by such efficient subalterns as Bros. Kelly, Windram, Underwood, Clephan, Brewin, Löhr, and those other numerous brethren whose aim and purpose appears to be to strive honourably to follow in the steps and equal the efficiency of their seniors in the province. The reports which the intelligence columns of this journal contain weekly of the proceedings of the brethren at home and abroad, seldom tell us of Lodges better conducted, or of a province more judiciously ruled; and without making invidious comparisons we may venture to say that it would be well for the Craft of English Freemasons, if in every province our noble art were as nobly cultivated as it is in Leicestershire.

Among the most able and conspicuous officers of the Provincial Lodge, must be classed the Rev. J. O. Picton, to whom has been entrusted the responsible office of Prov. Grand Chaplain. On the day of the ceremony which we are now speaking of, our reverend brother contributed to the edification of the assembled Masons of the province, an excellent discourse at church, as well as an eloquent oration appropriate to the occasion. In the former, Bro. Picton forcibly depicted the too common selfishness which is to be found in our every day experience, and illustrated the sin and its effects by the beautiful story of the traveller who fell

\* *Faerie Queene*, Book i., Canto ix., Stanza 5.

among thieves, and being naked and wounded was coldly left to perish by the holy priest and the respectable Levite. He then, with a keen appreciation of the true touch of nature which makes the whole world kin—and which, thank heaven, even in our utilitarian age, is not yet either altogether exhausted nor reduced to a scientific formula—drew the following contrast:—

"So the wounded, writhing traveller lies; and, we can fancy, given up to despair. Could he look for human aid in any other quarter? His own countrymen had turned from him, and what hope remained? Still he was to be rescued. Relief came to him from a source from which it was least to be expected. In one, at all events, real pity was not extinguished. 'But a certain Samaritan, as he journeyed, came where he was, and when he saw him he had compassion on him.' Now, just think for a moment who a Samaritan was. The Samaritans, as they were so called from their chief city Samaria, were originally a mixed people of Jews and heathen, who in their worship retained only the law of Moses, and at the same time added to it many idolatrous practices. They were consequently at variance with the Jews, to whom they had occasioned much trouble, and who regarded them as wicked apostates. The Jews and Samaritans hated each other with a bitter and intense hatred. As a proof of it, you will remember that when our Lord came to the well of Samaria, and asked the woman to give him to drink, she said unto him, 'How is it that Thou, being a Jew, asketh drink of me, which am a woman of Samaria?' and St. John explains the meaning of this, by adding, 'for the Jews have no dealings with the Samaritans.' With this fact before us, we should conceive that the Samaritan would be less inclined to give assistance to this ill-treated Jew than either the priest or the Levite.

"We can picture to ourselves the gleam of satisfaction, which we should suppose would come over his face, as he stood and gazed—aye, I say, we can picture it—for, alas! we are so much the more conversant with the feelings and expressions of bitterness and wrath than with those of mercy and love. We might conjecture that he would exclaim, here is one of that accursed nation, which has been the most hostile to our race. I rejoice at the misfortunes into which he has fallen, and leave him to perish as a brute beast. We might believe that he would naturally act thus. But it was far different. 'When he saw him he had compassion on him.' Though he had been brought up in the grossest ignorance, and had been surrounded by numberless forms of evil example, though doubtless he was no stranger to the strife, the churlishness and the wrong-doing which prevailed among his own people, yet still he was a man, still the fire of charity was smouldering in his heart, and it required only the influence of the Holy Spirit, and suitable objects on which to feed, to quicken it into a bright and sparkling flame. He had compassion on him. He did not merely look and afterwards pass on. His whole heart was roused at the lamentable appearance, he deemed that the sufferer had a strong claim upon him, as being of the same flesh and blood with himself, as a partaker with him of that human nature which here is ever liable to sorrow and woe. Thus it was that he identified himself with him, saw in his case what might probably at some time befall himself, and accordingly he hastened to do the part of a right true and loving friend."

The excellent practical remarks upon our social and religious duties with which this sermon is studded, are worthy of notice as breathing a really religious spirit, while at the same time they are distinguished by an entire absence of cant—that shallow substitute of which divines of mean abilities too frequently avail themselves to cover the poverty of their ideas, or as a vehicle for the very uncharitableness which it is their especial province, as ministers of the gospel, to condemn. Indeed, the impression which will remain with the candid reader, on laying down the discourse before us, we do not doubt will be, that the author, ever mindful of his high vocation, has yet perceived how powerful an aid the royal art may become to real religious feeling, from the very principles upon which the Craft is founded. And it must also be allowed that the "knowledge of the world," and of men (in the best sense of the phrase), which is obtained in the sacred precincts of the Lodge, must tend to inspire a contempt for fanaticism and sectarian prejudices—to foster a warm feeling of philanthropy—and last, not least, to dispose the truehearted Craftsman, be he priest or layman, to take a charitable view of the weaknesses of his fellows, and to put the best instead of the worst construction upon the actions of his neighbour whose politics or religious ideas may not run in exactly the same groove as his own.

Bro. Picton has an honest horror of self delusion in the matter of duty, and well points out that, to be a member of the greatest Order the world has ever seen, avails little, unless the principles upon which that institution is founded sink deep into the heart of the recipient:—

"Brethren, I need not remind you that the sum and substance of what I have been urging has been repeatedly brought before you in the mystical teaching to which you are privileged to have access. If Masonry is, as we hold it to be, a system of pure morality, expressed in allegory and illustrated by symbols—if it delights to trace in nature and in human acts the manifold indications of God's providence, wisdom

and love, common sense must tell us, that if no practical conclusions follow, if it be inoperative, its adherents can have but little faith in the principles they profess.

"The true Mason is a builder; his task it is to build up his body, soul, and spirit, a holy temple, acceptable to God. Hence he cannot afford to be idle, his bounden duty it is to work. Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, saith the Grand Master, do it with thy might, with all thy might, for if it was worth doing at all it is worth doing well. And the work must not be protracted; it must be done ere the workman be summoned into the silent land, ere the silver cord be loosed and the golden bowl be broken, and the dust return to the earth as it was, and the spirit go back to God who gave it. Consequently, if he would exhibit himself as a genuine master builder, if it is his aim to promote the glory of God and the happiness of his fellows, there must be an active display of the spirit of love, he and his brethren must bring forth fruit, some thirty, some sixty, some an hundredfold. If Masonry is to be acceptable to the community at large, if it is to manifest itself as the handmaid of religion, as emphatically setting forth those principles on which the strength and stability of all order, legislation, and freedom must permanently rest as the strong upholder of all the amenities of friendship and the purity and courtesies of social life; it is then imperatively required of those who are members of this ancient Craft, that they show by the love which they bear towards each other and those who are without, that they are mindful of the great commandment—Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself; that ever meditating the precepts of the divine law, they are at all times ready to acquiesce in the exhortation, 'go and do thou likewise.'"

The oration which forms the third division of the pamphlet was delivered by the same brother, and upon the same day, but within the Provincial Grand Lodge. The subject of it is symbolism and its nature, more especially in reference to its connection with Masonry; and this topic is handled, in some places, in a masterly style—the philosophical and the practical bearing of the subject being both duly taken into consideration. One part of this oration appears to us of so truly excellent a character that we think our readers will require no apology for a somewhat long extract.

"Symbolism is a law of humanity, and, provided it be kept within due limits, is well suited to man's needs. The monarch, the judge, the priest, and the soldier, wear the insignia of their several offices. There are the apposite emblems of peace and of war; and flowers, 'the stars that in earth's firmament do shine,' have in their picturesque variety been at all times associated with the deepest and tenderest affections. Like everything else, this principle is liable to abuse. The heart of man is prone to idolatry, ever ready to prefer the shadow to the substance, the outward vesture to the inner spirit. Hence it behoves us to watch that we be not enslaved by that which is but a medium of significance, that we labour to grasp the substantial and abiding truth. With this precaution symbolism becomes a wise and judicious teacher, and exercises an influence for good.

"Seeing, then, the law is of universal application, we should naturally expect to trace its presence in architecture and the plastic arts; and in them it has been most widely developed. We have only to contrast classical and mediæval art in order to witness how in either case the symbolism has been the reflex of the respective spirit of the age. Classical or pagan art, as has been justly observed, is characterized as being 'horizontal, definite, and reposing.' Its aim was to embody strength, grace, harmony, and proportion. In it the Doric column was regarded as the ideal of manly strength, while the Ionic column was viewed as the type of feminine beauty. It spoke of all that was outwardly noble, beautiful, and grand, as connected with earth; of gods coming down from heaven in the likeness of men, but of gods tormented by evil passions, and oftentimes yielding to degrading lusts; and of the heroic, but of the heroic as manifested only in acting, not in suffering. It spoke of the dulce and decorum, and the *nescio quid venustum*, of life crowned with flowers, inspired by the wine-cup, and embellished with wit; but it spoke of nothing more; in fact, in many respects, it seemed but a graceful enunciation of the comfortless adage, 'Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die.' Not so with mediæval art, which is contradistinguished as being 'vertical, indefinite, and aspiring.' It was based on the sublimities of faith, and became the sensuous exponent of the elevating sentiment—

"Life is real, life is earnest,  
And the grave is not its goal;  
Dust thou art; to dust returnest  
Was not spoken of the soul."

It, too, spoke of strength and beauty, but of these in conjunction with the infinite and the eternal; of the beauties of earth, but in reference to the glories of heaven. 'A Gothic cathedral,' says Coleridge, 'is the petrification of our religion; its principle is infinity made imaginable.' And in another place he happily remarks—'An instinctive taste teaches men to build their churches in flat countries with spire-steeple, which, as they cannot be referred to any other object, point as with silent finger to the sky and stars; and sometimes, when they reflect the brazen light of a rich, though rainy sunset, appear like a pyramid of flame burning heavenward.' As an exemplification of what I am propounding, let us visit in imagination some ancient minster—one of those august fanes which are at once the ornament of our land, the glory of our Order, and

the culmination of Masonic art. On approaching we discover that the ground-plan is arranged in the form of a cross, thus shadowing forth the great truth that the cross, or self-denial, is the only foundation of all that is really noble and good. Entering through the western portal, the first object which presents itself is the font, typical of regeneration or the new birth. The font is generally octagonal in shape, the number eight being significant of the new creation, as the number seven is of the old. Proceeding onwards, we discern the number three pervading every direction, as emblematic of the Triune Elohim, manifested in length by nave, transept, and chancel; in breadth by nave, north and south aisles; and in height by pier arches, triforia, and clerestory. The nave, which indicates the church militant on earth, is separated by a screen from the chancel, which points to the church triumphant in heaven. For this reason the doors of the chancel invariably open inwards—never outwards; and on the lower parts of the screen allegorical allusions to the grim king of terrors are not unfrequently to be met with, as implying that the entrance from the one church into the other must be through the grave and portal of death. Station yourself at the west end of either the north or south aisle, and let the eye wander in an oblique direction; and in the seemingly never-ending vista of pier and arch gradually dwindling away in the distance, and in nave, aisle, transept, and chancel harmoniously blending into one, you have no inapt symbol of the infinite. Climb up to the roof, or to any place whence you can survey those portions of the fabric which are removed from observation, and an investigation of them will prove that they have been as thoughtfully designed and as carefully executed as those which are more obvious to the eye. And hence the lesson that the acts which are transacted in private ought to be as strictly conformable to the standard of integrity as those which are done before the public gaze. Look upon the

"Storied windows richly dight,  
Casting a dim religious light;

and know that in performing the offices of devotion, thou oughtest to retire to the inner man, and turn away thy attention from the glare of earthly splendour and worldly attraction. And as thou art doomed to die, let the recumbent effigies, with their pallid countenances and hands gently clasped over their breasts in the attitude of prayer, admonish thee of the transitoriness of the things of this earth, that ere long thou must go to thy long home, that

"Only the actions of the just  
Smell sweet and blossom in the dust."

Thus, wherever you turn, you will find the beautiful and true, and through earthly magnificence and the works of human skill you may catch, as through a glass darkly, faint glimpses of the glory which is above. Now, what is the moral of all this? It is obvious. I have said before, that the true Mason is a builder, whose task it is to build up his body, soul, and spirit a holy temple, acceptable to God. To accomplish this let him apply himself to the work with a stout heart and a willing spirit. Let him rightly use the means of grace. To build high you must dig deep."

Public meetings and public celebrations are but too often characterised by conventionalism and spurious excitement; and of such a preserved record inevitably becomes as spiritless as a long uncorked bottle of champagne, whose effervescence has disappeared, leaving nought but insipidity behind. Such will not be the verdict pronounced upon the proceedings chronicled in the pages we have been noticing. A praiseworthy and noble object, energetically worked out and happily concluded, terminating in a ceremony which was characterised by good taste and unanimity, and adorned with the flowers of eloquence and the charms of fraternal intercourse, will leave upon the memories of those brethren who were present an impression which they will not soon or willingly part with; and to them and to the Craft in general (as feeling an interest in all that is for the general good of the Order) this little book will be a welcome record often to be referred to, in order in future years to refresh the memory as to the events of a day that deserves to be marked with a white stone in the annals of English Freemasonry.

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

LORD MACAULAY has two volumes more of his "History of England" nearly ready for the press; but we believe that they will not be published this season. The great care which the noble author bestows on the work before it finally leaves his hands necessitates some delay.

A correspondent of the *Athenæum* writes:—"The church authorities are restoring the York Minster without referring to an architect. A master-mason shortens the gargoyles, shuts their mouths, and lowers the pinnacles at his own good pleasure. What a compliment to the good old builder!" Surely the literary and antiquarian gentlemen of Yorkshire need no other proof than this of their want of an Archaeological Society in that shire!

A statue has been decreed by the city of Mexico to the illustrious Alexander Von Humboldt. The statue is to be executed in marble by



an Italian sculptor. It will be placed in the interior of the "School of Mines," and will bear the inscription, "A Alexandre de Humboldt, le Mexique reconnaissant."

Mr. James Augustus St. John is engaged on a "History of England," which, from "peculiar sources of information he has," will throw much new light over the era previous to the Conquest. The work will be in six or seven volumes, and published separately, the first of which may be expected in the spring.

A commission, appointed by the French Academy of Sciences to draw up a report on the results of the scientific expedition undertaken to observe the late total eclipse in Brazil, calls attention to the very important total eclipse which will occur in July next year, and will be visible in Spain and Algeria. The commission believe that at least forty astronomers, from France, England, Germany, Russia, and Italy, will assemble in Spain or Africa to witness this eclipse.

Humboldt, by a will in his own handwriting, bequeathed all his moveable property, including his library, to M. Seyffert, who for forty years served him as valet-de-chambre. M. Seyffert requested the seals to be removed, which were placed on the effects of Humboldt when he died, and demanded his legacy. The relations of the philosopher have protested against both these measures; but the urban tribunal of Berlin ordered the seals to be broken, and the legacy to be delivered in terms of the will. However, upon the appeal of the relatives, the Royal Court of Berlin has just granted a delay of three months to put in proofs in support of the protestation they have made. The contest has, naturally enough, created great sensation in the learned world, which is curious to know what will become of the immense library of Von Humboldt, which not only contains works of great importance in every branch of science, of literature, and the arts, but which contains also numerous volumes presented to Humboldt by the most celebrated men of the present day, and thus containing many autographs.

With regard to the rectorship of the University of Edinburgh, we understand that the election will be between Mr. Gladstone and Lord Neaves. The committee which had been formed for Lord Campbell and Lord John Russell have united with the Gladstone committee. It is reported at St. Andrew's that the principalship of the united college, vacant by Sir David Brewster's removal to Edinburgh, has been conferred on Dr. Wordsworth, Bishop of St. Andrew's, and the report has been so far credited that both the senatus and the provost and magistrates have memorialised government against the appointment.

