

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1859.

## THE YOUTH OF SOLOMON.

BY J. FLAVIUS ADAMS, M.D.

THAT celebrated prayer in which our wise Grand Master is represented as addressing himself to God, on his accession to the throne of Israel, is not without instruction and solemn import. We give that portion of it which suggested to us our present article.

"And Solomon said: And now, O Lord my God, Thou hast made thy servant king, instead of David, my father; and I am but a little child: I know not how to go out and to come in.

"Give, therefore, thy servant an understanding heart to judge thy people, that I may discern between good and bad, for who is able to judge this so great a people?"

"And the speech pleased the Lord, that Solomon had asked this thing."

The form of the book in which it is related permits it only to be considered as a fact in the history of his reign, and necessarily leaves the sentiments and disposition which lead to this beautiful address to the imagination of the reader to supply. But, in what is considered the apocryphal book of his wisdom, it is related at much greater length, and represents the feelings and character of the author with a simplicity which is singularly affecting, and with an eloquence which cannot be too much admired. It opens with a very beautiful description of the character and effects of wisdom, and of the early admiration which it had excited in his mind.

"Now, when I considered these things," says he, "by myself, and pondered it in mine heart, how that to be joined to wisdom is immortality, and great pleasure in her friendship and glory by communing with her; I went about seeking how I might take her unto me. Nevertheless, when I perceived that I could not enjoy her, except God gave her me, I went unto the Lord and besought him, and with my whole heart I said, O God of my fathers, and Lord of mercy, who hath made all things by thy word, and ordained man through thy wisdom, that he should have dominion over the creatures which thou hast made, and govern the world according to equity, and execute judgment with an upright heart, give me that wisdom which sitteth by thy throne, and put me not out from among thy children; and send her out of thy holy heavens, and from the throne of thy majesty, that she may dwell with me, and that I may know what is pleasing unto thee. So shall my works be acceptable—so shall I govern thy people righteously, and be meet for my father's throne."

There is not, perhaps, in the history of mankind, a more beautiful picture than that which is here represented; a young man in the bloom of life—when everything was gay and alluring around him, in the moment of ascending to a throne, when pleasure and ambition were before him, and eastern servility, with its wonted adulation, told him that all things were in his hand—betaking himself thus humbly to his God, and imploring of him that wisdom which might enable him to resist the temptations with which his situation surrounded him, and to fulfil the duties to which he was called. Had it been in the latter period of his reign, when satiated with pleasure, and disappointed in ambition—when fatigued with the cares and pageantry of a throne he looked abroad for better comforts—had it been at such a time that Solomon had directed his soul to heaven, much of the merit of his piety would have been lost. It would have then appeared only as the last refuge of a discontented mind, which interest, not disposition, had led to devotion, and which sought only for repose in piety when it had been disappointed in everything else. But at such a season, to be guided by such sentiments, in such an hour to address himself to God, bespeaks a mind so humble and yet so pure, a disposition so ardently and yet so rightly inclined, and a soul so well fitted for every kind of excellence, that no language of praise seems too great for its desert.

To the Entered Apprentice Mason this illustration offers a practical lesson of true wisdom. It reminds him of his first step into the temple of knowledge and science—how he knelt, and implored the assistance of the Supreme Being, assured that, if his faith be well founded in that Being, he may confidently pursue his course, without fear and without peril.

It is for wisdom that he also prays, and we give the appropriate invocation so familiar to Freemasons:

"Vouchsafe thine aid, Almighty Father of the universe, to this our present convention, and grant that this candidate for Masonry may dedicate and devote his life to thy service, and become a true and faithful brother among us. Endue him with a competency of thy divine wisdom, that by the influence of the pure principles of our Order he may the better be enabled to display the beauties of holiness to the honour of thy holy name. Amen."

Thus is the Entered Apprentice Mason taught, by the example of our great prototype, to implore his Creator's aid in all his laudable undertakings, and to esteem Him as the chief good.

It is not, however, from the peculiar situation of King Solomon that the beauty of this memorable instance arises. The charm of it chiefly consists in its suitableness to the season of youth; in its correspondence to the character and disposition which distinguish that important age; and which no length of acquaintance with the world prevents us from wishing to find in the young. In all situations, indeed, of human life, piety is the duty and the interest of mankind; but, in youth, it has something singularly graceful and becoming, something which ever impels us to think well of the mind in which it is found, and which, better than all the other attainments of life, appears to promise honour and happiness in future days.

It is suited to the opening of human life, to that interesting season when nature in all its beauty first opens on the view, and when the wisdom and goodness of the Almighty fall on the heart, unmingled and unimpaired. It is suited to the nature of youthful imagination, to that love of excellence and perfection which nothing mortal ever can realize, and which can find only in the truths of Masonry the objects of which it is in search. It is suited still more, perhaps, to the tenderness of young affection, to that sensibility which every instance of goodness can move, and to that warm and generous temper which meets everywhere with the objects of its gratitude and love. But, most of all, it is suited to the innocence of the youthful mind, to that sacred purity which can lift its unpolluted hands to heaven; which guilt has not yet torn from confidence and hope in God; and which can look beyond this transitory world.

The progress of life may bring other acquisitions; it may strengthen religion by experience, and add knowledge to faith. But the piety which springs only from the heart—the devotion which nature and not reasoning inspires—the pure homage which flows unbidden from the tongue, and which asks no other motive for its payment than the pleasure which it bestows; these are the possessions of youth, and youth alone.

The feelings of piety, however, are not only natural and becoming in youth; they are still more valuable, as tending to the formation of future character, as affording the best and noblest school in which the mind may be trained to whatever is great and good in human nature. As the "corner stone" is the foundation and support of every new building, so does the Entered Apprentice represent the "corner stone" of that moral edifice he hopes to erect, by the practise of every moral and social virtue.

As an emblem of his innocence, he is presented, at his initiation, with a lamb skin, or white apron. It is to remind him of that purity of life and conduct which is fitted to exalt the human mind to its greatest degree of virtuous perfection.

The moral sentiments which are formed in youth spring in the first and purest state of the human mind, when no habits of life have contracted its powers. It comes in that happy season when life is new, and hope unbroken; when nature seems everywhere to rejoice around, and when the love of God rises unbidden in the soul. At such a period the practise of virtue is not a service of necessity, but of joy. If there be a moment in human life in which the foundation of a virtuous character can be laid, it is at this period.

If there be a discipline which can call forth every noble faculty of the soul, it is such early exercises of morality. They establish a tone and character of thought which is allied to every virtuous purpose. They afford those prospects of the providence of God which can best give support and confidence to virtue. While yet the world is unknown, and the calm morning of life is undisturbed by passions, it awakens desires of a nobler kind than the usual pursuits of life can gratify, and forms in secret those habits of elevated thought which are, of all others, the most valuable acquisitions of youthful years, and which, whether in the pursuits of action or of speculation, fit it for future attainments in truth and virtue, beyond the reach of ordinary men: so the mind is brought from a state of *darkness*, gradually, to the light of truth.

The moral teachings of early life have an influence which are never forgotten. They represent man in colours which afford the most dignified aspect of his nature. They represent him as formed in the image of his Maker, and as crowned with glory and honour. They represent life, not as the short and fleeting space of temporary being, but as the preparation only for immortal existence. It represents all this, too, in the season of youth, when no lower passions have taken dominion of his heart, and when his powers are all susceptible of being moulded by the ends which are placed before him. In such views of man, all the best qualities of his nature arise involuntarily in the soul: the charity which burns to diffuse happiness; the fortitude which no obstacles can retard, and no dangers can appal, in the road of immortality; the constancy which, reposing in the promises of heaven, presses forward in the path of strenuous and persevering virtue. Such views also level all those vain distinctions among men which, in one class of society, are productive of oppression and pride, and in the other, of baseness.

The first degree of Masonry illustrates humility and deprivation, and instructs us how to practise the one and bear the other with patience and resignation. It teaches us that "we are descended from the same stock, partakers of the same nature, and share the same hope; and though distinctions among men are necessary to preserve subordination, yet no eminence of station should make us forget that we are brethren; for he who is placed on the lowest spoke of fortune's wheel may be entitled to our regard; because a time will come, and the wisest knows not how soon, when all distinctions but that of goodness shall cease, and death, the grand leveller of all reduce us to the same state."

It is the piety of youthful days which can afford the best preservative against all dark and unjust conceptions of life. Before the experience of life has made any impression on their minds, before they descend into the "wilderness" through which they are to travel, it shows them from afar the "promised land." It carries their view to the whole course of their being, and while no narrow objects have yet absorbed their desires, shows them its termination in another scene, in which the balance of good and evil will be adjusted by the unerring hand of God. Under such views of nature, the system of Divine Providence appears in all its majesty and beauty. Beginning here, in the feeble and imperfect state of man, it spreads itself out into forms of ascending being, in which the heart expands while it contemplates them, and closes at last in scenes which are obscured only from the excess of their splendour. With such conceptions of their nature, life meets the young in its real colours—not as the

idle abode of effeminate pleasure, but as the school in which their souls are formed to great attainments; not as the soft shade in which every manly and honourable quality is to dissolve, but as the field in which glory, honour, and immortality are to be won. Whatever may be the aspect which it may assume, whatever the scenes in which they are called to act or to suffer, the promises of God still brighten on their view; and their souls, deriving strength from trial, and confidence from experience, settle at last in that humble but holy spirit of resignation which, when rightly understood, comprehends the sum of human happiness. Such are the natural effects of human instruction.

"Now the prayer of Solomon pleased the Lord that he had asked this thing, and God said unto him, Because thou hast asked this thing, and hast not asked for thyself long life, neither hath asked riches for thyself, nor hast asked the life of thine enemies, but hast asked for thyself understanding to discern judgment; behold, I have done according to thy words: lo, I have given thee a wise and understanding heart: so that there was none like thee before thee, neither after thee shall any arise like unto thee. And I have also given thee that which thou hast not asked, both riches and honour; so that there shall not be any among kings like unto thee all thy days."

In every part of scripture, in the same manner, it is remarkable with what singular tenderness the season of youth is always mentioned, and what hopes are afforded to the devotion of the young! It was at that age that God appeared unto Moses, when he fed his flock in the desert, and called him to the command of his own people. It was at that age he visited the infant Samuel while he ministered in the temple of the Lord. It was at that age that his Spirit fell upon David, while he was yet the youngest of his father's sons, and when among the mountains of Bethlehem he fed his father's sheep.

These are the effects and promises of youthful piety; and our young craftsmen should rejoice in those days which are never to return; when virtue comes to them in all its charms, and when the God of nature reveals himself to their souls like the mild radiance of the morning sun. If, like Solomon, devotion has taught them its secret pleasures; if, when nature meet them in all its magnificence or beauty, their hearts humble themselves in adoration before the hand which made them, and rejoicing in the contemplation of the wisdom by which they are maintained; if such are the meditations in which their useful hours are passed, let them not renounce, for all that life can offer in exchange, these solitary joys. In these days, "the Lord himself is the Shepherd, and thou dost not want." Amid "the green pastures and by the still waters of youth he now makes thy soul to repose." But the years draw nigh when life shall call the young craftsman to its trials; the evil days are on the wing, when "thou shalt say thou hast no pleasure in them;" and, as thy steps advance, the valley of the shadow of death opens, through which he must pass at last. It is then he shall know what it is to "remember his Creator in the days of his youth." In these days of trial or of awe "His Spirit shall be with you," and he shall fear no ill; and, amid every evil which surrounds them, He shall restore his soul; His goodness and mercy shall follow him all the days of his life, and, when at last, "the silver cord is loosed, his spirit shall return to the God who gave it, and he shall dwell in the house of the Lord for ever."

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SMYRNA AND AIDIN RAILWAY.—The *Impartial*, of Smyrna, states that the Turkish Government has appointed the Imperial Commission for adjudicating causes of expropriation, land damages, &c., in the province of Smyrna. Rechad Bey has been appointed President, and Bro. Hyde Clarke, Vice-President. The *Impartial*, says of the latter, "We cannot fail to applaud this choice of Bro. Clarke for a mission so delicate, persuaded as we are that by his rare qualifications the representative of the company will be able to conciliate the interests of the company with the duty of protecting the landowners against illegal acts."

## BASILICA ANGLICANA—III.

## ST. ALBANS.

MIDWAY between Watford and Berkhamstead, on the line of the North Western Railway, are situated the city and ancient abbey church of St. Albans, placed on a rising ground, and overlooking a wide landscape truly English in its character, being interspersed with small woods and copses, abundant shining streams and watercourses, which

"———Slow winding through the level plain  
Of spacious meads with cattle sprinkled o'er,  
Conduct the eye along their sinuous course  
Delighted; while there lies a spacious map  
Of hill and valley interposed between."

St. Albans is the centre of a locality rich in historical reminiscences. Within a few miles is King's Langley, where Henry the Third had a palace in which he frequently resided, and to which he added a priory in which Piers Gaveston, the favourite of Henry the Second was buried, and wherein also are entombed the remains of the unfortunate Richard the Second. At Berkhamstead the Conqueror met the Abbot of St. Alban's with a crowd of Saxon chiefs and prelates who had prepared to oppose his progress; William, however, falling upon his knees in the "holy presence," swore "to rule according to the ancient laws and customs of the country." He had scarcely drawn breath after so profound a perjury, when he bestowed the castle of Berkhamstead and the surrounding lands upon his half brother, Robert Moreton, whom he had previously created Earl of Cornwall.

At the edge of the landscape is the little town of Ivinghoe, where, in a large cruciform church, the work of his own hands, is the tomb of Henry de Blois, that great church building Bishop of Winchester, and brother of King Stephen, who having rebuilt the old cathedral of Winchester, founded the monastery and hospital of St. Cross, of which, according to cotemporary testimony, the revenues have become fabulous.

St. Albans was one of the principal towns of the ancient Britons, and in that character was one of the first which invited the thirst for conquest of the invading Romans, who besieged and took it, and twenty years afterwards raised it to the rank of "city," under the title *Verulam* or *Verulamium*. They invested it with a wall of Roman tilework, a portion of which remains to this day, and is called Gorhambury Block. But according to Tacitus, they made but indifferent use of their conquest. Cratus, a lieutenant of Suetonius, excited the Briton population to an uncontrollable pitch of fury; their territory was taken away from their chiefs, and their households plundered. It was at St. Albans that Boadicea, the queen of the Iceni, writhing under unheard of wrongs, assembled round her the remains of her people, and falling upon the Roman legionaries quartered in the city of St. Albans, cut them to pieces, and put the execrable Cratus to flight, calling the proconsul from his successes in the north and west. Her triumph was but shortlived, and an exterminating massacre followed upon the return of the main body of the Roman army from the Isle of Anglesea. Again, however, she gathered round her the remnant of her people, and led them to the attack, reminding them of their and her own wrongs. Dion the historian, has described her draped in a many coloured robe, with a massive chain of gold around her neck, her yellow hair descending to her feet, her form majestic, and her countenance stern and imperious. She is represented as appealing from her two injured daughters to the populace, and exciting to a last energetic effort, in which however she was defeated, and ended her career by poison, A.D. 61. Her body is supposed by some (but the evidence is far from satisfactory) to rest in St. Albans. It was in reference to this campaign that Tacitus used the celebrated words—"They (the Britons) are easy to rule, but under injury their temper is quick, sudden, and impetuous. They may be made obedient, but they can never be reduced to slavery."

The name St. Albans is one of purely Christian origin and tradition. In the Romish martyrology we are told that Alban was born a Briton, but became a soldier in the Roman legions, and was afterwards converted to Christianity, for which he suffered martyrdom under Diocletian, in A.D. 293, or according to others, 304. He was then the first native of these islands that suffered for his faith, and the inscription under the spot above which his shrine used to be placed, reads, "*Albanus Verolamensis, Anglorum Protomartyrus, A.D. 293.*"

Of the ancient abbey of St. Albans there remain only the abbey church and gateway which were purchased of Edward the Sixth by the corporation and inhabitants, and appropriated to parochial purposes. The old edifice, however, is one of great antiquity, dating from a time long before the conquest. Indeed it was cotemporary with the first St. Paul's above Ludgate, and St. Peter's in Thorney Island. It boasts of originating in nearly the same manner, namely, from kingly penitence. Offa, King of Mercia, the same of whom mention has been made in previous papers, resolved, stricken with remorse for the murder of Ethelbert King of the East Angles, to erect a shrine to St. Alban at Holmehurst, in the year 795. This establishment he largely endowed and enriched with costly presents. It flourished for nearly seven centuries, and grew so wealthy that the kings of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries were entertained by its abbots in a princely fashion which they themselves could not excel. The Roman tiles with which the city was originally built, were employed at various periods to repair and reconstruct this great monastery of the Benedictines. That portion of it which at present remains, is composed of various styles of architecture, indeed so remarkable is this that we find the circular and pointed arch in different sides, and the rudest specimens of Saxon architecture placed beside the more refined form and workmanship of the Norman era. Of the original dimensions some idea may be formed from the present proportions of the existing church. It is like other ancient English churches, cruciform, and measures six hundred feet at the intersection of the transepts; each transept measures one hundred and eighty feet. The height of the tower is one hundred and forty-four feet, and the nave is two hundred and seventeen feet wide. The revenues of the abbey of St. Albans were computed in the thirteenth century at £2,500 per annum, at that time an enormous sum. The number of illustrious personages interested in this ancient church is very great. In one of the side walls are niches of seventeen kings who were patrons of the abbey; most conspicuous is the monument of Humphry, Duke of Gloucester, who, to distinguish him from Richard, afterwards the third of that name, King of England, was called the "good" Duke of Gloucester.

But there is another church, St. Michael's, which derives a melancholy interest from the circumstance of its being the last resting place of Francis Lord Bacon and Verulam.

"That wisest, greatest, meanest of mankind."

In that church is the monument of the great philosopher and statesman. Here he was carried from his residence at Gorhambury, where he retired after his impeachment by the peers. There is a sad interest attaching to his last appeal to the king, in which he says, "I see my approaching ruin. There is no mercy in a multitude. Those who now strike at your chancellor will strike at your crown. I am the first, I hope I may not be the last sacrifice." This was penned in 1626. Twenty-three years later, Charles I. was brought to the block. And later, the degraded chancellor exclaimed, in the despair of a broken heart, "It is my own act, my lords, be merciful to a broken reed." How applicable are the beautiful lines of Byron:—

"And the soft quiet hamlet where he dwelt  
Is one of that complexion which is made  
For those who their mortality have felt;  
A home and refuge from their hopes decayed.

In the deep refuge of the green hill's shade  
Which shows the distant prospect far away,  
And busy cities now in vain displayed,  
For they can lure no further, and the ray  
Of the bright sun can make sufficient holy day."

### A MODEL LODGE.

[From Rob Morris's *Code of Masonic Law*.]

WE have often been asked to describe a Model Lodge—exactly such a thing as a Lodge ought to be. Influenced by the hope that some of our readers will be stirred up to strive for this high standard, we will attempt the description, though we feel ourselves compelled to draw, in part at least, upon fancy for the pattern. We have witnessed every feature of our model, but never all of them in one Lodge.

The room should be in the highest story that embraces it, but not directly under the roof, and including the room for the Tyler and the preparation room, should comprehend the whole story; so that there may be no other apartments contiguous to it. It should be situated rather in the suburbs of the village or town, in which the Lodge is located, and so high that no other building near will overtop it. For summer use it should admit of the most thorough ventilation, for nothing is more destructive to health than night meetings in hot and confined rooms, such as we too often have suffered in. Stoves should be so situated as to warm the remotest corner of the apartment in a cheerless winter night, that the order and decorum of the Lodge may not be disturbed by members leaving their seats, and an ample supply of water should be conveniently at hand. The Tyler's room should have a stove to itself.

