

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1862.

GRAND LODGE OF SCOTLAND.

(From our Scottish Correspondent.)

While all Scottish Craft Lodges are, or ought to be, dedicated to "God and the Holy Saint John," an indefinite number of minor saints divide the honour of guardianship over the lodges worked under our Northern Constitution; indeed, our patrons are nearly as numerous as our clothing is varied in hue. The Ancient, or Mother Lodge of Scotland, established at a period in the history of the Order when the patronage of canonized fathers of the Church was very much sought after and prized, chose the once doubting Thomas for her protector, and for a very long period has she continued to celebrate the festival of that saint. The present Grand Lodge of Scotland has no tutelar saint; but, although it had long been customary among the fraternity in Scotland to hold their principal assemblies on St. John the Baptist's day, she has since 1737 held her annual election of office-bearers on the birthday of St. Andrew—the tutelar saint of Scotland. We are not aware that any Masonic tradition points to St. Andrew as having been a member of the Order, and are consequently ignorant of the precise grounds upon which Grand Lodge determined to hold their annual meeting on St. Andrew's day; or that the figure of the sainted fisherman of Galilee should grace the diploma of every M.M. raised under a Scottish charter.

The 30th of November falling this year upon a Sunday, the election of Grand Officers took place on Monday the 1st December, on which evening also was held the Grand Banquet of the Scottish Craft under the auspices of the Grand Lodge. Precisely at half-past six, the Deputy Grand Master, Bro. J. Whyte Melville, ascended the dais, and, in ample form, proceeded to open Grand Lodge in the first degree; and having formally declared the several offices in the same to have become vacant, begged to propose His Grace the Duke of Athole for re-election as Grand Master Mason of Scotland. The applause with which the motion was greeted and agreed to, showed how highly the fraternity in Scotland appreciate the presence in the Grand East of so distinguished a Craftsman as His Grace has ever proved himself to be.

At this stage of the proceedings the Grand Wardens and the Grand Stewards withdrew, and shortly afterwards returned, conducting the Grand Master to his place in front of the altar, where, after the music had ceased, the *oath fidèle* was administered to him by the Depute Grand Master. The Duke then took the chair, and was saluted with the private grand honours

of Masonry. The names of the other brethren previously nominated to office were then read from the throne, and, as a matter of course, all were elected, and those of them who were present were immediately installed into their respective offices. The following are the Grand Officers for 1862-63:—

His Grace the Duke of Athole, K.T., Grand Master.
His Grace the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, P.G. Master.
John White Melville, Esq., Depute Grand Master.
Lord Loughborough, Substitute Grand Master.
Sir P. A. Halket, *Bart.*, Senior Grand Warden.
Geo. Home Drummond, Esq., Junior Grand Warden.
Samuel Hay, Esq., Grand Treasurer.
William A. Laurie, Esq., Grand Secretary.
Alex. J. Stewart, Esq., Grand Clerk.
Rev. David Arnott, D.D., } Joint Grand Chaplains.
Rev. A. R. Bonar, }
Sir Alex. P. Gordon Cumming, *Bart.*, Senior Gd. Deacon.
Charles W. R. Ramsay, Esq., Junior Grand Deacon.
David Bryce, Esq., Grand Architect.
Charles Mackay, Esq., Grand Jeweller.
John Deuchar, Esq., Grand Bible Bearer.
Capt. P. Deuchar, } Joint Gd. Directors of Ceremonies.
Charles S. Law }
James Ballantine, Grand Bard.
Colonel H. D. Griffith, C.B., Grand Sword Bearer.
Charles W. M. Muller, Grand Director of Music.
John Coghill, Chief Grand Marshal.
John Laurie, Grand Marshal.
William M. Bryce, Grand Tyler.

Grand Lodge having been closed, the newly appointed officers passed down to the great Hall in the usual order, the organ meantime playing the Masonic anthem. When the procession entered the banquetting hall, there could not have been less than five hundred brethren awaiting, on tiptoe of expectation, the arrival of the Grand Master, whom they received standing. Grace having been said by the Rev. Dr. Bonar, Grand Chaplain, the banquet was served. It is superfluous to say that it was one of the richest description, and seemed to be much enjoyed by all present; by its luxuriance dyspeptics were tempted to forget their infirmity, and partake of dishes to which their palates had for long been involuntary strangers.

In the absence of Bro. Sir P. A. Halket, *Bart.*, Bro. Mann, of St. Mary's Chapel, No. 1, acted as Senior Grand Warden, Bro. George Horne Drummond being in his place as Junior Grand Warden, as was also Bro. Sir Alexander Gordon Cumming, *Bart.*, as Grand Senior Deacon. Not until the removal of the cloth was Grand Lodge re-opened, and instead of the "Queen and the Craft," being the first toast given from the chair, as is the custom at similar meetings of daughter lodges in the provinces, the toast "The Holy Lodge of St. John," was that to which the brethren were first called on to drink. Having made the acquaintance of the Grand Bard, Bro. James Ballantine, that brother courteously presented us with a copy of the song he had made in honour of the coming of age of the Prince of Wales,

and which was sung immediately after "The Prince Steward of Scotland and the rest of the Royal Family," had been given and responded to. There was nothing noteworthy in the speeches of the brethren. Suffice it to say that the festivities were conducted with all the "pomp and circumstance," which the gorgeous paraphernalia and imposing ceremonial of Grand Lodge can bring to bear upon such assemblies, and that the conclusion to the proceedings was characteristic of that bon-accord and fraternal union which terminates the meetings of all true Craftsmen.

The following are the verses above referred to, which were sung to the air of "Bonny Jean" :—

When bleak November chills the earth
And sullen blasts sweep muir and lee;
When withering want, and nithering dearth,
Mak' could the hame o' penury;
To wipe the tear frae poortith's e'e;
To banish woe and want away,
Is aye the aim of Masonry
On couthie auld St. Andrew's Day.

Our Scottish hearts, the good Saint knew,
Glowed warmly—though our clime was drear;
And like a father, fond and true,
He taught us we were brothers dear,—
He made us mutual friendship swear,
He lit our breasts wi' Love's pure say;
And his bright badge a' Scotsmen wear,
To honour dear St. Andrews Day.

And thus Love's glorious plummet line
Keeps Masons' lives aye on the Square,
While Charity—that flower divine—
Blooms brightly nursed wi' Masons' care;
And aye the mair we freely spare
To brethren wha may little hae,
We aye hae a' the mair to share
Wi' cronies on St. Andrew's Day.

O gin dear Rothesay's Duke should deign
His fair young Princess here to bring,
Leal Athole will resign his reign
In honour o' our future King.
And blythely shall we dance and sing
Wi' canty wives and lasses gay,
And loudly shall the welkin' ring.
Wi' joy on Edward Albert's Day.

Then blessed be dear Scotland's hills,
Her lads and lasses, wives and men,
May love flow down her braes like rills,
And knowledge spread through ilka gien,
And 'neath the Universal ken
Of Him wha's hest we all obey,
Each year new life and power shall len'
To Masons on St. Andrew's Day.

NEW MATERIALS FOR THE LIFE OF L. F. ROUBILIAE.

Francis Legatt Chantrey looked upon Lewis Francis Roubiliac as the greatest sculptor England had produced, or England had a right to claim by adoption as her own. He admired his exquisite modelling in clay—the skill with which his clay lost none of its characteristics in plaster—the bold treatment of his heads, the vivacity of look he never failed to impart to every face—his skill with his chisel, and the general result to one great whole observable in all his works. Yet Chantrey had little in common with Roubiliac, save an excellence which he reached by means entirely different. If I am asked for my authority for Chantrey's admiration of Roubiliac, I must name my father. Could a better authority be named? Chantrey sought and attained to excellence in the same line of art with Roubiliac, by means wholly different from those used by the great sculptor of his idolatry. Roubiliac is all action, Chantrey is all repose. In one statue alone is Chantrey animated into action—in his Grattan. When the Irish committee for the erection of the statue gave their commission to Chantrey they asked for "a spaking statue," which Chantrey gave them in a way worthy of all admiration; but when they suggested to the sculptor that Grattan, in marble, should be made to stand on the "Rock of the Constitution," they made a request which no imagination could devise without recourse to the sign-painter's refuge, "This is a dog;" "This," the Rock of the Constitution.