The *Illustrated News of the World* says:—Mr. Wills has been successively the sub-editor of *Chambers's Journal*, the *Daily News*, *Household Words*, and *All the Year Round*; the former two owed something to him, but the latter two owe, perhaps, most of their success to him.

The critic of the *Athenæum* speaks thus of the popular entertainer:—"Mr. Albert Smith has re-entered China at a dash, carrying Canton, as the French revolutionary band carry Paris—with a song. His audience came, and laughed, and went away. What more is to be said of this amusing traveller and showman? You do not go to the Egyptian Hall to learn anything about China, and you succeed to a marvel. Among many good jokes and satirical bits is that in which Mr. Albert Smith assures you, with a reguish gravity of face, that about two hundred millions of the Chinese have no other conception of a future life than squatting in a lotus flower, gazing at butter!"

M. Amedee Renée, the well-known French journalist, is just dead. M. Renée was the author of several works. The last were, "The Nieces of Mazarin," and "Manners and Characters of the Eighteenth Century." He formerly contributed to the "Revue de Paris," and to the "Encyclopédie des gens du Monde." In the spring of 1857 he replaced M. de Césena as *redacteur-en-chef* of the *Constitutionnel* and of the *Pays*, but was not acting in that capacity at the time of his death.

Mr. Charles Kingsley has nearly completed a new novel, which may be expected in the spring. The subject is different from most of Mr. Kingsley's fictions; consequently more than usual interest is felt among critics for its appearance.

A great deal of the attention both of the Tuscan Government and the population turns upon matters connected with the Ministry of Public Education. The Marquis Ridolfi is thought to have been anything but felicitous in his new appointments. The vacations are drawing to an end, and the Universities of Pisa and Siena are soon to feel the benefit of their enlarged endowment and the newly-added professorships. The same activity in the same branch of administration is exhibited by all the Governments of Central Italy. Whole batches of new professors are seated on newly-erected chairs at Parma, Modena, and Bologna. In the latter place Count Carlo Pepoli, long a resident in England, and well

known as a poet and scholar, was offered the dignity of *Rettor Magnifico*, or President, of that eldest of all Alma Masters. He answered, he would only accept on one condition, and that was that he should be allowed to open the university in the morning, to close it again immediately in the evening of the same day, after distributing to all students applying for a certificate of matriculation billets of admission into the ranks of the various corps of the national army.

One Mr. Charles Butterworth, of Mainsworth, has in the press a "History of the County of Durham," of which "high expectations are entertained." It contains illustrations of most of the ancient specimens of architecture for which the county is celebrated.

The matriculation examination of the Bombay University commenced on the 3rd of October, simultaneously at the town-hall in Bombay, and at the assembly rooms in Poona. It is satisfactory to notice that eighty-eight candidates presented themselves for examination at Bombay, and forty at Poona, making a total of one hundred and twenty-eight candidates.

M. Philoxène Boyer has interrupted his course of Lectures on Shakspeare in order to pronounce an oration upon the genius of Schiller. The *salon* of the réunion of the learned societies was crammed to excess, there being a large number of Germans present to hear an eloquent Frenchman express his appreciation of their renowned countryman. M. Boyer's oration, delivered entirely without the aid of notes, occupied nearly two hours; and the admirable manner in which he exhibited the prominent points of the poet's character, the fervid eloquence with which he extolled the genius and the simplicity of the man, and the masterly way in which he gave to general principles of liberty an indirect, but telling application, constantly drew from the closely-packed audience the most enthusiastic applause.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

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

### THE BOYS SCHOOL.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I hope the world will not attribute to me, as you have done in your article of this day on the Boys School, the additions now in progress there. The Rev. Mr. Woodward has, I believe, had the sole direction.

I prepared designs for some additional buildings, which I understand were not immediately acted on for want of sufficient funds. I subsequently examined some plans, I know not by whom made, but submitted to me by the House Committee, which were not adopted, in consequence of my report.

Since then a few pounds were demanded, with my approval, for the temporary provision of a school room, to be made by clearing away some of the partitions of the existing building, under the direction of the schoolmaster.

This sum appears to have swelled to several hundreds of pounds, but in what way applied I do not yet know, except that there are some new buildings erected without professional advice or superintendence.

I am, dear Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,  
EDWARD ROBERTS, Architect.

16, Holles-street, Cavendish-square,  
12th Nov., 1859.

### NEWSPAPER COMMUNICATIONS.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—As I hear that certain misrepresentations have been spread respecting the letter written by me to the *Era* newspaper, in May last; and as I do not know whence they have arisen, I can only refute them through the medium of the *Freemasons' Magazine*. On the occasion in question, it may be remembered, that the *Era* had given an erroneous account of the proceedings at the meeting held at the Grand Registrar's chambers, and had also given my name as being present. The latter assertion being false, I lost no time in contradicting it; and I cannot see how such an act could be considered an offence, as it appears to me only an additional evidence of the untruth of the whole statement. I however soon discovered that my motives had been mistaken, and I then wrote to Bro. Roxburgh upon the subject, and his reply led me to consider him satisfied with my

explanation. So far from being opposed to the system then introduced, I should wish to see it adopted on future occasions, as I consider it a vast improvement on the old custom. For eighteen years I have endeavoured to give a firm support to what I have deemed the true interests of Masonry; and it is scarcely just that the sincerity of my principles should now be doubted.

I remain, dear Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,  
R. WARNER WHEELER,  
P.M., Nos. 27 and 324; P.Z., No. 2.  
*United University Club, Pall Mall,*  
*Nov. 15th, 1859.*

#### REVISION OF THE CALENDAR.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Devoted as I am to the science of which your pages are an admirable exponent, it is a source of great satisfaction to me, and doubtless to the Craft in general, to witness the increasing vigour in the articles you have published from week to week since the change in your form; there is more of useful and interesting information; more of inquiry into the origin and history of Freemasonry, as well as into the traces of it which may be found in false systems of religion; more opportunity for eliciting opinions and facts by means of your "Masonic Notes and Queries." While all can enjoy and apply the varied knowledge which you thus disseminate, the communications of correspondents to your pages will more or less partake of the characteristics of the individual writers. Some are charged with antiquarian lore; some with expositions of our rights and ceremonies; some with the statistics of our Order; on the latter of these departments I propose now to make a few remarks.

It appears that the highest number of a Lodge in the Calendar of the present year is 1063, whereas at the beginning of 1848 the highest was only 804; thus apparently Freemasonry has become much more flourishing and extended in the course of the last eleven years, inasmuch as the number of Lodges has increased by nearly a third. From this, however, a considerable deduction must be made, for, during this period, sixty-three Lodges which were in existence at the commencement of 1848, have been erased. From this statement several useful considerations naturally arise. First:—As about six Lodges have on an average been broken up in each year, it is worth while for the Masonic authorities to institute an inquiry as to the cause, and especially why in one year (1852) the number was so large as twenty-eight, whereas in 1848, 1849, and 1855, not a single case of this kind occurred.

Again it will be observed that in some cases warrants are granted for the establishment of Lodges, which continue for a short time and then sink, yet, after the lapse of a few years application is again made, and another warrant is granted. Take Stafford as an example. Lodge No. 427 was established in 1814 and broken up in 1850. Lodge No. 626 was founded in 1836 and erased in 1852. Then an interim occurred without a Lodge in that town, till 1857, when a new one, No. 1,028, was instituted. Such a case as this ought to form a subject of especial inquiry as to the cause of these variations, which are most undesirable and indicate a great want of unity and firmness of purpose.

Nor is this an isolated case, for Norwich affords another instance, though not quite so glaring. In that town two Lodges were abandoned in 1852 and 1853, but no other new ones have been opened since; one of those two was instituted only in 1831.

Another question should also be entertained, namely, whether in all the instances of Lodges being broken up, the warrants have been returned to the Grand Secretary, as I apprehend they ought to be when Lodges are erased from the calendar. If they have not, immediate search ought to be set on foot, and these important documents should be recovered and safely deposited among the archives of Grand Lodge. A little consideration will show that this is a serious matter, since, under such warrants, diverted from their original purpose and localities, and in the hands of designing persons, all sorts of improprieties may be perpetrated, and "pseudo masonry" be introduced, such as that respecting which you gave a caution to the brethren in your last number. On this point I do not speak at random and without authority. About a year and a half ago, happening to pay a visit to a small town in which there is no Lodge, I found several resident brethren who were affiliated in neighbouring towns, and who were anxious to commence arrangements for opening one in their own locality. Inquiries were set on foot, to which I cheerfully gave some little assistance, in the course of which I ascertained that many years ago a Lodge had existed there; and I discovered a brother who had belonged to

it, and who, if I remember rightly, had still some of the furniture in his possession. In reply to a question as to the warrant, he informed me that it had been conveyed (I think) to Brazil, and that a Lodge is working under it there—very probably without the knowledge of the Grand Lodge of England. Under proper arrangements, strictly carried out as they ought to be by our officials, such a proceeding as this should be simply impossible. If an English charter had been in like manner carried off to Smyrna, and the Lodge there had commenced working under it, such an order as that which has recently issued from Grand Lodge relative to brethren initiated in it would be justifiable only on the ground that the transfer of the warrant had not been duly authorized.

I have been informed that in South America it is dangerous for a stranger from Europe to visit Masonic Lodges, on account of their political tendencies, and the consequent suspicion in which the members are held by government; this may well be the case, if instances of irresponsibility, such as I suspect to exist, are really to be met with, and of which the case I have quoted probably forms an instance.

From a table which I have prepared, it appears that forty of the Canadian Lodges have been struck out of the list in the calendar, but there are forty-one Canadian Lodges still on the register. Now that there is a distinct Grand Lodge for Canada, apart from the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of England, the whole of these ought to disappear from our own published records. Of the 1063 numbers, there are 142 in addition to the above which have now no Lodges assigned to them; that is to say, in the course of time they have become defunct, and have been erased. The total of the above numbers is 223, which, being nearly one fifth of the whole 1063, is sufficiently large, one would suppose, to induce Grand Lodge to revise and change the numbers of all the existing Lodges under the Grand Lodge of England, for which the recent separation of the Canadian district affords a good opportunity. I would therefore respectfully recommend that the attention of the authorities should be called to the subject.

It would be well, if by means of the constant communication at head quarters with all the Lodges under English supervision, some means could be taken to recover the certificates of deceased brethren, and return them to the Grand Secretary. Latterly I have not been so situated as to have opportunity of witnessing the constant attempts which are made by persons who almost adopt it as a part of the trade or profession of a beggar, to obtain pecuniary aid without a shadow of claim to it by means of such documents. Several years ago I saw quite enough to convince me that this kind of fraud is systematically practised with impunity. There is no doubt that chemical agency is used to take out the original signatures, and that those of the bearers are substituted. It would be well if, on every certificate a direction were conspicuously printed, that on the death of the owner it should at once be sent to Grand Lodge whence it emanated.

I am, dear Sir and Brother, yours faithfully and fraternally,  
*Jersey, Nov. 8th, 1859.* H. H.

[Our correspondent appears to forget that it is necessary to prove the brother applying for relief. Imposture is no doubt frequently practised with success from the absence of this very obvious precaution.—Ed.]

#### SPURIOUS MASONIC LODGES.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Allow me to say a few words in favour and extenuation of the so called "spurious Lodges" mentioned with so much indignation in your valuable paper, and certainly formed in some instances under warrants from the Grand Lodge of France, and in all cases recognized as brother Masons by the various Parisian Lodges. I can aver from my own experience that nothing of a political tendency has any part in the duties of these Lodges, and that the formula is in all material respects the same as in all Masonic Lodges.

To deny these brothers admission into your society is simply an act unworthy of the great precepts of Masonry; and considering in how few instances the admission would be asked, for obvious reasons, perfectly unnecessary. Besides, these brothers, being really unable to pay the heavy fees necessary to admission into an English body of Masons, should, on the contrary, be rather encouraged to form Lodges of their own; and certainly no liberal man and true Mason would deny them the privilege of meeting for

our common purpose. With many apologies for intruding on your no doubt valuable time,

Nov. 14th, 1859.

I am, yours fraternally,

A POOR MASON.

P.S.—I enclose my card for authenticity, but not for publication.

[Our brother is wrong; the Lodges denounced do not hold under warrants of the Grand Lodge of France; and, even if they did, that body could have no jurisdiction in England; and any brother holding communion with such Lodges must remember that he subjects himself to exclusion from the Order.—Ed.]

#### GERMAN MASONIC PUBLICATION.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Perhaps you will give me leave to draw your attention, and, through your paper, the attention of our brethren in general, to a Masonic publication called "Die Bauhütte," edited at Leipzig, by Bro. F. G. Findel. The profits arising from this publication are solely for the benefit of benevolent institutions, and this alone would recommend its circulation. But not merely to this must I refer; the information conveyed in its pages spreads far, and is of such a nature that its recommendation becomes the duty of every true Mason. It is the organ of every thing philanthropic and Masonic, and will be a source of instruction to some of the German readers in England, who are unacquainted with German Masonry.

The Jews in particular have great cause to encourage the editor, for he has nobly fought their battle in Germany, and to the instrumentality of his papers they owe it that they are at present admitted as "permanent visitors" to most of the German Lodges.

Being convinced that mentioning the above will prompt you to give this letter a place in your publication, and begging of you to use your influence for the welfare of this benevolent object,

I have the honour to be, dear Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,  
Coburg, Nov. 12th, 1859. G. BENDA.

## THE MASONIC MIRROR.

#### MASONIC MEMS.

THE Masonic season having now fairly commenced, we appeal to the Secretaries of the various Lodges and Chapters to assist us in keeping our information as full and complete as possible, by forwarding us early notices of the business transacted at their different meetings; as without their assistance it is impossible to render the *Masonic Mirror* so accurate a reflex of the proceedings of the brethren as we should wish it to be. We should also be glad to receive the circulars convening the various Lodges.

At the Prince Frederick William Lodge of Instruction, No. 1055, on Wednesday, 23rd, the ceremony of consecration will be rehearsed, Bro. Thos. A. Adams officiating as consecrating Master.

#### METROPOLITAN.

GRAND STEWARDS' LODGE.—This Lodge met on Wednesday, the 16th inst., under the able presidency of Bro. Hewlett, W.M., when arrangements were made for working the lectures of the 2nd and 3rd degrees on the last public night of the year, December 21. All Master Masons are eligible to be present.

EXETER LODGE (No. 11).—The first meeting of the season took place last Wednesday, November 9, at the Freemasons' Tavern, when the W.M. Br. James Pain and his officers performed their respective duties most admirably. Mr. George F. Swan was initiated, and Bro. Heard raised. The respected and versatile Secretary, Bro. Peter Matthews, announced three or four resignations, as well as five new members for ballot next month. At six o'clock the brethren left Lodge to partake of a most sumptuous banquet, supplied on Bro. Elkington's usual liberal and excellent style. The evening was pleasantly passed, and the vocal abilities of Bros. Job Austin and Watson was fully appreciated. The visitors included Bros. Newton, Hughes, D. M. Aird, &c.