The floor should be covered with thick matting, or carpeting laid upon straw, so as to damp the heaviest sound. The stations of three principal officers should be raised on steps according to their official grade. No pulpit or wall should be erected to conceal them from the view of the craftsmen present, but they should sit as exposed as a king upon his throne; or, at the most, a narrow pedestal rising from a single stalk, should be placed before each of them. On this pedestal may lie the pillar, gavel, &c., necessary for each. Comfortable seats should be provided for members and visitors; not hard, torturing benches, without backs, but easy and pleasant chairs or sofas. Desks are necessary for the Secretary and Treasurer, and chairs for the Deacons. The gavels used by the principal officers should be small, neatly turned, of ivory, lignum vitæ, or some other hard and ornamental wood; and a hard substance laid upon the pedestal to receive the force of the blows. Upon the wall should hang one of Sherer's large and magnificent Master's carpets, the best arrangement in the world for purposes of lecturing; likewise engravings of the temple, of eminent Craftsmen, of splendid Masonic edifices, maps of the countries mentioned in our lectures, chronological charts, and any thing else that is both instructive and ornamental. Thus the room is a place of beauty, gratifying to the eye, and satisfactory to the pride; while it is eminently calculated for the Mason's purpose as a school for the mind. During the hours devoted to discussions, that are sometimes uninteresting, save to the few, the brethren will be feasting their eyes with these speaking emblems, instead of closing away in sleep. In one corner, neatly arranged on shelves, properly catalogued and covered for preservation, should be the Lodge library, embracing as many books upon Masonry and cognate subjects as the means of the Lodge will procure. A small annual percentage upon the Lodge receipts would suffice to increase it from year to year, until, eventually, the collection would become one of the most valuable objects belonging to the Lodge.

The Lodge room should rather be small and well filled than large and empty. As no well working Lodge embraces in general over fifty members, so the dimensions of thirty feet by twenty feet, or thereabouts, make the most desirable apartment. Preserve us from the great halls as big as "all outdoors," that more resemble a barn than a Lodge room, and could not be filled with less than ten score Masons! Some Lodges build as if Lebanon's cedars were as abundant as black oak saplings.

In this Lodge shall meet stately (not oftener than once a month) all the members thereof, or as many as are favoured by Providence with health and strength to come. Precisely as the clock indicates the hour named in the by-laws, the Master's hammer should descend, and the work of the meeting be commenced. Vacant places already noted should be already filled by appointment, for the well informed Master will not wait the clothing of the Craft to select his assistants in the labour before him. Upon

the Master's pedestal the faithful Secretary has already laid a brief programme of the business suggested by the minutes of the last meeting, so the instant the opening ceremonies are completed labour can commence. Upon each pedestal, and at convenient places here and there, around the room, are copies of the by-laws and rules of order of the Lodge, placed there through the thoughtful care of the Tyler or Steward, who has long ago been instructed to this end by the Master. This provides every person present with the means of correcting others and ruling himself.

If strangers are present, they are treated with marked courtesy and attention. After proper avouchal (which consists in a declaration from some brother present that he has sat with them in a Lodge—nothing less than that is a legal avouchal) they are made to feel themselves at home, and as free from embarrassment as though they had lived there all their days. Their names are entered upon the Secretary's book, the Lodge to which they are attached (or were last attached, if demitted) is noted, and henceforth the Lodge will know them in the true Masonic sense. If they cannot be avouched for, according to the basis named, they are politely invited to wait in the adjoining apartment until the Lodge shall be opened, when they can be examined in due and ample form. Should they fail in any particular to satisfy the examining committee as to their claims to Masonic regard, they are as politely notified of the fact, and thus no offence can possibly be given or taken by either party.

The work in the Model Lodge should go on expeditiously and systematically. While ample time is allowed for a free expression of opinion, always controlled, however, by the rules of order, and for the lectures to the degrees conferred, no allowance is made for desultory discussions, want of facility on the part of subordinate officers, or previous neglect in arrangements. Negligence is always a fit subject for Masonic discipline. The Master should need no book for the monitorial portion of his lectures, but a well practised tongue and a disciplined memory from the unerring volume from which he draws. The same may be said of the subordinate officers, each should be able to repeat his part as easily as he repeats the Lord's prayer or his own name.

In this hasty sketch we have not pretended to enumerate all the articles necessary to equip a Mason's Lodge. We have said nothing of the symbol of Deity, the Deacon's rods, candlesticks, jewels, &c. The knowledge of every reader will supply the rest.

And best of all, in this Model Lodge you will find mutual respect, mutual confidence, and mutual love. None will be fraternized who are not in the confidence of every member of the Lodge. None will be demitted save those who are about to remove, or who have departed to another state of existence. No slight misunderstanding will be allowed to grow up into a great and incurable quarrel; but all breaches will be healed while yet they are tender and small. The Master and Wardens will be elected "for real worth and personal merit only," and not often changed. The humblest member of the Lodge will feel himself, Masonically, equal to the highest; the highest will not spurn the companionship of the humblest; and here, if anywhere, will be seen the influence of "that noble and generous emulation of who can best work and best agree."

### ARCHÆOLOGY.

#### INTERESTING DISCOVERIES NEAR AMIENS.

[The following very important paper appears in a contemporary's columns, and is contributed by T. W. FLOWER, Esq., of Croydon.]

HAVING observed the great and increasing interest which has been excited by the discovery in the drift gravel of the valley of the Somme of numerous flint weapons or implements, which evidently were wrought by human labour, I am induced to lay before your readers some particulars which hitherto seem not to have been sufficiently noticed.

Several years have now elapsed since M. Boucher de Perthes, of Abbeville, a gentleman well known for his devotion to literary and antiquarian pursuits, first observed and described the occurrence of these implements in the gravel pits near that town.

Some years afterwards Dr. Rigollet, of Amiens, by means of researches carried on in other localities, fully confirmed the accuracy of M. de Perthes' observations. Nevertheless this discovery, if not altogether discredited, was but little noticed or appreciated either in France or in England, and might have passed into entire oblivion, but for the researches of an English geologist. The merit of having recalled this interesting subject to the attention of the geologists and archæologists of both

countries, and of clearing up the doubts which had prevailed as to the contemporaneity of those works of human hands with extinct species of elephants and other mammals, is entirely due to Mr. Prestwich.

Having twice carefully examined the several sections in which these implements had been found by M. de Perthes and by Dr. Rigollet, Mr. Prestwich embodied the result of his investigations in a paper which was read before the Royal Society in June last, and which has been since published in the society's proceedings. As this report may not be accessible to many of your readers, and as it is also carefully limited to a detailed and scientific account of the author's investigations, some further and more general particulars may perhaps be found interesting to those who take any interest in such subjects.

Shortly after Mr. Prestwich's paper had been read before the Royal Society I proceeded under his able guidance, and in company with some other members of the Geological Society to Amiens and Abbeville, in order to re-examine the sections in which those implements had been found. Upon our arrival at the pit near Amiens we were met by some little barefooted boys, one of whom accosted me with the politeness peculiar to his nation,—"Monsieur, voulez vous des langues des chats?" Although I could form no notion of the use to which these delicacies were to be applied, I answered, I hope with equal politeness, that I did wish for some of them; whereupon the lad skipped back to his hut, and soon returned with ten or twelve of the flint celts, which he gladly exchanged for a few sous. Encouraged by this proof that the objects of our search were not far distant, we set to work with great zeal, although at first with but little success; however, after labouring for some hours, I succeeded in discovering and disinterring a very fine and well shaped celt of black flint, eight inches long by four inches wide at the widest part, and tapering to a rounded point about three quarters of an inch in width, so as to bear some rude resemblance to a tongue. This was embedded at the depth of about twenty feet from the surface, in the middle of a compact mass of gravel, composed entirely of chalk flints, much water worn and rolled, and chalk pebbles. Before discovering it I was obliged to dig into the face or outer surface of the quarry to the depth of about eighteen inches, and to displace several barrow loads of the gravel.

The bed of gravel in which it was found is of an average depth of about twenty feet, and forms the capping or summit of a slight elevation, resting immediately upon the chalk. Above this bed occurs a thin bed of coarse white silicious sand, interspersed with small rounded chalk pebbles, and varying from six inches to three or four feet in thickness. This sand bed contains numerous well-preserved land and freshwater shells of recent species. Resting immediately upon the sand is found a bed of strong reddish loam, six or eight feet in thickness, which has been extensively worked as a brick field; and on the surface of this bed, at 200 or 300 yards distance from the general pit, and somewhat nearer to the convent of St. Acheul, are the remains of an ancient cemetery. Here a large stone cist is to be seen, standing on the surface, the brick earth having been cleared away both from above and around it. This cemetery is undoubtedly Roman. We procured from it a coin of Claudius in good preservation, and some other Roman coins, together with a bronze finger ring, and part of a fibula.

The result of our examination perfectly satisfied us of the accuracy of Mr. Prestwich's conclusions with regard to a fact so interesting alike to the archaeologist and to the geologist. We ourselves found not only two good specimens of the flint celts, or hatchets, but we brought away upwards of thirty others, taken from the same pit, some of them found at about the same depth as the first, and some three or four feet lower. These were procured without difficulty from the labourers and their children. Mr. Prestwich, also, on the occasion of his first visit alone, and afterwards when in company with Mr. Evans, brought away twelve specimens. Numerous others are to be seen in the fine museum of M. Boucher de Perthes, and some are preserved in the museum of Amiens.

No one who examines these instruments can doubt that they are the products of human labour and skill. Uncouth as they may appear to those who are accustomed to more finished works, their rudeness is evidently not so much due to any deficiency of intelligence in the manufacturers as to the want of iron or some other metal wherewith to work. It may be questioned if any English workman, who was destitute of all tools but such as he could find strewn on the earth's surface, would be able to produce from a flint pebble more useful or more elegant forms than these. Those who are familiar with the figures which are presented in those flints which are casually fractured, will agree, that while it is almost impossible that a single flint should be broken by accident,

so as to assume the shape in which these are found, it is altogether incredible that a great number of them should be found collected in a space which is not larger than that occupied by a modern dwelling house. They are all formed upon a certain uniform pattern, as much so as a set of modern knives and forks; all are worked to a blunt point with a rude cutting edge on each side, and a sort of boss on the other extremity, forming a handhold. The under side is very slightly convex, indeed often almost flat; and on the upper side a slight ridge is left, running down the centre; and the edges are formed by striking away the flint in splinters from each side, in a direction at right angles with or a little oblique to the axis. There are usually five or six of these chips on each side of the upper surface, as distinct and regular as the marks of the chisel upon a statue. Almost every specimen is found to retain a greater or less portion of the original outer surface, but this is invariably left at the thick and not at the pointed extremity. It is, indeed, only retained where it does not interfere with the shape of the instrument; in all other cases it is carefully chipped or struck off, thus indicating not only labour but that intelligence which avoids the expenditure of useless labour.

There is one peculiarity in these implements which seems to deserve more notice than it has received. It is evident that they existed in the shape of gravel, or much worn pebbles, before they were fashioned to their present shape. This, indeed, is just what might have been expected, since none but a people destitute of metal would have been content to use such rude instruments as these; and a people so unprovided would also have been unable to quarry the chalk for the sake of the flint embedded in it, and would thus have been forced to content themselves with those fragments or blocks which lay scattered upon the surface. If we examine them closely we shall find that while the manufactured or worked surface of the celts is nearly as sharp and clear as if made yesterday, that portion of the original, or, if we may so call it, the natural surface, which has not been struck off in the course of manufacture, is much worn and exhibits the appearance of having been long "tossed with restless violence round about the pendent globe." We may also judge of them, as we do of other things, by their companions. The pebbles which are found immediately associated with them, but which have not been worked, are very much water worn and rolled; some, indeed, are nearly round; and all, without exception, have acquired that peculiar worn aspect which long travel gives as well to rocks as to men.

Nor, indeed, is this change confined to the mere surface; the interior substance of many of these stones, to the extent of about a quarter of an inch from the outer surface, presents that discoloured appearance which, to a practical eye, denotes the changes which have been produced by mechanical and chymical forces, probably in operation for long periods of time.

If this attrition of the outer surface, and the discolouration of the interior, had been due to the same forces (whatever they may have been) which brought the implements themselves into their present position, it is obvious that they also would have been subjected to the common fate, and that thus the sharp edges which they still retain would have been much abraded if not entirely obliterated, and the interior would have been partially discoloured.

It would thus seem that the forces, by means of which these things were carried into their present position, were in operation but for a short period; that the actual condition of the gravel in which they are found, and from which they are fashioned, was due to some former change or changes, by means of which these masses of flint were torn from their chalk matrix; and that on this occasion the gravel was merely shifted from some other spot, just as the loose ballast in the hold of a vessel in stormy weather is rolled from one side to the other.

It has been noticed that the quarry is on the summit of a gentle elevation, about 100 feet above the level of the Somme, and, whatever may have been the case before the deposit of the gravel, there is now no high land in the neighbourhood from which so large a mass could have slipped. It seems also that this particular bed is but a patch or outlier of the mass of drift of which it originally formed a portion. It crops out a few hundred yards' distance to the east, and is not met with again until we arrive at the foot of the hill of St. Roch. It is of course impossible to indicate with any certainty the nature of those forces which brought this gravel bed to its present position; but if we assume that this change was brought about by the action of water, I would venture to suggest that the wave which was sufficiently powerful to carry into its present position this vast mass of gravel and earth would have overwhelmed and destroyed every creature living upon the surface, and the forces of which we find traces in the subsequent denudation of the sides of the hill could hardly have been less destructive. It would seem that we have thus



evidence of four, if not more, distinct deluges—namely, that which washed from the chalk, and strewn over the surface, the flint stones from which these implements were fashioned; next, that which carried them into their present position; afterwards, those several changes by which large portions of the first deposit of gravel were removed, and the beds of sand, with the remains of land and freshwater shells were deposited; and lastly, the formation of a thick bed of solid brick earth. Above all are seen the tombs, and coins, and weapons of those who, although they lived two thousand years since, seem, when compared with these relics of a far more ancient period, to be but of yesterday.

This view of the subject appears to be in accordance with many of the phenomena which are presented in our own and other countries. The chalk seems to have been a vast quarry, from which, by means of various dynamical changes, occurring at distant epochs, vast quantities of material have been extracted. The lime has been used up, and merged in various combinations, but the more enduring flint has remained in various distinct conditions, each of which seems to indicate some partial breaking up of the great chalk quarry—the trophies won by a successful invasion—the wrecks left after some great storm. Thus we have the green coated flints lying at the base of the Reading sands, which evidently have hardly been stirred since they were first torn from their chalk matrix. Above these we find large masses of highly rounded flint pebbles, which form the base of the London clay, and above the London clay numerous extensive accumulations of coarse chalk flint gravel and silicious sands.

It remains only to notice the occurrence of mammalian remains in these beds. In the pit from which these implements were taken we procured a few small and indistinct fragments of bone, and Mr. Prestwich, in his former visit, obtained part of an elephant's tooth, and some teeth of the horse, probably of an extinct species. At St. Roch (distant from St. Acheul about a mile) we obtained two very fine and perfect hippopotamus's tusks. These were discovered a few days before our visit, at a depth of twenty feet from the surface, in a thick bed of gravel, exactly resembling in every respect that of St. Acheul, save only that at St. Roch we did not meet with any flint weapons, and the bed of coarse white sand, with land and fresh water shells, was wanting. Like the flint celts, these tusks appear to have undergone hardly any injury from the contact of the coarse heavy gravel in which they are imbedded, from which circumstance we may conclude that they did not travel together for any lengthened period.

The discovery of these relics of a race which seems to have been of far greater antiquity than any that has been hitherto supposed to have inhabited our planet, involves many interesting and difficult questions. We feel as much at a loss to imagine who those were who were thus contemporary in France with the mammoth and the hippopotamus, as Robinson Crusoe was perplexed by seeing the footprints of his mysterious visitor in the sands of his desert island. Nor is this the only perplexity in which we are involved. How are we to account for the circumstance that no trace of human bones, or of any other work of art has been found associated with these implements; and how has it happened that several hundreds of them have been accumulated in a single gravel pit? These questions, which still remain unsolved, may well deserve the attention of philosophers and naturalists.

#### MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

##### NUMBERING OF THE LODGES.

It would be a very desirable piece of information if some one would communicate the exact times at which the alterations of the numbers of the Lodges have taken place by authority; so that it would be known when such changes took place in the whole body of the Lodges on the registers of the Grand Lodges, both of Ancient and Modern Masons; for without a clue of this kind it is almost impossible to trace the antecedents of a Lodge having no records, and yet acknowledged to be of some antiquity, which is the case with the Lodge of—CHRONOLOGUS.

##### DRS. HEMMING AND OLIVER.

Taking up, by chance, Dr. Oliver's *Star in the East*, it opened in my hand at page 120, where I read in a note—"It will have been observed by our well instructed brethren, that I have cited the Lectures as they existed before their revision by Dr. Hemming, under the authority, I believe, of the Grand Lodge. Such a revision would depend in a great measure on the personal taste of the brother commissioned to effect the alteration; and it must be confessed that many passages have been retained which are comparatively worthless, and others omitted which were highly

illustrative and useful. The worthy Doctor indeed had a task imposed on him of no common interest. His path was beset with difficulties; and it is to be feared that a slight feeling of prejudice was one of them, arising out of a circumstance then existing, which was extremely unfavourable to his labours." Was this so? And if so, what was the prejudice, and the circumstances out of which it arose?—VERAX.

##### SOCIETY OF JOHN.

An old friend of our family lately put into my hand the accompanying curious paper, adding,—“As you are a Freemason this may interest you, take a copy and return it to me again.” I did so; and enclose the same for insertion among the Masonic Notes and Queries of the *Freemasons' Magazine*. The document is as follows:

“S.M.G.D.O.—We, the Elect Masters of the Venerable Society sacred to John, or of the Social Order of Freemasons, Rulers of the Lodges or Tabernacles, constituted at London, Edinburgh, Vienna, Amsterdam, Paris, Lyons, Frankfort, Hamburg, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Madrid, Venice, Ghent, Regiomonte, Brussels, Dantzic, Middleburgh, and in Chapter assembled in the said city of Cologne, in the year, month, and days after-mentioned: our Preses being the Master of the Lodge established in this city—a venerable brother, and most learned, prudent, and judicious man, called to preside over these deliberations, by our unanimous vote—Do, by these letters, addressed to all the above-mentioned Lodges—to our brethren present and future, declare, that forasmuch as we have been considering the designs, which in these calamitous times embroiled, by civil dissensions and discord, have been imputed to our foresaid society, and to all the brethren belonging to this Order of Freemasons, or of John, opinions, machinations, secret, as well as openly detected; all which are utterly foreign to us, and to the spirit, design, and precepts of the association. It moreover appears that we, the members of this Order (chiefly because we are bound by those inscrutable secrets of our connection and covenant which are most sacredly kept by us all), in order that we may be more effectually vilified among the uninitiated and profane, and that we may be devoted to public execration, are accused of the crime of reviving the Order of the Templars, and commonly designated by that appellation, as if we had combined and conspired for the purpose of recovering (as members of that Order) its property and possessions, and avenging the death of the last Grand Master who presided over that order on the posterity of the kings and princes who were guilty of the crime, and who were the authors of the extinction of the said Order; as if, with that view, we were exciting schisms in the churches, and disturbances and sedition in the temporal government and dominions; as if we were influenced by hatred and enmity against the Pope, the Chief Pontiff, the Emperor, and all kings; as if obeying no external power, but only the superiors and elected of our own association, which is spread throughout the whole world, we executed their secret mandates and clandestine designs, by the private intercourse of correspondence and emissaries; as if, in fine, we admitted none into our mysteries but those who, after being scrutinized and tried by bodily tortures, became bound and devoted to our conclaves: THEREFORE, having all these considerations in view, it hath seemed to us expedient, and even absolutely necessary, to expound the true state and origin of our Order, and to what it tends, as an institute of charity itself, according as these principles are recognized and approved by those who are most versant in the highest Craft, and by masters enlightened in the genuine sciences of the institution, and to give forth to the Lodges or conclaves of our society the principles thus expounded, digested, and organized, as an exemplar authenticated by our signatures, whereby a perpetual record may remain of this our renewed covenant, and the unshaken integrity of our purpose; and also in case, through the daily increasing propensity of the people to animosities, enmity, intolerance, and wars, this our society should hereafter be more and more oppressed, inasmuch as to be unable to maintain its standing and consolidation, and thus be dispersed to some distant regions of the earth; and in case, through lapse of time, the society itself should become less observant of its integrity, purity, and incorruptibility. Nevertheless, in better times and more convenient circumstances, there may remain, if not the whole, yet perhaps one or other of the duplicates of these presents, by which standard the Order, if subverted, may be restored, and if corrupted or estranged from its purpose and designs, may be reformed. For these causes, by these our universal letters, compiled according to the context of the most ancient monuments which are extant, concerning the objects of the institution—the rites and customs of our most ancient order—We, Elect Masters, influenced by the love of the true light, do, by the most solemn sanctions, adjure all fellow-labourers, to whom these presents now or in time hereafter may come, that they withdraw not themselves from the truth contained in this document. Moreover, to the enlightened, as well as to the darker world, whose common safety concerns and strongly interests us, we announce and proclaim.