Was Roubiliac a married man? His biographers are silent on the subject. In no work about sculptors or sculpture in England can I find that the illustrious Frenchman was married. That he was married once, if not twice, I can prove by undeniable evidence. Roubiliac lived for many years in St. Martin's-lane, in the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, in London; and in the registers of that parish I found (some fifteen years since) the following entry :—

"1785, April 12. Lewis Francis Roubiliac and Caroline Magdalene Helot, both of St. Martin Orgars, London, p. L.A.B."

That is, they were married by the license of the Archbishop of Canterbury. There cannot be a doubt that we have here the entry of the great sculptor's marriage. But why did the marriage take place out of the parish in which they both lived? I cannot answer the question. The license itself, if still in existence, would most likely determine this point.

The marriage of Miss Helot was, I take it, Roubiliac's first marriage. The entry of his second marriage (so I assume) to Miss Crosby, of Deptford, with ten thousand pounds, took place on the 6th of January, 1752; and my authority (almost always a safe one) is Mr. Sylvanus Urban, at page 44 of his Magazine for the year 1752.

It is much to be regretted that we have not anything like a satisfactory list of the works of Roubiliac. I had the printed sale catalogue of his effects, sold after his death, at his studio in St. Martin's-lane; and I had his agreement for a large monument, with his several receipts for the money agreed upon; but I can find neither. Two removes, says the proverb, are as bad as a fire. The autograph of Roubiliac is excessively rare. The sale catalogue I have, or had (small octavo in size), I believe to be unique.

This mention of my Roubiliac loss reminds me of a greater. Roubiliac modelled and chiselled the bust of his friend and rival, Joseph Wilton, the sculptor. Wilton had a sculptor's hammer in his hand. The bust, we are told, was given by Wilton's lovely daughter (Lady Chambers) to the Royal Academy of Arts in London. Allan Cunningham, in 1829, formally applied for permission to have an engraving made from it for his "Lives of British Sculptors," and was refused by the forty in full council. Why he was refused I have lately ascertained. "We have no bust of Wilton by Roubiliac," I am informed by the present excellent keeper,* "nor can we find it included in our list of donations to the Academy." Wilton's bust of Roubiliac is No. 167 of the printed Catalogue of the Exhibition of 1761. It behoves the Academy to make enquiries about it.

It is fortunate for Roubiliac that he may be seen and studied in some of his best works in London and its environs, Westminster Abbey containing seven of his finest. His Vauxhall Handel, that "fixed his fame," is, after many wanderings, safely located at Exeter Hall, in the Strand, in the rooms of the Sacred Harmonic Society. His Garrick's Shakspeare is, by Garrick's bequest, in the British Museum. In the church of Walton-on-Thames is his very fine monument to Lord Shannon, sufficient to repay an express visit and a shilling to the sexton who shows it. At Battersea is his Bolinbroke, a medallion head, with the true St. John touch in it.

At the sister universities of Oxford and Cambridge he may be seen to advantage. Oxford has his bust of Sir Christopher Wren—a composition of Kneller; and Cambridge has his statue of Sir Isaac Newton, the finest portrait statue in England, Chantrey's famed one in small of James Watt not excepted. And here I may ask, did Handel sit to Roubiliac? I believe he did. Lysons, who wrote late in the last century, recording in his "Environs" that the original cast of Roubiliac's bust of Handel was, in 1725, in the house of John Bacon, Esq., of Friar Barnet, in Middlesex, and that over it was hung the portrait of his friend, Charles Jennings. Where is the Handel bust? Lord Howe has the Jennings' property, but I do not remember the bust of Handel among the rich Jennings' treasures of art to be seen at Gopsal.

Did Pope sit to Roubiliac for his bust? There is no proof that he did beyond a life-like bust of the great poet bearing Roubiliac's name, (with the date 1741—Pope then alive), and the unmistakable marks of his modelling tools and chisel. The minister Sir Robert Peel secured the marble Pope at Watson Taylor's sale; and Mr. Murray, of Albemarle-street, the original clay, at Rogers the poet's sale. That the sensitive head of the poet was done from life I have little doubt; but we have no written or oral proof that the poet sat to Roubiliac.

Hogarth sat to Roubiliac, and one of the best purchases made by Lord Stanhope's Portrait Committee is the terra-cotta bust of Roubiliac of the great painter. The busts of the two satirists, with pen and pencil, should be placed together. Thus placed they would afford a rich study for our sculptors, old and young.

Roubiliac, like Chantrey, painted in oil. In a

London Exhibition of 1761, No. 94 was a "Portrait in oil" by Roubiliac, "his first attempt." The widow of Allan Cunningham has the portrait of Chantrey by himself, painted before he became famous, and when sitters were few in number. It is very masterly, and awakens a regret that ill as we could spare his busts, he did not continue "occasionally" to show his skill in the sister art. The Roubiliac "in oil" must have had many merits. Can it be traced?

And here I must ask, on what authority are the four busts bequeathed by Pope to Lord Lyttelton, attributed to Roubiliac? The present Lord Lyttelton, at my recommendation, lent them to the Manchester Art Treasures Exhibition. They were presented to Pope by Frederick, Prince of Wales; but are weak and insipid—with no one touch of Roubiliac about them. They are more like Rysbrach.

Roubiliac had an apprentice, Nathaniel Read by name. His *Pancake* monument in Westminster Abbey to Admiral Tyrrel has his master's theatrical folly in marble to excess. There is some good carving about it. Read learned the use of the chisel, if he learned nothing else in the studio of Roubiliac.

Roubiliac was a competitor with his friend Wilton for the Westminster Abbey monument to General Wolfe. His design may be seen in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for January, 1789. It is poor.

I believe I have seen every well-known work by Roubiliac but one—a kind of Nightingale-monument at Wrexham, in North Wales, to one of the Middletons of Chirk Castle. Derrick, a contemporary of Roubiliac's, describes it as representing "The Last Day—a pillar broken and tumbling—an angel blowing a trumpet from a confused sky, and a lady starting from a tomb which seems to have burst." Wrexham is a fine church. The Middleton monument—if we may test it unseen by the Nightingale monument—must be fine.

Roubiliac has been dead one hundred years—this very year. In the century that has gone he has not been surpassed as a sculptor. His Newton, his Argyll Eloquence, his Mrs. Nightingale's arm and hand, and his Trinity busts, are still the admiration and talk of all who know what sculpture ought to be, and was in his hands.

PETER CUNNINGHAM.

INTELLECTUAL DIVISION OF LABOUR.

"Division of labour," is one of those great principles which have been brought into striking prominence in the present day, and is compactly described by the words employed, which, like "Government by majorities," the "law of supply and demand," the "sentiment of nationalities," and many similar phrases, convey ideas which have acquired fresh force in the modern constitution of society. The terms for them may be novel, but dormant or active, recognised or unobserved, they are forces which have alternately slumbered and acted ever since human society has existed. Division of labour is one of the essentials of manufacturing success. The value of a subdivision of work, and the apportionment of different tasks to those most suited to perform them, has never been so universally believed in as now; but still, ever since the days—

"When Adam delved and Eve span."

a more or less complete division of labour has existed in the conduct of human affairs. It is, moreover, unfortu-

* Mr. Charles Landseer, R.A.

nately true that if the present age has been instrumental in calling into greater activity some of the leading principles of social life, it has sometimes unduly promoted them, and even in their own proper spheres pressed them too far. The spectacle of a whole district, thrown into hopeless and helpless misery by a change of fashion, as lately at Coventry, or by an untoward political juncture as now in Manchester, may lead men to doubt whether the system of localizing great industries—sound and wise and of natural growth as it undoubtedly is—may not have been pushed too far, or at least promoted to the exclusion of some other principles which ought to prevail in all well-regulated communities; at any rate it shows, with peculiar force, the melancholy truth that there is no human good without its attendant evil; and that the very circumstances which have worked so well in enabling the vast multitude, by combining their forces, to carry on one great industry, have at the same time rendered those over whom their influence extended peculiarly unfit for turning their hand to any other pursuit.