ST. LUKE'S LODGE (No. 168).—The usual monthly meeting was held on Monday, Nov. 7th, at the Commercial Hall, Chelsea. The work consisted in raising Bros. Holland and Cates, passing Bros. J. Cates and Aungier, and initiating Lieut.-Colonel Evelyn, all of which ceremonies were performed in a very satisfactory manner by Bro. W. Birch, W.M., assisted by Bro. Platt, S.W., and Bro. Waite, J.W. (*pro tem.*) It was

resolved to send a letter of condolence to Bro. G. Todd, P.M., under his present bereavement, being that of the loss of a son, his son's wife, and their two children by the wreck of the ill-fated vessel, the *Royal Charter*. Bro. Collard submitted the draft of a letter, which was adopted, it being couched in terms truly Masonic, and well suited to the occasion. Among the visitors were, Bro. Snow, P.M., No. 206; Bro. Clarke, No. 1044; Bro. Cooke, P.M., No. 745. Bro. Snow responded to the toast of "The Visitors," and observed with what satisfaction he had witnessed the proceedings of the evening, but it was no wonder when he observed at the left of the W.M., a P.M. (Bro. Collard) to whom the St. Luke's Lodge ought to be grateful; for the assistance of such a brother was a pillar of strength, he being justly ranked amongst the ornaments of the Order.

PHENIX LODGE (No. 202).—The first meeting of this Lodge for the season took place at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Saturday, the 12th instant, the W.M. Bro. Williams presiding, when Mr. Fenwick, C.E., was duly initiated into the Order. Bro. G. States, P.M. 166, was appointed I.G. The circular relative to the spurious Lodges was ordered to be entered on the minutes. The brethren afterwards adjourned to banquet, and spent a very pleasant evening, the only visitor being a brother of the initiate.

DOMATIC LODGE (No. 206).—The monthly meeting of this Lodge was held on Monday, Nov. 12th, at the Masonic Hall, Fetter-lane. Bro. Robert Baker, W.M., presided, and was assisted by Bros. Haydon, S.W.; Moore, J.W.; Wilson, S.D.; Rarson, J.D.; and Forge, I.G. The minutes of the Lodge having been read, the W.M. in a very able manner passed Bro. George Tickell to the second degree. Mr. Taylor was then introduced, and in very impressive manner initiated into the mysteries of ancient Freemasonry. The next business was the election of Master for the ensuing year, and the votes being unanimous, Bro. Haydon, S.W., was elected to that important office. Bro. Smith was also re-elected Treasurer. The audit committee was appointed. On the motion of Bro. J. Smith, Treasurer, seconded by Bro. Brett, P.M., it was agreed that a jewel of the value of five guineas be presented to Bro. Baker, as a mark of respect the Lodge entertains towards him for his efficient conduct during the past year. The Lodge was then closed, and the brethren sat down to a well furnished dinner. After which the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given, and the evening was spent in great harmony, during which the health of Bro. George Tickell, captain of the *Agincourt*, was proposed, wishing him safe and prosperous on the voyage he was about to commence to Australia. Bro. Tickell responded, and said that while he was on the seas he should ever remember with lively feelings the great pleasure he had experienced by being admitted to the light of Freemasonry in the Domatic Lodge; and in August next he hoped again to have the pleasure of seeing them in the Lodge.

ST. JAMES'S UNION LODGE (No. 211).—The monthly meeting of this Lodge was held on Tuesday, Nov. 8th, at the Freemasons' Tavern. There were present Bros. Stacey, W.M.; Cockerat, S.W.; H. Francis, J.W.; Garton, P.M., and Treas. The Lodge having been duly opened, Bro. Baynam was raised to the sublime degree of M.M. After which Mr. K. Moore was introduced, and duly initiated into the mysteries of Free masonry. There being no other business, the Lodge was closed, and about forty-five brethren partook of refreshment. The usual Masonic toasts were then given, Bro. Smith, Prov. G. Dir. of Cers. for Somerset, returning thanks for the toast of the Grand Officers. "The Visitors" was the next toast, for which Bro. Walkley returned thanks; and Bro. Moore for that of "The Initiate." The sum of five pounds was given to the widow of a deceased member; and fifteen pounds collected for the widow of the late Secretary, Bro. C. G. Lacon. The W.M. announced that the consecration of the new Chapter attached to this Lodge would take place on Tuesday, 22nd Nov., at one o'clock, and he earnestly solicited the assistance of every member of the Lodge, as he (the W.M.) considered it a great favour that the Grand Chapter should have granted to them a new warrant.

LODGE OF JOPPA (No. 223).—This Lodge was opened in due form at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate, on Monday, the 7th instant, when the following candidates were balloted for and elected—Mr. Ed. Foreman and Mr. M. Phillips—and were afterwards initiated in a most able manner by the W.M., Bro. H. Harris. The Lodge was then closed with solemn prayer, and the brethren adjourned to dinner. The evening was enlivened by some excellent musical performance, Bro. Jona Greebe delighting the brethren by his wonderful command of the violin in a fantasia, and a duet for violin and piano with Bro. Van Noorden the well known pianist. Other musical brethren who were present acquitted themselves with great ability. Among the visitors was Bro. H. Abraham of the Lodge of Israel.

PERCY LODGE (No. 234).—The usual monthly meeting was held at Bro. Painter's, the Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street, on the 8th of November. The W.M., Bro. Tyerman, assisted by Bro. J. R. Warren, S.W., Bro. Davis, J.W., and the rest of the officers, opened the Lodge at three o'clock, and after passing a brother to the degree of Fellow Craft, very ably initiated Messrs. Ching, Hart, and Glynes into the Order; the Worshipful Master then resigned his chair to Bro. Burrell, the immediate P.M., who very impressively raised a brother to the degree of Master Mason, and after duly closing the Lodge the brethren retired to refreshment. After the usual loyal and Masonic toasts, the Worshipful Master proposed "The healths of the newly initiated brethren and visitors," who severally returned thanks, and the Worshipful Master having in a most

energetic speech responded to the brethren for drinking his health, afterwards proposed "The Past Masters of the Percy Lodge," which was replied to by Bro. Burrell, P.M., who took occasion to observe that, during one portion of the ceremony, the S.W., Bro. Warren, although a most enthusiastic and expert Mason, had slightly deviated from the working hitherto practised in this Lodge, and expressed his hope that in future the officers would adhere strictly to the text laid down by Bro. Peter Gilkes. Bro. J. R. Warren said he felt highly honoured by the compliments paid to him, and expressed his surprise at the censure bestowed therewith, his study being strictly to adhere to correctness in working the ceremonies; at the same time he congratulated the brethren that the Percy Lodge of Instruction continues to hold its meetings at the Masonic hall, Fetter-lane, every Saturday from half-past seven to half-past nine o'clock, and invited Bro. Burrell and the brethren to attend on those occasions, and he (Bro. Warren) could assure them he would be the last man to feel otherwise than pleased to be corrected on the slightest point wherein he may at any time be found to err. The remainder of the evening was spent in a very delightful and harmonious manner, and the brethren separated at an early hour.

JORDAN LODGE (No. 237).—A very numerous gathering of brethren assembled at this Lodge on an emergency summons of the W.M., Bro. J. Robinson, on Wednesday evening, November 9th, at the usual hour and place of meeting. The ostensible cause of the emergency was as indicated on the summons, to pass Bros. G. W. Martin, H. Stroud, W. Winyard, and C. Finglass, for whose initiation a previous Lodge of emergency had been called, and which was duly reported; but the absolute cause was the early departure of one of the members of the Lodge to India, having, since the session of the Jordan closed, received an appointment at Bombay. Bro. Farnham, who is a Mason of only about a year's standing, had so fully earned the esteem and regard of the brethren of the Lodge that they presented a requisition to the W.M., signed by every brother, to hold an emergency ten days before opening the session. As well as a full Lodge, a large number of visitors were present on this interesting occasion. Bros. Martin and Winyard were duly passed to the second degree; the other two initiates having been prevented attending from the circumstance of the Lodge being held on Lord Mayor's day. The working was done with scarcely the usual ability displayed by the Jordan Lodge. The recess has evidently had its effect; all will, however, be in prime order by the first regular meeting. The officers were Bros. Laughton, S.W.; Goldsborough, J.W.; Dyers, S.D.; Swan, J.D.; Jeffery, I.G., *vice* Spalding, retired. Besides the full muster of Past Masters of the Jordan Lodge, there were several among the visitors who had become acquainted with Bro. Farnham at various Lodges of Instruction, and who on this occasion visited to bid him a Masonic farewell and to wish him Godspeed in his new and important undertaking. At the banquet, the customary loyal and Masonic toasts were proceeded with in the usual graceful manner which has characterized Bro. Robinson's year of office, till the time arrived to give "The Past Masters and Officers," when the W.M. rose and said, that on this occasion he should exercise a power with which he was invested, and depart from the customary course of proceedings on these festive occasions. He should do so with greater pleasure because every Past Master and every officer was present, a palpable indication that they were as desirous to render a marked tribute of respect to a comparatively young brother among them, as he himself was in postponing the ordinary compliment to the veteran Masons and excellent officers of the Lodge. All present were aware that there was a brother among them who for the last twelve or eighteen months had filled his place in the Lodge with honour to himself and credit to the ancient Order of which he appeared calculated to become an efficient and distinguished member. Within thirty-six hours their excellent Brother Farnham would leave them and his native land, to exercise that kindred art to Masonry—the enlightenment of the mind, the expansion of the mental powers, the inculcation of holy and sacred principles, and the eradication of all that was vile, grovelling, and opposed to the divine will of the G.A.O.T.U. The brethren had often witnessed true Masonic principles actuating a man before he became initiated. Brother Farnham was another example; in him Masonry had added weight to those principles and given them direction; but in his profession, in his perseverance, and in his success, he had ever, he (the W.M.) was assured, carried out those high and holy motives and aspirations which it was the province of Masonry to inculcate. He need not now and in this place refer to the eminently useful career of this brother, whether in his scholastic profession, his literary pursuits, his social position among his fellow schoolmasters, or in his capacity as a founder and supporter of benevolent institutions connected with that body; these points in his past history were patent to all; their object was rather to reiterate the regret that all the brethren as well as himself felt, that that Lodge was losing (though he trusted for a time only) a brother so eminently qualified to shine wherever he was destined to move. That his best wishes might be realized must be sincerely desired by his numerous friends, and that the G.A.O.T.U. might support him and his in the trying climate of India was the earnest hope of all. The W.M. concluded by saying—Bro. Farnham, we wish you abundant success, and confide you to the care of Him who will ever prove a ready help to the Mason who acts up to his profession. Many of the other brethren testified to the moral worth and Masonic consistency of Bro. Farnham's character, among them Bro. Tyrrell. Bro. Farnham made an appropriate and touching reply, referred modestly to his past

career, and expressed his gratification at having been admitted to the brotherhood, both on account of the wholesome moral principles it inculcated, and the cordial and unalloyed fraternity of feeling and action which it inevitably induced to an extent that could not be looked for in any other community. He gave a sketch of his anticipated position at Bycalla, and assured the brethren that he should look forward with much pleasure to the time when he hoped he might be permitted to meet them once again in Lodge here below; if not, there was still a nobler realization, a meeting in that Lodge above—of which this, with all its beauties and all its holy ties and inspirations, was but a faint emblem—ever to work in the visible presence of the Great Architect.

[The following sketch of the career of Bro. Farnham is taken from a speech made on the occasion of another farewell dinner given to him by his neighbours of Marylebone. The speaker, Mr. Joseph Randall, said:—  
"We wish to show our respect for him as a public teacher, and to express our esteem for him as a private friend. As a teacher he confessedly stands conspicuous in the very foremost rank. Every establishment over which he presided has, through his exertions, been successful in no ordinary degree. In the position he at present fills, his talents and his energy, his patience and his perseverance, have been crowned with what I imagine is almost unexampled success. Six years ago he entered upon his duties in Marylebone, with about one hundred and fifty scholars of the slenderest attainments. He has now actually more than double that number upon his muster roll; and as to attainments, we have the opinion expressed but three days ago, by one of the most competent judges in such matters, that the school is equal to any, and superior to the majority of metropolitan schools. And I know he leaves not only amid the tears of his pupils, but also amid the deep regrets of no inconsiderable portion of the adult population of that neighbourhood. But our friend has not solely confined his attention to the schoolroom. The Metropolitan Church Schoolmasters' Association; the Associated Body of Church Schoolmasters; the Metropolitan Schools' Choral Society; and the Schoolmasters' Benevolent Institution, have all found in him one of their steadiest and ablest supporters. Gentlemen, it might well be imagined that a life of such incessant activity, in the schoolroom, in the committee room, and on the platform, would leave little or no time for literary labours. But our friend has carefully gathered up the crumbs—his leisure moments—that nothing be lost. It must have been during such fragmentary periods that he wrote his admirable "Essay on the Training of Pupil Teachers," an essay which is a valuable contribution to our educational literature, and one from which the young and inexperienced teacher may derive a thoughtful and well digested plan for his guidance; and one also from which the ablest and best among us all may glean many useful hints and many valuable suggestions. Nor does our friend's literary labour end here. For five long years, in conjunction with our indefatigable and able friend Mr. Stevenson, he conducted an educational magazine. None of you can imagine, unless you have been practically engaged in the task, the hard work, the sheer drudgery and thankless nature of the duties of an editor. During the five years' editorship of our friend, I will not say that his periodical was blameless, but I do say that, upon the whole, it exhibited a truer reflex of the opinions and sentiments of teachers than any other similar periodical; whilst a few of its articles were written with a power, a force, and an eloquence that would have graced the pages of a magazine of far higher literary pretensions. For his long and laborious services, our friend obtained no reward—save that priceless one—the approval of a good conscience—nay, more, so far from reaping any pecuniary advantage, he was actually a loser to a considerable extent. I know how readily, cheerfully, and thankfully he admitted into his pages any articles or letters he thought would promote the holy cause of benevolence; his aim was high and holy, his motives pure and disinterested, and his sole desire an earnest, longing endeavour to soothe and to alleviate the trials and afflictions of his suffering brethren. The last literary effort of our friend is, a 'School History of England.' Those who have seen this little unpretending volume acknowledge that it contains much valuable information of a kind not usually found in such books; that it is written in a style easy and clear, and that, upon the whole, it is well adapted for the purpose for which it was designed. We all, I am sure, wish the little book 'Godspeed,' and I trust that its success may be such as to repay the writer for the great labour and expense he has sustained in giving it to the public. On the second reason why we have invited our friend this evening, namely, to show our esteem for him as a private friend, I must be very brief. I dare not trust my own feelings to enlarge upon this point. But this I must say respecting the friend of my boyhood, and the companion of my riper years, that in him I have ever found a man of spotless integrity, scrupulous truthfulness, and unblemished honour; and a friend of an affectionate and sympathising disposition and of a faithful, loving, and true heart. Some few whom I now see gathered round this hospitable board, have seen, like myself, our friend's character submitted to the severest ordeal—wisdom's test—the extremes of fortune. We have seen him in the day of prosperity, when his sky was unclouded; when he viewed all things through that bright medium which health diffuses around, and we can testify that he 'bore his honours meekly,' and was never 'puffed up with a vain conceit.' And we have seen him in the hour of trial—in the season of great bodily sufferings—and we can also testify that he exhibited the patience, the fortitude, and the resignation becoming the man and the Christian."]