(A) That the Society of Free Masons, or Order of Brethren attached to the solemnities of St. John, derive not their origin from the Knights Templars, nor from any other order of knights, ecclesiastical or secular, detached or connected with one or more, neither have any or the least communication with them, directly, or through any manner of intermediate tie; that they are more ancient than any order of knights of this description, and existed in Palestine and Greece, as well as in every

part of the Roman Empire, long before the Holy Wars, and the times of the expeditions of the above mentioned knights in Palestine.

"That from various monuments of approved authenticity, the fact is to us quite notorious, that this our association took its origin from the time when first, on account of the various sects of the Christian world, a few adepts, distinguished by their life, their moral doctrine, and their sacred interpretation of the Arcane truths, withdrew themselves from the multitude; for the learned and enlightened men who lived in those times, (the true Christians who were least infected with the errors of Paganism), when they considered that through a corrupt religion, schisms, and not peace, and neither toleration nor charity, but atrocious wars were promulgated, bound themselves by a most solemn oath, in order more effectually to preserve uncontaminated the moral principles of this religion, which are implanted in the mind of man, that to these they would devote themselves; that the true light, arising gradually out of darkness, might proceed to the subduing of superstitions, by the cultivation of every human virtue, and to the establishment of peace and comfort among men. That under these benign auspices the masters of this community are called brethren dedicated to John, following the example and invitation of John the Baptist, precursor of the rising light—first among the martyr stars of the morning.

"That these doctors and scribes, who were also according to the custom of those times called Masters, did, from the most experienced and best of the disciples, collect and choose fellow labourers, whence arose the name of Socius. When others were elected, but not chosen, they were designed, after the manner of the Hebrew, Greek, and Roman philosophers, by the appellation of disciple.

"(B.) That our association now, as formerly, consists of the three degrees of Disciple, Fellow, and Master. The last, or Masters, admitting of Elect Masters and Superior Elect Masters. But that all associations or fraternities so called, who admit of more or other denominations or subdivisions, and who ascribe to themselves another origin, and intermeddling with political and ecclesiastical affairs, make promises and protestations—under whatever titles they may assume, of Freemasons and brethren attached to the solemnities of John, or others which belong not to our Order—are to be expelled from it as schismatics.

"(C.) That among the doctors, Masters of this Order, cultivating the sciences of mathematics, astronomy, and other studies, a mutual interchange of doctrine and light was maintained, which led to the practice of electing, out of those which were already Elect Masters, one in particular who, as excelling the rest, should be venerated as supreme Elect Master or Patriarch. Being known only to the Elect Masters, he was regarded both as the visible and invisible head and chief of our whole association; so that, according to this ordinance, the Supreme Master and Patriarch, though known to very few, yet still exists. The premises being compiled from the mass of parchments and charter of the order itself, committed, by authority of our patrons, with the sacred documents, in future to the charge of our Preses and his successors; and being herewith diligently compared by W. E. Santana, by authority of the same illustrious patriarch, ordain and command as follows:—

"(A.) The government of our society, the mode and rule according to which the flaming light may be imparted and diffused among the illuminated brethren, as well as the profane world, rest entirely with the highest Elect Masters. To them belongs the charge of watching and taking care, lest the members, of whatever rank or order, should attempt any thing contrary to the true principles of our society. Upon the same chiefs of the society are incumbent the defence of the order, the preservation and safeguard of its welfare, which, should occasion require, they are to protect at the expense of their fortunes and the risk of their lives against all who attack our institution, whatsoever and wheresoever this may be done.

"(E.) To us it is by no means clear, that this association of brethren, prior to the year one thousand four hundred and forty, were known by any other denomination than that of Joannite brethren; but at that time we are informed that the fraternity, especially in Valence in Flanders, began to be called by the name of Freemasons, from which period, in some parts of Hanover, hospitals began to be built by the aid and pecuniary assistance of the brethren, for those who laboured under the sacred fire, called 'St. Anthony's evil.'

"(Z.) Although in works of benevolence we pay no regard to religion or country, we however consider it safe and necessary hitherto to receive none into our Order but those who, in the society of the profane and unenlightened, are professedly Christians. In conducting this initiation and trial of those who apply for the initiation of the first degree, which is that of disciple, no bodily tortures are employed, but only those trials which tend to develop the nature, inclinations, and dispositions of the candidates.

"(H.) To those duties which are commanded and undertaken by a solemn oath, are added those of fidelity and obedience to the secular rulers, lawfully placed over us.

"(I.) The principle on which we act, and all these our efforts, to whatever purpose and direction they may tend, are expressed in those two precepts—'Love and regard all men as brethren and relations,' and, 'Render to God what is God's, and to Caesar what is Caesar's.'

"(L.) The secrets and mysteries which veil our undertakings conduce to this end—that without ostentation we may do good, and without dissimulation of action, prosecute our designs to the uttermost.

"(K.) We celebrate annually the memory of St. John, the forerunner of Christ, and patron of our community.

"(A.) These, and the rest of the corresponding ceremonies of the institution, though conducted in the meetings of the brethren by signs or speech, or otherwise, do nevertheless differ totally from the rites of the churches.

"(M.) The above is considered a brother of the Joannite society, or a Freemason, who, in a lawful manner, by the help, and under the direction of some Elect Master, with the assistance of at least seven brethren, is initiated into our mysteries, and who is ready to prove his adoption by the signs and tokens which are used by other brethren; but in which signs and words are included those which are in use in the Edinburgh Lodge or tabernacle, and its affiliated Lodges; as also in Hamburgh, Rotterdam, and Middleburgh tabernacles, and in that which is found erected at Venice, whose ministrations and labours, though they be ordained after the manner of the Scots, differ not from those which are used by us, in so far as they respect the origin, design, and institution.

"(N.) This, our society, being superintended by one general prince, while the different governments of which it consists are ruled by various superior masters, adapted to various regions and kingdoms, as need requires, nothing is more necessary than a certain conformity among all those who are dispersed throughout the world, as members of one aggregate body; and likewise an intercourse of missionaries and correspondence harmonising with them, and with their doctrines in all places. Wherefore these present letters, testifying the nature and spirit of our society, shall be sent to all and sundry colleges of our order as yet existing. For these reasons above mentioned, nineteen uniform duplicates of letters composed in this form, exactly of the same tenor, confirmed and corroborated by our subscriptions and signatures, are given at Cologne on the Rhine, in the year one thousand five hundred and thirty-five, on the twenty-fourth day of the month of June, according to the era designated Christian.

"Hermanus + Carlou; Jo. Bruce; Fr. V. Upna; Cornelius Banning; De Colligny; Virieux; Johani Schröder; Kofman, 1535; Jacobus Praepositus; A. Nobel; Ignatius de la Terre; Dona Jacob Uttenhove; Falk Nacolus; Va Noot; Philippus Melancthon; Hugsen; Wormer Abel.

"Certified in form to the printed exemplar, deposited into the Archives of the Gr. and Sublime Chap. of the Temples Interior, sitting in the East of Namur.

"The Gr. Chancellor of that chief Chap.—DE MARCHOT."

What I should like to know is the amount of reliance that may be attached to the above, and how it comes into a modern English dress, if written at Cologne in 1535?—AMBROSE.—[We have no doubt it was unknown to "Ambrose," as well as to a majority of our readers, that the above document has already appeared in print in Burnes's *Sketch of the History of the Knights Templars*, 8vo. Edin. 1840, and the copy our correspondent has taken the trouble to furnish is, we believe, a transcript from the one inserted in the appendix of the above work. For the trouble taken by Ambrose we can do no less than offer him our thanks, and in reply to his question we will quote Bro. Burnes, at page 67 of his work, which we hope will carry stronger weight than our own opinion. Speaking of other matters, Bro. Burnes adds:—

"The chevaliers also of the Rosy Cross of Kilwinning in France, own no alliance with Masonic Templary, which they consider a comparatively modern invention; nor do there exist, so far as we know, any authentic records anterior to the Reformation, to prove a connection between the Knights Templars and Freemasons in any part of the world, though we must not omit to mention that a formal document in the Latin language is said to be deposited in a Lodge at Namur on the Meuse, purporting to be a proclamation by the Freemasons of Europe 'of the venerable society sacred to John,' assembled by representatives from London, Edinburgh, Vienna, Amsterdam, Paris, Madrid, Venice, Brussels, and almost every other capital city, at Cologne on the Rhine, in 1535; and signed, amongst others, by the famous Melancthon, in which, after declaring that 'to be more effectually viliated [&c. as above], they solemnly affirm that the Freemasons of St. John derive not their origin from the Templars' [&c. as above], all of which would imply, that some sort of connection was understood in those days to exist between certain of the Masonic fraternities and the Knights Templars. A copy of this document was sent to Edinburgh in 1826, by M. de Marchot, an advocate at Nivelles, and a translation of it has been inserted under the attestation of a notary public in the records of the Ancient Lodge of Edinburgh (Mary's Chapel); but we have little faith in German documents on Free Masonry, unless supported by other testimony; and as no historian of the Craft makes the slightest allusion to the Great Convocation of the brethren at Cologne in the sixteenth century, rather than ask the reader to believe it ever took place, we shall presume that M. de Marchot may have been deceived."

[A note here informs the reader that a copy of the translation referred to is inserted in the Appendix, as before alluded to by us, and which is the exact counterpart of the document sent us by "Ambrose."]

BRO. RICHARD DALE.

In one of the panels projecting in the front of the Old Town, Nantwich, is the following inscription—"Richard Dale, Freemason, was the master carpenter in making this building, Anno

Domino 1611." And under the apex of the gable in front is the double triangle. Who was Richard Dale, to what Lodge and Chapter did he belong, and are any of his descendants supporting and enjoying his privileges?

#### OLD MASONIC FURNITURE.

Allow me to inquire, through the "Notes and Queries" of the *Freemasons' Magazine*, if any one can tell me where I can meet with old Masonic furniture? By this I do not allude to strictly ancient furniture, but to that which a Lodge may have cast aside, owing to the munificence of its members in providing new, and which could be repaired at a small cost. My object in making this inquiry is to present some such chairs, pedestals, &c., &c., to a new undertaking. Perhaps any brother, or Lodge, knowing of such articles, or having them to dispose of, will kindly address a note to me at your office.—M. D.

### Literature.

#### REVIEWS.

*The Shot Gun and Sporting Rifle, and the Dogs, Ponies, Ferrets, &c., used with them in the various kinds of Shooting and Trapping.* By STONEHENGE; Author of "British Rural Sports." Numerous engravings. London: Routledge and Co.

WHEN a thorough sportsman like Stonehenge sits down to write a work on a subject of which he is an acknowledged master, we always are apt to expect a very high performance; but in the work before us we have much more than our most sanguine expectations could have led us to imagine. For years we have been extensively acquainted with sporting literature, and in most works which treat of guns and gunnery we have been considerably bored (no pun is intended, gentle reader) by a jumble of half-technical and mechanical instructions of how to take a gun to pieces, clean it, put it together again, with sundry pages of disquisition on the weight, the length and the gauge of the barrel—no doubt all very useful in their way; but to those who love sport and get but a few chances to indulge, we counsel give to seek a respectable gunsmith, have their shooting iron put into working order, and go on their way rejoicing. Now Stonehenge gives us all this information, told in a simple easy way so as to beguile our fancy while imparting knowledge. So also with the horses and dogs. In this part of *The Shot-gun and Sporting Rifle* we are told a good deal about breeding, stabling, and kenneling; it is done in a way that renders it easy to retain, and not in learned jargon, but helped out by anecdotes of the experience and vicissitudes of the most celebrated amateurs, pointing out their success or failure by means of some quaint saw or happy allusion. Stonehenge is also no mean naturalist, and you have descriptions of plumage, eggs, and species so cleverly introduced that, instead of being tired by such descriptions, they grow upon the reader and make him desirous of an intimacy with so observant and pleasant a companion as our author is. All kinds of game come in for a share of attention, and there is an association, anecdote, or quotation that bears upon each in its turn. Reading of the dotterel, the tale of the voracious feeder who appropriated an entire dish of those dainties which had been provided for a large party, comes strongly to the recollection, and you can picture him resisting the suggestion of his longing *vis à vis* that he should try a bit of something else with his "No, no, thank you, sir, I'll stick to the little 'uns." In the hints for beginners who are learning to shoot at sparrows from a trap, we are told—"should they (the sparrows) be too quick, put their heads through a hole in a small piece of paper, which will retard their flight;" or, "a very good plan for beginners is, to get a friend to throw a potato or turnip into the air, varying its direction at each throw." There is one very startling assertion made by Stonehenge, viz., "that there are few offices which require more highly developed bodily and mental qualities than that of the man appointed to the task of gamekeeper." This we confess we cannot see in the same light as our author, nor do we think the model coming gamekeeper has yet appeared, but we may be mistaken, and for the honour of that class we hope we are so. Than the chapters on the training of dogs by a well laid system of rewards and punishments, nothing can be more admirable, and we could gather many hints from it which would be extremely applicable to many bipeds. With one general word of commendation we would advise every sportsman to possess himself of this handsome and entertaining volume, assuring our readers that a more genial and comprehensive work than *The Shot Gun and Rifle* is not to be found among the literature of the sporting world.

*The Thunderstorm.* By CHARLES TOMLINSON.

WE hardly know how to class this work, for it is not technical enough to be scientific, nor is it so destitute of magnetic observations to be merely a collection of anecdotes of lightning and thunder. There is no doubt a vast amount of information, of which we are in want, scattered up and down in magazines, newspapers, and the current literature of the times which, if brought into a focus, would do the state some service. Of this latter class we take the *Thunderstorm* to be an exponent of a large amount of facts and anecdotes relating to lightning. Speculation has long been rife as to the effects on crops in the neighbourhood of telegraphic wires when acted on by electricity, and, without offering any opinion of our own on the point, we shall present our readers with an extract from Mr. Tomlinson's work to show how the wires themselves are affected by an approaching or passing storm. Our author tells us—

"Some curious effects of atmospheric electricity in the United States of America have been communicated by Professor Loomis to the *Annalen der Physik und Chemie*, which he thinks to be due in great measure to the more abundant display of electrical phenomena in that country than in Europe. The telegraphic wires, he remarks, are very sensitive to an approaching thunderstorm, and they often become highly charged, even when the storm is so distant that neither is the thunder heard nor the lightning seen. Under such circumstances, if one stand in the room of a telegraphic station, and place one hand upon a telegraphic wire, and rest the other on the wire which communicates with the earth, a sharp shock is felt in the arms, and sometimes across the breast. This shock is very painful; although when the two wires are brought within striking distance of each other, only a faint spark is to be seen. But when the thunder-cloud is near, such experiments are dangerous. In such case, a thunder cloud passing over the wires may charge them to such an extent that the electricity may fuse the thin wire of the electro-magnet, and render the magnet itself unserviceable. On some occasions an explosion takes place in the telegraph-room sufficient to fuse thick wires, and to expose the clerks to considerable danger. A weak charge of atmospheric electricity has the same effect on the wires as the current of a voltaic battery; it makes a point in the telegraphic register. If, however, a storm pass over the wires, these points become numerous; and as they show themselves between the points of a telegraphic message, they make the writing indistinct, and often illegible, so that on such occasions the clerks usually suspend their labours."

All of us, more or less, know that many animals are highly charged electrical machines. Even our children know that by stroking puss's fur the wrong way in a dark room, electric sparks are generated, and some few of us have had some severe shocks from the *gymnotus electricus*, or electric eel, but it was something new to us, and we hope will prove interesting to our readers, to come to the following—

"But some of the most remarkable electrical phenomena are observable in the houses of New York, where the rooms are covered with a thick carpet, and strongly heated by means of a hot-air apparatus. If one move upon such a carpet with a sliding or scraping motion, and then present the knuckle to a metallic conductor, such as the handle of the door, an electric spark, accompanied by a cracking noise, will be perceived. If one goes in this way once or twice quickly along the carpet, the spark may be three quarters of an inch long, very brilliant, and accompanied by a tolerably loud noise. This phenomenon is common to almost every house in New York, where the rooms are covered with a woollen carpet, and are well warmed and dry. Professor Loomis visited a lady in New York, where the phenomenon was exhibited in a marked degree. She made one or two short strides upon the carpet, and then sprang up so as nearly to touch the metalwork of a gas chandelier. As soon as her finger approached within striking distance of the metal, a dazzling spark was seen, accompanied by a noise which might have been heard in the next room through the closed door. When this lady moved across the carpet towards the speaking-tube (which in America takes the place of bells), in order to give a direction to a servant, she received an unpleasant shock in the mouth unless she first touched the tube with her hand, in order to get rid of the electricity with which she was charged. When she went out of the parlour into the next room, and happened accidentally to step on the brass plate upon which the door swung, she received an unpleasant shock. When a visitor called and advanced to shake hands with her, he also received a similar shock; and if a lady advanced to salute her, she received an electric spark on her lips. When her youngest child went across the room to open the door, the shock sometimes made it cry; but the elder children would glide about upon the carpet and then approach each other to exchange sparks by way of sport. These phenomena are so common in New York that they scarcely excite remark. The electricity produced in this way exhibits the usual phenomena of attraction and repulsion, and will ignite inflammable substances, such as ether. If one jump a few times with a sliding sort of motion, and then approach the knuckle to a warm gas-burner (as when the gas has been burning and is extinguished and then turned on again), it is easy to kindle the gas. In all these cases the electricity is excited by the friction of the shoes upon the woollen carpet."



The foregoing is so curious that we would recommend the unusual phenomena to the attention of our more scientific readers, and so we take leave of Mr. Tomlinson and his book on *The Thunderstorm*.

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

SIR DAVID BREWSTER, the Principal of Edinburgh University, has received the following letter from Lord Brougham, in reference to his appointment by the General Council as Chancellor of Edinburgh University:—"I have had the honour of receiving your letter announcing to me the great kindness of the Council of the University, and it is altogether unnecessary for me to express my respectful thanks for the high honour which they have been pleased to bestow on me, or the pride which I have in the enjoyment of it. I only wish it were in my power to show myself worthy of it. All I can hope to do is, by the faithful discharge of the duties imposed, to testify my gratitude for the honour conferred."

The opening meeting of the Geographical Society Session was held on Monday, November 14th, at Burlington House, Sir R. I. Murchison in the chair. Prof. Otto Struve, of St. Petersburg, was elected a corresponding member; Sir E. Borough, Bart.; the Rev. C. Oakley; Lord H. Scott; H. Duckworth; G. Gammie; C. Marrett, and F. Tagart, Esq., as fellows. The paper read was "Discoveries by the late Expedition in search of Sir John Franklin and Party," by Capt. M'Clintock, R.N.

Professor Tischendorf, the Leipzig scholar, has, on the philological exploration of Asia Minor, originated by the Russian Government, lighted upon a codex, which by him and other competent judges has been acknowledged to be the oldest of the New Testament in existence. The treasure trove was discovered in one of the Sinaitic monasteries. Those who have been fortunate enough to inspect the precious parchment are quite overwhelmed with its importance for the correction of the most mutilated text of holy writ.

At the meeting of the Syro-Egyptian Society on the 8th instant, Archdeacon Raymond in the chair, a paper was read by Dr. Jolowicz, being "An Inquiry into Manetho's Egyptian History; whether it was founded upon Tradition, Written Documents, or the Sculptural Monuments." The author first pointed out the disagreements between Herodotus and Diodorus, and showed from these, as also from their own statements, that these historians built upon simple tradition. The priests did not quote to them any historical documents, or refer them to any writings for further knowledge. Again, when Clemens describes the sacred books of the Egyptians, he does not describe any as historical. Hence Dr. Jolowicz concludes that there were no historical writings in existence; and he further shows, on turning to Manetho's History, that that was drawn directly from the inscriptions on the temple walls. This should make us place great reliance on Manetho's list of kings' names. But the case is otherwise with respect to the history of the invasion of Egypt by the Hycsos, or Shepherd Kings. This Dr. Jolowicz considers was drawn from tradition, like the histories of Herodotus and Diodorus, and entitled to less weight. Mr. Sharpe thought that Dr. Jolowicz had made probable several important points:—1st, that Herodotus and Diodorus were wholly guided by tradition; 2ndly, that Manetho, in his list of kings, was guided by the sculptures on the walls; but in his account of the Shepherd Kings, he relied solely on tradition, as there were no historical books to guide him. Archdeacon Raymond agreed with the view of the subject that Manetho's History was drawn directly from the temple walls. W. H. Black, Esq., believed that as the history had only come to us in fragments, data might yet come to light by which the discrepancies in Egyptian chronology might yet be reconciled.