This is the point which we wish to enlarge upon in its bearing on intellectual pursuits. It is a truth which must always have been known and admitted, but of which we have seldom had so awful or so powerful an example, that the constant devotion, either of mind or body to one pursuit, so fixes and cramps both individuals and communities, and so contracts or shapes the circumstances surrounding them, that it becomes an impossibility in some cases, and in others a painful difficulty to turn to other pursuits; it consequently becomes a question for grave consideration whether the fixedness of habits of body or mind, which constant occupation in one department brings with it, be not such an evil as to counter-balance the concomitant good, when applied to the higher walks of life.

We believe that on examination we shall find reason to conclude, that though uniformity of occupation is very beneficial to society, especially in handicrafts and employments requiring a low amount of skill, variety is best for the man himself, and that as occupations rise in the intellectual scale, variety is also best for the world.

To put a familiar case, it is far better for society that one man should forge a knife-blade, another grind it, another make the handle, and another put the whole thing together, than that the same man should have all four things to do; but there can be little doubt that the man who was able to do all four things, and did them habitually—even though, ten to one, he would not do any one of them quite so well as the four special men do—would be a cleverer and a healthier man. If we now go to the other extreme of the scale, and imagine a Cabinet Minister who could negotiate well, but could not speak—or could address Parliament, but could not write a good despatch, it is clear that not only would his one-sidedness of capacity be an imperfection in him, but it would also be a hindrance to public service.

If we have made our meaning plain, it will be understood that, in applying it to the higher branches of building and of architectural practice, we propose to advocate a comprehensive rather than a special mode of conducting affairs, for the best men. It is necessary that carpenters should confine themselves to working in wood, plumbers in lead, and masons in stone, or else there are few among them who would acquire skill enough to do the work required of them in the best possible way; but it is at the same time true that the man who is master both of mason's work, plumber's work, and carpenters's work, is a better-informed man, a man more able to serve himself and his employers in all emergencies, and a more valuable man than he who only knows a single trade. It is such men who are made foremen and superintendents, and the modern press of business has long since rendered it apparent that the qualifications of acquaintance with all building matters, and competence to undertake them all, is an essential to all builders on their own account; and there can be

no doubt that the modern practice is right. Going a step further, we maintain that in those who have the ultimate control of building works, the most extensive range of knowledge, skill, and practice, is not only the most wholesome for the man himself, but the most advantageous for the true interest of the art. There is a union of the practical and the artistic faculties which, as Mr. Ashpitel well said in his paper to the Architectural Association, "is the true glory of the profession," and we go so far as to maintain, that within reasonable limits the most variously accomplished man will be the most eminent. This is not always believed. The idea of a speciality is so natural to men's minds and the possibility of going far in any one direction when progress in every other is neglected, seems so certain that it may seem almost heresy to disbelieve it, but the higher we go in our examination of the lives and works of very great architects or artists, the more we find that their learning was not narrowed, but at once profound, and varied, and that their capacity was equal to the most complex duties and engagements.

When we think of such men as Giotto, the painter, sculptor, and architect, and remember how great he was in all these callings; Orcagna, painter, and architect; the great Leonardo da Vinci; the greater Michael Angelo; Raffaele; all painters, sculptors, architects, and one of them engineer, poet, musician, and statesman also, we may well ask ourselves whether we are wise in limiting our practice to one art, or to a fragment of one art. In our own day, the greatest European architects has shown that the practice of the two styles—supposed by most to be combatants to the knife—can be so happily carried out by the same artist as to leave it doubtful whether the Palace of Westminster, or the Reform Club, be the completest work.

It is to be regretted that so few seem rising up to follow Barry's example, and to practice both Gothic and classic art in their highest perfection: but abandoning so comprehensive a grasp, as one only rarely possible, it is still more to be regretted, that we do not find in the ranks of either school so much universality in knowledge or in practice as we ought.

It is a mistake and a misfortune for the public to suppose that because an architect builds churches, he should be dubbed a "church architect," and to employ him on nothing but churches; and, similarly, to give their dwellings to a "villa architect;" and their places of business to a "warehouse architect." It is a pity that professional men should promote such a division of practice; perhaps however, the majority of special practices are very much the result of accident, and the public do more towards creating them than architects. This is not, however, the case with regard to the division between constructive and artistic men. That such a division should exist is emphatically a misfortune; it will, of course, always happen that some will have more genius for architectural design than constructive faculty, and that others will be naturally better mathematicians and contrivers than designers. But no man should consider himself fully equipped for practical life as an architect till he has not only developed that branch of his powers which he has most ease and pleasure in exercising, but has also trained by sheer study and work those faculties which are not naturally active, and has brought them to a high state of cultivation, and enrich them with a due proportion of learning. It may be that it is right for most men to practice in one style only, though that can only be because most men are far below the highest standard of power or capacity; but it is most certainly wrong for any man to practice any one style until he has well mastered the nature, the laws, the details, and the rule of composition of others. The neglect of this course leads to prejudice and mannerism; the adoption of it gives large views, true taste, and grandeur and breadth of conception.

That these observations are not uncalled for will be evident to any who can impartially recognise either the

faults of the intolerant classic period now gone by, or those of the not less intolerant Gothic of our own day. The works of a considerable number of men of undoubted power are marked by defects which are extremely to be regretted, a neglect of composition and mass in design, a pettiness in detail, and a wilful eccentricity in features. The study of the principles on which Italian or Greek buildings are composed, would be the very antidote to these faults; but these are the very buildings about which the Gothicists delight to say that they know nothing, and care less!

It is to be hoped that a liberal view of what professional training should be is gaining ground, and that the importance of the most extensive scientific, literary, and artistic attainments to the true architect is beginning to be felt. Architecture is by right the queen of the arts, and she links them with the Sciences on one hand, and with the Muses on the other. It behoves her sons, therefore, to make themselves masters of these three fields of knowledge and power. Until they do so habitually, earnestly, and comprehensively, they will not rise to the full dignity of their calling.—*Building News*.

MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

SEAL OF THE YORK RITE.

Can any one of your antiquarian readers explain why the seal of the York brothers, or Lodge of Heredom Templars, bear the presumed arms of King Arthur, the grandson of Constantine, whose degree is said to be given under that rite? Arthur erected a fraternity of knights to which "none were admitted but those who made sufficient proofs of their valour and dexterity in arms *They were to protect and defend widows, maidens, and children, relieve the distressed, maintain the Christian faith, contribute to the church, to protect pilgrims, advance honour, and suppress vice. To bury soldiers that wanted sepulchres, to ransom captives, deliver prisoners, and administer to the cure of wounded soldiers hurt in the service of their country. To record all noble enterprises, that the same thereof may ever live to their honour and the renown of the noble order.*" *Hugh Clarke*.—A

RED CROSS OF CONSTANTINE.