LODGE OF FRIENDSHIP (No. 248).—The regular meeting was held on

Thursday, November 10th, at the Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street, under the presidency of Bro. D. N. Frampton, W.M. Bro. James Blackburn was passed to the second degree. The election of officers for the year ensuing then took place, and Bro. Edwin Stokes was elected W.M., Bro. William Rumsey re-elected Treasurer, and Bro. Henry Holt, Tyler. After the disposal of other business, the brethren gathered round the worthy Treasurer (who at the request of the W.M. presided,) at the dinner. Bro. Archibell, P.M., proposed the health of Bro. W. Rumsey, to whose energy, he said, the Lodge of Friendship was indebted for its prosperous condition. The health of the W.M. elect was greeted with enthusiasm; and, in reply, Bro. Stokes said never was friendship more fully illustrated than in the fact of his election to the distinguished post of Master of the Lodge. He had been chosen the Third Principal of a Royal Arch Chapter, but for which, without the rank of Master, he was ineligible; and Bro. Carpenter, on learning this, withdrew his own claims to the chair. Bros. How and Wilson, the visitors, acknowledged the hospitality of the Lodge.

**ZETLAND LODGE (No. 752).**—This Lodge assembled its members for the first meeting at their new quarters, The King's Arms Hotel, High-street, Kensington, on Wednesday, November 9th, Bro. Durrant, W.M., in the chair, performing his duties satisfactorily, by initiating Mr. Faytmayer into the mysteries and privileges of Freemasonry. Having performed this ceremony, the W.M. requested Bro. Copus, P.M., to raise to the third degree Bros. Farrington, Macdonald, and Langchar, which duty he performed so as to elicit high encomiums from the brethren present, for his correct and impressive working. After some other routine business had been transacted, the brethren adjourned to a dinner, provided in excellent style by Bro. Macdonald. The brethren expressed in warm terms, their approbation of the accommodation afforded by the extensive suite of rooms exclusively set apart for their use on Lodge nights.

**POLISH NATIONAL LODGE (No. 778).**—An emergency meeting of this Lodge was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Thursday, November 10th, Bro. L. Panchaud, W.M., presiding, when Mr. John Drew was initiated into Freemasonry.

#### INSTRUCTION.

**ROBERT BURNS LODGE (No. 25).**—This very numerous and first class working Lodge of Instruction had its anniversary supper on Thursday, November 10th, at Bro. J. W. Adams's, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-street, presided over by Bro. D. R. Farmer, the W.M. of the mother Lodge, assisted by Bro. Thos. Alexander Adams, P.M. No. 169, it having been the custom for many years thus annually to gather together the numerous brethren who attend the Lodge either to give or to receive instruction. There were present, P.Ms., Bros. Lee, Clements, Apted, Le Cassick, Robinson, Queely, T. Allen (Treas.), Newton (Sec.), States, Wyatt, and others, in all about sixty, who partook of a very comfortable supper, provided by Bro. Adams, and which was duly appreciated. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were ably given and spoken to by the Worshipful Master, and responded to by various brethren. The amusement of the brethren was great at Bro. Platt's comic recitation "Punch," and there was some good singing by Bros. Nicholls, J. W. Adams, W. Adams, and other brethren.

#### PROVINCIAL.

##### BERKSHIRE.

**NEWBURY.**—*Loyal Berkshire Lodge of Hope (No. 839).*—At the meeting of this Lodge, on Friday, the 4th instant, a communication respecting certain spurious Lodges in London, and elsewhere, was read in open Lodge, and the brethren duly cautioned. The P.M., Bro. H. E. Astley, Prov. S.C.W., after an eloquent address from the W.M., Bro. Cave, was presented with an elegant P.M.'s jewel, as a mark of esteem and fraternal regard from the brethren of the Lodge. Bro. Astley made a very impressive response. After an elegant banquet the brethren separated in perfect accord.

##### DURHAM.

**GATESHEAD.**—*Borough Lodge (No. 614).*—A Lodge of emergency was holden at the Grey Horse Inn, High-street, on Tuesday evening, the 8th inst., for the purpose of initiating Mr. Bernhard Tancke, who was proposed by letter at seven days' notice; the Lodge was opened by the W.M., Bro. P. S. Gillies, assisted by Bros. Saniter, P.M., and Loades, and the officers of the Lodge. Mr. B. Tancke, having been duly elected by ballot, was regularly initiated into the mysteries of the Craft by the W.M. in a distinct manner. The newly initiated brother intimated his intention of becoming a subscribing member; Bro. Biesterfeldt presided at the harmonium. Amongst the visitors present were Bro. Saniter, W.M., and Bro. Furst, No. 586; Bros. A. M. Loades, R. Hopper, and Rutter, No. 24, and Bro. Fell. The Lodge having been closed in due form, the brethren adjourned for a short time to refreshment.

##### HAMPSHIRE.

**ALDERSHOTT.**—*Pannure Lodge (No. 1025).*—An emergency of the above Lodge was held at its usual place of meeting, Tilbury's Royal Hotel, Aldershot, on Saturday last, the 12th inst., when there were present Bros. Wentworth Dawes, Prov. G. Dir. of Cers., Hants, W.M.; Richard Wood, S.W. (the W.M. elect for the ensuing year); and Alfred

Oldfield, J.W.; Simpson, P.M.; and several other brethren belonging to the Lodge, as well as three visiting brethren stationed in the camp. The meeting was called for the purpose of initiating into the mysteries and privileges of Freemasonry Mr. Charles Williams, Lieutenant in Her Majesty's 1st Battalion Military Train, under orders to proceed to China on the 17th instant. After the Lodge was opened, and the candidate had been duly balloted for, the W.M. proceeded with the impressive ceremony, the candidate being conducted by Bro. Howard, S.D., who kindly undertook the duty of J.D., in the absence of Bro. Sheldrake, and performed that office in his usual skilful manner. The labours of the evening being ended, the Lodge was closed with solemn prayer, and the brethren retired to refreshment. The usual formal toasts having been proposed and responded to, the W.M. called upon the brethren to drink the health of the gallant officer who had that night been admitted a brother Mason, for which pleasing purpose they were then met together, expressing a hope, nay, even a certainty, that he would find Masonry of service to him both at home and abroad, and possibly a safeguard to him in time of danger (at the same time trusting this might never be required), feeling certain that he would never regret the moment when he was initiated into Masonry, and concluding with wishing him and his gallant comrades in arms every success in the undertaking which it was their duty and delight to fulfil. The brethren cheerfully embraced this opportunity at once of welcoming an accession to their numbers, and of showing their esteem for those who so nobly offer themselves to fight their country's cause. Bro. Charles Williams rose and warmly acknowledged this expression of regard from the W.M. and brethren, and said he was proud of the honour of being enrolled in a society of such universal extent and use, and felt sure that he should appreciate the merits of Freemasonry more and more each day he belonged to the Order. He had long wished to become a Mason, but now his departure for active service had determined him to put off that privilege no longer. He was much impressed with the ceremony, and indeed felt quite a different man to what he was on entering the house. Bro. Oldfield, J.W., then proposed the health of the W.M. in very eulogistic terms, to which Bro. Dawes responded in few words, and said that whatever services he had rendered to the Lodge, he had only performed his duty, and that he had felt great pleasure in doing what he could for it, and had been delighted to return from a short leave of absence on purpose to be present on this occasion at the post, in which the Lodge had done him the honour to place him. The health of "The Visitors" was then drunk, and shortly afterwards the brethren separated, highly satisfied with the result of the evening.

##### HERTFORDSHIRE.

**WATFORD.**—*Watford Lodge (No. 580).*—At a meeting held on Friday November 11th, in the Freemasons' Hall, Watford, there was a good attendance. Bro. George Francis, (P.D. Prov. G.M., Surrey, and Prov., G. Reg.), W.M., presided, supported by Bros. Goodyear and Davey, his Wardens, and other officers. Mr. Francis Henry Wilson Iles was initiated, and a new member proposed. Bros. J. Hammerton, No. 10; Tate, No. 774; and Lt. T. H. Martin, were visitors. The brethren afterwards dined together, and Bro. Francis, in proposing the health of the Grand Master, said that Lord Zetland's qualifications for his high office were undoubted, and he must be the right man in the right place, or the Masons of England would not so continuously have re-elected him. The health of their highly esteemed Prov. Grand Master was hailed with enthusiasm. The health of the D. Prov. Grand Master was proposed by Bro. Burchell Herne, who referred to the support Bro. Ward had given to the Lodge from its formation, to his regular attendance, and to his perseverance and energy, through which the Lodge was indebted for its prolonged success. Bro. Ward, in reply, said that this month completed the thirtieth year of the Watford Lodge, and he ventured to say that few Provincial Lodges could boast of so long a period of continuous prosperity. This unvarying prosperity was to be attributed to the good feeling that prevailed amongst all who entered the Lodge. Bro. Ward, in proposing "The health of the W.M.," said that without derogating from the merits of others, he thought all would agree that the chair had never been so well filled. The W.M. had shown his earnestness in aiding the good working of the Lodge by taking care that at each meeting the officers should be exercised in their respective duties. The lucid way in which Bro. Francis illustrated the ritual was deserving of the highest praise. The toast was drunk amidst loud applause, and other toasts having been given, the company separated.

##### LANCASHIRE EAST.

**BURY.**—*Lodge of Relief (No. 50).*—This Lodge held its monthly meeting, at the Hare and Hounds Inn, on Thursday evening, the 10th inst., when there were present Bros. E. Barlow, W.M.; John Parks, S.W.; and in the absence of Bro. Wormard, Bro. Twoddell officiated as J.W. The Lodge, being duly opened, a ballot was taken for a joining member, and another for a candidate for initiation, both of which were unanimous in their favour. The circular of Grand Lodge, warning the brethren against spurious Masons, of the so-called "Reformed Order of Memphis," was then read, and ordered to be entered in the minutes. The Lodge was then opened to the third degree, when Bro. Grimshaw was raised to the sublime degree of M.M., the ceremony being performed by Bro. Binns, P.M.; after which the Lodge was closed, and the meeting adjourned to Thursday nearest the next full moon.



## LEICESTERSHIRE.

LEICESTER.—*St. John's Lodge* (No. 238).—The usual monthly meeting of this Lodge took place at the Freemasons' Hall, on Wednesday, the 2nd instant. Among those present were Bros. Kelly, D. Prov. G.M., and P.M.; Holland, W.M.; Pettifor, P.M.; Crawford, P.M., and Treas.; Morris, P.M., and Sec.; Windram, P.M.; Gibson, P.M.; Gill, P.M.; Kinder, P.M.; Cummings, S.W.; Nedham, J.W.; Denton, I.G.; Bethel, Marris, &c. Visitors, Bros. Willey, W.M.; Clephan, P.M.; Bankart, P.M.; Brewin, S.W.; Sheppard, J.W.; Lloyd and Garnar, of the John of Gaunt Lodge, No. 766. The minutes of the last Lodge having been read and confirmed, the W.M. proposed, *pro forma*, that the Lodge be permanently removed from the Bell Hotel to the Freemasons' Hall, which was of course carried unanimously. This resolution it had been impossible to bring forward at either of the two preceding meetings, owing to the unavoidable absence of the W.M., who was suffering from severe indisposition, and who now retired, the chair being taken by Bro. Pettifor. The Lodge having been opened in the second degree, and Bro. W. Jackson having passed a satisfactory examination therein, a M.M. Lodge was opened, and he was raised to that sublime degree. The Lodge having been closed down to the first degree, the chair was taken by Bro. Windram, P.M., who proceeded to initiate Mr. Leonard Alfred Clarke, who had been balloted for and elected at the last meeting. A gentleman residing at Stamford was proposed for initiation. He was to have been balloted for and initiated as a case of emergency, but was unable to attend owing to the loss of his brother in the calamitous wreck of the *Royal Charter*. The D. Prov. G.M. directed the attention of the Lodge to a circular from the Board of General Purposes, respecting a spurious Lodge at Stratford, in Essex, which he had that day received through the Prov. Grand Master. The Lodge having been closed, the brethren adjourned to supper; after which, the principal loyal and Masonic toasts having been duly honoured, the brethren constituted themselves into a committee of the two Lodges, agreeably to notice, to consider the expediency of one or more Masonic balls taking place in the hall during the winter, when it was resolved unanimously that a ball should be given by the brethren before Christmas, and a committee was at once formed to carry it into effect.

## MIDDLESEX.

UXBRIDGE.—*Royal Union Lodge* (No. 536).—This Lodge, holding its meetings at the White Horse Hotel, is placed on the list of country Lodges, but belongs to no province; hence it is but little known. The meetings, under the able conduct of the Secretary, Bro. Weedon, have been regularly held from its formation, and its members now have a prospect of increase. At a Lodge holden on Wednesday, November 9th, a new joining member was added, and others will be proposed at the next meeting. Bro. Austin, Past Grand Steward, is the present W.M.; Bro. Alfred Pratt, S.W.

## NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

PETERBOROUGH.—*St. Peter's Lodge* (No. 646).—The Lodge was opened in due form, on Thursday evening, 3rd instant. The minutes were read and confirmed. Bro. Capt. Grenville G. Wells was balloted for as a joining member, and unanimously accepted. Bro. Wm. Wells, who was to have been raised, was prevented, by the death of a relative. It was proposed by Bro. John Ellis, and seconded by Bro. Ewart, D. Prov. G.M. of Northamptonshire, that Mr. Richard Elwell Jones become a candidate for Freemasonry. The W.M. laid before the Lodge a letter from the Hundred of Elloe Lodge, Spalding, respecting a memorial to the late Bro. J. C. Ridgway, the W.M. of that Lodge, the consideration of which was deferred until further communication upon the subject had taken place. The W.M. also called attention to the festival of the Widows' Fund, soliciting subscriptions for that charity from the brethren, to forward to Bro. Samuel Aldrich, of Hampstead, who had kindly consented to represent the Lodge as steward. There being no other business the Lodge was then closed.

## NORTHUMBERLAND.

## PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE AT NEWCASTLE.

THE annual meeting of this Provincial Grand Lodge was holden on the 20th ult., when it was opened by the R.W. Provincial Grand Master, Bro. the Rev. E. C. Ogle, assisted by his officers.

The roll of Lodges in the province having been called over, all were found to be represented, except All Saints' Lodge, No. 161, Wooler.

The minutes of the last annual meeting of Provincial Grand Lodge were read and confirmed. The representatives of the various Lodges of the province present, on being called upon for their customary report, made a highly satisfactory statement of the condition and proceedings of their Lodges.

The All Saints' Lodge, No. 161, Wooler, having neglected to attend the Provincial Grand Lodge meetings for several years, although regularly served with notices, nor having made any returns or payments during that period, the Prov. Grand Secretary was instructed to issue a peremptory summons requiring the attendance of the Master of the said Lodge before the R.W. Prov. Grand Master and his officers, on a day to be fixed upon, to be prepared to produce the warrant of the Lodge, and all books, papers, and accounts belonging thereto.

On the motion of the Prov. Grand Treasurer, Bro. J. Barker, seconded by the Prov. S.G.W., Bro. J. S. Challoner, a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the V.W. Bros. the Rev. J. E. Cox, and J. Savage, and

Bro. R. Spencer, who had so kindly and successfully exerted themselves in promoting the election of the child of our late Bro. W. Johnson, P.M., for admission into the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys.

Bro. John Barker having been elected Prov. Grand Treasurer for the ensuing year, the R.W. Prov. Grand Master proceeded to install the following brethren as Prov. Grand Officers for the ensuing year.—Bros. George Weatherhead, Prov. S.G.W.; John Cook, Prov. J.G.W.; Rev. S. Y. B. Bradshaw, Prov. G. Chaplain; John Barker, Prov. G. Treas.; Henry G. Ludwig, Prov. G. Reg.; Benjamin J. Thompson, Prov. G. Sec.; Herman Saniter, Prov. S.G.D.; Thomas Crawford, Prov. J.G.D.; Septimus Bell, Prov. G. Supt. of Works; William Dalziel, Prov. G. Dir. of Cers.; Thomas Alexander, Prov. G. Asst. Dir. of Cers.; Thomas Haswell, Prov. G. Org.; James Elliott, Prov. G. Sword Bearer; George Lambton, Prov. G. Standard Bearer; Andrew Gillespie, Prov. G. Purs.; Alexander Dickson, Prov. G. Tyler; Alfred Legge, Ralph Anderson, Edward Shotton, Joseph Shepherd, Robert Banning, and Charles Jobling, Prov. G. Stewards.