Professor Dove, of Berlin, has published a pamphlet on the use that may be made of the stereoscope in detecting commercial or literary forgeries. If, says the professor, an original document and a copy of it, be placed together in the instrument, the slightest variations will become instantly apparent. The test is applicable to MSS., lithographs, engravings, printed books, bank notes, and all similar productions. The reflecting stereoscope of Wheatstone is that which Professor Dove recommends for the purpose.

At the meeting of the Chemical Society, on the 8th instant, Dr. E. Smith read a paper "On the Immediate Source of the Carbon excreted by the Lungs." Prof. Bloxam read a paper "On the Crystalline Hydrates of Baryta and Strontia." He showed, in opposition to the statements of most authors, that hydrate of strontia, unlike hydrate of baryta, is decomposed at a red heat.

The Institution of Civil Engineers met on November 15th, G. P. Bidder, Esq., V.P., in the chair; the paper read was "On the Origin,

Progress, and Present State of the Government Water Works, Trafalgar-square; with a few facts relating to other wells which have been sunk or bored into the chalk formation," by Mr. C. E. Amos.

In the literary world there is more news than usual. Mr. Skeet announces two works by authors who propose for the first time to make their appearance in the literary arena. Miss Crichton, who came out, we are reminded, on the London stage a few years back, in opera, has since that time been residing in Italy, where a dangerous illness so impaired her vocal powers as to compel her to relinquish her profession. Her work, "Before the Dawn," is intended to illustrate the condition of the people of Italy previously to the recent struggle. Mr. Winwood Reade, a nephew of the celebrated Charles Reade, has written a novel of college life, entitled "Liberty Hall, Oxon."

Mr. H. H. Tilbury, the well-known comedian, writes to the *Times* that a report is in circulation that he is dead, and that it is untrue. Long live the Bishop of the Haymarket, and may his shadow never grow less!

Mr. Thackeray's circular to the contributors to his forthcoming shilling monthly magazine, though, we believe, intended for the present to be as it is marked, a "private" paper, has found its way into the columns of one of our contemporaries. The new periodical is to be called "The Cornhill Magazine." From the circular we learn that there is "hardly any subject" which will not be treated of in its pages. The magazine will start with the new year. Its staff of contributors already engaged includes Mr. Sala, Mr. Hannay, Mr. Thornbury, Mr. Hollingshead, Mr. Moy Thomas, and other names familiar in the magazines. Its proposed scale of payment to contributors is said to be liberal, in return for a complete renunciation of copyright.

The New York correspondent of the *Publishers' Circular* says:—"Do you ever see our American Illustrated News, Harper's Weekly? Mr. Charles Dickens's new story, 'A Tale of Two Cities,' is reprinted in it, with illustrations by an American artist, John M'Lenan. The illustrations are exceedingly good, and, in my opinion, interpret the text in a peculiarly characteristic manner. A serious charge is made against an English paper called the *Welcome Guest*. It seems that the proprietors of that paper, under its recent management, made a bargain to publish George William Curtis's new story, 'Trump's,' from advance sheets. The paper published several chapters of the story, and on changing publishers, a few weeks since, at the commencement of the present new series, with more ingenuity than honesty, abruptly brought the story to a conclusion in words written by another person. The real story 'Trump's,' by Mr. Curtis, of Nile Notes celebrity, is now in course of publication in this city, and the action of the *Welcome Guest* has been strongly commented on here."

Mr. Gladstone has been elected by the matriculated students to the important office of Rector of the University of Edinburgh. He had a majority of 116 over his opponent, Lord Neaves, one of the judges of the Court of Session, the numbers for the respective candidates being 643 and 527. The election of Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow took place on Tuesday, when Lord Elgin was chosen by a majority of all the nations, the total numbers being, Elgin, 553; Disraeli, 411.

The total number of residents in Cambridge University during the present term is 1,652, 1,097 of whom reside within college walls, 550 in lodgings, and five in Dr. Humphry's Hostel. The number of matriculations this term was 398, the matriculations in 1858 having been 364.

At the beginning of the year M. Maquet, the author, brought an action before the Civil Tribunal against M. Alexandre Dumas, to have himself declared the co-author of eighteen of the principal works bearing the name of the latter gentleman, and as such entitled to half the sums which they have realized or may realize. But the Tribunal, after hearing what both parties had to say, came to the conclusion that though Maquet had undoubtedly "collaborated" very largely in the works of Dumas, yet that he had voluntarily entered into an engagement not to require his name to be published as one of the authors, and that he had entered into pecuniary arrangements with Dumas which prevented the latter part of his application from being granted.

James Ward, the Paul Potter of the English school, and the oldest of the Royal Academicians, died on Wednesday evening, at the patriarchal age of ninety-one. James Ward (says the *Athenæum*), was not only an artist himself, but the centre and representative of a family of artists. He was the brother-in-law of Morland, the father-in-law of Jackson, the father of George Raphael Ward, the engraver, uncle of William Ward, the engraver, and grandfather of Mrs. Edward M. Ward, whose works are among the delights of female artists' genius in our own day. He began life as an engraver, in which profession he obtained a first rate

reputation, and his engravings are still highly valued by connoisseurs. One of his most celebrated prints is after Rembrandt, "Cornelius the Centurion." It was comparatively late in life when he became an academician, as he had taken up the profession of painting when he was verging on middle age. He adopted the profession, in which he established so great a reputation, against the advice of his friends. The success, however, which he gained as an animal painter was signal; he was what we should now call the Landseer of his day; and, in the zenith of his reputation, earned his £50, and sometimes £70 a day by his portraits of horses and bulls. Not content with mere animal painting, and being ambitious to distinguish himself in high historic art, he competed for a large picture of the "Triumph of the Duke of Wellington," painting a vast allegorical work; and carried the day over the heads of Haydon and Hilton. This work is now in Chelsea Hospital, for which institution it was painted. Many of his early works resemble Morland's in their general style; but there was a humour and a touch in them peculiarly his own, the evidence of original and independent genius. Mr. Ward was at all times a most indefatigable student. Up to eighty years of age he always rose at four o'clock in the morning, and was in his study at that time. George the Third was one of his most constant patrons; for this sovereign he painted several works; he was also employed by George the Fourth. For many years past Mr. Ward had lived at Cheshunt, Herts, and up to a few years of his death he came to London regularly once a year at the time of the May exhibitions. The work of his which the public of fifty years ago most admired, and the one which procured for him the general designation of the English Paul Potter, is the marvellous picture of "The Bull," which picture is now the chief attraction of the Crystal Palace picture gallery. A fine specimen of his landscape faculty is the work called "A Scene in Lord de Tabley's Park," now in the Vernon collection. Outside of his artistic works, Mr. Ward was a man of gentle manners, of conspicuous personal accomplishments, and of profound piety. His death was peculiarly simple and tranquil. He died full of honour and fame, and has left behind him the memory of a good artist and a true gentleman.

The death of Collins, the French socialist writer, has created a vacancy in the ranks of the champions of the weak against the strong. Collins was a retired officer of cavalry, who had left the service at an early age, disgusted with the falsehood of the military career, to devote himself exclusively to the search after truth in the great question of the rights and privileges of the working classes. The energy and industry he displayed have left as their record more than forty volumes of manuscript. These are not to be published for some years to come, the times not being ripe for the disclosures he has made therein. An Englishman has borne the expenses of the previous publications issued by Collins, and is left sole legatee of his unpublished works. It is generally thought that he will cause them to appear in English.

The following announcements appear in the *Critic*:—"At the time of his death, Leigh Hunt was collecting a complete and final edition of his poetical works. The greater portion of them received a finishing touch only a month previously to his death, and it is much to be regretted that he did not live to see the proof-sheets. The literary world, however, will not be disappointed, as his son, Mr. Thornton Hunt, the well-known journalist, has finished the work begun by his father. Mr. Thornton Hunt has also contributed two new chapters to the new edition of his father's autobiography, published this week by Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co.—Mr. J. C. Robinson, the author of 'Whitefriars,' has just completed a new novel, the subject of which is historical. It will not be published before the spring.—Mr. J. Payne Collier, the Shaksperian scholar, has in the press a new and complete edition of the works of Edmund Spenser. The work will be published in the spring, by Messrs. Bell and Daldy, in their 'Aldine Poets.'—Mr. Buckle has nearly ready for publication the second volume of his valuable 'History of Civilisation.' In this volume the mode of arrangement is much superior to that adopted in the previous volume."

## FINE ARTS.

### THE ART UNION OF GLASGOW.

THE annual selection of paintings, for which the discrimination of the committee of this society is responsible, is now exhibited in London, at the Victoria Cross Gallery of the Egyptian Hall, and will well repay a visit from the connoisseur. The number of the pictures is small—only sixty—but the high character which distinguishes the whole collection is such as to make a morning spent

in their examination a truly pleasant task, and justifies completely the peculiar system of the society which prevents the absurd exhibitions of want of taste and ignorance of art which have ere now too frequently characterized the choice of the supporters of similar institutions who have been left to their own unaided judgment.

The success of this Art Union is, to a great extent, due to the principle which it initiated and which has been adopted by the Crystal Palace Art Union and by other associations of the kind all over the country. We may for a moment remind our readers in what this principle consists, and how it differs from the original London society. When, then, the subscriber to the London Art Union is fortunate enough to hold a prize, he is bound to choose the value of that prize (except in the case of statuettes, &c., published by the society) from one of the exhibitions of the current year. Not so in the Glasgow Art Union. The society itself makes a collection of pictures, and the subscriber, instead of gaining a money ticket, as in the London Art Union, to be expended in the galleries already opened, wins a right of choice from the collection previously formed, the value of the prizes depending on the degree of priority which they confer. The consequences of this are that the pictures chosen by the Scotch committee of taste with the advantage of connoisseurship, and with a view to their collective effect, have been generally above the average in quality at the prices, and the exhibition as a whole has become more attractive than its metropolitan precursor. The quality of the works exhibited this year in Piccadilly is decidedly excellent, yet there are few dear pictures. Let therefore those who have little confidence in their own knowledge of the value of pictures, and who would make a safe investment, entrust the thrifty Scot to bargain with their guineas. But the connoisseur would of course prefer to have the power of choosing revert unrestrictedly to himself, and it is needless to add that there will be always a large number of persons who would as soon commission a second person to choose a wife as a picture.

The first in nominal value of the works of art exhibited is undoubtedly the picture of the most artistic excellence, and moreover the subject of it is Scottish, which description will apply to but few of the others. This is *The Tod Hunter* of Mr. R. Ansell, to which has been allotted the high prize of £350. The scene is a Highland moor, in the delineation of which the peculiarities of the national scenery have been happily transferred to canvas, and we would especially commend the perspective and atmospheric effect. For the figures we need only say that they well sustain the character of the painter as a depicter of animal life, whose efforts in that walk of art have been excelled perhaps by none but his great countryman, Landseer. The principal figure represents a stalwart Highlander, who stands with a remarkably fine specimen of the genus Reynard slung across his shoulder, which in accordance with the custom of the sister kingdom, has fallen a victim to the rifle of the sportsman, instead of terminating his career in the English orthodox style, with a field of mounted red coats to assist at his funeral obsequies. This hunter is surrounded with gillies and ponies, hounds and terriers, in the drawing and colour of which the truthfulness to nature is equal to the spirit which characterises them. Mr. John Faed, R.S.A., has two works which rank next in importance—these are the *Bedouin Arab Exchanging a Slave for Armour* (No. 4), and *Job* (No. 2.) The former of these, though not the highest classed, is in our opinion, possessed of the greater merit; the subject (which certainly is not a pleasing one) is admirably handled, and the painting, especially of the arms and drapery—masterly—the whole of the accessories indeed show evidence of great skill and study. The anxiety of the Nubian slave girl is touchingly expressed, and Oriental indifference of the barterers as to her sentiments on the occasion is felicitously shown. The other work, which represents the patriarch brought to the earth in the greatness of his despair, and surrounded by his consolers—though marked by very great ability, is not so truthful in its expression, nor so happy in the general effect produced. The figure of the most patient of men is well conceived, and his attitude is grand in its misery—but the friends who surround him are merely the same fine eastern half robed figures whom we have seen so often before—without any particular variety of expression in the present instance. The sky too, which is represented as overcast in accordance with the poetical view of the subject, partakes more of the leaden coldness of a Scottish than the lurid heaviness of an Arabian storm. *The Picnic* (No. 6), by Mr. D. Pasmore, represents a delightful forest scene, with a village church in the distance, and a merry group of revellers in the foreground. This is a capital picture, though not one of high pretension; both the landscape and figures are beautifully executed, and the humorous points presented by the subject, are duly taken advantage of. *The Tinkers* (R. M. Jones)

is characteristic and true to nature; a gipsy family are encamped under a hedge—paterfamilias pretending to do something or other connected with the mystery which has been the specialty of his tribe ever since the days of Tubal Cain—his better but not fairer half is smoking a cutty pipe and generally superintending the gambols of some swarthy offspring who are laudably endeavouring to combine play and mischief in the largest possible degree; while in strong contrast are the figures of a fair skinned innocent servant girl, with her master's little child, who have brought a domestic kitchen utensil for the exercise of the cunning man's skill in repair, and have evidently paid beforehand from the sly and amused expression of the tinker's face; this is a cabinet picture which would do honour to any collection. Another clever work is *Jenny's First Love Letter* (No. 21), by Mr. J. Craig; the unfortunate document in question has accidentally fallen into the hands of Jenny's father, instead of arriving at its proper destination. Great is the indignation of the worthy man, and tearful Jenny is trying in vain to pacify him—her meek old mother meanwhile, with gentle touch upon his arm, reminds him of her own first letter from himself, and puts a better construction on the motives of the writer, than her husband does; the incident is well told, and the drawing powerful. *Undine*, by Mr. F. Wyburd, is a pretty painting of a lovely girl and a handsome cavalier; but hardly deserving of the high rank which has been assigned to it by the committee as fifth in order of merit—it is theatrical and wanting in imagination. The *Low Tide* of Mr. G. E. Hicks is a neat *genre* picture, representing the landing of a comely mother with her brood of babies—after a pleasant sail at Dover or Broadstairs—in the arms of the stalwart boatmen, while in the distance the nursemaid, who is left last on board, seems not at all inclined to hurry over the transit in the arms of a sailor whose face expresses his admiration and delight at the task. The pleasant English summer day, with the white cliffs and the sparkling sea, are prettily enough rendered, and the figures show vigour and good taste. Of Mr. E. A. Goodall's Venetian views, we must speak in terms of high praise; they possess great brilliancy of colour and breadth of handling—in one a flood of sunshine is thrown upon the scene in a style which will remind the spectator not a little of Turner in his happiest mood, of which great master, as well as of the equally great Claude, Mr. Goodall has been by no means an idle or unobservant student. Mr. J. B. Pyne contributes a Venetian scene of still higher merit—in which the beauty of the perspective is remarkable, and the colouring, though more subdued in tone than Mr. Goodall's (close to which it hangs), is beautifully harmonious. Mr. G. Earl, whose bits of Irish character are so generally admired, has treated the national subject of *Blarney* (No. 31) in his merriest vein, but withal gives to it a dash of sentiment which prevents its being liable to the charge of vulgarity. Among the minor works we may notice two excellent landscapes by Mr. G. Hering, a *View in Arvan*, and a composition, *Evening in Greece*; Mr. R. H. Rae's picture of a royal sea eagle, called *The Marauding Chief*, has great power; while Messrs. J. C. Ward, A. Gilbert, E. Hayes, A.R.I.A., Niemann, and Miss M. Nasmyth, have all contributed pictures of great merit, though perhaps of less importance. On the whole the subscribers and committee must be congratulated upon the success of their plan, which has resulted in an exhibition quite equal to the preceding ones, and which does great credit to their judgment and liberality; it will no doubt produce a large crop of new members, and yet more valuable works of art.

The engraving which the Art Union of Glasgow has this year presented to its members is a very elaborate and vigorous production. It is the well known "Punch" of Mr. Webster, R.A., which has been excellently copied in the work of Mr. Henry Lemon, a young engraver, but one who is undoubtedly possessed of great artistic power. In this picture—one of Webster's best—the artist has caught, with admirable truth, the stir and bustle which the visit of the universal favourite produces among the population of an English village which has been suddenly awakened by the arrival of the showman; and the painting divides its force between the rural calm of the landscape generally and the diversified excitement which the arrival has called forth. Mr. Webster has rarely been more successful than in the various groups he has here assembled, the individual being quite as striking as the governing expression. From the old man to the infant—from the schoolboy to the maid—from the lonely widow waiting for the waggon, to the pompous footman at the park gate who surveys the whole affair with a most benignant air of tolerance—every face is well discriminated, and every gesture well contrasted. But—admitting all his merits, it must be owned that Mr. Webster owes not a little to his transcriber. The engraving is a perfect copy of the original, and only requires the effect of colour to be

as perfect a picture. The foreground of the engraving is extraordinary for the truthful effect produced by the "cross hatching," which renders the *chiaro oscuro* in a surprising manner. The work indeed is marked by the happiest balance of effects; every object takes its place as distinctly and firmly as in nature; the lights are bright, clear and sharp, and the shadows transparent. Altogether the Council must be congratulated upon the production of a very admirable work, which will add to the already established reputation of the engraver.

The drawing for prizes will take place in the course of the ensuing month.

## Poetry.

### THE APPRENTICE.

[From the *American Masonic Journal*.]

WHEN quite a young man I was left in the dark,  
And wanted to alter my station;  
I went to a friend, who proved in the end  
A Free and an Accepted Mason.

At the door he knocked, which was quickly unlocked,  
When he bid me to put a good face on,  
And not be afraid, for I should be made  
A Free and an Accepted Mason.

My wishes were crowned, and a Master I found  
Who made a most solemn oration;  
Then showed me the light, and gave me the right  
Sign, token, and word of a Mason.

How great my amaze, when I first saw the blaze;  
And how struck with the mystic occasion!  
Astonished I found, that though free, I was bound  
To a Free and an Accepted Mason.

When clothed in white, I took ever delight  
In the work of this noble vocation;  
And knowledge I gained, when the Lodge he explained,  
Of a Free and an Accepted Mason.

I was bound it appears for seven long years,  
Which to me is of trifling duration;  
With freedom I serve, and strain every nerve,  
To acquit myself like a Mason.

With hearty good will, let's show our best skill;  
To our Master pay due veneration;  
Who taught us the art that we ne'er will impart,  
Unless to an Accepted Mason.

### THE BACHELOR.

BY THE REV. W. BARNES.

No! I don't begrudge him his life,  
Nor his gold, nor his houses, nor lands;  
Take all on't and give me my wife,  
A wife's be the cheapest of hands.  
Lie alone; sigh alone; die alone;  
Then be forgot,

No! I be content wi' my lot.

Ah, where are the fingers so fair  
To pat one so soft on the face!  
To mend every stitch that do tear,  
And keep every button in place.  
Crack-a-tore! brack-a-tore! back-a-tore!  
Buttons all fled,

For want of a wife with her thread.

Ah, where is the sweet pretty head  
That do nod till he's gone out of sight!  
And where the white arms are outspread  
To show him he's welcome at night?  
Dine alone, pine alone, whine alone,  
Oh what a life!

I'll have a friend in a wife.

And when from a meeting of mirth  
Each husband does lead home his wife,  
Then he does slink home to his hearth  
With his arm hanging down his cold side.  
Slinken on, blinken on, thinken on,  
Gloomy and glum;

Nothing but dullness to come.

And when he unlocks his own door  
It rumbles as hollow 's a drum,  
And the fairies that hide round the floor  
Do grin to see him look so glum.  
Keep alone, sleep alone, weep alone;  
There let him bide,

I'll have a wife at my side.