Permit me to refer "A Knight of Malta" to Hugh Clarke's *History of Knighthood*, vol. i., p. 209, where he will find some particulars of the Order, or as the book is scarce, it may be better to append the account. "The Order of St. George in Italy. The time of the institution of this Order is uncertain, some placing it under Constantine the Great, and others with more appearance of reason, under the princes of the Imperial House of Commenes, of whom it is said that four and thirty have been successively Grand Masters of it. However this may be, it is certain the Order fell into disuse, and was not thought of until Charles V. revived it, and declared himself the Grand Master of it, and appointed his natural son, Don John of Austria his deputy. The Order was divided into three classes, 1. The Grand Collars, who were fifty in number, and who regulated all the others. 2. The professed Knights and Barristers. 3. The Knights in waiting. The badge of the collar was St. George slaying the Dragon, and the collar composed of fifteen gold plates, richly chased on the edges, and enamelled blue. On fourteen of the plates is the cypher X and P, between the capitals A and Q. On the centre oval, which is edged with laurel leaves, the cypher X.P. is placed on a cross patonce, red edged gold, having on on its points the letters I.H.S.V. (the motto of the present Templar Order)."—A

ANTIQUITY OF THE ROSE CROIX DEGREE.

Allow me to protest against such sweeping assertions as those of Bro. Findel, when the merest tyro knows that in England it was practised in another form centuries before. Our bigoted brother will next assert that there is no proof before 1760 of the existence of the Templar Order.—A.

NAPOLÉON THE FIRST.

The brother at Chambery, whose communication under this head appears in the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE of the 5th of April last, makes a second communication on the same subject. It consists merely of the words of a toast proposed at a banquet of an Italian lodge, a written account of whose proceedings is in his Masonic collection. The banquet took place at Milan on the Feast of St. Joseph, 1807. The lodge was entitled the Royal Josephine. Words of the toast, "*A Napoleone il Grande, Frate, Imperadore, e Re, Pretettore.*" Our brother at Chambery this time professes to disclose the motive for his communications. It is that the name of Napoleon the First may be found in the index of each of the volumes of the MAGAZINE for the present year, and that on reference to the two communications it may appear that "Napoleon le Grand" was the Protector of the Masonic Order and a brother Mason.—CHARLES PURTON COOPER, Chateau Frampas, 2nd Dec., 1862.

GEORGE ALEXANDER STEVENS.

Was the celebrated satirist George Alexander Stevens a Mason, and, if so, to what lodge did he belong?—T. T.

MASONRY IN SCRIPTURE.

Does the text following allude to Freemasonry? They that have used the office of a Deacon well, have purchased to themselves a good degree.—*St. Paul*.—B.—[No. The Deaconship spoken of was that of the Christian Church under the Apostle.]

SOUTHERN EQUESTRIAN KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

On old number of the *Boston Journal*, speaking of an inauguration of a statue of Bro. George Washington in Richmond, Virginia, says:—"The Richmond Knights Templar were the finest feature of the scene. At the North only the officers of this body ride, and they are terribly scared, cutting a most ridiculous figure. But here at Richmond, there were a hundred knights, each one an admirable horseman, well mounted. It was a fine sight to witness their martial evolutions."—Ex. Ex.

BRO. ELIAS ASHMOLE.

What evidence is there that the Antiquary, Ashmole, was a Mason?—H. J. ASHMOLE.—[We have before given the proofs, but as we know Bro. Ashmole to be a descendant of the Antiquary we have much pleasure in repeating the statement taken from his life. "On the 16th of October, 1646, Mr. Ashmole was elected a brother of the Ancient and Honourable Society of Free and Accepted Masons, which he looked upon as a very distinguishing character, and has given a particular account of the lodge, at Warrington, in Lancashire, where he was made a brother; and in some of his MS. there are very valuable collections relating to the history of the Freemasons, as may be collected from the letters of Dr. Knipe, of Christ Church, to the publisher of his life, in one of which is the following passage: As to the ancient society of Freemasons, concerning whom you are desirous of knowing what may be known with certainty, I shall only tell you, that if our worthy brother, E. Ashmole, Esq., had executed his intended design, our fraternity had been as much obliged to him as the brethren of the most noble Order of the Garter. I would not have you surprised at this expression, or think it at all too assuming. The sovereigns of that Order have not disdained our fellowship, and there have been times when emperors were also Freemasons. What, from Mr. E. Ashmole's collection I could gather, was, that the report of our society's taking rise from a bull granted by the Pope, in the reign of Henry III., to some Italian architects to

travel over all Europe to erect chapels, was ill-founded, such a bull there was, and those architects were Masons; but this bull, in the opinion of the learned Mr. Ashmole, was confirmative only, and did not by any means create our fraternity, or ever establish them in this country. But as to the time and manner of that establishment, something I shall relate from the same collections. St. Alban, the Proto-Martyr of England, established Masonry here, and from his time it flourished more or less, according as the world went, down to the days of King Athelstane, who, for the sake of his brother Edwin granted the Masons a charter. Under our Norman Princes, they frequently received extraordinary marks of royal favour. There is no doubt to be made that the skill of Masons, which was always transcendent, even in the most barbarous times, their wonderful kindness and attachment to each other, how different soever in condition, and their inviolable fidelity in keeping religiously their secrets, must expose them in ignorant, troublesome, and suspicious times, to a variety of adventures, according to the different fate of parties and other alterations in Government. By the way, I shall note, that the Masons were always loyal, which exposed them to great severities, when power wore the trappings of justice, and those who committed treason punished true men as traitors. Thus in the third year of the reign of Henry VI., an act of Parliament passed to abolish the society of Masons, and to hinder under grievous penalties, the holding chapters, lodges, or other regular assemblies. Yet this act was afterwards repealed, and even before that, King Henry VI., and several of the principal lords of his court, became fellows of the Craft. I shall add to this letter, as a proof of its author being exactly right as to Mr. Ashmole, a small note from his diary, which shews his attention to this society, long after his admission, when he had time to weigh, examine, and know the value of the Masons' secret. 1632, Mar. 10. About 5 Hor. post Merid., I received a summons to appear at a lodge to be held the next day at Masons' Hall, in London, 11th, according I went, and about noon, were admitted into the fellowship of Freemasons by Sir William Wilson, Knight; Captain Richard Borthwick, Mr. William Woodman, Mr. William Grey, Mr. Samuel Taylour, and Mr. William Wise. I was the senior fellow among them (it being thirty-five years since I was admitted); there were present besides myself, the fellows afternamed: Mr. Thomas Wise, Master of the Masons' Company, this present year; Mr. Thomas Short-hose, &c. We all dined at the Half Moon Tavern, in Cheapside, at a noble dinner prepared at the charge of the new accepted Masons."]

SHEM.

In what degree does Shem play a part?—HAM.—[Ark and Mark Mariners.]

H.P.A.

Who is H. P. A.?—HAM.—[An officer in the 5th series of the Rite of Mizraim.]

MASONIC LITERARY EXCHANGE.

What a pity it is that we have nothing like an exchange for Masonic literature in England, at New York they manage better, one of their advertisements states that "J. B. T. is prepared to furnish Masonic books published in any part of the world at the lowest rates; also such old books as are to be obtained, though out of print, at reasonable prices. He is also ready to purchase any old Masonic documents, or exchange the same for others. Persons having duplicates can obtain an equivalent by sending to the Bureau."—Ex. Ex.

The Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master of Dorset, J. J. Hammond, Esq., will hold a special Provincial Grand Lodge on the 17th day of December, 1862, at the Hotel de Ville, for the purpose of laying the Foundation Stone of the Masonic Temple, with Masonic forms. The Provincial Grand Lodge will assemble at 11.30 a.m.; and the entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts at noon, in a separate room.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor is not responsible for the opinions expressed by Correspondents.

PROVINCE OF DEVONSHIRE.

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

Sir and Brother,—In the daily press of Devonshire, the "corrupt practices" of the electors of Totnes is boldly printed out at the present moment. With that, as Masons, we have nothing to do; but a great scandal has been caused to Masonry during the past week by making a Masonic display, in the form of a lodge entertainment, in favour of one of the candidates for the borough during a contested election, and offering for initiation a gentleman who is the reputed candidate at the next vacancy, the borough sending two representatives to Parliament.