## SUSSEX.

ARUNDEL.—*Howard Lodge of Brotherly Love* (No. 64).—At a meeting of this Lodge, held on Friday, the 28th ult., Bro. John Wilson, W.M., initiated Messrs. Cole and Baynes into the mysteries of the Order. Two gentlemen were proposed as candidates for initiation, and two brethren as joining members. On the proposition of Bro. G. E. Pocock, G.S.B., Sec. to No. 64, seconded by Bro. Verrall, Prov. G. Treas., it was resolved "That the brethren of this Lodge desire to express the gratification with which they meet their Worshipful Master, Bro. John Wilson, on this day to celebrate his Masonic jubilee, and they most cordially congratulate him on the satisfaction he must feel in having witnessed the successful resuscitation of this his mother Lodge, which, from unavoidable circumstances had been unable to meet for so many years." All business being ended, about thirty of the brethren adjourned to banquet; the W.M. presided, supported by Bros. Hart, S.W.; Hemery, J.W.; Pocock, Sec.; Farmer, S.D.; Mierman, J.D.; Fabian, I.G., and the following visitors:—Bros. Taylor, Prov. G. Chaplain; Scott, Prov. S.G.D.; Smithers, P. Prov. G. Dir. of Cers.; F. Crew, P.M. No. 1, the Secretary of the Girls School; Lowdell, P.M. No. 338; Dixon, J.W. No. 338; Elliott, J.W. No. 45; Geere, No. 338; Curtis and Martin, No. 394. Every brother expressed the greatest pleasure at this Masonic reunion, and a most delightful evening was passed. This Lodge was founded in 1736, and was named the Howard Lodge of Brotherly Love, in honour of the eighth Duke of Norfolk, who was installed Most Worshipful Grand Master of England in 1830. Preston says:—"Amongst other proofs of his attachment to the fraternity, he sent from Italy £20 for the charities, a large book for the records of Grand Lodge, richly bound in Turkey, and gilt, with the arms of Norfolk and those of Grand Lodge elegantly emblazoned; and a sword of state, being the old trusty sword of Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, which was next worn by Bernhard, Duke of Saxe Weimar, with both their names on the blade and the arms of Norfolk in silver on the scabbard." In 1789 this Lodge, which had been held in London, was moved to Arundel, and was then No. 51; in 1814, after the union of the two Grand Lodges, it was No. 72, and in 1833, when the vacancies in the list of Lodges were filled up, it was made No. 64; from unavoidable circumstances this Lodge did not meet from 1836 till July in the present year, when it was resuscitated, and the arrears of fees paid up to Grand Lodge and Prov. Grand Lodge. At the first meeting in July, three of the members were present, whose united ages amounted to two hundred and forty-three years, the Worshipful Master being one of them; he was initiated in this Lodge October 20th, 1809. It is a little singular and very gratifying to the Freemasons of Sussex that one of the brethren who assisted to resuscitate this Lodge should this year have had the honour of being the Grand Sword Bearer to the M.W. Grand Master, and that the Lodge should have been named after the Grand Master who presented the sword of state to the Grand Lodge. This Lodge has now eighteen subscribing members, and promises to be a happy and united band of brothers. May success attend it. The Duke of Norfolk is Earl of Arundel, a feudal honour by the possession of Arundel Castle only, without any creation, adjudged in parliament, July, 1433.

## MARK MASONRY.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—*Northumberland and Berwick-on-Tweed Lodge* (L.C.).—The Lodge was opened in form on November 12th, by the R.W.M., Bro. John Burther, G.D.C., assisted by the following officers.—Bros. W. Punshon, P.M., (Prov. G. Supt. of Works); Sept. Bell, S.W.; C. J. Bannister, as J.W.; Andrew Gillespie, S.D.; H. G. Ludwig, M.M.O.; Herman Saniter, J.O., and others. After balloting for three brethren for advancement, the following brethren were regularly advanced by the R.W.M.—Bros. Bousfield, Atkins, Loades, and Waugh, Bro. Punshon, P.M., than whom a more learned Mark Master does not exist in the north, ably assisting the R.W.M. The brethren then proceeded to elect the R.W.M. for the ensuing year, and on the balloting papers being handed to the R.W.M., he declared Bro. Septimus Bell as R.W.M. elect for the ensuing year, the R.W.M. stating that the election could not have fallen on a brother that would have given him greater pleasure to install as his successor, for no officer had given him such constant and regular assistance for the last twenty-four months as

Bro. Bell, and from his antecedents hoped that the Lodge would progress more and more under his rule. The R.W.M. elect, in returning thanks for his election, hoped that by constant attendance and a cheerful co-operation of the officers and brethren, this Mark Masters' Lodge would be brought to as high an efficiency as possible, and might be the most efficient, as it is the most ancient Lodge in the north of England. The Lodge then balloted for Treasurer, when the unanimous vote fell on Bro. A. Gillespie, who has so ably filled the post during the last year. The installation of R.W.M. and officers is fixed to take place on Tuesday, the 29th instant. There being no further business, the Lodge was closed in love and harmony at nine o'clock.

## ROYAL ARCH.

### METROPOLITAN.

MOUNT SION CHAPTER (No. 169).—At a convocation of this Chapter holden on Monday, November 14th, at Radley's Hotel, Bridge-street, there were present Comps. Johnstone, M.E.Z.; Sharpe, P.Z., as H., and How, P.Z., as J. Bro. J. Wallace, of No. 227, was exalted to this supreme degree. The annual election of officers for the year ensuing was then proceeded with, the result of the ballot being—Comps. Jeremiah W. Long, Z.; Edward Spooner, H.; Henry Parr, J.; W. H. Partridge, Treas.; T. Goodwin, Scribe E.; Robert Farran, N.; G. H. Taylor, P.S.; Speight, Janitor. Comps. Thompson, of No. 512, and Tate, of No. 774, were visitors.

MOUNT LEBANON CHAPTER (No. 630).—A special convocation for the installation of Comp. John Rumsey, H., elect, and other important business, was holden on Thursday, November 10th, at the Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street. Three brethren were proposed for exaltation at the next Chapter. Comp. J. F. Johnson was unanimously elected Scribe E.

### NORTHUMBERLAND.

#### PROVINCIAL GRAND CHAPTER AT NEWCASTLE.

At half-past three o'clock, p.m., on the 8th inst., the Companions were already assembled, and the Grand Superintendent, the Rev. E. C. Ogle, opened the Provincial Grand Chapter, assisted by the 2nd Grand Principal, Comp. E. D. Davis; the 3rd Principal, Comp. William Punshon; and the following E. Companions:—Richard Medcalf, D. Prov. Grand Superintendent; William Berkley, Prov. Grand Scribe E.; John Barker, Prov. Grand Scribe N.; Benjamin J. Thompson, Prov. Grand Prin. Soj.; Septimus Bell and Henry Hotham, Prov. Grand Asst. Sojs.; Henry Hill, Prov. Grand Janitor, and many other Companions.

The minutes of the last Provincial Grand Chapter having been confirmed, and the fees of honour paid, the Prov. Grand Superintendent appointed the following officers for the ensuing year:—E. Comps. William Punshon, Prov. Grand H.; John Barker, Prov. Grand J.; B. J. Thompson, Prov. Grand Scribe E.; John J. Challoner, Prov. Grand Scribe N.; William Johnstone, Prov. Grand Prin. Soj.; Henry Bell and Henry Hotham, Prov. Grand Asst. Sojs.; Comp. John Barker was also elected Prov. Grand Treas. The following were also appointed:—Comps. Henry G. Ludwig, Prov. Grand Registrar; W. G. Tulloch, Prov. Grand Janitor; William Twizel, Prov. Grand Sword Bearer; Andrew Gillespie, Prov. Grand Director of Ceremonies.

Upon the conclusion of business, the Companions adjourned from Freemasons' Hall, Blackett-street, to the Assembly Rooms, to dinner.

The usual and Masonic toasts were given from the chair, and properly responded to. The "M.E.G.Z. and the Grand Chapter of England" was then given and responded to; then the health of the "Prov. Grand Superintendent of Somersetshire, Col. Charles K. K. Tynte," was given. This toast was warmly responded to by the majority of the Companions who understood the reason why this toast was given, and M.E. Comp. Davis, as an old friend of the worthy and honourable Prov. Grand Superintendent of Somersetshire, responded to the toast.

The health of the "Prov. Grand Superintendent" was then proposed by the 3rd Grand Principal, Comp. John Barker, in appropriate terms, congratulating the Prov. Grand Chapter upon the presence of their beloved Prov. Grand Superintendent, who so worthily had presided over them that day, in two places, much to the satisfaction of the Companions present—he wished him long life and health to continue to preside over them in the different branches of Masonry in that province. The toast was received with great applause by the Companions present, and when the honours were given the Prov. Grand Superintendent returned thanks, assuring the brethren that such good will having repeatedly been shown to him, he withdrew all thoughts of retiring from his responsible position while it pleased his brethren to wish him to remain at his post. Several other toasts being given and responded to, the Provincial Grand Chapter was closed in love and harmony at nine o'clock.

## KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

### PROVINCIAL GRAND CONCLAVE.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—Tuesday, the 8th of November, 1859, was appointed for the installation of Sir Knt. Edward C. Ogle as Prov. Grand Commander for Northumberland and Berwick-upon-Tweed.

At one o'clock, p.m., the attendance of the Knights was strong; several came from Whitehaven and Liverpool. The Prov. Grand Conclave was opened by Sir Knt. John Barker, First Grand Captain of England, who, with the following other Grand Officers of England, were deputed to install the Prov. Grand Master:—Sir Knt. William Berkley, Past Grand Hospitaller; Sir Knt. George Hawkes, Past Grand Herald; Sir Knt. Wm. Punshon, Grand Expert.

The Provincial Grand Conclave being duly opened, Sir Knt. Edward Chaloner Ogle, Prov. Grand Commander, was duly escorted and admitted under the arch of steel, and formally installed and proclaimed, the Prov. Grand Captain making homage on behalf of the Knights present.

The Prov. Grand Commander then appointed the following Knights as Prov. Grand Officers:—Sir Knts. George Hawkes, Prov. Deputy Grand Commander; Wm. Punshon, Prov. Grand Prior; Wm. Dalzul, Prov. Grand Sub-Prior; Rev. S. Atkinson, Prov. Grand Prelate; Henry Bell, First Prov. Grand Captain; Henry Hotham, Second Prov. Grand Captain; Wm. Berkley, Prov. Grand Chancellor; Andrew Gillespie, Prov. Grand Vice Chancellor and Registrar; John Barker, Prov. Grand Treasurer; C. J. Bannister, Prov. Grand Chamberlain; George Weatherhead, Prov. Grand Hospitaller; H. G. Ludwig, Prov. Grand Expert; Henry Spencer (Whitehaven), Prov. Grand Almoner; James Dees (Whitehaven), Prov. Grand Director of Ceremonies.

After the regular business was concluded, the Prov. Grand Conclave was closed in love and harmony.

Those Knights who were of the rank of Grand Cross of the Temple then met in Grand Council, presided over by Sir Knt. (Grand Cross) George Hawkes as Grand Master, assisted by the following Knights Grand Cross:—Punshon, Berkley, Barker, Bell and Hotham.

The petition of Sir Knt. Commander Ed. Chaloner Ogle having been received and approved, he was duly installed a Knight Grand Cross of the Holy Sepulchre, and received the accolade from the Knights present.

The Grand Master, according to ancient form, then named his successor to that chair in the person of Sir Knt. Wm. Berkley, who was duly installed as Grand Master for the ensuing term. He confirmed the former officers, and added to the Grand Chancellorship Sir Knt. John Barker.

The Knights then adjourned to the Prov. Grand Royal Arch Chapter held at Freemasons' Hall, Blackett-street.

## ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED RITE.

### PROVINCIAL CHAPTER.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—*Royal Kent Rose Croix Chapter* (under warrant from the Supreme Grand Council of 33° for England).—On Wednesday, November 9th, there was a Chapter of emergency, for the purpose of affiliating the Ill. Bros., Capt. Wm. Spencer and James Dees, and of receiving Bro. Wm. Jackson, all three of Whitehaven, the two former being members of a Scotch Rose Croix Chapter. The Chapter was solemnly opened by the M.W. Sov. Bro. John Barker, assisted by the following officers—Richd. Medcalf, as Prelate; Henry Bell, 1st Gen.; Henry Hotham, 2nd Gen.; C. J. Bannister, Raphael; H. G. Ludwig, as Marshal; Andrew Gillespie, Recorder. The three candidates being present were duly received as members of this illustrious Order by the M.W. Sovereign, very ably assisted by the officers and acting officers, especially by Ill. Bro. C. J. Bannister. There being no further business but the proposal of a joining member, Ill. Bro. Joseph Fletcher, the Chapter was closed in form.

## IRELAND.

### CORK.

#### LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF ST. PATRICK'S BRIDGE BY THE LORD LIEUTENANT.

The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the bridge intended to replace that which was destroyed by the flood of November, 1853, took place on Thursday, November 10, under every circumstance that could tend to add *clat* to the proceedings and sustain the long-enjoyed reputation of Munster's capital for the magnificence of its civic displays. The presence of the Lord Lieutenant, the prominent part taken by the brethren of the several Masonic Lodges in this locality, who appeared in full Masonic costume and with their jewels and insignia, the attendance of the Mayor in his robes and badges of office, and of many members of the Town Council, all combined to render the scene one of unsurpassable interest. The weather, too, that most important element in the success of all out-door festivities, though not so brilliant as that of the preceding day, was as favourable as could well be desired, and much more so than at this time of the year could have been expected.

To accommodate the numbers which were expected to be present the city engineer, Sir John Benson, had done all that lay in his power. Several large barges had been boarded over and formed into a commodious platform on the river close to the spot where the stone was to be laid, and on this the members of the Town Council, with some of the other public bodies and a few of the more leading citizens were to take their place. The members of the Masonic Lodges were allotted a place just over the abutment of which the stone was to be part. The timber foot-bridge running across from Merchant's Quay to the opposite side

was devoted to a limited number of persons who were admitted on it by ticket. In order that this method should be effectual and that more should not get on it than it could safely afford one of the two entrances to it at each end was closed up, one only at each extremity being left open. The boarding which for some time past had been erected at the west side of the bridge for the purpose of preventing passers-by from stopping to look at the works going on below was taken away, so as to afford an uninterrupted view of the proceedings, and a bench was run along its western side to accommodate those on it.

The brethren of the different Lodges in the Province of Munster having assembled at the Lodge rooms of the First Lodge of Ireland, in Tuckey Street, at half-past nine o'clock were duly marshalled into Masonic order by the Provincial Grand Director of Ceremonies, each Lodge as follows:—

Tyler, with drawn sword; the Deacons, with wands; the members, two and two; the Wardens, bearing the columns; the Treasurer; the Secretary; the Worshipful Master.

The following Lodges were represented:—No. 386, Clonakilty; No. 190, Queenstown; No. 95, Cork; No. 71, Cork; No. 68, Youghal; No. 67, Cork; No. 15, Skibbereen; No. 3, Cork; No. 3, Cork; and No. 1, Cork.