But when he's laid on his bed  
In a sickness, oh, what will he do !  
For the hands that will lift up his head  
And shake up his pillow anew.  
Ills to come, pills to come, bills to come !  
No soul to share  
The trials the poor wretch must bear.

#### THE SLANTING LIGHT OF FALL.

BY THE REV. W. BARNES.

Ah ! Jane, my maid, I stood to you  
When you were christened, small and light,  
With tiny arms all red and blue  
A hauging in your robe of white :  
We brought you to the hallowed stone  
For Christ to take you for his own,  
When harvest work was all adone  
And time brought round October's sun,  
The slanting light of fall.

And I can mind the wind was rough,  
And gathered clouds, but brought no storms ;  
And you were nestled warm enough  
Within your smiling mother's arms.  
The windlen grass did quiver light  
Among the stubble, faded white,  
And if at times the sunlight broke—  
Upon the ground or on the folk—  
'Twas slanting light of fall.

And when we brought you through the door  
Of Knopton Church, a child of grace,  
There clustered round almost a score  
Of folks to see your tiny face :  
And there we all did feel so proud  
To see an opening in the cloud,  
And then a stream of light break through  
A shining brightly down on you,  
The slanting light of fall.

But now your time is come to stand  
In church, a blushing at my side,  
The while a bridegroom from my hand  
Hath took you for his faithful bride.  
Your Christian name we gave you here,  
When fall did cool the wasting year,  
And now again we brought you through  
The doorway with your surname new  
In slanting light of fall.

And so far, Jane, your life is fair,  
And God has been your steadfast friend,  
And may you have more joy than care  
For ever, till your journey's end.  
And I have watched you on with pride,  
But now I soon must leave your side,  
For you have still life's springtide sun,  
But my life, Jane, is now outrun  
To slanting light of fall.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

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

#### MASONIC CHARITY.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—In my last letter upon this subject, it appears that (though unwittingly) I claimed more credit for the provinces of Worcestershire and Warwickshire than I ought to have done. The voting fifty guineas to each of the Masonic charities, thereby making the Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master a life governor and vice-president, did not, I find, originate with Worcestershire but with Staffordshire ; and thus Worcestershire should stand No. 2 and Warwickshire No. 3 upon the list. This information has been conveyed to me in a note from my esteemed brother, John Burton, *M.D.*, *P.M.* No. 706, and *P. Prov. S.G.W.* for Staffordshire, and as he wished me to inform you of this fact, I will allow him to do so in his own words. He says :—

"The vice-president life subscription scheme was proposed and agreed to at the Provincial Grand Lodge of Stafford, held at Burslem three years ago, and I myself proposed the plan of a life policy for the amount subscribed in order to set aside an objection taken on the ground of human mortality defeating the scheme, and losing the money; and I further

proposed the doctrine (to satisfy the scruples of some brother who thought that we should have to buy a life presidency for every successive *Prov. G.M.*) that we had only to make up our minds to the annual payment of the premium in order to secure the return of the principal on each life as it lapsed, and so keep up a perpetual fund."

Bro. Burton must feel pleased to see this scheme of his adopted so warmly and unanimously by the two neighbouring provinces (in both of which he is so well known), and it affords me like pleasure to be able to give honour where honour is due.

Again I say I hope to see other Provincial Grand Lodges following in the footsteps of Staffordshire, Worcestershire, and Warwickshire. I am, dear Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,

W. WIGGINTON,  
*Prov. G.A.D.C. for Worcestershire.*

*Dudley, Nov. 14th, 1859.*

#### FREEMASONS' HALLS IN IRELAND.

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

SIR AND BROTHER,—Permit me, through the medium of your very useful *Magazine*, to call the attention of the Craft generally to an enterprise which has recently started in a secluded town in Ireland, a notice of which I have seen in a late number of the *Eagle* newspaper. The enterprise to which I allude is the endeavour to raise funds for the purpose of erecting a Masonic hall by Lodge No. 15, of Skibbereen, county Cork. Now, sir, I am informed, perhaps wrongly, that there is not a Masonic hall in all Ireland ; therefore, should the brethren of No. 15 succeed in its attempt, it may be looked upon as a Masonic phenomenon, and the credit due to this devoted few would be universally acknowledged, especially emanating from such a remote and humble locality ; and really they deserve the support and good will of all Masons, whithersoever dispersed around the globe, for their endeavour to erect a temple worthy of our antient Order. Probably it will afford you pleasure to learn that it is taken up by the first men of the district in the list of directors published in the Skibbereen *Eagle*, fully testifying, I am satisfied, that if this hall is erected it will be the signal for the erection of similar buildings throughout Ireland, thereby conferring an everlasting benefit to the Craft generally, but more particularly to your Irish brethren ; therefore, I say, let us all as brothers stretch out a helping hand to this aspiring Lodge, and perhaps the time may not be distant when Lodge No. 15 would be in a position to return the aid now received tenfold to some other energetic brothers of the mystic tie. The very fact of this Lodge taking the initiative in this matter recommends it to the kind consideration of every true Mason ; and I can assure you a more zealous and persevering set of brethren never sat in open Lodge than those of No. 15. In fact, they have Masonry at heart, and it is their zeal alone that impels them to the course they have taken. Trusting you will think the foregoing worthy a place in your excellent *Magazine*. I remain, yours fraternally,

A MASTER MASON, BUT NOT A MEMBER OF LODGE NO. 15.  
*Skibbereen, County Cork, Nov. 21st, 1859.*

#### MASONRY IN LIVERPOOL.

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

SIR AND BROTHER,—I wish to call the attention of the Liverpool brethren, through you, to the fact that last week a person, unknown to the writer, called upon a newly initiated brother and offered for a sovereign to give all the signs, tokens, and secrets of the second and third degrees. Although the offer was not accepted, he gave him the token of the second and third degrees, as well as some other information connected with those degrees. The name of this person ought to be obtained and exposed.

Yours fraternally,  
J. B. R.

PULPIT QUAINNESS.—A story of a quiet pulpit rebuke is traditional in the "east nook of Fife," and told of a seceding minister, Mr. Shirra, a man well remembered by some of the older generation for many excellent, and some eccentric qualities. An officer of a volunteer corps on duty in the place, and very proud of his fresh uniform, had come to Mr. Shirra's church, and walked about as if looking for a seat, but in fact to show off his dress, which he saw was attracting attention from some of the less grave members of the congregation. He came to his place, however, rather quickly, on Mr. Shirra quietly remonstrating, "O man, will ye sit down, and we'll see your new breeks when the kirk's done." This same Mr. Shirra was well known from his quaint, and, as it were, parenthetical comments which he introduced in his reading of scripture, as, for example, on reading from the 116th Psalm, "I said in my haste all men are liars," he quietly observed, "Indeed, David, an' ye had been i' this parish, ye might hae said it at your leisure."—*Dean Ramsay.*

## THE MASONIC MIRROR.

## MASONIC MEMS.

THE Annual Festival of the Emulation Lodge of Instruction will take place on Friday evening, December 9th, when our esteemed Bro. John Savage, S.G.D., will preside; and the ceremony of consecration will be worked by Bro. S. B. Wilson, P.G.D. Lodge will be opened at seven o'clock.

WE have the pleasure to announce that our R.W. Bro. Lord Leigh, Prov. Grand Master for Warwickshire, has kindly consented to take the chair at the festival to be held for the Royal Benevolent Institution for Aged Masons and their Widows, in January next. Between thirty and forty brethren have already signified their intention of acting as stewards on the occasion, and from the popularity of the noble Lord a most successful result may be looked for.

THE Board of Benevolence, on Wednesday, granted £198 in relief to eighteen petitioners.

## METROPOLITAN.

## GRAND LODGE.

AT the meeting of the Board of Masters, on Wednesday, the report of the Board of General Purposes was presented. After mentioning one or two cases of Masonic complaints which have been brought before the board, it alludes to the spurious Lodges, and directs attention to the circular lately issued from the Grand Secretary's office relative to them. Application having been made to the Board of General Purposes relative to loans from Grand Lodge to assist in erecting Masonic halls in the country, the board was of opinion that it would be a legitimate application of the Grand Lodge funds to advance them for the purposes of Masonic halls or rooms in the country upon proper security. The Board having had various memorials before them, praying that county brethren may be allowed to vote in Grand Lodge by proxy, are of opinion, that it is not desirable to sanction such voting; that it being not only inconvenient but inexpedient, for brethren to have their names put in nomination for boards without their authority, the board recommend that in future all nominations be made in writing, with the name of the person nominating, and the proper description of the brother nominated. Several errors being known to exist in the calendar through the Lodges not making proper returns as to alterations of the towns and places of meeting, the board have issued a circular to the various Lodges, asking for information on the subject.

The report of the Colonial Board states that the memorial from Victoria, relative to a further reduction of fees on registration, having been referred back to them by the Grand Lodge in March last, for further consideration, the Colonial Board caused a friendly communication to be made to the Prov. Grand Lodge of Victoria, pointing out that they had been reduced as low as they could consistently be made—and that a Prov. Grand Lodge of Victoria had been held, and a resolution carried, approving of the reply, and withdrawing the memorial, accompanied by a declaration, that the Masonic body of that colony are devotedly attached to the mother Grand Lodge of England—a statement which the board felt assured Grand Lodge will receive with great satisfaction.

Bro. George Barrett gave notice of a motion to vote £50 from the funds of Grand Lodge for the purpose of supplying the inmates of the Asylum at Croydon with coals.

LODGE OF PRUDENT BRETHREN (No. 169).—The last meeting of the brethren of this Lodge was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Tuesday last, November 22nd, Bro. Charles Hart, W.M., presiding, supported by a numerous muster of the brethren. Bro. Pegus was raised to the third degree by Bro. Blackburn, P.M. Bro. Boyd, S.W., was unanimously elected W.M. for the ensuing year, and other formal business having been gone through, the brethren adjourned to supper. In the course of the evening Bros. Hart, Graygoose, Morbey, and Exell delighted the company by their excellent singing, and Bro. MacNalley, No. 206, acknowledged the toast of the visitors.

CONFIDENCE LODGE (No. 228).—The monthly meeting of this Lodge was held on Monday evening, November 14th, at Anderson's Hotel, Fleet-street. Bro. Robert Brewer, W.M., presided. The Lodge was opened in due form, and the minutes of the last meeting read and confirmed. Bro. Robbins having answered the usual questions, the Lodge was opened in the second degree, when he passed in due form. The Lodge being resumed to the first degree, Messrs. Blake and Stocker

were duly initiated into the mysteries of ancient Freemasonry by the W.M. with his usual ability. The Lodge then proceeded to the election of W.M. for the ensuing year, and the votes being unanimous, Bro. Johnston, S.W., was elected to that office. The next business was the election of a Treasurer to supply the place of their late much respected Bro. Dunning, and the ballot was unanimous in favour of Bro. Jackson, P.M., who returned thanks for the honour conferred upon him. The brethren then adjourned to dinner, which was served in Bro. Clemow's usual style. After the banquet, the customary loyal toasts having been disposed of, the W.M. proposed their newly initiated brethren, to which toast both brothers responded. Bro. Rogers, P.M., gave "The health of the W.M." for which the W.M. briefly returned thanks. Bro. Stock, of the Emulation Lodge, No. 21, responded to the toast of "The Visitors," and dwelt on the absolute necessity of great care being exercised by the brethren in the recommendation of candidates for admission into the noble and ancient Order of Freemasonry. Bros. Pryer and Hart (both from America) calling the attention of the initiates to the moral teaching of the Craft. The P.M.'s of the Lodge were then given, to which Bro. Rogers and Jackson replied in suitable terms. Some other toasts were given, and the evening was spent in the most complete harmony and good will.

## INSTRUCTION.

PERCY LODGE (No. 234).—This flourishing Lodge, which is well known for its good working, met on Saturday evening, at the Masonic Hall, Fetter-lane. Bro. Gilchrist (of the Albion Lodge, No. 9), presided, assisted by Bros. Boyle (of the Domestic Lodge, No. 206), S.W.; and Warren (of the Panmure Lodge, No. 1022), J.W. The Lodge having been opened in the first degree, the W.M. performed the ceremony of instruction, Bro. Swinnock being the candidate. The W.M. then proceeded with the lectures, the first being worked by the W.M.; the second by Bro. J. R. Warren; the third by the W.M.; the fourth by Bro. Brewer; and the fifth by Bro. H. Thompson. Four brethren were then admitted as joining members of the Lodge. It was announced that the fifteen sections will be worked in this Lodge on the second Saturday in December, on which occasion Bro. J. R. Warren will preside.

## PROVINCIAL.

## DEVONSHIRE.

STONEHOUSE.—Lodge of Sincerity (No. 224).—At the last regular meeting of this Lodge, held at St. George's Hall, Bro. Rodd, W.M., in the chair, supported by Bros. Hunt, P.M.; Lord Graves, S.W.; Knowling, J.W.; Spence Bate, Sec.; Barton, *pro tem.*, S.D.; Rae, J.D.; Walker, I.G.; Risk, Chaplain; Russell, P.M.; Cave, W.M., No. 122; Dowse, P.M.; Dix, Cater, Hawker, Batten, Kadri Bey; and the following visiting brethren—Marks, No. 247; Vowel, No. 728 (Ireland); Wallace, No. 2 (Scotland); Peters, No. 122; Samuels, No. 270; Kamey, No. 238; Barton, No. 238; Woolf, No. 271, the minutes having been confirmed, it was resolved that a book should be provided for members and visitors to write their names in previous to their entering the Lodge. Bros. Watson, formerly initiated in this Lodge; Tate, Apollo Lodge, Oxford; Owen, "Indefatigable," Swansea, were elected as joining members. Mr. Stephen Walter Raines, and Joseph Harcourt Bellew, having been duly elected and properly prepared, were admitted and initiated into the secrets and mysteries of Freemasonry. The working tools were explained by Bro. Lord Graves, S.W.; and the charge delivered by Bro. Knowling, J.W. The newly initiated brethren having withdrawn, and the Lodge passed to the second degree, Bro. Batten was admitted, properly prepared, and passed to the degree of Fellow Craft. The working tools having been explained by the J.W., and the charge delivered by the W.M., the Lodge then closed down to the first degree, when Bro. Heath was proposed by the Secretary, and seconded by the J.W., as a joining member. The W.M., seconded by the Secretary, gave notice of motion that "it is desirable that Masons being members of the Grand Lodge of England, residing more than eighty miles from London, shall be entitled to vote in Grand Lodge by proxy, on questions affecting the general interests of the Craft." Bro. Kadri Bey having been recalled by his government, asked for his clearing off certificate, as he was about to proceed to Constantinople. Bro. Kadri, who is a zealous Mason, during the time that he was in the Lodge, having gained the esteem of all who knew him, it was determined by the brethren present that the W.M. should invite him to a banquet previous to his departure.

The members of this Lodge accordingly met on Monday last at a dinner, at the Prince George Hotel, in honour of Bro. Kadri Bey. A number of the brethren of the Lodge were present, together with a few visitors. After the usual Masonic toasts, Bro. Rodd, W.M., proposed the health of Bro. Kadri. He said that Bro. Kadri was well known to the members of the Lodge of Sincerity, in which he was initiated into Masonry; and he considered it a matter of congratulation to himself personally that he had been the proposer of so worthy a Mason. It was now eighteen months since Bro. Kadri had become a Mason, and during that time he had been a constant attendant at the Lodge, and had in every way carried out in his private career the tenets inculcated in Masonry. Bro. Kadri had been sent by the Government of Turkey to England, to carry out certain arrangements, which he had completed with



credit to himself and advantage to his country. He was therefore about to return to his family and friends, and would take with him a strong zeal for Masonry, which he was very desirous of encouraging in the Ottoman Empire, and the good wishes and fraternal regards of his brother Masons in this country. The Worshipful Master then called upon Bro. Hunt, P.M., to read a memorial, which had been written on vellum, for presentation to Bro. Kadri, and signed by the members of the Lodge.

"To Bro. Col. Kadri Dey, of the Imperial Service of Turkey, a Master Mason of the Lodge of Sincerity, No. 224 in the register of the Grand Lodge of England, Royal Arch Mason of the Chapter of Sincerity, and a Mark Master Mason of the Lodge of Sincerity, No. 35 in the register of the Grand Lodge of England and Wales, and the colonies and possessions of the British crown.

"Worthy and esteemed Bro. Kadri—We, officers and members of the Lodge of Sincerity, Chapter of Sincerity, and Mark Masters' Lodge of Sincerity, having heard of your expected departure for Constantinople, entertaining a high sense of the excellence of your Masonic and personal character during your sojourn amongst us, desire to express to you our fraternal regard for you as a Brother Freemason, and our esteem for you as a man. Our acquaintance with you as an earnest and zealous brother has induced us more warmly than ever to appreciate the universal character of our ancient Order, which most truly 'is the centre of union between good men and true, and the happy means of conciliating friendship amongst those who must otherwise have remained at a perpetual distance.' In saying farewell, Bro. Kadri, believe that most sincerely do we wish you well. That the Most High may continue to overshadow with his protection and blessing wherever you may be, and render your life a pleasure to yourself and of advantage to others, is the fraternal and hearty desire, worthy and esteemed brother, of your brethren in the bonds of Freemasonry."

A short and appropriate speech by Bro. Hunt, testifying to the worthiness of the brother who received, and of the sincerity of the feelings of those who presented, the testimonial, was received with loud applause. Bro. Cave, W.M., of the Lodge of Fortitude, No. 122, said he was quite certain that many of the members of the Lodge over which he had the honour to preside, if they had been aware of the intended proceedings, would have been present on that day to do honour to a brother who had very often attended their Lodge, and had won the esteem of the brethren. Bro. Kadri, in a few words, returned thanks for the unexpected honour which had been conferred upon him, but which, on that account, was not the less appreciated by him. He begged to thank them all for their present kindness, as well as for that which he had universally received since he had been in England. Bro. Spence Bate proposed "Success to Masonry in Turkey." He thought this toast one that was very appropriate to the present occasion, when they were met together to do honour to a brother who was not only a zealous Mason but was about to return to his native country where Masonry at this present time was at a very low ebb, and where it was Bro. Kadri's desire not only to inculcate the principles of Freemasonry, but also to increase the number of brethren. The speaker believed that he was correct when he said that there were only two Lodges in Turkey, one in Constantinople, the other in Smyrna; and it was not very long since that they had been cautioned against the one established in the latter city, as a spurious innovation. It was therefore very desirous under these circumstances, that brethren holding from regularly constituted Lodges, should use their influence to prevent any irregular Masonry from taking root, which must be detrimental to the universality of the Craft. In trying to encourage Masonry in Turkey, they were not only cementing the alliance between the two countries, but were giving them some return for the advantages which the Christian had received from the Mahomedan. The historical studies of their school days told them of the great wars and fights that occurred between the two religions; but often historians, while they told them of their prowess and conquests, unwisely kept them in the dark as to the merits of their enemies, and it was not so universally known as it ought to be than many of their common benefits came to them from the Mussulmans. The Mahomedans were a warlike race of men; they soon spread their conquests throughout the north of Africa; they then crossed over into Europe at the ancient Calpe, which had ever after retained the name of one of their generals, *Gibel-Tarik* (the Rock of Tarik), now known as Gibraltar. Here their victorious arms subjugated the whole of Spain, where they founded the dynasty of the Omiades, and had it not been for the bloody battles of Poitiers and Narbonne, gained by the renowned Charles Martel, it was not impossible but that they might in this country have been wearing the turban. At that time the Mahomedans were the acknowledged protectors of learning, and at their colleges many Christians sought instruction. It was from them that they obtained the knowledge of making paper and gunpowder, the science of agriculture, and the art of navigation and manufactures. Their carpets, their embroidery of gold and silver cloth, their silk, leather, and steel maintained for years a celebrity and perfection unknown amongst the other nations of Europe. It was from them they procured the knowledge of the use of the present musical characters. And in architecture, the excellence of the Alhambra was a standing wonder of their skill. Christian nations having been so much indebted to Mahomedans for so many benefits, it should be a matter of congratulation to them if they could repay it back by encouraging that union of the men of all nations inculcated in the doctrines of Freemasonry. The speaker then proposed "Success

to Masonry in Turkey;" which having been drunk, the Worshipful Master proposed the "The Health of the Visiting Brethren," which was briefly responded to by Brother Vowel, of the Dublin City Militia.