Believing this to be a "corrupt practice" of an intense order, I hesitate not to send to you to expose it.
December 8th, 1862.

Z.

THE DISTRESS IN LANCASHIRE.

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

Dear Sir and Brother,—In your report of the last Quarterly Communication, I am stated to have suggested a general subscription among our lodges, in aid of the distress in the Cotton Districts, instead of a grant from the funds raised for Masonic purposes, without any other motive being named but the illegality of the proposed grant.

Your own observations, while alluding to me as though I had been the sole dissentient (which is inconsistent with your report), gives undue prominence to the same objection.

Far from urging such an objection, I most distinctly stated that I thought in so good a cause the question of legality might fairly be waived, if the grant of our Masonic funds could be made without injustice to "poor and distressed Masons;" but I called the attention of Grand Lodge to the fact that, at the last elections for our Charities, while 32 candidates in all were successful, there was a total of 66 unsuccessful candidates, of whom 14 were from the distressed districts; and I urged that we must expect increased calls upon our own Charities from the distress of the North, while we might reasonably fear that the contributions to meet these calls would be less, directly or indirectly, through that very distress.

On these grounds I submitted that we should make our contributions to the great and good cause, by calling for special subscriptions from lodges and Masons, rather than trench upon our Masonic funds, which ought, in the first instance (if necessary), to be applied to the poor connected with our own Order.

Seeing that I did not carry the feelings of Grand Lodge with me, I did not hold up my hand against the grant; but I should be sorry that my motives in speaking should be misunderstood by those of your readers who may know me.

I am, dear Sir and Brother,

Yours faithfully and fraternally,

CHARLES HUTTON GREGORY, P.G.D.

December 10th, 1862.

[We never intended to say that Bro. Gregory was the only dissentient; and as regards the claims which may come upon our funds through the Lancashire distress, they are distinctly alluded to in an article on the proceedings of Grand Lodge.]

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

MASONIC MEMS.

The following are the twelve Past Masters elected at Grand Lodge last week for the Board of Benevolence for 1826-3:—

Bro. Frederick Adlard	P.M. No. 7
„ James Prett.....	206
„ Chas. A. Cottebrune.....	1035
„ Edward Cox.....	955
„ Samuel Gale.....	19
„ Charles Lee.....	9
„ Morris Levinson	19
„ Joshua Nunn.....	1122
„ Henry Potter	11
„ James R. Sheen.....	237
„ Thomas Tyrrell.....	186
„ John A. Winsland.....	286

METROPOLITAN.

CONSECRATION OF THE DORIC LODGE (No. 1235.)

This new lodge was formally opened at the Earl of Eglington, Coburn New-road, Bow, on Wednesday, the 10th inst. The brethren present on the occasion were as follows:—W. Rule, P.G. Purst., H. Bradley, W. Hawkins, D. Scurr, W. Gilchrist, Geo. Fox, J. Robottom, R. E. Swyer, and H. Cocks. The visitors were Bros. D. R. Farmer, G. Purst.; E. Norton, W.M. 1133; J. Saqui, P.M. 25; Jno. Denton, W.M. 1139; S. Chivers, W.M. 78; P. Edinge, P.M. 812; G. Griffiths, J.D. 112; T. Tuustall, 23; G. Davis, 87; G. Davy, 78; G. S. Ayres, 112; J. H. Carter, 1200; J. G. Stevens, 812; C. B. Payne, G. Tyler, W.M., 29; W. J. Harris, W.M., 33; W. Lehmann, Independent Royal Arch Lodge, No. 2, New York; O. C. Hesse, W.M., 246; W. Stuart, P.M., 165; Matthew Cooke, S.W., 29; W. Pope, W.M., 165; F. Wakefield, J.W., 805; T. Johns, P.M., 33; Thos. Day; John Birtwhistle, P.M., 5; S. Millis, 745; and C. H. Murr, W.M., 745.

The ceremony of consecration was most ably performed by Bro. David Ross Farmer, G. Purst., who, although suffering from ill health, acquitted himself with his usual facility. Bro. Saqui rendered good service in performing the music most effectively. There was a very large number of installed Masters with whom Bro. Bradley is a deserved favourite at present, and the Board having been formed he was installed the first W.M. of the Doric Lodge (No. 1235), and warmly complimented on his attainment of that position. After the board had been closed, the W.M. was pleased to appoint and invest his officers as follows: W. Hawkins, S.W.; D. Scurr, J.W.; W. Gilchrist, S.D.; G. Fox, J.D.; James Robottom, I.G.; R. E. Swyer, Treas.; and W. Rule, P.G. Purst. Secretary.

The W.M. then proceeded to initiate Messrs. Henry Fletcher, John Cocks, and Aaron Freysdadt; to the latter the whole ceremony had to be interpreted by Bro. Lehmann. It is quite unnecessary to say that Bro. Bradley and his officers were letter perfect—as it is the intention of the lodge to look for the highest amount of perfection in working from each of its officers. The lodge was shortly afterwards closed.

Most of the furniture of the new lodge has been presented by various brethren, and it is chaste in design and elegant in appearance. The lodge room is a very handsome apartment, and, when fitted up for lodge purposes, is both roomy, airy, and convenient. Indeed, the members of the Doric Lodge may be very warmly congratulated on having found so capital a home, and made the best of it.

The banquet was an excellent one, and too much praise cannot be awarded to Bro. H. Cocks for the really pleasant viands and wholesome wine furnished to the lodge.

After the removal of the cloth, Bro. BRADLEY, W.M., rose to

give the first toast of the evening, the Queen and the Craft. This was followed by the health of the M.W.G.M., the Earl of Zetland; and which was succeeded, in turn, by that of the R.W.D.G.M., the Earl de Grey and Ripon, and the rest of the present and past Grand Officers, coupling the same with the name of their esteemed Bro. Farmer, G. Purst. They had all seen the admirable way in which he had performed the ceremony of consecration that day, notwithstanding his state of health. It was owing to Bros. Farmer and Stuart that he (Bro. Bradley) had been made to understand what Freemasonry was. He then proposed the toast, coupling it with Bro. Farmer's name.

Bro. D. R. FARMER, G. Purst., said it afforded him great pleasure to return thanks for the Grand Officers for the first time in that lodge, and he hoped that for many years to come the toast would be as well received as it had been that night. He also felt that they might aspire to be honoured some day by numbering a present as well as a Past Grand Officer on their books. He was sure the Grand Officers had but one wish, which was to be of service to the Craft; and that they had amongst them brethren of ability was evidenced by the able advocacy of their D.G.M. at the last Grand Lodge, when his lordship most eloquently pleaded for the distressed operatives in Lancashire. It was usual for votes of money to stand over for three months for confirmation, but Bro. Tomkins, the G. Treas., to show his appreciation of the object and his desire that the Craft should stand well in the sight of the world, had offered and paid in the money at once. (Hear, hear.) With such Grand Officers no wonder their names were well received, and for that reception he begged to thank them.

The W.M. had a very pleasing duty to perform. At all times new members were well received by the Order; but on that, their opening night, he felt sure they were doubly welcome. From the manner they had attended to the ceremony, he drew much hope for their future, and believed they would come out as bright Masons. He then proposed the toast of the initiates.

Bro. FLETCHER said it was well known it was impossible to put old heads on young shoulders, and so with them, they felt it to be equally impossible to put their young Masonic heads on old shoulders. He admitted they were almost entirely ignorant of Masonry, but they hoped to know more of it. He supposed it was a society having for its object to promote social intercourse and bring friends together. For the cordial reception they had met with he returned thanks.

The W.M. had to propose the health of the visitors. Nothing tended more to diffuse the principles of the Craft than to find brethren visiting each other's lodges. The Doric Lodge would always be happy to see visiting brethren, and he hoped they would all go away certain that they had formed a lodge both able and willing to work. He coupled the toast with Bro. Stuart's name.