The dispensation sanctioning the procession under the hand and seal of the Deputy Grand Master of Ireland was read by the Provincial Grand Secretary, Bro. William Penrose, and at half-past ten o'clock the Brethren left the Lodge rooms in the following order:—

Lodge No. 190, Bro. Richard T. Usher, Worshipful Master; Lodge No. 95, Bro. Robert Butcher, Worshipful Master; Lodge No. 71, Bro. J. Guy, Worshipful Master; Lodge No. 67, Bro. J. Buckley, Worshipful Master; Lodge No. 15; Bro. Paul Limrick, Worshipful Master; Lodge No. 8, Bro. Joseph Verling Carpenter, Worshipful Master; Lodge No. 3, Bro. Richard Brash, Worshipful Master; Lodge No. 1, Bro. Richard Meara, Worshipful Master; the Chapter of Prince Masons, Knights of the Eagle and Pelican; Henry Hardy, Esq., Most Wise Sovereign; the Provincial Grand Tyler; Provincial Grand Deacons; James E. White, P.M., No. 8; Bro. G. Brereton, 33°, representative from the Grand Lodge of England; Provincial Grand Wardens; Bro. Richard Meara, bearing the cornucopia with the wheat; Bro. Hon. Charles Moore Smyth, bearing the goblet of wine; Bro. John Cave, Past Grand Warden, bearing the oil; Bro. William Penrose, Provincial Grand Secretary, bearing the constitutions; the R.W. Bro. Geo. Chatterton, Deputy Provincial Grand Master of Munster.

The procession comprised four hundred brethren, and was headed by the splendid band of the Royal Lancashire Artillery playing the well known Masonic March.

On arriving at the site of the bridge the brethren deployed into the space allotted to them, being an extensive platform over the northern abutment. The Deputy Grand Master, Grand Wardens bearing the oblation, Grand Deacons, and Grand Secretary, proceeded to the lower platform adjoining the spot where the foundation stone was ready for laying. The Worshipful Masters and officers of the several Lodges advanced to the front of the upper platform under the banners of their respective Lodges, and in their gorgeous clothing and jewels had a most imposing effect.

The Deputy Provincial Grand Master, Bro. George Chatterton, presided in the unavoidable absence of the Provincial Grand Master, Major-General Sir James C. Chatterton, Bart., K.H. The Deputy Grand Master was habited in the splendid clothing belonging to his office, and wore also the jewels of the Philosophical College K.H., the Rose Croix degree, the Grand Cross of the Temple, and a beautiful ornament in blue enamel on which were displayed the various devices connected with the symbolic degrees of Masonry. This antique Masonic gem excited much interest among the brethren, from the fact that on the occasion of a similar ceremony which took place in the year 1789, when the stone of the former St. Patrick's bridge was laid, it was worn by the celebrated Masonic sister, the Hon. Mrs. Aldworth. On that occasion Mrs. Aldworth rode on horseback beside the Earl of Donoughmore the Provincial Grand Master of Munster, attired in full Masonic paraphernalia.

Having taken their places, the brethren awaited the arrival of his Excellency, which took place at twelve o'clock. The Lord Lieutenant was accompanied by Sir Edward McDonnell, Chairman of the Great Southern and Western Railway; Colonel Thomson, C.B., and G. A. Rowe, Esq., directors; Mr. Miller, engineer; Mr. Ilbery, traffic manager; Mr. Murland, Viscount Castlerosse, Sir Casack P. Roney, Chairman of the Cork and Youghal Railway; Dr. Barter, Blarney; and Mr. Ebenezer Pike, Bessborough, managing director of the Cork Steam Ship Company. Sir Edward McDonnell immediately presented the Mayor, Lord Fernoy, Dr. Lyons, Mr. F. B. Bennish, Sir Thomas Deane, Colonel Roche, the Lord Bishop, the Archdeacon, the Dean, the Admiral, the General, and some others.

On Lord Carlisle's arrival at the bridge, the guard of honour presented arms; the band struck up the National Anthem, and a salute from artillery thundered forth its welcome. The shipping in the river in large numbers added to the demonstration, repeated volleys of small arms from them and from several houses near the place testifying their participation in the general joy. The entrance to the platform was down the steps at Patrick's quay, immediately opposite the police station. Outside of this a covered barge was moored, along which the parties were to walk under the foot bridge, and so on to the platform. At the north-west extremity of this there was constructed a smaller

platform, access to which from the other was obtained by means of a gangway railed at the side and draped with blue calico, and immediately before this, to the south, was suspended the stone which was about to be laid. It was a massive block of Foynes limestone, five feet long and three and a half broad at its widest part, and weighed two tons. It was to be the corner stone of the north east abutment, forming part of the chamfered base.

His Excellency, on his arrival at the steps, was received by Sir John Benson, city engineer and Provincial Grand Architect of Munster (who was attired in full costume, and bore the plans of the new bridge), and was conducted to the small platform, followed by his suite, the Mayor, Lord Fernoy, Admiral Talbot, the Deputy Grand Master of the Masons, the Grand Wardens, and Grand Secretary, and Mr. Barnard, clerk of works. Arrived on this, his Excellency (with his aide de camp, the Mayor, his secretary, Sir John Benson, Mr. Barnard, Lord Fernoy, the Deputy Grand Master, and Grand Wardens) took his place before the stone.

The large platform was crowded, many persons having waited here. Amongst them were the Right Worshipful Michael Robert Ryan, mayor of Limerick, wearing his chair and other insignia; Francis Montgomery Jennings, Esq., harbour commissioner; Councillor Richard Longfield Jameson; Alderman Keller; Robert Walker, city superintendent; Alderman W. L. Perrier; Alderman Scott; Councillor R. V. Gregg, in his Masonic insignia; R. Hall, T. C.; John Bennett, solicitor to Committee of Merchants; Alderman W. J. Shaw; James Morrogh; W. A. Tracy, county surveyor East Riding; Joshua Hargrave, contractor for the bridge; Rev. C. B. Gibson, Chaplain Spike Island Convict Depot; Alderman H. L. Young; J. Keane; D. Mullane; H. W. Wood, secretary Kinsale Railway; W. Trew, Cork and Youghal Railway, and a large number of others. The two timber bridges, and every available space around, were densely crowded. As far as the eye could reach, nothing was to be seen but a sea of human faces. On the south, the line of Merchant's quay was covered with people; and on the north, just over the viceregal party, were ranged the four hundred Masonic brothers, with their gorgeous paraphernalia, forming the most brilliant feature in the whole display.

When the demonstrations of welcome which greeted his Excellency had in some measure subsided, the Mayor read the following address:—

"To his Excellency George William Frederick, Earl of Carlisle, Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

"May it please your Excellency.—We, the mayor and citizens of Cork, respectfully beg leave to approach your Excellency with the expression of our cordial welcome on your Excellency's arrival amongst us, and to tender to your Excellency our most heartfelt thanks for consenting to assist at the inauguration of a public work of the greatest importance to our community—the re-erection of St. Patrick's bridge.

"We presume it is unnecessary to remind your Excellency, that it is proposed by the contemplated work to supply the place of a former bridge, which was swept away by a disastrous flood on the 3rd day of November, 1853, an event which has been attended with great trouble, loss, and inconvenience to the city.

"We rejoice that the Sovereign is represented on the present occasion by a nobleman so much identified with the progress and prosperity of our country; for we cannot forget that, from the earliest period of your Excellency's participating in the government of Ireland to the period of your being again nominated to take upon you the high position which you occupy, you have, during each successive period of office, manifested towards this country a steady and unvarying anxiety to promote its welfare and happiness, by fostering and encouraging all our efforts at self-advancement.

"In conclusion, we once more bid your Excellency a hearty and respectful welcome to Cork.

"Signed, JOHN ARNOTT, Mayor."

His Excellency replied:—"I beg to return to the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the city of Cork my respectful and grateful thanks for their gracious welcome within the boundaries of the fair city. I rejoice that my visit at this period should enable me to afford a practical proof of the interest which I feel in the prosperity of Cork, by assisting at the inauguration of a work of such essential and unceasing importance to the commercial comfort of the entire community as the proposed restoration of St. Patrick's Bridge, of which I am about to replace the first stone. I cannot but look upon this as a most appropriate function at the present moment. If the city of Cork has any ambition to be considered on the highway of nations, it is at least incumbent that she should provide in a comely and substantial manner for the transit of her own citizens."

The mayor's secretary then read a scroll or memorial of the proceedings, of which the subjoined is a copy:—"The foundation stone of this St. Patrick's bridge was laid on the tenth day of November, 1859, in the twenty-third year of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, by His Excellency George William Frederick Howard, Earl of Carlisle, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, this bridge, built at the expense of the citizens of Cork, will be the second erected on this site. The first bridge was opened for traffic in the year 1789, and was destroyed by the great flood of the third November, 1853, on which occasion fifteen persons lost their lives. John Arnott, member of parliament for Kinsale, mayor of Cork. Sir John Benson, engineer. Joshua Hargrave, contractor. William Barnard, clerk of works."

The Deputy Grand Master of the Freemasons read the following

scroll:—"The foundation stone of this bridge was laid on the tenth day of November, 1859, in the twenty-third year of the reign of Her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, and in the year of Masonry 5859. Major-General Sir J. C. Chatterton, Bart., Prov. Grand Master; George Chatterton, Esq., J.P., D. Prov. Grand Master; William Penrose, Esq., Prov. Grand Secretary."

Mr. George Humphreys, acting treasurer of the corporation, then produced a glass vase and one of each of the different descriptions of current coin of the realm, and these, together with the scrolls, having been put into the vase, the latter was covered with a glass top and deposited by Sir John Benson in a hole which had been cut in the stone for its reception. Mr. Barnard, clerk of the works, then filled up the space with cement, and placed a small flag over the hole in a bed sunk to take it, the whole being covered with cement. This having been done, Sir John Benson presented to his excellency a handsome trowel which had been purchased for the occasion at the establishment of Mr. Edward Hawkesworth, silversmith and jeweller, Grand Parade. The blade was of silver and the handle of ivory, the former containing this inscription:—"Presented to His Excellency George William Frederick Howard, Earl of Carlisle, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, on laying the foundation stone of St. Patrick's bridge, Cork. November 10th, 1859. John Arnott, M.P., Mayor; Sir John Benson, engineer; Joshua Hargrave, contractor; Wm. Barnard, clerk of works."

His Excellency having received the trowel, took upon it a portion of cement, which he spread over the stone. The D. Prov. Grand Master then applied the level, square, and plumb, and having informed the lord lieutenant that the stone was ready to be laid, the latter took a small mallet provided for the purpose, and with it gave three distinct knocks, and the stone was lowered to its berth, amidst tremendous cheering from the multitude around, a heavy discharge of artillery adding its thundering approval to this part of the ceremony.

The D. Prov. Grand Master then receiving the cornucopia from the Senior Grand Warden, containing a measure of fine wheat, poured it upon the stone; likewise the goblet of wine and the vase of oil were received by him from the Junior Grand Warden and Past Grand Warden, and poured by him over the corn. The oblation having been made the D. Prov. Grand Master offered this supplication:—

"May the Great Architect of the universe enable us successfully to carry on and finish this work of which we have now laid the foundation stone, and every other undertaking which may tend to the advantage and prosperity of the city of Cork and its harbour. May he protect the workmen from every accident, and long preserve this structure from decay, and may he grant to us all in needed supply the corn of nourishment, the wine of refreshment, and the oil of joy. Amen, so mote it be."

He then called on the brethren to give the Masonic honours. The call was promptly responded to, and from the whole four hundred pealed forth the grand "three times three." Upon the third coming down, off went the hats of the spectators, and the efforts of the brethren were acknowledged by the warmest demonstrations of applause.

His excellency, after the applause had subsided, said—"I declare the stone, the foundation stone, of St. Patrick's bridge to be duly and truly laid. Now, give three cheers for St. Patrick's bridge. (Tremendous cheering followed by the roaring of artillery and the rattling of small arms.)

A Voice—One cheer more. (Renewed cheering.)

Sir John Benson—Three cheers for his excellency. (Enthusiastic cheering.)

A Voice—One cheer more. (Renewed cheering.)

Another Voice—Three cheers for the mayor. (Great cheering, in which his excellency heartily joined.)

A Voice from the brethren above. Three cheers for the Deputy Grand Master. (Great cheering and clapping of hands.)

Another Voice—Three cheers for Sir John. (Renewed cheering.)

There apparently being no other reasonable excuse for a prolongation of the hilarity silence became restored.

The mayor, by the earl's direction, then knelt down, and his excellency receiving a sword from his aide de camp, touched his worship on each shoulder, first on the left and then on the right, and said—"Rise Sir John Arnott," and then burst forth a deafening volley of cheers, succeeded by the crash of artillery and crackle of small arms.

On his worship rising to his feet his excellency warmly shook him by the hand and requested him to present his best respects to Lady Arnott. To Sir John Benson he said—"I should be happy to knight you, Sir John, but I can't do it a second time."

The ceremony was now over, but Sir John Benson requested his excellency to stand where he was for an instant in order that a view of the scene might be taken by a photographic artist. His excellency complied, and Mr. Stopford, the artist referred to, who had his instrument ready, at once took the view and gave permanence to the spectacle.

The party then moved from the platform, and the lord lieutenant, with his suite, entered his carriage, and, accompanied by the carriages of the mayor and high sheriff, and preceded by an escort of mounted constabulary, and followed by one of the Scots Greys, drove off to raise the first sod of the Queenstown branch railway, and open the Middleton half of the Cork and Youghal line.

The Masonic body having reversed the order of the procession returned to their Lodge room, headed as before by the band of the

Lancashire Artillery. As they passed along Patrick-street they were loudly cheered, and from the roof of the establishment of Mr. Richardson, gunmaker, opposite Maylor-street, on which a flag was flying and a party of the workmen were drawn up, a grand salute from rifles was fired, which was the signal for vehement applause from those who thronged the street. Again and again this was repeated, and after each salute the cheering became absolutely deafening. This graceful compliment was duly acknowledged by the Grand Master and brethren. The windows on both sides of Patrick-street and the Parade were filled with ladies and gentlemen, who enthusiastically greeted the brethren by waving handkerchiefs and hats. In every window in the vast front of Messrs. Carmichael's establishment appeared groups of spectators. The procession halted here and opposite Sir John Arnott's house, and uncovering waved their hats and acknowledged the compliment paid them.

Sir John Arnott expressed to the Deputy Grand Master his very deep obligation to his brethren, the Freemasons, for the part they had taken in the ceremony in adding to it so much *célérité* and interest.

On arriving at the Lodge rooms the brethren were addressed by the Deputy Grand Master, who thanked them for their attendance, and stated that he felt much obliged for the kindness and courtesy with which the procession was received by the citizens of Cork, as, with the exception of a little jostling arising from the curiosity of the people, they had not received the slightest obstruction. He also stated that he returned his best thanks to Sir John Benson and Bro. Barnard for the admirable arrangements and the ample space allotted for their accommodation.

The handsome silver vessels used in bearing the oblation were kindly presented for the occasion by Mr. Hawkesworth, Grand Parade, and were objects of much and deserved admiration. They were massive rich silver goblets beautifully gilt inside.

With the return of the Masonic body terminated a display which, while it lasted, was productive of more excitement and interest than is often to be met with in the locality.