The meeting broke up about ten o'clock.

#### DURHAM.

##### PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE AT GATESHEAD.

On Monday, the 14th of November, the Provincial Grand Lodge was holden in the rooms of the Lodge of Industry, No. 56, and Borough Lodge, No. 614, Gateshead, under the presidency of the R.W. Provincial Grand Master, Bro. John Fawcett.

The meeting was well attended by the brethren of the province, who assembled in the committee room at half-past twelve o'clock, under the presidency of the R.W.D. Prov. Grand Master, Bro. Henry Fenwick, M.P., to receive the various petitions for relief.

At two o'clock the Provincial Grand Lodge was opened in due form with solemn prayer. The R.W. Prov. Grand Master was assisted by the Provincial Grand Officers, two only being absent, and they had written to the R.W. Prov. Grand Master explaining the cause.

A deputation from the Provincial Grand Lodge of Northumberland was then admitted and saluted, consisting of the representative of the R.W. Prov. Grand Master, Bro. Benjamin Thompson, Prov. G. Sec.; J. S. Challoner, P. Prov. S.G.W.; J. Weatherhead, Prov. S.G.W.; John Barker, Prov. G. Treas.; H. Hotham, Prov. J.G.W.; Septimus Bell, Prov. S.G.D.; J. B. Franklin, P. Prov. S.G.D.; J. P. Ludwig, Prov. G. Reg.; A. Gillespie, Prov. G.S.B.; R. J. Banning, Prov. G. Steward; J. Legge, Prov. G. Steward.

The minutes of the last Provincial Grand Lodge being read and confirmed, the R.W. Prov. Grand Master called the attention of the brethren to several communications he had received, which were duly discussed, and he expressed his views, which were kindly received and duly appreciated.

The roll of Lodges was then called, and the Worshipful Master of each Lodge gave a satisfactory account, which was very gratifying and proved that Masonry was increasing under the able rule of the R.W. Prov. Grand Master and his deputy.

The R.W. Prov. Grand Master, after stating that it was his intention to confer as many honours as lay in his power amongst the distinguished Masons within the province, believing that it would be to the advantage of the Craft proceeded to invest the following officers:—Bros. Henry Fenwick, M.P., D. Prov. G.M.; J. Williamson, Prov. S.G.W.; E. D. Davies, Prov. J.G.W.; Rev. — De Pledge, Prov. G. Chaplain; George Smith Anson, Prov. G. Reg.; Rev. — Cunliffe, Prov. G. Treas.; W. H. Crooks, Prov. G. Sec.; C. J. Baunister, Prov. S.G.D.; Mark Douglas, Prov. J.G.D.; Middlemas, Prov. G. Supt. of Works; Gillies, Prov. G. Sword Bearer; Heslop, Prov. G. Purs.; Laws, Prov. G. Tyler; and six Grand Stewards.

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

At four o'clock nearly one hundred brethren dined at Bro. Love's, the Queen's Head Hotel. At the conclusion the R.W. Prov. Grand Master gave the health of "Her Majesty the Queen," which was drunk with enthusiasm. The rest of the loyal and Masonic toasts followed, when the R.W. Prov. Grand Master's health was proposed; the brethren received it as they always do, with the greatest enthusiasm; like honour was done to the Deputy, the Present and Past Grand Officers, and the different Lodges of the province, which were responded to with true Masonic spirit.

The last toast being given, brought the festival to a close, and the brethren separated at nine o'clock.

**SOUTH SHIELDS.**—*St. Hilda's Lodge* (No. 292).—The monthly meeting of this Lodge was holden on Monday evening, the 14th inst., Bro. Oliver, W.M., presiding, supported by Bros. Forster, Toshach, Ridley, Hewison, and Tulloch, P.M.s; Hinde, S.W.; Buckland, J.W.; and the other officers. After a ballot had been taken, and three gentlemen initiated by the W.M., the brethren proceeded to ballot for W.M. for the ensuing year, when the choice of the brethren unanimously elected Bro. J. Hinde, S.W. Bro. J. D. Leslie was re-elected Treasurer, and Bro. J. Denchar appointed Tyler. Three brethren were nominated to audit the accounts for the year. The Lodge afterwards adjourned to refreshment, when the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given, and duly responded to. After some other business the Lodge was closed in due form.

#### GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

**DURSLEY.**—*St. John's Lodge* (1,096).—This Lodge held its monthly meeting on Tuesday evening, the 15th inst., at the Old Bell Hotel. Bro. Rev. G. A. M. Little, W.M.; Bro. C. Partridge, S.W.; Bro. W. Heseltine, J.W. The Lodge was duly opened in the first degree, and the minutes read and confirmed. A circular of Grand Lodge, respecting certain spurious Lodges in London and elsewhere, of the so called "Reformed Order of Memphis," was also read, and ordered to be entered. The Lodge was then opened in the second degree, and Bros. W. P. Vaut and Rev. T. Boggis passed. Afterwards the Lodge was closed in harmony, and the brethren retired to refreshment, and spent a very pleasant evening.

#### ISLE OF MAN.

**PEEL.**—*Lodge of St. Germans* (I. C.)—A Lodge of Instruction was held on the 27th October, when the W.M. worked the first section, and

the brethren were practised in opening and closing the Lodge. On the 2nd November a Lodge of emergency was held, when Bro. France being in attendance, and wishing to be passed to the second degree, was examined by the W.M., Bro. Willis, received a test of merit, and the Lodge being opened in the second degree, was then passed to the degree of Fellow Craft by the W.M., who explained the working tools, and gave the charge in that degree. The Lodge was then closed in the second, and opened in the first degree, when Bro. J. Bannister, P.M., W.M., No. 56, P.G. S.W., &c., gave the lecture on the tracing board in that degree. A vote of thanks to Bro. Bannister was then proposed by the W.M., and being carried unanimously, was ordered to be recorded in the minute book. The Lodge was then closed by the W.M. in peace, love, and harmony, at half-past nine o'clock, P.M.

#### LANCASHIRE (WEST).

LIVERPOOL.—*Lodge of Ancient Union* (No. 245).—The regular monthly meeting of this Lodge took place on Thursday week, at the Masonic Temple, Hope-street. It has long been remarked, and not without some considerable amount of truth, that this Lodge is the best conducted and most perfect in its working of any Lodge in the province. In its finances it certainly possesses the merit of being the most opulent in West Lancashire, as well as having the regular attendance and active support of several of its Past Masters. The only business of the evening was the initiation of Mr. Robert J. Ellis, which was efficiently performed by Bro. C. Bromley, W.M., after which the brethren adjourned to refreshment, supplied by the keeper of the Temple. At the conclusion of the repast the Worshipful Master gave "The Queen," "Prince Albert, Albert Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family," which were warmly received. The Worshipful Master then said the next was the first Masonic toast of the evening, which he always felt great pleasure in introducing, it was "The health of the M.W. Grand Master the Earl of Zetland." He trusted he would long be spared to preside over them, to exercise those truly Masonic qualities which he so eminently possessed, and was always admired for. (Cheers). Bro. T. Clark, P.M., gave "The R.W. Deputy Grand Master, Lord Panmure," amid great applause. The Senior Warden, in proposing the health of the R.W. Prov. Grand Master Bro. Le Gendre N. Starkie, said he regretted the bodily infirmities of their worthy brother prevented him from taking the active part which he formerly did in the business of the province. The Junior Warden said he felt proud in being entrusted with the next toast, that of "The health of the D. Prov. Grand Master, Sir Thomas G. Hesketh, Bart.," who had always shown a large amount of interest in the affairs of the province, and had devoted a great deal of time to the business connected with the county. He was sure there was no province in the country where they could boast of a more devoted and attentive Grand Master than Sir Thomas Hesketh, Bart. (Cheers). Bro. R. Wearing, P.M., proposed "The health of the Worshipful Master," with Masonic honours. Bro. Bromley, W.M., said it was pleasing to him to witness the manner in which his health had been drunk. Although it was the last time he should occupy that chair, it would ever afford him pleasure in being connected with Lodge No. 245; and it would be long before he would cease to be connected with it. The Worshipful Master afterwards gave "The health of Bro. Clark, P.M., Bro. Wearing, P.M., and the Officers of the Lodge," which were severally responded to. Before separating Bro. Wearing, P.M., wished to call the attention of the brethren to the suggestion proposed by the members of Lodge No. 294, to have a full length portrait, to be placed in that hall, of their much valued and respected Bro. Walmesley, Prov. G. Treasurer, who was the originator and founder of the West Lancashire Masonic Institution for the education and advancement in life of children of distressed Masons. He was certain no brother acquainted with the claims of Bro. Walmesley would refuse to subscribe to the testimonial, and mark their sense of his services on their behalf, and their appreciation of a life devoted to their interests. The subscription list was limited to 5s. each. After a number of the brethren had added their names to the list of contributors the Lodge closed in harmony.

#### LEICESTERSHIRE.

ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH.—*Ferrers and Ivanhoe Lodge* (No. 1081).—The usual monthly meeting of this Lodge took place at the Town Hall, on Monday, the 14th instant. Among those present were—Bros. Bowley, P.M., No. 907, as W.M.; Rd. Warner, S.W.; T. H. Bobart, J.W.; H. T. Bobart, Sec.; J. Redfern, S.D.; S. Love, as I.G.; J. Goodman, F. Hamp, Bithrey, &c. The Lodge was opened in the first degree, and the minutes of the last Lodge read and confirmed. Bro. C. T. Hawkins, of the Alfred Lodge, No. 425, Oxford, was balloted for and approved as a joining member. Bro. Goodman was examined in the questions appertaining to the first degree. The Lodge having been opened in the second degree, Bro. Goodman was passed. The Lodge was then closed in the second degree. The W.M. directed the attention of the Lodge to a circular from the Board of General Purposes, respecting a spurious Lodge at Stratford, called "The Reformed Masonic Order of Memphis." The Lodge was then closed according to ancient custom, and adjourned.

#### WARWICKSHIRE.

WARWICK.—*Shakespeare Lodge* (No. 356).—The members of this old Lodge assembled for their customary meeting on Tuesday, the 8th instant, at the Warwick Arms Hotel. Lodge was opened at seven o'clock by the W.M., Bro. Manchio, assisted by his officers. A brother

was then examined as to his proficiency in the first degree, and the answer being satisfactory he was duly passed, the ceremony being well and impressively performed by the Worshipful Master, who also gave the beautiful explanation of the second tracing board. The W.M. having been unanimously re-elected Master for the ensuing year, and the installation fixed for Thursday, December the 29th, the minutes of the former meeting were read by the Secretary, the Rev. Bro. Dickin, Prov. G. Chaplain. Lodge was then closed in due form and with solemn prayer, and the brethren adjourned to refreshment. The visitors present were Bros. W. Russell, P.M. No. 556, and W. Wigginton, S.W. No. 819, and Prov. G. Asst. Dir. of Cers. for Worcestershire. The usual loyal and leading Masonic toasts having been drunk, the S.W. *pro tem.*, Bro. G. T. Robinson proposed, by permission, "The R.W. Prov. Grand Master for Worcester, Bro. Henry Charles Vernon, and the Officers of his Prov. Grand Lodge," one of whom (the Prov. Asst. G. Dir. of Cers.), was present. He spoke in the highest terms of the reputation of Bro. Vernon as a skilful working Mason, and of the care and attention bestowed by him upon the several Lodges in his province. Bro. Wigginton, Prov. G. Asst. Dir. of Cers. for Worcestershire, replied to the toast, and stated that his own experience fully proved that the high eulogium passed upon Bro. Vernon was deserved. As a mark of respect to the head of a neighbouring province he highly valued the propositions, and he was sure that it would be very pleasing to the principal personage referred to. He then proposed the health of the Worshipful Master in eulogistic terms, alluding to the able manner in which the ceremonies were performed, and to the few examples met with where the Worshipful Master went through the lectures, &c., as well as that portion of the ceremony which naturally devolved upon the chair. He congratulated the Lodge upon having so excellent a Worshipful Master, and gave, with his health, "Prosperity to the Shakspeare Lodge." Bro. Manchio, in returning thanks, expressed his delight that "Prosperity to the Shakspeare Lodge" had been coupled with his name. The success of his Lodge was a matter very dear to him, and he should always use his utmost endeavours to promote its prosperity. To "The Visitors," Bro. Russell replied.

#### ROYAL ARCH.

##### METROPOLITAN.

##### CONSECRATION OF THE ST. JAMES'S UNION CHAPTER, NO. 211.

THIS important event took place on Tuesday last in the Temple of Freemasons Hall. For a considerable period it has been looked forward to with interest, from the deservedly high position Comp. Gorton—the individual on whom it chiefly rested—is held, both by his Companions in Arch Masonry and his brethren of the Craft.

Everything being in readiness, the following were the Companions present whose names we could obtain:—Comps. Spencer, No. 3; Parnfield, No. 5; S. B. Wilson, No. 7; J. W. Adams, H. Carpenter, Blackburn, Kirby, No. 25; Cant, W. H. Andrew, Cooper, No. 49; T. A. Adams, Joseph Smith, G. Purst, and Buss, No. 206, P.Zs. Figg, No. 3; Kennedy, No. 11; Allen, No. 25; George Gorton, No. 11; Copus, No. 49; R. M. Smith, No. 778; J. Harrison, No. 25; H. Norman, No. 49; Suter, No. 206; Cosens, No. 778; Lambert, No. 7; Brett, No. 206; Emmens, Murray, Barnshaw, No. 25; V. Levinson, Queely, Collard, Platt, No. 49; Matthew Cooke, No. 206; Butcher, Quech, No. 218; Snow, No. 338; and Garrod, No. 745, besides several others.

Some disappointment was felt at the absence of Comp. John Savage, who was to have consecrated the Chapter, but had been compelled to leave town hurriedly, in consequence of a death in his family. Comp. Blackburn was prevailed on to open the Chapter, and when he had done so of course he was in charge of the whole of the proceedings.

The Chapter was opened by Comps. Blackburn as Z., Allen as H., and T. A. Adams as J.; Comp. Matthew Cooke took his seat at the harmonium. Comp. Blackburn then addressed the Chapter, explaining the absence of Comp. Savage, and stating that the Principals had determined to do their best, though in want of the necessary preparation.

The imposing ceremonies of constitution and consecration were then proceeded with, Comp. Matthew Cooke performing the appropriate music.

The installation of Comps. Gorton as M.E.Z., Stacey as H., and Woodstock as J., was performed by Comp. T. A. Adams with that precision for which he is so well known. None of the three Principals had been in the chairs previously.

After this ceremony, the Companions below this rank were again admitted to the Chapter, and Comps. Gorton, Stacey, and Woodstock commenced to exalt the following brethren—Bro. Cockerat, S.W., No. 166; H. Robinson; D. Pinder, No. 211; Newall, No. 25; Hoskins, No. 168; T. Simpson; T. W. Sedgwick, I.G.; F. F. Smith; C. Jackson, Sec.; G. W. C. Dean; W. H. Roberts; H. Hart; G. Gill, J.W.; W. Luce, W.M.; C. Annout, all of No. 211; Donald W. King, P.M., (the eminent tenor); O. Kloop, No. 211; the Principals performing their duties admirably. Comps. Platt (of No. 49), Carruthers, and another, were also elected joining members.

The M.E.Z. then appointed and invested the following Companions—Simpson, Treas.; Walkley, E.; Sedgwick, N.; Cockerat, P. Soj.; Jackson and Smith, Assist. Sojs.; Gill, D. of Cers.; Newall, Asst. D. of Cers.; W. H. Roberts, Steward; and Matthew Cooke, Org.

The Chapter was then closed in due form, and the Companions adjourned to refreshment in the Hall. The very chaste and elegant appear-

ance of the furniture and appointments, supplied by Comp. Platt, and reflect great credit on his taste and judgment.

After dinner the M.E.Z., Comp. Gurton, proposed "The Queen," and added, such love was paid her by every subject, and by none more heartily than by Royal Arch Companions, that where he might fail, the Companions would, from their stock of loyalty, make up his deficiency.

In proposing the health of the M.E.G.Z., Comp. Gurton alluded to the great favour that had been granted to the St. James's Union Chapter, in being allowed to open, which he hoped that every Companion would bear in mind; and that the Grand Chapter had so kindly acceded to their request. Returning to the toast in question, he had the honour to propose the health of "The Earl of Zetland." He believed his lordship would find that he had no more loyal companions than those of the St. James's Union Chapter. (Applause.)

The M.E.Z. then gave, "Lord Panmure, and the rest of the Grand Officers of the Supreme Grand Chapter;" and, after paying a handsome compliment to his lordship, said he was happy to see several members of Grand Chapter present—Comps. S. B. Wilson, T. A. Adams, Farnfield, and Joseph Smith.

Comp. S. B. Wilson briefly returned thanks.

Comp. Joseph Smith said,—It gave him great pleasure to be at the first meeting of the St. James's Union Chapter; because, as one that had signed and supported the petition, it afforded him an opportunity of expressing to the M.E.Z. his delight at seeing him the First Principal of a new Chapter, which he hoped might long flourish; for under such an able Principal as Comp. Gurton, he felt sure that the Companions could do no less than learn their duties—not only those duties which were confined to the ritual of the degree, but those higher duties which their M.E.Z. knew so well how to perform—those duties of charity, of which he was so able a representative. If he might advise the Companions, he would say that their First Principal had been steward to all charities, and he hoped they would each follow in the same path. All who knew Comp. Stacey pronounced him a Mason with a Mason's heart. Of Comp. Woodstock he did not know much, but if, as we are told, you are to judge of a man by the company he keeps, then their J. must be, no doubt, a zealous and worthy Companion. He begged to propose "Health, long life, and prosperity to the three Principals of the St. James's Union Chapter."

The M.E.Z. said that his bashfulness was well known—however much they might laugh. His name had been very kindly brought into prominent notice by Comp. Smith, who he thought had flattered him a little, yet he had always believed that Masonry was something more than a name—that it contained certain principles—and he had endeavoured to carry out his convictions. When he was elected Master of a Lodge he believed he had obtained all, but he had that day found something more pure, holy, and beneficent, and he hoped that he should always be enabled to support these new principles—not that they were new to him, but that they were brought out in more forcible colours. His connection with the charities had been alluded to, and he stood there delighted to say he was proud of those charities, and he always thought that when the brethren and companions were enjoying their festivities their hands were more open to assist and their hearts more ready to answer the appeal of those who needed their aid. He was one of the first to become a founder of the St. James's Union Chapter (hear, hear), and he should be one of the first to inculcate the duty of the Chapter to support the charities in equal proportions (hear, hear).

Comp. Stacey, H., said he was grateful for the good opinion that had been expressed by Comp. Smith. He thought it might be interesting to give a short history of the Chapter. The desirability of forming a new chapter there could be no doubt of, and opposed as it was at first, their M.E.Z. had no idea of relinquishing the project, nor could it be any way regarded but as a complete success, seeing that they had exalted no less than eighteen brethren upon the first day, an event he was inclined to think unparalleled in Arch Masonry. Such being the history of the Chapter he would now revert to the personal matter, and begged to assure all those who heard him, of his endeavours to merit the eulogium that had been passed upon him, and if he found it impossible to act up to the full measure of that character which had been ascribed to him, yet he would promise that he would not recede one inch from his present position, or in any way bring reproach on the office to which he had been appointed.

Comp. Woodstock, J., had but very little to say except to return thanks for the very kind way in which his name had been received; and as a very young Mason he could do no other than acknowledge the deep obligation he was under to their M.E.Z., and he would strive to do his duty so as not to disgrace the partiality shown him.

The next toast was that of "The Visitors," the M.E.Z. remarking that they were favoured with the presence of several whose company was in itself an honour. Foremost amongst these was Comp. Farnfield, a name widely known and most deservedly held in the deepest respect, as well for his upright and Masonic virtues as at all times for the readiness with which he has assisted every one seeking information. There were also Comps. Blackburn and T. A. Adams. Without the aid of the former their Chapter must have remained unconsecrated, and without the assistance of the latter he (the M.E.Z.) would have been unable to have taken his chair on this occasion. But not only was he indebted to Comp. Adams for installing him, but he owed him much for the valuable lesson he had received from him. There was also Comp. Smith, P.M., of the Crystal Palace Lodge; Comp. Cant, one of the oldest in the Order;

Comp. Bass; and Comp. Figg. Then there were Comps. Howlett, Colard, and Levinson, to whom he was under much obligation.