Bro. STUART felt a difficulty in returning thanks for so many distinguished brethren, but he supposed he had been called upon to reply because he had long enjoyed the W.M.'s personal friendship. He was proud to see the W.M. in that position, one to which he was fully entitled, for no more enthusiastic Mason existed, and his strict attention to his duties was worthy of all praise. His S.W., Bro. Hawkins, was an equally able seconder, and the W.M.'s remarks upon investing each powerful and simple. He was surprised and thankful that the east end of London had got such a bright particular star, and the visitors all joined in the hope that the example of Bro. Bradley would be carried out in the Doric Lodge for many years to come.

Bro. D. R. FARMER, G. Purst., was pleased that he had the honour to propose "The health of the first W.M. of the lodge," for he knew him to be a hard-working, zealous, and energetic Mason, with whom he had himself toiled—or, rather, worked with pleasure—day by day and night by night. He trusted that the example of the W.M. would prove a strong incentive to all; indeed, he might say the S.W. was equally indefatigable and deserving. He then concluded by proposing the health of Bro. Bradley, the first W.M. of Lodge No. 1235.

Bro. BRADLEY, W.M., in rising to acknowledge the toast, said he was at a loss how to express his gratitude. The formation of a new lodge was attended with considerable difficulties, and if he had at first known them he thought he should have been deterred from undertaking it; yet the cordiality with which he had been supported sweetened his labour, and the co-operation of his officers showed that they, equally with him—

self, had Masonry deeply at heart. It was true that he was an enthusiast, and did button-hole every brother from whom he could gain information, for as Masonry was communicated orally, there was no other way of attaining it but by working in lodges of instruction and with duly qualified brethren. He intended to be faithful to that lodge and carry out the working as at the West-end, for he saw no hope of the divergence between the Masonic instructors being healed, and so they had established that lodge in the East. He did not know how to find words to express his gratitude to the members for making him the first Master, and it should be his chief study to make peace, harmony, and good will, the principles they should carry out.

The W.M. said no ship could sail, however good its captain, if he had not good officers, and so it was with a lodge. In Bro. Hawkins, S.W., they had a thorough working Mason, ever ready to learn and instruct others. The J.W. was entitled to equal commendation, and he too was an ardent Mason. He also paid the S.D., J.D., and I.G. similar compliments, and went on to say what could he tell them about Bro. Rule, P.G. Purst? He had been for forty years a working Mason, and to him they would look up in all cases of doubt and difficulty. With such officers he could not doubt the lodge must prosper, and he called upon all present to drink the toast in a bumper.

The S.W., Bro. HAWKINS, returned thanks for the very kind way in which their healths had been proposed and accepted, and each of the officers were grateful for the high position in which they had been placed.

The W.M. gave "The Masonic Press," "Bro. Cocks, the host," and "Bro. Saqui," which were each duly responded to, and the meeting broke up well pleased with the commencement and good prospects of the Doric Lodge (No. 1253).

DOMATIC LODGE (No. 206).—The anniversary meeting of this lodge was held on Monday last, December 8th, at the Masonic Hall, Fetter-lane. Bro. B. Russen, W.M., presided, supported by his officers, and a numerous body of visitors. The minutes of the last lodge were read and confirmed. The lodge was then opened in the second degree, Bros. Lundfield and Nash were examined as to their proficiency, which being considered satisfactory, the lodge was opened in the third degree, and they were severally raised to the sublime degree of M.M. The W.M. then resumed to the second degree, when Bro. Wilson, the W.M. was presented, and afterwards installed as W.M. for the ensuing year. The early part of the installation ceremony was performed by the retiring W.M., the addresses being given by Bros. Adlard and Brett, P.M.s. The W.M. then appointed his officers as follows:—Bros. Henry Thompson, S.W.; Osborne, J.W.; Meekhan, S.D.; Simpson, J.D.; and Smith, I.G.; Bro. Elmes was re-appointed as Secretary. The W.M. then proceeded in a very able manner to initiate Mr. Alfred Woolf and Mr. Frederick Stephenson into the mysteries and privileges of ancient Freemasonry. The lodge was closed in due form. The brethren adjourned to refreshment. After the formal toasts had been given and disposed of, the W.M. proposed the health of Bro. Russen, the immediate P.M., and in very complimentary terms presented him with the jewel voted to him by the brethren of the lodge, and expressed a hope that he might live long to wear it. Bro. Russen returned thanks, and said it should be his constant study to deserve their kindness and assist the lodge by every means in his power. The health of the W.M. was given and heartily responded to, and Bro. Russen acknowledged the toast of the Past Masters. The W.M. then gave the Officers of the lodge, for which Bro. Thompson returned thanks. The W.M. next gave the Masonic Charities, and referred to the fact that as Bro. Russen would be the Steward to represent their lodge at the next festival he trusted the brethren would support him well upon that occasion, so that their subscription might be the largest that had ever come from the Domatic Lodge. Bro. J. Smith spoke at some length to the toast, and entered into a detail of the merits of the Masonic Charities. The toast was drunk with great cordiality, and upwards of £20 was subscribed to be placed in the hands of Bro. Russen as their contribution. Some other toasts were given and the evening was spent in the most harmonious manner.

LODGE OF CONFIDENCE (No. 228).—The usual monthly meeting of this lodge was held on Monday evening, the 8th inst., at Anderson's Hotel, Fleet-street. It being the night of installation of the W.M. elect (Bro. J. Burch) the ceremony was performed by Bro. Stephen Burton Wilson, P.G.D., in his usually

impressive style. The officers appointed were Bros. J. Friday Rogers, S.W.; C. H. Woodward, J.W.; Robins, S.D.; Webb, J.D.; Kirby, I.G. A sum of £10 10s. was voted out of the lodge funds for the Lancashire distress, to which the visitors most liberally added a further sum of £3 3s., making a total of £13 13s., to be transmitted to the Lord Mayor. The brethren adjourned to a sumptuous banquet to which about sixty sat down. Bro. S. B. Wilson returned thanks for the Grand Officers past and present. The toast of "The Visitors" was responded to by Bro. Binckes, Secretary of the Boys' School, who ably advocated its claims and urged upon the brethren to do as they did last year and send another brother to act as Steward at the forthcoming festival. A visiting brother from Lancashire returned thanks for the liberality of the lodge. A few other toasts interspersed, with some excellent harmony, brought a most agreeable evening to a termination.

INSTRUCTION.