SKIBBEREEN.—On Thursday, November 3rd, being the usual monthly night, the brethren of Lodge No. 15, Skibbereen, met to elect officers, &c., for the ensuing six months. The following brethren were unanimously chosen:—David Hadden, M.D., W.M.; Frederick P. E. Potter, S.W.; Henry Hungerford J.W.; John Francis Levis, Sec. and Treas. This, and other routine business being disposed of, Bro. John Levis, in bringing under the notice of the Lodge a project which has for some time engrossed his attention, said, Brethren—on our last monthly night I introduced to your notice a plan of a Masonic hall: I now beg to propose that we consider the subject and adopt some means for carrying it out. While I appreciate Bro. Fuller's kindness in giving us this room, still I do not wish that we should be at the mercy or caprice of any one. If he should give us notice to quit, which I am sure is not his intention, there is not another in the town that we could get; therefore it is under these circumstances I advocate the necessity of a Masonic hall. Bro. Frederick Potter said, Brethren—it is with pleasure I second Bro. Levis's proposition, for I believe that a Masonic hall would be an acquisition to our Lodge as well as a benefit to Masonry; for by letting it to lecturers, &c., it would lay at our disposal a fund by which we could contribute to that inestimable institution the Masonic Female Orphan Society, as well as relieve a worthy distressed brother who may be travelling this way. It would also prove to the uninitiated that there was something more substantial in Masonry than the mere meeting of a few friends in secret conclave. When I look around and perceive the energy displayed by other societies of minor importance, I think there has been a great amount of slothfulness on our parts; therefore I trust that anything that has, or may hereafter be said, will arouse the dormant spirit that has hitherto existed among us. I now propose that we institute a raffle, on the Art-Union principle, as a means of raising the necessary amount, and by fixing the price of each ticket at a low figure, say five shillings, you would place it in the power of the humblest brother to contribute his mite, while you would not prevent the more wealthy from contributing largely. In conclusion I would suggest as a prize, a Master's jewel, apron, collar, and sash, making them to the value of twenty pounds. Bro. Henderson seconded this proposition, and a committee was appointed at the suggestion of Bro. Fuller. Bro. J. W. Potter, in proposing that Lodge No. 15 should take in the *Freemasons' Magazine*, said it was the duty of every Lodge in the kingdom to give it their support, as it was devoted exclusively to Masonic information. After some further remarks the Secretary was requested to send for it for the benefit of the Lodge.

#### NORTH MUNSTER.

On Saturday, Nov. 5th, at high noon, the venerated Prov. Grand Master, Michael Farnell, 33°, D. L., presided at the Prov. Grand Lodge of this district, and subsequently attended the Prince Masons' Chapter, No. 4, and Lodges Nos. 13 and 333, when officers were duly elected for each, to be installed on the 27th December next.

#### SCOTLAND.

##### GRAND LODGE.

The quarterly communication of the Grand Lodge of Scotland was holden in Freemasons' Hall, Edinburgh, on Monday, November 7th; the

M.W. Grand Master, the Duke of Athole, presided, supported by Bro. J. Whyte Melville, D.G.M.; Bro. Sir Geo. Beresford; Bro. Elisha D. Cooke, of Kentucky, and about two hundred other brethren.

Proxy commissions of various brethren having been read and received, presents were announced from the Grand Lodges of England, Prussia, Nebraska, U.S., Kentucky, U.S., Massachusetts, U.S. (consisting of their proceedings); Bro. C. Paton, Foxe's Book of Martyrs, &c., and Bro. A. A. Haye, "Poemata," which were received and ordered to be acknowledged with thanks.

The minutes of the Grand Lodge and the Committee having been confirmed, the officers for the ensuing year were nominated.

Charters were granted for opening two new Lodges, to be called, respectively, the "Royal Blues," at Kilbirnie, Ayrshire; and the "Duncarn," Burntisland, Fifeshire.

Permission was also given for the reopening of the Lodge St. Andrew, Glenbuck.

A petition from St. Andrew's Lodge, Quebec, respecting charters for the Montreal Kilwinning Lodges, was deferred.

Protests from the Lodges "Trafalgar," Leith; "St. John," Jedburgh; and "St. Thomas," Muirkirk, against being placed at the foot of the roll of Lodges, were received.

A protest from the Lodge, "St. John," Kilmarnock, against a decision of Grand Lodge in the case of Bro. Dick, and the report of the select committee thereon, was deferred for further examination.

It was then resolved to appoint a representative to the Grand Lodge of Canada.

The following resolutions were moved by Bro. F. D. McCowan, R.W.M. No. 1; seconded by Bro. Jas. Finlayson, R.W.M., and carried:—

"Seeing that a large number of the Proxy Masters and Wardens do not pay their annual contributions to the Fund of Masonic Benevolence, it is moved 'That the same rule shall be adopted as is already in force in reference to the test of membership.'

"In order to render the collection of the contributions more certain and easy, it is moved 'That these contributions be made payable at the same date as the annual contribution to Grand Lodge, viz., 1st February yearly.'

Other business having been deferred, Grand Lodge was closed in due form at one o'clock.

#### FORFARSHIRE.

##### PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE AT DUNDEE.

A COMMUNICATION of this Provincial Grand Lodge was holden at Dundee on the 3rd instant. According to previous arrangement, the brethren met in the Thistle Hall, Union-street, at three o'clock, and at half-past three the Prov. Grand Lodge was opened in due form by the R.W. Prov. Grand Master, Lord Panmure, K.T., G.C.B. Bro. James Jack, Master of Montrose Kilwinning, No. 15, acted as Prov. S.G.W.; and Bro. Thomas Cuthbert, of the Operative Lodge, No. 47, Dundee, acted as Prov. J.G.W. The following Lodges were represented:—Montrose Kilwinning; St. John's, Cupar, Fife; St. Thomas', Arbroath; Operative, Dundee; Ancient Dundee; St. David's, Dundee; Glammis; St. Vigean's, Arbroath; Operative, Cupar Angus; St. John's, Johnshaven; St. James, Brechin; Thistle Operative; St. Bruce, Kirkcaldy; Forfar and Kincairdine; Caledonian, Dundee; Panmure, Arbroath; Lower, Forfar; Camperdown, Dundee; and other Lodges. There were also present the Right Hon. Lord Kinmaird, K.T., Prov. G.M. of Perthshire; and Bros. Sir John Ogilvy, of Inverquaharty, Bart., M.P.; Sir Patrick Murray Threipland, Bart.; John Murray Drummond, Megginch Castle; the Hon. Arthur Kinmaird, M.P.; Capt. Thomas S. Fotheringham; Elisha D. Cooke, of Kentucky; Reginald Howard Alex. Ogilvy, jun., of Inverquaharty.

About a hundred brethren of the Prov. Grand Lodge of Perth accompanied their Prov. Grand Master, who defrayed their expenses, and spared himself no trouble to see that all were comfortable.

The Provincial Grand Officers for the ensuing year were then appointed and invested as follows, by Bro. Lord Panmure as Prov. Grand Master:—Bros. Sir John Ogilvy, Bart., M.P., D. Prov. G.M.; Earl of Southesk, substitute Prov. G.M.; General Swinburne, Prov. S.G.W.; Thos. Cuthbert, Prov. J.G.W.; David Small, Prov. G. Sec.; Rev. Andrew Taylor, Prov. G. Chaplain; J. Z. Kay, Prov. G. Treas.; David Dickson, Prov. S.G.D.; John Geekie, Prov. J.G.D.; James Winter, Prov. G. Clerk; A. W. Fairweather, Prov. G. Dir. of Cers.; James Chalmers, Prov. G. Sword Bearer; Alexander Low, Inside Guard; James Fraser, Tyler.

The Provincial Grand Master then addressed the Lodge in the following terms:—"I congratulate you on this auspicious opening of our Prov. Grand Lodge, and I feel assured that it will give an impulse to Freemasonry in the province, and consequently conduce to harmony, love, and goodfellowship within its bounds. Right Worshipful Deputy Prov. Grand Master and Wardens, I have such perfect confidence in your several acquaintance with the laws which govern our mystical Craft, that I feel assured that you will discharge the duties of your respective offices so as to ensure the obedience and command the respect of all over whom you are appointed to rule. That you will, in your own persons, exhibit an example of what true Masons should be, and so encourage in others a proper emulation to follow your precepts. You will strictly observe all the laws of the Craft yourselves, and assist me in the discharge of the important duties of my station, and make your charity and love of the brethren conspicuous before all men. By such conduct you will justify the confidence I have reposed in you, and win the approbation of

your brethren in the province. Brethren,—It is the nature of all well regulated constitutions that some must of necessity rule and teach, and others obey and submit. This is essentially the case in Freemasonry. But both in rulers and ruled, humility, brotherly love, and tenderness, must be the guides of our conduct. I am sure that you will exhibit a due and proper respect for myself and other Officers of this Provincial Grand Lodge, and I will undertake that our rules shall be gentle, yet firm, and that we shall administer the laws of the Craft without partiality, and with every desire to promote the best interests of all the Lodges subject to our rule. May we, both officers and brethren, seek each other's welfare, and bear each other's burdens, and study daily to draw closer the ties which unite us, and so promote the great object of Masonry. To this end let us ever cultivate the great moral and social virtues. Let charity and meekness mark our course, and let us ever be anxious that all who say 'there goes a Mason,' may be compelled also to add 'and an honest and upright man.' May the Great Almighty Architect watch over all our proceedings and bless us wherever we go!"

The Prov. Grand Lodge was then closed in antient form.

The various Lodges were marshalled according to their numbers—the junior ones being first, headed by the band of the Perth Rifles. The Provincial Grand Lodge was attended by fifteen Stewards, bearing white rods, and the Dundee band. The procession proceeded by Union-street, High-street, and Reform-street, to the Corn Exchange Hall, where the junior Lodges opening up, the Provincial Grand Lodges, followed by the other Lodges according to their seniority, entered the hall, the band playing the Masons' Anthem.

Behind the throne was the great G, composed of brilliant jets of gas, and on each side of it stood a graceful statuette supporting a light. In their proper positions elevated seats were placed for the Wardens. Above the Senior Warden's chair was placed the level, and above the Junior Warden's the plumb, both composed of gas jets. These lights had a very striking effect. Along the whole length of the hall ran six tables, three on each side, leaving a passage between, up which the members of the Prov. Grand Lodge marched, preceded by the Grand Sword Bearer, Bro. James Chalmers. The number of brethren present was six hundred, and presented a very fine appearance.

At the close of dinner the Prov. Grand Master, Lord Panmure, said,— "Worshipful Prov. Grand Wardens, and worthy brethren—I offer you my congratulations on opening this Prov. Grand Lodge, and I hope this will give an impulse to Masonry within the bounds of this province, and within the bounds of other provinces, and lead to the spread of Masonry in this and other provinces; and the cultivation of every virtue that Masonry inculcates, will, I am sure, follow in its steps. You have this day elected and approved of Officers of this Prov. Grand Lodge, and it is now your duty to obey the instructions of those Prov. Grand Officers, and carry out your duties in the province. Brethren, there are likewise duties which have been long dormant, of which you will, by and bye, get notice to perform. I now leave this subject, and propose to you, 'Our beloved Queen, and our beloved Craft.'"

The Prov. Grand Master proposed "The Earl of Zetland and the Grand Lodge of England," which was heartily responded to.

The Prov. Grand Master then gave "The Duke of Athole and the Grand Lodge of Scotland," and paid a very high tribute of praise to the noble duke.

The Prov. Grand Master next rose and said, the toast he had to propose was one which had been suggested to him, viz., "The Sister Lodges of the United States of America!" (Cheers). He (the speaker) looked forward not only to the time when Old England, with her first born child, America, and her second born child, Australia, would be the promoters of the Protestant religion, but to the time when the Anglo-Saxon race would be able to meet a world of despots. (Applause). His lordship, in conclusion, said that they had present a brother connected with the Masonic Grand Lodge of the United States of America, and, "as a chieftain among us takin' notes, and (as his lordship supposed) faith he'll prent it," he hoped the Lodge would do honour to the toast. (Applause).

Bro. Cooke, in a speech of considerable length, congratulated the Prov. Grand Lodge of Forfarshire on having at their head a nobleman of so much ability and experience in legislative business, and one who takes so much interest in the welfare of our noble Order; he had come among them for the purpose of ascertaining the true state of Masonry in this country, and he was proud to see that on this occasion peace and harmony prevailed among them, and he could assure them that he should carry with him a pleasant remembrance of this very happy meeting.

The Prov. Grand Master next proposed "The R.W. Bro. Lord Kinmaird and the Visiting Brethren of the Eastern Province of Perthshire."

Bro. Lord Kinmaird, in responding, paid a very high compliment to Lord Panmure, and congratulated his lordship and the meeting on his appointment.

The Prov. Grand Master then gave "Bro. James Whyte Melville and the Visiting Brethren of the Province of Fife," to which the R.W. Master of St. John's, Cupar, Fife, responded.

Bro. Lord Kinmaird, inasmuch as Bro. Melville was not present, proceeded to propose the next toast, which was, "The R.W. Prov. Grand Master, Lord Panmure," and passed a very high eulogium upon his lordship.

The Prov. Grand Master, in an admirable speech of considerable length and feeling, expressed to the meeting the pleasure and honour



which he felt at being inaugurated as the Prov. Grand Master, and stated, that as the Prov. Grand Master of Forfarshire had many duties to perform, which could not at present be overtaken, he hoped he would soon have an opportunity of meeting the brethren again.

Bro. Sir P. M. Threipland, Bart., next gave "Bro. Sir John Ogilvy, the R.W.D. Prov. G.M., and the other office bearers of the Prov. Grand Lodge," and, in doing so, took occasion to say that Sir John was not the tinsel but the life of Masonry, since he had taken upon himself the obligations of a Mason.

Bro. Sir John Ogilvy responded. He said he rose not only on his own account, but also on account of the office bearers who had been alluded to, to return thanks for the very kindly manner in which the meeting had received the toast just proposed. He was sure he expressed the sentiments of his brother Masons when he said that they highly esteemed the honour which had been done them by their brethren.

The Prov. Grand Master then proposed the various Lodges present, in their order of seniority.

These toasts were duly received and honoured by the company, and the respective Masters responded in suitable terms.

The Prov. Grand Master next proposed the health of Bro. the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, the member for Perth, which was received most cordially by the brethren.

Bro. Kinnaird replied in a very feeling manner, and said that he felt proud to occupy, as his lordship had said, undisturbed, the seat which was last occupied by his lordship before his elevation to the upper house, since that time up till now. He felt proud to think that he had held the seat undisturbed, seeing that Perth was a constituency, like this city, composed of great and independent electors, whom it was at all times a high honour to represent. He had not, like his lordship, got high honours from her majesty, and no man got them more deservedly than his lordship had done; but he felt greatly honoured by the confidence of his constituency, and he also felt highly honoured by the very flattering manner in which his health had been received by this very large and respectable meeting. He (Bro. Kinnaird) then said that his lordship had referred to the visit he had recently paid to another country, now struggling for its liberty; and with reference to that subject, he (Bro. Kinnaird) had been much gratified by that visit, as he found that the whole people, although thirsting for liberty, sought only to attain it in an orderly and constitutional manner. They had elected to lead them men of the most unblemished reputation for honour, integrity, and right principle, and they had followed their injunction so thoroughly as to prove that they were worthy of real freedom. He was sure that the feeling in this country was wholly with the Italians, and he felt confident that her majesty's government would carry out that feeling to the utmost of their power. He again thanked the meeting for the compliment they had paid to him. Bro. Kinnaird's speech was received with rapturous applause.

The Lodge was closed about half-past eight o'clock.