Comp. Farnfield, in a brief address, stated his readiness at all times to render any assistance in his power to those who sought it; and he was only too happy to further the views of Royal Arch Masons, for he was a great admirer of Royal Arch Masonry. In his own name, and in the names of the other visitors, he begged to return the Principals and Companions thanks for the honour they had done them.

Comp. T. A. Adams also replied, to the effect, that he had been called upon to consecrate, and should have been most happy to have done so, but he wanted some little preparation before undertaking it; yet he had installed to the best of his ability, and it was always a pleasure to him to assist in any way—his great aim being to do his duty.

The M.E.Z. proposed "The healths of Comps. T. A. Adams and Blackburn." They would have been placed in an unavoidable dilemma by Comp. John Savage being called away to the bed of death, (with whose affliction he felt sure every Companion would sympathize), had it not been for the very kind manner in which Comp. Blackburn came forward with such great credit to himself. He felt he should be wanting in courtesy if he did not tender them the most handsome expression of thanks he could convey, and call upon the Companions of the Chapter to drink their healths.

Comp. Blackburn said he certainly did not expect this toast, for an apology was due from him in attempting to extemporise a consecration, and he did feel bound to offer them as an apology, the fact that he had never seen a Chapter consecrated, and intended some day to have a consecration of his own. He was in the habit of going to church, but should not have been more surprised than he was, when asked to consecrate the Chapter, if he should be called upon to preach. He must confess that he gave Comp. Adams great credit for the adroit manner by which he got him to open the Chapter, and when he had fairly got him into the corner, he was obliged to go on and perform an extemporary voluntary—no, he could hardly call it a voluntary, for he was fairly caught in the trap. Still what he had done he should be happy to do again if called upon, and was proud to find that his efforts had met with their approval.

The next toast was that of "The officers of the St. James's Union Chapter," and the M.E.Z. could not let the opportunity pass without alluding to the fact that they had exalted that day all the officers of the St. James's Union Lodge. He adverted to Comps. Jackson, Sedgwick, Smith, and Simpson, and hoped that what they were in the Lodge they would be in the Chapter. To Comp. Walkley, their excellent Scribe E., much of the success of the Chapter was owing to his indefatigable zeal and concentrated purpose. In Comp. Cockcroft, S.W. of the St. Thomas's Lodge, and Comp. Newland, they had found two energetic companions, and he had, therefore, the pleasure of proposing the health of the Officers of the St. James's Union Chapter, feeling assured that they had only to be tried, and would not be found wanting.

Comp. Cockcroft, P. Soj, in a very neat and effective speech, returned thanks for the Officers, hoping that when they better understood the principles they had been made acquainted with that day, and were better up in their respective duties, that they would be found conscientiously to adhere to them, and as they gradually appreciated the beauties of Arch Masonry, so they might fill their offices to the advantage of the Chapter, and do credit to the choice of the M.E.Z.

The last toast being given, some Companion, whose name we could not catch, a member of the province of Dorset, returned thanks for the Royal Arch Masons of the whole world.

While the members were taking coffee, Comp. H. G. Warren entered the hall, and the M.E.Z. said he should call upon them to drink one more toast: the health of Comp. Warren, the editor of *The Freemasons' Magazine*. Comp. Warren was an old P.Z., zealous to do good, and under his management the *Magazine* had been preserved pure and unsullied. While respecting the landmarks of the Order, he had pursued a course of freedom and independence which did him honour; and he should therefore propose "The health of Comp. Warren, and Success to the *Freemasons' Magazine*."

Comp. Warren replied, stating that he could assure the M.E.Z. and Companions that the toast was most unexpected; but he was proud of it as a testimony that his efforts were appreciated. In consequence of the pressure of important business he was unable to join them sooner, or he should have availed himself of the M.E.Z.'s kind invitation. Although absent he knew that the interests of the *Magazine* had not suffered, for Comps. Matthew Cooke and Walkley were both there taking notes; and to Comp. Cooke he was much indebted as one of the principal and most versatile contributors to the *Magazine*. As to the fairness of the career marked out by himself, he hoped it would always be, as it always had been, his boast to give impartial and honest reports of all proceedings, and to advocate the best interests of the Craft irrespective of the quarter from which they emanated. As to party, he held that it could not long exist in Freemasonry, the spirit of the institution being opposed to it, and he hoped to see the day, not long distant, when all would re-unite in one desire to do the best for the common weal. Heartily thanking the M.E. and Comps. for the toast they had been pleased to honour him with he begged to return the compliment in drinking their individual healths, and "Prosperity to the St. James's Union Chapter."

Some excellent singing was contributed to the enjoyment of the evening by Comps. Donald King, J. W. Adams, and Matthew Cooke; to the kindness of Bro. Nimmo of the St. James's Union Lodge the Chapter

was indebted for the use of a superb grand piano, by Erard, and one of Alexander's harmoniums. Comp. Cooke presided at the piano.

## CANADA.

## TORONTO.

## LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE CITY JAIL.

The City Council having determined that the foundation stone of the new City Jail should be laid on October 25th, with Masonic honours, and with all the *éclat* of a grand public demonstration, invitations were sent to the National Societies, and to all the great public bodies connected with the city, requesting them to take part in the procession.

The Freemasons, of course, were to take the chief part in the ceremonial. The firemen also, as connected with the corporation, were called upon to attend. In addition to these, the members of the bar, the grand jury of the county, the chancellor and senate of the university, the societies of St. George, St. Patrick, and St. Andrew, were also invited, and the citizens generally were requested to come forward upon an occasion in which they naturally felt some interest.

A very splendid programme was accordingly issued, based upon these arrangements, and every effort was made to have it fully carried out.

One o'clock was the hour named for the formation of the procession in front of the City Hall, but it was some time after that before the firemen, who were the first to arrive, made their appearance. They turned out, however, in great strength, and in full dress uniform, and headed by a band; and under the command of Mr. Ashfield, chief engineer of the brigade. The companies were all very fully represented, and in their gay uniforms and with their banners and music they looked the *beau idéal* of a volunteer fire brigade. Their number on the whole considerably exceeded two hundred. Some little time after they had taken their places the strains of another band announced the approach of the Masonic Lodges, who marched in the accustomed order.

They took their places next to the firemen, and after some little further delay the procession moved on under the direction of the deputy chief of police (Mr. Frederick Robinson), who was the marshal of the day. First came the band, then the fire brigade, by companies, led by the chief engineer; then another band, and then the Freemasons. The members of the corporation, with the mayor, preceded by their officers, took their places next to the Freemasons, and a body of police wound up the procession, which proceeded to the site of the new building, accompanied by numbers of citizens.

[Some of our English readers are perhaps not aware that the "fire companies" in American and Canadian towns are composed of volunteers from the gentlemen and most respectable tradesmen of each locality. They are a very dashing body of young men, conspicuous for their gallantry; and also for their smart uniforms and general demonstrativeness on every public occasion.]

The procession arrived on the ground shortly before three o'clock. A large gallery had been erected for the convenience of the ladies, a goodly number of whom had already arrived on the ground and had taken their seats.

A circle having been formed round the stone, the M.W. Grand Master (Col. Wilson, of Simcoe), the mayor, recorder, members and officers of the council, took their places.

The Mayor, addressing the M.W. Grand Master, said—"I have been requested by the City Council to request that you, sir, as the Grand Master of the Masonic Order, will lay the foundation stone of this noble edifice. I don't desire at the present time to make any further observations. Such observations as I may think necessary will be made after the laying of the stone."

The Grand Master then delivered the following address:—"In compliance with your request I appear here this day in the capacity of Grand Master Mason of Canada, accompanied by my brethren, to lay with appropriate ceremonies the corner stone of this addition to the public edifices of your city.

"From time immemorial it has been the practice to solicit the assistance of the antient and honourable fraternity of Freemasons upon occasions of this kind, and it is to me and my brethren generally at all times, a most pleasing duty promptly to respond to such requests. The building about to be erected upon this spot is necessary for your social security and the happiness of society; we may however reasonably indulge in the hope that the efforts which have been made, and are still so earnestly persevered in, to diffuse the blessings of a liberal education among the young and rising generation of this province will eventually prove a practical remedy for checking the increase of crime; and experience has already taught us that it is a wiser and better policy to pay for the instruction of the youth, than for the punishment of the man.

"It also affords me pleasure to observe that while you are engaged in provision for the safe keeping and reformation of criminals, that the interests of humanity, by the providing of a place of refuge for the unfortunate and the destitute, has not been neglected.

"The attention, energy, and public spirit displayed by your predecessors in office in the improvement of this city, entitles them to the lasting gratitude of their fellow citizens, and the zeal and ability evinced by you, gentlemen, in the discharge of the important duties entrusted to you by the inhabitants, affords satisfactory evidence of your earnest desire to advance the welfare and increase the fame of the city of

Toronto; a city in the prosperity of which we, as Canadians, must ever feel a lively interest, being, as it is, the principal seat of law and learning in this section of the province. May its inhabitants ever be distinguished for their taste and liberality, for their love of order and virtue, and for their devoted loyalty to the sovereign of that great country which we so proudly and so fondly call our own.

"May the Great Architect of the universe bless your efforts and the efforts of all those who are engaged in advancing the great cause of civil and religious liberty throughout the world, and may you continue, through him, to be the honoured instruments of promoting the happiness and welfare of the community entrusted to your charge."

The Grand Chaplain then offered up the following prayer:—"Great Architect of the universe, maker and ruler of all worlds, deign from thy celestial temple, from realms of light and glory, to keep us in all the purposes of our present assembly. We humbly invite thee to give us at this and at all times wisdom in all our doings, strength of mind in all our difficulties, and the beauty of harmony in all our commemorations."

Response by the brethren—"So mote it be."  
Grand Master—"As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, world without end."

Brethren—"So mote it be."  
The Mayor then (addressing the Grand Master) said—"To enable you, sir, to perform this ceremony, I have the honour now to present you with this very handsome trowel—an instrument used by operative Masons, but used also by speculative, or Free and Accepted Masons, and the meaning and application of which, in a moral and figurative sense, you, as Grand Master, well know."

The trowel, which is constructed of silver, with a maple wood handle, and decorated with Masonic emblems, was manufactured by Bro. Levey, Toronto.

The trowel bore the following inscription:—"Presented to Colonel William Mercer Wilson, M.W. Grand Master of Masons in and throughout Canada, by his worship the Mayor, Adam Wilson, Q.C., and the council of the city of Toronto, on the occasion of laying the corner stone of the City Prison, on the 25th of October, A.D., 1859—A.L., 5859."

The Grand Secretary, Bro. T. B. Harris, of Hamilton, then read the inscription to be deposited in the stone, which was as follows:—"This Corner Stone of a Prison, for the city of Toronto, Canada, was laid by Col. William Mercer Wilson, M.W. Grand Master of Freemasons of Canada, on the 25th of October, A.D., 1859—A.L., 5859, in the 23rd year of the reign of her most gracious majesty Queen Victoria, at the request of his worship the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the city of Toronto. Adam Wilson, Q.C., Mayor."

The mortar having been spread, the stone was lowered with three stops, the band playing the national anthem. Being properly placed, the R.W. Deputy District Grand Master, Bro. Richardson, proved that the stone was properly adjusted by the plumb rule, level, and square, which were successively delivered to him by the officers wearing those jewels.

The Grand Master then gave three knocks on the stone. He afterwards ascended to the top of it, and said—"May this undertaking be conducted and completed by the craftsmen according to the grand plan, in peace, love, and harmony."

The cornucopia and cups, with the corn, wine and oil, were then handed to the Grand Master, who scattered the corn and poured the wine and oil on the stone, with the accustomed ceremonies, the Grand Master saying—"May corn, wine and oil, and all the necessities of life, abound among men throughout the world. May the blessing of the Supreme Grand Architect of the universe be upon this undertaking, and all connected with it. And may the same Providence preside over and preserve it from ruin and decay to the latest posterity."

Some further ceremony having been gone through, the Grand Master called for three cheers for the Queen, which were given with loyal enthusiasm, the M.W. Grand Master himself leading. This closed the proceedings, and the procession being reformed, it returned to the city in the same order in which it had left it.

Refreshment was served in the St. Lawrence Hall at five o'clock. Alderman Matthew C. Cameron presided, and discharged his duties most ably.

The general company included a large proportion of the Masonic fraternity, who had assisted in the laying of the foundation stone; a large number of the aldermen and councilmen of the city; the several members of the Board of School Trustees; the president, vice-presidents, and officers of the St. George's Society; officers and members of the respective fire companies, &c., &c.

The toasts of "The Queen," and "Prince Albert and the rest of the Royal Family," were respectively given, and were drunk with enthusiasm.

In proposing "The Governor General," the chairman said, he believed most sincerely that his excellency had most earnestly endeavoured to discharge the duties cast upon him by his sovereign to the best of his ability. If, however, he had not discharged them to the satisfaction of all, he had only failed to do so for the very reason that every other man would have failed to do so, namely, that it was impossible to please all. He had on every occasion that presented itself advocated the best interests of the country. He had watched over the agricultural interest—he had been the friend of science and art—in short, he had done everything that lay in his power to further and promote the best interests of the country, and so had entitled himself to our consideration



and respect. Recently, he had suffered a lamentable family bereavement, and he (the chairman) felt sure there was not a man in the room who did not most deeply sympathize with him.

The toast was drunk with the greatest enthusiasm.

"The Army and Navy" was next given, and responded to by Col. Thomson, in a speech, and Col. Duggan by a song.

The chairman called for a bumper for the next toast, and in proposing it adverted to the occasion which had brought the company together, giving a history of the difficulties which had attended the efforts to obtain a suitable jail—difficulties which, however, had at last been overcome, mainly through the exertions—the untiring exertions—of Ald. Tully, the chairman of the Board of Jail Inspectors, whose modesty had prevented him from taking the chair in the absence of the mayor, and through whom we were indebted for the presence of the M.W. Grand Master of the distinguished Masonic fraternity. (Cheers). Col. Wilson had, no doubt, attended at great personal inconvenience, having travelled from Simcoe to be here, and he had attended, no doubt, much to the neglect of his private interests, in order to give *éclat* to a ceremonial interesting in the highest degree to all. The Grand Master of the Masonic Order was as worthy a man as ever breathed. (Applause). He was a man whose heart was in the right place, and the friend who grasped his hand always found this to be the fact. He had been elected three times successively to his present high position. He had served his country in the army, and he was an esteemed member of the profession of the law. He (the chairman) gave most heartily "The Most Worshipful the Grand Master; long life and happiness to him."

The Grand Master responded briefly, but eloquently, expressing his satisfaction at the manner in which the arrangements for the day's proceedings had been conducted, and his gratification at the cordial and respectful welcome which had been accorded to him. He concluded by giving "The City of Toronto, and the Mayor and Corporation. After some other toasts of local interest, the company broke up."

## INDIA.

### ROYAL ARCH.

A CONVOCATION of the District Grand Chapter of Bengal and its territories, was held at the Freemasons' Hall, Calcutta, on Monday, the 29th August, 1859; present:—M.E. Comps. J. J. L. Hoff, Dep. Prov. G. Supt. and Z.; F. Jennings, P.G. Prov. H.; J. B. Roberts, P.G. Prov. J.; W. H. Hoff, Prov. G. Scribe E.; T. Jones, P.G. Prov. Sec.; H. Fraser, Prov. G. 1st Asst. Sof.; W. Clark, Prov. G. Treas.; J. G. Llewellyn, P. Prov. G. Reg.; J. W. Brown, Prov. Dir. of Cers.; D. J. Daniel, Prov. G.J.; representatives of Chapters, Hope, No. 126; Holy Zion, No. 551, and others.

The District Grand Chapter was opened in due form and with solemn prayer.

Apologies were made for the absence of E. Comps. G. O. Wray, Prov. G. St. B.; J. E. Clinger, Prov. G. Org.; and J. K. Hamilton, P.J. of Chapter Holy Zion, No. 551.

The minutes of the convocation holden on the 19th August, 1858, were read and confirmed.

The Deputy Prov. Grand Superintendent stated that he would not make any alteration in the offices of the District Grand Chapter, at present.

On a motion made by E. Comp. Fraser, seconded by M.E. Comp. Jennings, it was resolved that the thanks of the District Grand Chapter be tendered to E. Comp. Clark, for his services as Treasurer, since the demise of M.E. Comp. Chauncey, in 1855.

It was moved by M.E. Comp. Roberts, and seconded by E. Comp. Llewellyn, that E. Comp. Clark be re-elected to the office of Treasurer. Carried by acclamation.

On motions made and seconded, the following grants were made from the funds of the District Grand Chapter:—

That five hundred rupees be transferred to the District Grand Lodge, in aid of the expense incurred for refitting Freemasons' Hall.

That three hundred rupees be given to the Masonic Fund of Benevolence, as a donation to that fund.

With reference to paragraph thirteen of the report of the District Grand Chapter, held 19th August, 1858, the Deputy Prov. Grand Superintendent submitted the following correspondence with the Grand Scribe E., London, for general information:—

"To W. Gray Clarke, Esq., Grand Scribe E., Supreme Grand Chapter of England, London.

"DEAR SIR AND V.E. COMPANION,—I have the honour to transmit an extract (paragraph thirteen) from the proceedings of a convocation of the District Grand Chapter of Bengal, held on the 19th instant, and to state, for the information of the Supreme Grand Chapter, that, under the circumstances therein stated, I have deemed it absolutely necessary to authorize the exaltation of brethren to the Royal Arch four weeks after receiving the degree of Master Mason, instead of considering that to be the term of probation in cases of emergency only, as directed in the resolution of the Supreme Grand Chapter, communicated in your predecessor's letter to the Deputy Prov. Grand Superintendent, dated 11th May, 1857. As no restrictive rule exists in the Scottish Chapter working in Calcutta, brethren desirous of exaltation to the Royal Arch do not feel disposed to wait twelve months for it, and they naturally take the

degree where they can obtain it with facility. Thus, the Chapters working under the Supreme Grand Chapter of England, are deserted, and will ultimately have to be closed, if a remedy be not applied speedily. Under these circumstances, I beg that the peculiar position of the Chapters in Calcutta, where there is no hindrance to Lodges and Chapters under other Constitutions being established, will be taken into the early consideration of the Supreme Grand Council; and that the measure which I have been induced to adopt, in conformity with the representation of the District Grand Chapter, will be confirmed and sanctioned. I have, &c., J. RAMSAY, Prov. Grand Superintendent."

"To Colonel James Ramsay, Provincial Grand Superintendent of Bengal, Calcutta.

"M. E. COMPANION AND DEAR SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th August, inclosing an extract from the proceedings of the District Grand Chapter of Bengal. Your letter unfortunately did not arrive until after the meeting of the General Committee, and consequently could not be laid before the Supreme Grand Chapter at the convocation held on the 4th of this month. The difficulty with which Chapters under your jurisdiction have to contend in being, as it were, brought into competition with Chapters under other Constitutions, will, I feel confident, receive due and prompt attention from the Supreme Grand Chapter. From the printed report of the proceedings of that body, which was forwarded to you in the spring, you will perceive that the subject has already been under discussion, and that the General Committee recommended that the power now in the hands of Grand Superintendents should be extended to the Principals of Chapters, who, under certain circumstances, should be allowed to exalt brethren in four weeks from their taking the Master Mason's degree. The recommendation, it is true, was not adopted at the time the report was made, and is not therefore law; but it will, I believe, be again brought forward, and no doubt some remedy will be proposed. I have, &c., WM. GRAY CLARKE, Grand Scribe E.

Freemasons' Hall, London, 10th Nov., 1859.

The Deputy Provincial Grand Superintendent stated that, with the exception of two Chapters, the other Chapters in the north west provinces which had suffered by the disturbances of 1857, had revived, and were again working; and that a new Chapter had recently been established at Lahore, attached to Lodge No. 1084, and designated the Punjab Chapter.

The Chapters in this province now stand as follows:—No. 126, Hope, Calcutta; \*No. 550, Valour with Perseverance, Allahabad; No. 551, Holy Zion, Calcutta; No. 596, Firm Hope, Meerut; \*No. 641, Harmony and Fidelity, Cawnpore; No. 673, Dalhousie, Simla; \*No. 761, Holy Jerusalem, Agra; No. 823, Umballa, Umballa; No. 852, Border, Peshawar; No. 922, St. John the Baptist, Mussoorie; No. 1084, Punjab, Lahore.