UNITED MARINERS' LODGE (No. 33).—The anniversary meeting of this Lodge of Instruction, which is held under the sanction of the United Mariners' Lodge (No. 33), took place at the Three Cranes, Mile End Road, on Thursday, the 27th ult., present Bros. Hampton, W.M.; — Johns, S.W.; — Gottlieb, J.W.; A. E. Harris, S.D.; W. E. Stevens, I.G.; J. Henderson, E. Curtis, John Thomas, P.M.; W. Rule, P.G. Purst.; W. Warner, W. Benham, J. Gaskell, W. H. Wynne, H. Bradley, W. Wyatt, C. Fordham, W. Prater, and many others. After the preliminary business of the lodge, the brethren, about forty in number, sat down to a very excellent repast, provided by the host, Bro. Scurr, in his best style. After supper, the usual loyal and Masonic toasts having been given and responded to, the W.M. Bro. Hampton, P.M., called the attention of the brethren to the great event of the evening, the presentation of a testimonial to Bro. Bradley, the preceptor of this Lodge of Instruction. He could not add to Bro. B.'s name, P.M., P.Z., or any other Masonic title. He was plain Brother Bradley, as the highest office he had ever held in Masonry was J.W., and that only lately. He had, however, by his study of our mystic art, entitled himself to the highest honour a Mason could arrive at, the respect, admiration, and the love of every brother who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, or had received that instruction which he was at all times ready and willing to impart to all that might desire to avail themselves of his assistance. He was happy to say that the brethren had a due appreciation of the value of our worthy brother by presenting him with a small testimonial of their approbation and regard in the shape of a portrait, in a Masonic frame, to correspond with the subject, which represented our brother in the act of explaining the tracing board in the second degree. The portrait was much admired, he was happy to say; and as far as the likeness and expression were concerned it was faultless, and reflected the greatest credit on the talent of the artist. This was a most unprecedented circumstance that our brother, who had not passed the chair of lodge, should receive, at his hands, this proof of the esteem in which he was held. Had he been a P.M., a jewel would have been the probable shape in which the gift would have been bestowed; under the circumstances, the portrait was thought the most appropriate shape that could be adopted. However, as Bro. Bradley was now, he was happy to say, the W.M. designate of a new lodge (the Doric), to be consecrated on the second Wednesday of next month, he hoped on some other occasion to present Bro. B. with some more substantial proof of their regard. The W.M. said he felt he was incapable of saying more, and he only wished that the pleasure of this duty had fallen to the lot of some one who could have done more justice to the subject. However he hoped the brethren would take the will for the deed.—The W.M. resumed the chair amidst the plaudits of the assembly. Bro. BRADLEY, on rising, was received with vociferous cheering. When silence was restored, the Bro. said he felt at a loss for words to express his feelings; indeed, too much praise had been given to him. What he had done for the improvement and instruction of his brethren, he had only rendered to others what had been extended to him, and he considered it the duty of every brother to give instruction to all, as far as he had the power. The Master had alluded to the small number that used to meet previously to his coming amongst them, and also to the prosperous state of the funds, which had enabled this Lodge of Instruction to give five guineas each to the Girls' and Boys

Schools during the present year, besides other donations, and he hoped in another year to double the amount to all the four Charities; and he called upon the brethren to give their attention to this lodge, and support those who were at all times willing to impart the knowledge they possessed. The portrait he accepted with feelings of gratitude, not simply for its intrinsic value, but for the sentiments it was intended to convey; and he could only say it should be held by him and his family as an heirloom, and he hoped hereafter, when that was looked upon by his sons, it would be with that feeling that might say to them, go and do likewise.—The inscription on the portrait is as follows:—"Testimonial presented to Bro. Henry Bradley, S.D. 264, J.W. 1133, by the members of the United Mariners' Lodge of Instruction, as a slight token of their appreciation of his constant zealous and indefatigable exertions, and in recognition of his services in furthering their improvement in the Masonic art as Preceptor to this lodge."

* **ROYAL OAK LODGE (No. 1173).**—On Thursday, December 4th, Bro. Dr. Scott—assisted by Bros. Weir, P.M.; G. Brown, J. H. Pembroke, R. Mills, J. Serle, W. Simmons, P.M.; J. S. Blomeley, J. Rosenstock, G. S. Hodgson, J. Gjertsen, C. Stahr, G. Wilton, J. Stevens, &c.—opened this Lodge of Instruction at the Royal Oak Tavern, High-street, Deptford (Bro. Stevens's). The business of the evening was an initiation, which Bro. Dr. Scott, with Bros. J. W. Weir, S.W.; G. Brown, J.W.; J. H. Pembroke, J.D.; and R. Mills, I.G., went through, in their usual faultless style. The time devoted to business being very short, the W.M. was not able to give the sections as he usually does, very much to the regret of all the brethren. The brethren of the neighbourhood must be pleased to know that there is a lodge of instruction opened in the centre of this town, and there is reason to believe it will be well supported. There are three lodges of instruction supposed to be held here, viz., Lodge of Justice (172), meeting on Mondays, Lodge of Temperance (198), meeting on Fridays, and Wellington Lodge (805), meeting on Thursdays. But out of the three only one, Lodge of Temperance (198), virtually holds any meeting, and as this lodge is held nearly at the extreme end of the town, it has been thought necessary to establish one nearly central, so as to be convenient to all. It is considered it will be a useful addition to the other lodges of instruction by causing a more frequent assemblage of the brethren, and by that means diffusing the knowledge which is so essentially necessary to work a lodge well. The brethren are oftentimes pained to witness the slovenly manner some of our younger brethren go through the work of those offices which, on the installation night, they undertake to perform. It is now to be hoped that one and all will unite in endeavouring to give and obtain the instruction which is so generally needed. It is to be hoped the time will come when all the lodges meeting in this town will have at least one or two installing masters—members of their own lodge—and not be under the necessity of getting brethren from London to perform the ceremony of installation year after year. Our correspondent noticed with sincere pleasure, in his visit to a neighbouring town, that a W.M., in an able and very superior manner, installed his successor. This is what is required here; and when it is recollected that in Deptford lived that most excellent and our deeply lamented brother, the late Bro. Leigh, P.M. and P.Z., who for more than half a century was the star of the Craft, and who could work every ceremony in the lodge and chapter; when we recall back the memory of the past, it causes us to feel that as yet there is not any brother who is able to fill his place, yet why should not some younger brother try, and use his best exertions to acquire sufficient knowledge at least to be able to install his successor, so that Deptford may once more be able to point out a brother who has set a good example well worthy to be imitated. Now, as the Lodge of Instruction (No. 198) is well supported all the year round, and is gradually and surely spreading useful knowledge in one of the extreme limits of Deptford, thereby benefitting Rotherhithe and Bermondsey, it is trusted this new lodge of instruction will be well supported, so that knowledge issuing from the centre may be felt useful in this and neighbouring districts. The brethren have a right to be sanguine of its success, when such first-rate Masons as Dr. Scott, W. Simmons, P.M., J. Searle, G. Brown, and very many others have promised it their support. It is also to be hoped, as soon as necessary regalia and furniture is obtained, that our Masonic Charities will receive that support which is justly due to them. This lodge of instruction will meet every Thursday evening, at

half-past Seven, all the year round, at Bro. Stevens's, Royal Oak Tavern, High-street, Deptford. After the lodge was closed, the brethren sat down to an excellent Banquet, replete with every comfort. The usual loyal toasts were given and received. The brethren separated, well pleased with such an agreeable meeting.

PROVINCIAL.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Tewkesbury.—*St. George's Lodge* (No. 1202).—The annual meeting of this excellent lodge for the purpose, of electing the W.M. and the Treasurer for the ensuing year, was held on Friday, the 5th inst., when the brethren, with one exception, unanimously re-elected Bro. E. S. Cossens, Prov. G. Supt. of Works, who, previous to the ballot, urged them not to do so, but allow him to retire once more to the equally useful, but more comfortable position of Past Master, but so strong a feeling was entertained towards him in consequence of his government being so approved, and the manner in which the several ceremonies have been, during the past year, rendered by him, that his urgency was of no avail. Bro. Wm. Bridges was put in nomination for the office of Treasurer, and no other being proposed, the W.M. declared him to be duly elected. During the proceedings, the W.M. after a unanimous ballot in his favour, duly initiated Mr. John Livesey, into the arts and mysteries of the Craft, in his usual talented and easy manner. Bro. Frederick Moore most eloquently addressed the lodge on behalf of the distressed operatives of Lancashire, and proposed that the sum of £5 should be offered to His Worship the Mayor of Tewkesbury, in aid of the borough fund for their relief, which having been warmly seconded by the W.M., was most heartily voted. The W.M. has since enclosed that sum to his worship the Mayor. Three gentlemen of position in the immediate locality were proposed and seconded as candidates for initiation, and one eminent gentleman to become a joining member at the next lodge, and from the applications in perspective, there appears to be little chance of the W.M. having much rest during the year 5863. The festival of St. John will be held on Friday, the 2nd January next. The brethren have unanimously consented to give another Masonic ball before the next month expires, and as they have taken time [by the forelock, the arrangements will be complete.

KENT.