## ASIA.

### SMYRNA.

#### INTERESTING MASONIC CEREMONY.

On the 8th of October the city of Smyrna was the scene of a grand fête, on the occasion of the Pacha visiting the Ottoman, Smyrna and Aidin Railway. In the afternoon he proceeded up the line to the village of Seidikeni, to lay the first stone of the Seidikeni station. Bro. Hyde Clarke, who is engaged in the management of the works, took advantage of the occasion to invite the co-operation of brethren in affording Masonic assistance for the ceremony. Besides those brethren who were officially invited, his colleague and himself issued tickets to several of the Smyrna brethren. In the present state of Masonry in the province, Ill. Bro. Hyde Clarke was requested by the leading brethren to preside over the proceedings of the day, and in virtue of his authority, convened an occasional Lodge at Seidikeni. On descending from the train, the brethren proceeded to a tent, which had been provided for them, and clothed themselves. Attended by a guard of honour and band of music, they joined the ceremonial in procession, Ill. Bro. Hyde Clarke, S.P.R.S., officiating as W.M.; Ill. Bro. Carver, S.P.R.C., as P.M.; Ill. Bro. Feust, K.H., as S.W.; Bro. George Meredith (chief engineer), as J.W.; and other members of the highest rank as officers—these wearing the decorations of their high degrees presented an imposing spectacle. The brethren then formed in the centre around H. E. Mohamer Pacha, whom they assisted with the working tools; and gathering on the stone they joined silently in a Masonic prayer for the success of the enterprise, and the restoration of Masonry in the province. H. E. on being informed by Bro. Hyde Clarke that the brethren had prayed to the Supreme Being, begged him in Turkish to express his thanks to them. At the dinner the brethren, at their own request, were assembled together, and saluted each other, and Bro. Hyde Clarke, to whom Bro. Carver, L.L.D., offered a special toast, in his speech took the opportunity of calling the attention of the company to the claims of Masonry. Bro. Hyde Clarke said that at the table were assembled men of many nations; but Masonry had brought him that day in friendly relations with very many among them.

## THE WEEK.

**THE COURT.**—The Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by Prince and Princess Frederick William of Prussia (Princess Royal) and Princess Alice, have been to Frogmore twice this week to visit the Duchess of Kent. The launch of the *Victoria*, screw line-of-battle-ship, which has been looked forward to with unusual interest, was effected at Portsmouth on Saturday, under circumstances of perfect success. Her Majesty, the Prince Consort, the Prince and Princess Frederick William, and other members of the Royal Family were on board, the ceremony of christening being performed by the Princess Frederick William. The *Victoria* is larger than any line-of-battle-ship afloat. Among the visitors this week we find the names of the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, the Duchess of Wellington, the Marquis of Ailesbury, Earl Spencer, the Portuguese ambassador, Lord John Russell, Lord Sydney, and Sir George Grey.

**FOREIGN NEWS.**—The *Moniteur* publishes the report of Admiral Rigault de Genouilly on the fight of the 7th of September, with the Cochinchinese, in which the enemy suffered severe loss. The report says—"We have put the enemy to flight, and have destroyed their forts and artillery. Our loss amounts to ten killed and forty wounded. The French semi-official papers contest that the French despatch to Sardinia did not convey urgent representations, but merely intimated that the emperor would regret the acceptance by Prince Carignan of the offer made him. Whatever the message was it has thrown the Sardinian government into a state of perturbation. A portion of the ministry are for refusing to accede to the "representations" of the august ally; another portion is for trusting to his majesty's "sympathies for Italy and relying on the congress," and the difference is so serious that a ministerial crisis is expected at Turin. The *Patrie* says the congress is to assemble in Paris, on the 15th of December, but that the adhesion of England had not yet been received. A provincial paper, the *Independant de l'Ouest*, has received a warning for hinting that the government is severe against those who defend the rights of the Pope, and very lenient, against those who attack them. The *Moniteur*, referring to the election of Prince Carignan, says it is to be regretted because such a resolution tends to prejudge questions which must be settled in the congress. The Paris correspondent draws attention to recent facts connected with the treaty of Zurich and the affairs of Central Italy, and maintains the opinion that the Emperor of the French has not at heart the independence of Italy. The dangerous state of Central Italy is also commented on. The *Patrie* of Monday announces that a pamphlet by M. Emile de Girardin, entitled "Napoleon III. et l'Europe," was seized on Monday, when in type at the printing office, by a judge's order. Leonie Chereau, the girl who was charged with stealing the child of M. Hua, has been declared not guilty; the trial has excited great interest in Paris.—The semi-official *Constitutionnel*, often more official than the *Moniteur* itself, states, as a reason for the opposition to Prince Carignan, that it would have caused open intervention in Italy, and Sardinia then could not have prevented the entry of the Neapolitan troops into the Roman territory. The departure of the French expedition to China appears to be fixed for about the 15th of December. The vessels carrying out troops will touch at Goree, the Cape of Good Hope, and Singapore, and orders have been sent to the French consuls at those places to have in readiness such supplies as are likely to be required. The expedition will reach China, as already stated, at the time of the year most favourable for military operations. M. Lesseps has gone to Constantinople, and the Marseilles newspapers state that instructions from the French Government were received at Alexandria on the 27th October to prevent any act that would interfere with the privileges of the Suez Canal Company. The works of the canal continue.—The nomination of Prince Carignan was a measure that wounded no susceptibilities, and would be agreeable to the moderate party in Europe, being in itself the indication of a definite line of policy. A telegram from Turin denies certain reports of a ministerial crisis having taken place there on the question of the proposed regency of Prince Carignan. It is stated that a council of ministers had been held, at which several influential gentlemen of high standing were present.—The *Monitore* of Bologna publishes an official report from M. Brizzi, provincial administrator of the See of Rimini, stating that the pontifical troops, on the 9th of June last, profaned the church of San Gaudenzio. At that date the pontifical government had not yet been overthrown in Romagna, and the report was addressed to the papal legate, but not published until now by the present government.—The *Military Gazette* of Vienna speaks of considerable reforms which are in contemplation in the Austrian army, which is to be organized on a new system, both with respect to its armament and distribution in brigades and battalions. Rifled cannon is to be used, but on a different model from that of the French. A correspondent, writing from Pesth, on the 6th instant, says that the Viennese cabinet had decided on the selection of a number of Hungarians as "men of confidence" to assemble to discuss a plan of municipal organization for Hungary; but it appears that the government has not been able to collect a sufficient number of men in whom they could confide to carry out their scheme. An imperial autograph letter has been addressed to the Minister of Finance, Baron von Bruck, expressing the desire of the emperor to make good the deficit in the budget of the year 1860-61. In order to carry out the desire of the emperor a committee will be appointed, whose work is to be terminated at the end of March next, and the result

submitted to the Council of the Empire. In accordance with the articles 13 and 16 of the decree, dated 13th April, 1857, the number of members of the Council of the Empire will temporarily be increased for the discussion of this subject.—A letter from Zurich says—"The signature of the treaty of peace was attended by a certain degree of pomp on the part of the Swiss Federal authorities. The signature, at their request, took place at the Hotel de Ville. The plenipotentiaries were escorted thither by Swiss delegates; the troops were under arms to pay military honours, and a large crowd assembled to witness the passage of the *cortège*."—The King of the Belgians' health is reported to be now in a satisfactory state.—In Saturday's sitting of the Federal Diet the affair of the constitution of Hessel Cassel was referred to a committee. Prussia, Thuringen, Oldenburg, and the Hanseatic Towns voted for the re-establishment of the constitution of 1831; the representatives of some other governments voted in favour of the constitution of 1852, and others abstained altogether from voting. The committee has unanimously adopted the proposal concerning the reorganisation of the Federal military constitution, and has sent its report to the military committee.—Advices have been received from Constantinople to the 5th inst. A reduction of the civil list, amounting to 6,000,000 only, and a diminution of the salaries of the *employés* has been decided upon. The Porte has addressed a memorandum to the powers which have signed the treaty of Paris. Bro. Kabuli Effendi, formerly of the Old Union Lodge, has returned from Creta. It is said the difficulties there have been settled. Said Pacha has been appointed governor-general of Widden. All the redifs have been dismissed. The apostolic prefect has been murdered by the Khurdes. News from Smyrna of the 5th inst. state that Sir Henry Bulwer has arrived there, *en route* for Salonica and Volo, to meet Prince Alfred.—Letters from Athens to the 4th inst. announce that the protecting powers have claimed from the Greek government, on account of interest due, a yearly payment of 900,000 francs.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.—As every week increases the gravity of the complexion of affairs in the Italian peninsula, the part which this country must eventually take in the settlement is matter of deep and serious consideration, and accordingly the premier and his colleagues are unremitting in their cabinet consultations, which have again been frequent during the week.—The mortality of the metropolis was less last week by 131 deaths than the previous week, the total being 1051, or 121 below the estimated average. Bronchitis continues to increase, numbering 102 among its victims last week. Scurfina and diphtheria maintain a high mortality. The births were 1848.—The Earl De Grey, K.G., expired at his residence in St. James's-square on Monday morning. His lordship was lord lieutenant and *custos rotulorum* of Bedfordshire, lieutenant-colonel commandant of the Yorkshire Hussar Yeomanry, and aide de camp to Her Majesty. He is succeeded in his title and large estates by our distinguished brother the Earl of Ripon, P.G.W.—At the Court of Aldermen, at which the new lord mayor took the chair for the first time, a vote of thanks to the late lord mayor, Alderman Wire, for the able and efficient manner in which he discharged all his duties was carried by acclamation.—On Saturday, Dr. Thomas Smethurst, who was convicted of poisoning Isabella Banks and sentenced to death, but which sentence it has been resolved not to carry into execution, was brought up under a *habeas corpus*, and charged before Mr. Combe, at Southwark, with having been guilty of bigamy. The facts of the case are sufficiently well known. Evidence of the second and illegal marriage was formally adduced and Smethurst fully committed for trial at the Old Bailey. On Tuesday he received a free pardon on the charge of murder.—A frightful murder has been committed in the streets of Coventry, a militiaman named Kingston having attacked his wife, and with a clasp knife first stabbed her and then cut her throat. The murderer is in custody.—Lord Bleho presided over a meeting held at the Thatched House Tavern on Wednesday, for the purpose of forming a national association for the encouragement of volunteer rifle corps, and the promotion of rifle shooting throughout Great Britain. It is proposed to have a great national gathering yearly, when prizes to the best shots will be offered for competition. Mr. Sidney Herbert, Minister at War, is elected first president of the association; three trustees, twelve vice-presidents, and a council of fifteen, have also been chosen. A large number of members were enrolled there and then, this movement promising to be the topstone to that of the Volunteer Rifle Corps.—A large and influential meeting has been held in the Egyptian Hall at the Mansion House, for the purpose of considering the best measures to be taken to assist the bishop about to proceed to British Columbia in discharge of the arduous and important duties with which he has been charged. The meeting was convened by the Lord Mayor, in pursuance of numerous signed requisitions from merchants, bankers, traders, and others of the City of London. The Lord Mayor opened the proceedings, and stated that the foundation of the mission was due to Miss Burdett Coutts, who had endowed it with the munificent and surprising sum of 25,000*l*. The new bishop, Dr. Hills, addressed the meeting, intimating that his departure from England would take place to-day. The meeting was also addressed by the Bishops of London and Oxford, the Hon. A. Kimaird, Sir G. Grey, and others. In the morning a valedictory service was celebrated in St. James's Church, Piccadilly, at which the Bishops of London and Oxford administered the Holy Communion, and the Bishop of Columbia preached the sermon.

INDIA, AND COLONIES.—The Calcutta mail of the 8th of October has

arrived before it was strictly due. The news it brings would not, however, have suffered by delay. Owing to the celebration of the great Hindoo holidays, the Doorgah Poojah, business was at a standstill, while the native town was in a state of demoniac uproar with the beating of tom-toms and the frantic yells of enthusiastic devotees. The Governor-general, as we learn by the telegram to Ceylon, started on his visit to the Upper Provinces on the 10th, escorted by an armed force of three thousand men, horse and foot, and accompanied by a swarm of locusts, in the form of twenty thousand followers, who will assuredly eat up every green thing.

COMMERCIAL; AND PUBLIC COMPANIES.—The weekly reviews from the manufacturing districts indicate a quiet business, with an appearance of remunerative prospects in most departments, though the expansion has not been great during the past fortnight. The home demand, both in the neighbourhood of Birmingham and Huddersfield, is encouraging, but the continental branches having again relapsed into comparative tranquillity, an apprehension is entertained that dulness may eventually arise. The reports from Manchester and Leicester speak of a brisk seasonable business, but any further improvement in prices is not mentioned. At Nottingham and Leeds the transactions have been rather restricted, but the tone of the markets is not asserted to be unsatisfactory. In Sheffield and Wolverhampton trade is moderately active, with expectations of improvement. The accounts from the Irish towns allude to the existence of steady progress.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.—Bro. Bradley's first masquerade will take place at Bro. Caldwell's Assembly Rooms, on Monday next.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

EXALTATION BY DISPENSATION.—"P.Z.," Leicester, writes:—"Does the Grand Superintendent of a province, or the First Grand Principal of the Order, possess the power of granting dispensations for the exaltation of serving brethren, as Janitors of Royal Arch Chapters, without the payment of fees? The letter of the Royal Arch Constitutions would appear to deny the existence of their power, it being expressly provided (p. 18, art. 21), that 'no person shall, under any pretence, be exalted for a less sum than three guineas,' and there is no dispensing clause, unless, as appears reasonable, the preamble can be taken in that sense. In this town several serving companions have been exalted at various times by dispensation—two of them by authority from the First Grand Principal, under the signature of Comp. White, the late G.S.E., who, it would be supposed, would not do anything contrary to Masonic law. The present Grand Scribe E., however, has recently objected to the validity of the exaltation of a serving companion, by authority of a dispensation from the Grand Superintendent of the province, basing his objection on the article above referred to. The Constitutions are certainly not clear on the point, and it is very desirable that the existence or non-existence of this dispensing power should be decided. What is your opinion, Bro. Editor? It does not seem reasonable that a serving companion should be required to pay the customary fees more than a serving brother."—[We believe the power does exist, so far as companions intended for waiters or Janitors are concerned—the laws of Grand Lodge ruling Grand Chapter, where no provision is made to the contrary.—Ed.]

"Bro. N. N. BARRETT, GRAND MASTER OF CONNECTICUT, U.S."—We have received an excellent photograph of this worthy brother, and also of an old Masonic carpet, published in that State in 1812, and now hanging in the Lodge room of St. John's (No. 4) at Hartford, Connecticut, for which he will please accept our thanks. Bro. Barrett, writing on October 20th, says:—"I am in receipt of the portrait of the Earl of Zetland [issued with the *Freemasons' Magazine* of the 15th]. Many thanks to you, Bro. Warren. This is indeed a valuable present, and just fills a gap in our portrait gallery of bright lights."

"L.S."—A Past Warden is not entitled to a seat in Grand Lodge. He is always eligible for the Master's chair if he can get elected.

"R.R."—We do not give up the names of our correspondents.

"Δ"—We do not consider that a Past Warden of a Scotch or Irish Lodge should be allowed to take the chair of an English Lodge until he has again served the office of Warden—but the letter of the law will not exclude him. Great care however must be taken to ascertain the real rank of such Masons, as they are apt to style themselves P.Ms. in virtue of the Past Master's degree, which is not acknowledged in England. Moreover, the officers of Irish Lodges are elected only for six months, whilst our law requires that a brother should be a Warden for the full period of twelve months before he is eligible to be elected as Master.

"P. Z."—We do not think it Masonic to give such information. Remember that excellent virtue—silence.