The District Grand Chapter was then closed with prayer, and in due form.

\* These Chapters are in abeyance.

## THE WEEK.

THE COURT.—On Monday, being the birthday of the Princess Frederick William of Prussia, the band of the 1st Life Guards serenaded the Princess, at Windsor Castle, early in the morning; and in the evening her Majesty gave a banquet in the Waterloo Chamber, which was followed by an evening party. The Prince of Wales arrived from Oxford on Saturday to do honour to the occasion, and returned to his studies on Tuesday. Among the visitors this week have been the Duke of Cambridge, the Duchess and Princess Mary of Cambridge, the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, with the Ladies Constance and Alice Villiers, Lord and Lady Raglan, the Lord Steward (Earl of St. Germans) Viscount Sydney, Viscount Valletort, and Lord and Lady Bloomfield. The Phipps is in waiting again. On the 5th *proximo*, her Majesty and the Prince Consort, and Princess Frederick William of Prussia, with the other members of the Royal family, will leave the Castle for Osborne, and will remain there until the 24th, when her Majesty will return to Windsor for the Christmas holidays. The Haymarket and Olympic Companies performed before the Queen at Windsor on Wednesday. The pieces performed were "The Evil Genius," by Mr. Bayle Bernard, in which the principal characters were represented by Mdles. Reynolds and Swanborough, and Messrs. Buckstone and Compton; and the comediotta "To Oblige Benson," by Mrs. Stirling and Mr. Robson. About sixty or seventy invitations were issued by the Queen.

FOREIGN NEWS.—The Emperor Napoleon, with his glittering court and a host of visitors, is again at Compiegne, holding his state with a magnificence which seems unnecessarily ostentatious in the face of the reports of the badness of trade and discontent at the increase of taxation. War preparations in the French army and navy continue to be pushed forward with the greatest energy; and this, however the national pride may be gratified, must necessarily add to the pressure which is even now but moodily borne. In well-informed circles, the existence of the circular affirmed by the *Times* to have been issued by the Minister of the Interior to restrain the attacks of the semi-official papers against England is denied. The state of Italy is still the prominent topic in Paris. Garibaldi's resignation is not firmly believed in, while it is thought that,



if it have taken place, it is the direct result of imperial interference—that the Emperor of the French requested Victor Emmanuel to dismiss the gallant general, who went to Turin, and placed his resignation in the hands of the king. For the last few days the attacks against England have ceased in the Paris newspapers, and the *Constitutionnel* confirms the report of the *Patrie*, with regard to the prosecution of the *Ami*, for publishing the pseudo letter from the King of Sardinia to the Emperor of the French; it also confirms the statement which appeared in the *Patrie*—namely, that the *Ami de la Religion* would be prosecuted for publishing the letter alleged to be from the King of Sardinia to the Emperor of the French, relative to the regency of Prince de Carignan. The *Constitutionnel*, in an article signed by its chief editor, M. Grandguillot, contains the important news that the declarations of the Cabinet of Turin on the subject of the regency of Buoncompagni are of a nature to make those arrangements possible which have generally been considered as very difficult of execution. It is understood that if M. Buoncompagni exercises the regency it is only for the maintenance of order in Central Italy. Italian interests are in harmony with European interests, in order to reserve for the congress the definitive regulation of the situation of the Italian Peninsula. General Martimpney is expected from Africa, on his way to Paris. His last proclamation, dated Ouchda, 10th inst., announces that the inhabitants of that place had been compelled to pay a ransom in order to avoid the chastisements they had brought upon themselves by their behaviour. The *Cadi* had been arrested and brought to Tangiers. The military chest of the contingent was respected as belonging to the Emperor of Morocco; with this state France continues to maintain peaceful relations. A corps of observation will remain on the frontiers. The proclamation concludes by stating that illness had reduced the effective of the French expeditionary corps by one fifth, but the soldiers, nevertheless, display moral force, and admirable and unaltered discipline.—That the great powers of Europe will be formally invited to take an active part in the settlement of Italian affairs is now settled; and, although no direct communication has been addressed to Her Majesty's government, Count Persigny has been instructed to arrange with Lord John Russell the basis on which the congress is to be summoned. It is said that the formal invitation will come from France and Austria simultaneously. The *Moniteur* announces that the plenipotentiaries of France, Austria, and Sardinia, have exchanged at Zurich the ratifications of the treaties of the 10th of November. The letters of invitation to the congress will be sent out from Paris. Prince de Metternich will, it is believed, send out those of Austria.—Victor Emmanuel has refused to yield to the French emperor in the matter of the regency of M. Buoncompagni; and in consequence the emperor has been obliged to give way. It is certain that Austria, through the medium of Prince Metternich, has protested against the nomination of a regent by Piedmont, as such a regency would be contrary to the conditions of the treaties of peace signed at Zurich. It is absurdly said in Paris that England has made representations to the Sardinian government against the regency of Prince de Carignan, and of M. Buoncompagni. Meanwhile General Garibaldi has tendered his resignation to the King of Sardinia, and he is not to return again to Central Italy. At Bologna a manifestation has been attempted on the announcement of Garibaldi's resignation; the number of persons assembled was small, and they were immediately dispersed. On the first symptoms of a manifestation the National Guard placed themselves spontaneously under arms. Since that occurrence the 2nd regiment of the Bolognese brigade has taken the oath to the King of Sardinia, and received its colours. The uniform of the brigade is the same as that of the Piedmontese army. A deputation from Tuscany, consisting of Signor Egaleotti, Signor Coppi, and Signor Pebrizzi, sent by the Baron Ricasoli, President of the National Assembly, to protest against the regency of M. Buoncompagni, arrived in Turin last week; the deputation was not received by the King, but Prince de Carignan received them in private audience. Their scruples, whatever they were, have since been removed, and Buoncompagni has entered upon his important charge.—The official *Dresden Journal* publishes a summary of the vote given by the representative of Saxony in the sitting of the Federal Commission, in which the question of the constitution of Electoral Hesse was brought forward. The same journal announces that the governments of Bavaria, Saxony, Wurtemberg, Electoral Hesse, Hesse Darmstadt, Schwerin, Nassau, Saxe Meiningen, and Saxe Altenburg, will take part in the conferences at Wurzburg. The Minister Baron von Buest will pass through Frankfurt on his way to Wurzburg. This journal also confirms the intelligence that the conferences of the ministers about to take place at Wurzburg, are to take into consideration several questions of Federal policy. Austria and Prussia have received official intimation of the above.—From Spain we learn that General Echague continues to fortify Ceuta. The embarkation of the first Spanish *corps d'armée* has been completed, and that of the second has commenced, but the bad weather renders the shipment of war material difficult. The organization of the battalions in the Basque provinces is proceeding actively.—The *Dagbladet* announces that a council of Danish ministers was held this week, at which it was resolved that the president to the cabinet shall tender to the king the resignation of the whole ministry. M. Cottwitz has been summoned by the king.—The *Persia* arrived on Saturday at Liverpool with New York dates to the 9th inst. The Harper Ferry trials were still attracting considerable attention, and several fresh parties implicated had been arrested. It was stated by one of the counsel in court that a number of important facts connected with the conspiracy

were as yet unknown to the public, which when brought forward would lead to several prominent northern abolitionists being brought to the bar of justice. It is ascertained that the Governor of Virginia has no power to pardon a man convicted of treason without the consent of the state legislature. Partial returns of elections in New York indicate the triumph of the Republicans. The same results have probably been attained in New Jersey, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, and Illinois. Louisiana has gone for the Democrats. San Juan was reported to be perfectly quiet when the San Francisco mail left. The battle at Brownsville, between Mexican bandits and Texan inhabitants, resulted in the defeat of the latter. A company of volunteers was about to leave New Orleans to assist the Texans.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.—Cabinet councils have again been frequently held this week, and on Tuesday a deputation of members of the House of Commons and the various Chambers of Commerce, waited on Lord Palmerston, to call attention to the unsatisfactory state of the law of bankruptcy. Lord John Russell had originally prepared a bill, under the auspices of the Social Science Association, which, it was stated by the deputation, agreed generally with the views of commercial men. The premier assured the deputation that a satisfactory arrangement should certainly be made in the next session of parliament, and the Attorney General informed them that he was at present preparing a measure on the subject for the consideration of the cabinet.—Her majesty has conferred the Victoria cross on Lieutenant (now Brevet Major) Samuel Hill Lawrence, Corporal William Oxenham, 32d regiment, and Private William Dowling, 32d regiment, for acts of bravery performed at Lucknow during the late rebellion.—The election for a member for Whitby has taken place; Mr. Thompson obtained 229 votes, and Mr. Chapman 190.—Mr. Sidney Herbert has issued a circular, expressing the determination of the War Office authorities to supply the disembodied regiments of militia with Enfield rifles.—The infantry battalion of the Hon. Artillery Company were yesterday inspected in the Armoury-ground, City-road, by Colonel Lord F. W. Paulet, C.B., in the absence, through indisposition, of Major General Lord Rokeby. The corps were put through a variety of evolutions, all of which they appear to have performed with admirable precision. At the close of the inspection, Lord F. Paulet addressed a few observations to the regiment, in which he complimented them upon their soldierlike bearing, and the high state of discipline to which they had attained. The day being remarkably fine, the public attended in great numbers, and the whole went off with the utmost *éclat*.—The operative masons have now proposed terms which are likely to lead to a settlement. They offer to resume work on the same terms as before the lock out; the masters to dispense with the declaration; and other terms are offered, amongst which the most important is the submitting to a revision of their trade rules. It were to be wished that other branches of the trade would be similarly reasonable.—An accident of an alarming character, and attended with fatal consequences, occurred at an extensive iron-rolling mill, near Wolverhampton, on Friday night. In the course of some alterations it appears that the driving wheel, of several tons weight, flew in pieces, killing one man, injuring many others, and reducing the place to ruins.—At an inquest held by Mr. Humphreys on the body of an old lady who met her death at the Bow station of the North London Railway in getting out of a carriage, the jury expressed an opinion that there was blame attributable to the company's servants.—A carpenter, named Billington, was charged before Mr. Jardine, at Bow-street police court, with mobbing a witness who had been giving evidence at the sessions in a case arising out of the strike. The fellow was remanded, and bail refused.—A "gentleman" was fined £4 at the Westminster police court, yesterday, for smashing windows with stones, at one o'clock in the morning, in Belgraveia.—William Perham, a mason, has been heard against a conviction and sentence of two months' imprisonment for intimidation. The evidence formerly given before Mr. Corrie, at Clerkenwell, was recapitulated, and the case ably argued on both sides. In the end the conviction was unanimously confirmed by a full bench, and the applicant was accordingly committed to the House of Correction for two months. Mr. Edwin James afterwards applied to the Court of Queen's Bench for a writ of habeas corpus, that the defendant might be brought up and discharged on the ground that the commitment was bad, but the court declined to give an opinion.—At the Court of Bankruptcy a call of thirty shillings per share has been ordered to be made upon the contributories to the Bog Mining Company (limited).—At the opening of the November sessions for Surrey, the chairman congratulated the grand jury on the great decrease of crime in the county.—A ratepayer of the parish of St. Stephens', Coleman-street, was summoned before the magistrate, at Guildhall, yesterday, for refusing to pay the church rate levied by the vestry. As the defendant objected that the rate was applied to other purposes than church repairs, the summons was dismissed.—Mr. Cornwallis, who described himself as a gentleman of fortune, and residing at Calais, was charged before Mr. Selfe, at the Thames police court, with creating a disturbance during divine service in St. George's-in-the-East, on Sunday last. The defendant was taken into custody at the time, but afterwards bailed out. Some discussion took place on points of law, and ultimately it was agreed that Mr. Cornwallis should apologise to the churchwardens, whom he had insulted.—The inquest on the body of William Eaton, said to have died from eating poisonous sausages, was resumed yesterday before Mr. Humphreys, at Kingsland. Dr. Letheby, in reporting on his analysis, said he found the intestines to be in a state of high inflammation, caused

by some powerful irritant, and sufficient to account for death. Another adjournment till Monday was ordered.—Earl Cowley has arrived from Paris, and yesterday had an audience of Her Majesty at Windsor Castle.—The delegates appointed by the various metropolitan districts to consider the question of the gas supply of the metropolis, met yesterday in the Marylebone Court House, when the draft of a bill to obtain legislative power to regulate, economise, and improve the gas service of London was considered and approved of. A very able and interesting report, which will well repay attentive perusal, was read by Mr. Samuel Hughes, C.E. Mr. James Beale, the hon. secretary, and promoter of this important public meeting, submitted a petition to Parliament, which he stated was intended for signature and circulation among all the gas consumers of London, announcing at the same time that on the 30th instant an influential deputation on the subject would wait on the Right Hon. Milner Gibson at the Board of Trade.—The Court of Queen's Bench yesterday delivered judgment on the motion made the previous day by Mr. James, for a rule for a habeas corpus to bring up the body of William Perham, on the ground that his conviction under the Combination Act was insufficient. Mr. Justice Hill, having reviewed the evidence in connection with the act in question, said the court was of opinion that the conviction was right, and refused the rule. Perham will, therefore, remain in the House of Correction for the term of the sentence passed on him—viz., two months.—An action for breach of promise of marriage, *Harris v. Thomas*, was tried in the Court of Exchequer yesterday. The plaintiff was the widow of an innkeeper in Wales, and the defendant was the son of a large landed proprietor, and on his father's death came into £3,000 a year. Wealthy as he was he could neither read nor write. Soon after his father's death he married his cousin, and thus rendered impossible the fulfilment of the promise he had made to the prepossessing widow. The jury gave £1,000 damages. Thomas Brooks, who has been examined at the Mansion House on a charge of forging an order for a cheque book from the London Joint Stock Bank, by means of which he is said to have defrauded many tradesmen, was yesterday committed for trial. A number of the young thieves who infest Covent Garden market have committed a depredation which has brought with it a condign and alarming punishment. It appears that a hamper containing two jars of syrup of belladonna became an object of plunder, and, under the impression that the stuff was Spanish juice, they helped themselves freely to it, upwards of eighteen boys having shared in the booty. The consequence is that a number of them are seriously ill, and there will probably be several deaths.—A dreadful fire took place on Tuesday night in the extensive premises, No. 73, Newgate-street, occupied by several persons engaged in trade, and containing a great deal of valuable property. The fire continued to rage for some hours, and was not extinguished until an advanced hour on Wednesday. Unfortunately the principal sufferers were not insured. *Not much activity was apparent in the market for the various securities yesterday; but the dealers were inclined to support prices, and they left off at a further slight fractional advance. Foreign stocks and shares also presented a steady appearance, the latter being maintained through the partial increase in the traffic of the principal lines. The inquiry for money has not experienced much change; but there was rather a better supply in the later hours of the afternoon, the average rate being still quoted about 2½ per cent. The arrival of the royal mail steamer *Tusmania*, from the West Indies, was announced in the course of business hours with £132,600.*

**INDIA; CHINA; AND COLONIES.**—The Overland Mail has brought us dates from Bombay to the 26th ult., by which we have some more details of the further proceedings in opposition to the Licensing Bill, and an important financial despatch from the Calcutta government. We learn that the merest handful of the discharged European soldiers have consented to accept a bounty for going to China—so small a number, indeed, that the offer of the bounty may be pronounced a total failure. This bounty is £5 a man, but it cannot tempt soldiers who believe they have been badly used, and who want to return. Lord Canning has gone on his expensive north western tour. The expedition to the fortress of Beyt, intended to remove the rebellious Wagheer tribes, seems to have failed in the first assault, but the fortress was afterwards abandoned and possession obtained. Whereupon our men proceeded to plunder the temples, and the Bombay government has been compelled to issue a notification which may have the effect of calming down the excitement which has been necessarily produced among the native populations of India. The execution of Jeyoll Singh, at Lucknow, who was found guilty of murder and treason, has taken place. The Calcutta mail, with dates to the 22nd ult., arrived at Aden on the 9th inst. Only fifty out of one thousand of the discharged Europeans, had engaged for China.—We have telegraphic news from China, by which we learn that the treaty with America has been rudely broken. In Japan affairs remain in an unsettled state. The dollar question has not yet been decided.

**COMMERCIAL; AND PUBLIC COMPANIES.**—The weekly reviews from the manufacturing districts speak favourably of the steady condition of business. Prospects were viewed as generally favourable if peace could be preserved in Europe, the money market being in a satisfactory state, and the disposition to encourage trade having increased. The home departments at Birmingham, Huddersfield, and Manchester, were in a tolerably good situation, and there was some animation among the principal interests, but the export branches were not so thoroughly employed as was desired. At Bradford and Halifax business was not very extensive, though it had gradually improved with the approach of

the winter season. In the neighbourhood of Wolverhampton some branches showed a greater amount of business, yet room existed for further development. The report from Nottingham announced a quiet trade in most departments, but especially among the lighter class of fabrics. The Irish accounts have not proved discouraging, the linen trade of Belfast being on the whole satisfactory.—Business in the port of London during the past week has been moderately active, the number of vessels announced inwards at the Custom House as having arrived from foreign ports representing 183. There were 4 from Ireland and 374 colliers. The entries outwards amounted to 98, and the clearances to 87, besides 18 in ballast. The departures for the Australian colonies have been 7 vessels, viz.—2 to Port Phillip, of 2002 tons; 3 to Sydney, of 1358 tons; 1 to Adelaide, of 675 tons; and 1 to New Zealand, of 622 tons.—The report of the Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada has been issued, preparatory to the meeting to be held on the 30th inst., the dividend proposed to be declared being at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, free of income tax. The net profits for the six months ending 30th September amount to £13,831, which, added to the sum brought forward from March, gives a balance at credit of revenue of £13,960. After the payment of the rate proposed and the appropriation of one-half of surplus profits over 6 per cent. and the usual charge for interest, amounting together to £3268 for the reserve fund, and carrying £250 to the redemption of preliminary expenses, the sum of £455 remains to the credit of the next half-year's account; the reserve fund now represents £23,289.—The report of the African Steam Ship Company for the six months ending the 31st October has been published, preparatory to the half-yearly meeting on the 1st of December. The accounts, after making the usual reserve of 7½ per cent. per annum for depreciation, amounting to £4,393, charging £2,500 to meet the cost of the inter-colonial service, and defraying the expenses of navigating the ships, including insurance and repairs, exhibit to the credit of revenue a balance of £3,914, out of which it is proposed to pay a dividend of 7s. per share, being at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on the company's capital, free of income tax.

**BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.**—The committee of the Refuge for Shipwrecked Fishermen at Yarmouth are applying to the benevolent for support in the shape of subscriptions to increase its effectiveness. The cost of a building to contain all the required accommodation is estimated at £2,000, of which the sum of £800, besides the site, has been obtained; and we entertain the earnest hope that the appeal of the shipwrecked mariners may not be in vain.—At the Metropolitan Free Hospital, Devonshire-square, City, the aggregate number of patients relieved during the week ending November 19th was, medical, 664; surgical, 368; total, 1,032, of which 811 were new cases.

## PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

**DRURY LANE.**—A series of Promenade Concerts is to commence here on Monday next, under the direction of Mr. Manns, of the Crystal Palace. Bro. F. Strange will superintend the refreshments.

**LYCEUM.**—That esteemed public favourite and excellent actress, Madame Celeste, will open this theatre to-night, with a new *drame fantastique*, of which report speaks in the highest terms. If taste and good management can command success, Madame Celeste will be sure to secure it.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"R. A. R."—1. A candidate may be withdrawn after he has been balloted for and approved. It remains with the Lodge whether the deposit shall be returned. The usual course would be not to do so as it would become a forfeit to the Lodge.

2. A brother can be passed and raised at a Lodge of emergency without his name having been inserted in the circular calling the Lodge.

3. We do not know the publishers in question. It is against the law to print or be possessed of Rituals, all of which are unauthorized.

"P. M."—We have replied by letter.

"FIDELITAS."—We have received an interesting communication under this signature which will appear in our next.

**TRINIDAD.**—The last West Indian mail has brought us a report of Masonic proceedings in this island, which shall be laid before our readers.

We are compelled, through want of space, to defer some interesting American news till our next publication.