Maidstone.—*Belvidere Lodge* (No. 741).—On the 2nd inst. the anniversary of this lodge was celebrated with the usual festivities. The ceremony of installation was performed by Bro. Savage, P.G.D. of England, in the presence of an unusual number of brethren, owing to the high estimation in which the new W.M., Bro. Garrison Serjeant-Major Harper, is held here. The newly-installed Master then appointed his officers for the year as follows:—Bros. Page, P.M., Tolputt, and Titus, Wardens; — Gibson and Cowper, Deacons; — Goodwin, I.G.; and — Stephens and F. N. Spencer, Stewards. There were an unusual number of brethren present, amongst whom were the Bro. Dobson, D. Prov. G.M.; the Rev. W. A. Nill, Prov. G. Chap.; Bro. G. Edmnett (Mayor of Maidstone); Bros. C. G. Whittaker, P. Prov. G.S.W.; Lieut-Colonel Scott; — Savage, P.G.D.; B. T. Nettleingham, P.G.W. 91; — Cooley, P. Prov. G.W.; — Blandford, I.G. 999; — Bathurst, P. Prov. G. Reg. 155; — Woolcott, Hart, and Everist, 20; J. Blundell, 432; — Webster, 343; McEvoy, 216; Madden, 160; Foord, Vale, Field, Pike, Cruttenden, senior, and S. B. Swinfen, &c., of 741. Bro. Dobson, D. Prov. G.M., presided at the banquet, having on his right the W.M., Bro. C. G. Whittaker, P. Prov. S.G.W., and Bro. Col. Scott; on his left, Bro. B. G. Edmnett, Mayor, Bro. Savage, P.C.D., and Bro. W. Page, late P.M. The usual toasts were gone through, and several good songs were sung by Bros. Vale, Swinfen, Blundell, and Morgan. The banquet was all that could be required by Bro. Pine, the host. A motion that £10 should be subscribed, from the lodge funds, towards the Lancashire distress, was postponed until regular lodge night. Bro. Dobson presided with his accustomed geniality and success at the banquet.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

BATH.—*Royal Sussex Lodge* (No. 61).—This lodge held its annual banquet at Bro. Amery's Hotel, on Monday, the 1st inst. Prior to the banquet, the members assembled in full lodge at the Masonic Hall in the Corridor, when, in the unavoidable absence of the W.M., Bro. Marshall, Bro. R. D. Commans, P. Prov. G.S.W., inducted Bro. E. T. Payne, Prov. G. Treas., as the W.M. of the lodge for the ensuing year, the ceremony being most impressively performed. The W.M. elect appointed the following members as his officers:—Bros. C. F. Marshall, P.M.; W. Bennett, S.W.; J. L. Stothert, J.W.; J. Hollway, Sec.; W. Gibbs, S.D.; W. Parham, J.D.; Bro. Shum, I.G.; S. Hayward and E. Strong, Stewards. There was a very full lodge on the occasion, between 60 and 70 members being present. At the banquet there was a large muster of the brethren. The W.M., E. T. Payne, presided, supported by the following brethren:—Rev. R. Davey, Prov. G. Chap., Dr. Falconer, Dr. Tunstall, E. Patten, Captain Ford, Captain Mittlebury, Lieut. Inman, Lieut. Yeeles, Rev. J. Penistan, R. D. Commans, C. W. Oliver, J. Bartrum, the various officers of the lodge, &c., &c. In the course of the evening Bro. Patten, Secretary to the Masons' School for Girls, a first-class institution established for many years, made some interesting observations, from which it appeared that this monument of Masonic "brotherly love" was in a very flourishing condition. The school accommodated upwards of 100 pupils, and it was now proposed to build an additional wing in order to meet the extra requirements. A subscription was at once entered into, when several guineas were collected, in addition to £80 already received by, or promised to, Bro. Rev. R. Davey, Prov. G. Chap., who is one of the Stewards, and who, it is expected, will be able, in aid of this excellent cause, to carry up a goodly sum from the province of Somerset. The subject of the existing distress in Lancashire was also alluded to, and the sum of £5 collected. The banquet, which was in every respect highly successful, reflected the greatest credit on the catering of Bro. Amery, the viands and wines possessing that excellence for which his hotel is justly celebrated.

YORKSHIRE (WEST.)

SHEFFIELD.—*Royal Brunswick Lodge* (No. 373).—The annual meeting of this lodge for the purpose of installing the W.M., was held in the Freemason's Hall, Surrey-street, on Monday, 1st inst. Bro. H. Harrison, W.M. (Master Cutler of Sheffield) presided, and was supported by Bros. T. Danby, P.M.; W. Longden, P.M.; Dr. Bartolomé, P.M., P. Prov. S.G.D.; Wm. White, P.M., Prov. G.D.C.; Hay, W.M. 162; Webster, W.M. 1206; Arden, W.M. elect 162; W. R. Parker, W.M. designate Pelham Lodge, Worksop; Stuart, P. Prov. G.O., Major Lee, and many others. The lodge having been opened in the first and second degrees, the W.M. resigned his chair to Bro. Danby, P.M., and Bro. Ensor Drury, J.W., the W.M. elect having been duly presented, was ably and impressively installed in the chair of K.S. and duly saluted, proclaimed and presented with the working tools in each degree. He then appointed and invested the following brethren as his officers, appropriately addressing each on the duties of his office:—Bros. Primrose, S.W.; Haywood, J.W.; Arnison, Sec.; Jackson, S.D.; Bennett, J.D., and Turner, I.G. The Wardens, and afterwards the brethren generally, were then addressed by Bro. Danby, who admirably worked every part of the ceremony. When the lodge was closed, a large number of brethren adjourned to the banquet-room, where an elegant collation had been provided for them by that indefatigable caterer for the enjoyment of his brethren—Bro. Garnett. The tables were tastefully adorned with flowers, silver epergnes, &c., and were loaded with every delicacy of the season, to which the brethren did full justice. The usual Masonic and laudatory toasts were given and responded to, and the brethren separated at an early hour.

BRADFORD.—*Lodge of Hope* (No. 379).—On Monday evening, the 8th inst., this lodge held the accustomed monthly meeting at their Masonic Rooms, on which occasion sixty brethren were present, including members from Nos. 370, Paisley, Fidelity (364), Leeds, Alfred (384), Leeds, Friendship (1052), Cleckheaton, and St. Oswald (1212). The lodge was opened in due form at 6.30 p.m. by Bro. H. O. Mawson, W.M., assisted by Bros. M. Rhodes, S.W.; A. M. Matthews, J.W.; and the rest of the officers, when the minutes for the last lodge night, and a Lodge

of Emergency subsequently held, were read and confirmed. Bro. Clough having repeated the O.B. and answered the necessary questions, was voted by the brethren present, proficient to be passed to the degree of F.C., and Bro. Ramsden having repeated his O.B. and answered the necessary questions as a F.C., the brethren present voted him proficient to be raised to the sublime degree. He was accordingly raised to the sublime degree of M.M., by Bro. Lumb, P.M., in a solemn and impressive manner, bettering the hearts and improving the understanding of all present by his correct and simple rendering of the ritual. The working tools were given by Bro. Hill, P.M., with his usual practical exactitude. The lodge was then lowered to the second degree, when Bro. Clough was passed to the degree of F.C. by the W.M. Bro. Lumb, P.M. proposed, and Bro. Hill seconded, that on Friday the 19th inst., at 5 o'clock p.m., the brethren of the lodge meet to celebrate the festival of St. John the Evangelist, and to install the W.M. and officers for the ensuing year.—Bro. Rogerson, P.M., then rose, and after a speech eminently Masonic and full of well-expressed truths, presented, on behalf of the brethren in the lodge, two P.M. jewels to Bro. John Banacloagh, P.M., and Bro. David Salmond, P.M., respectively, as a faint recognition of good and faithful services cheerfully given by these brethren to the cause of Masonry in general, and to the Lodge of Hope in particular, during their respective Masterships, and subsequently Bro. Rogerson invested the two brethren aforesaid with their well-earned honours, and the jewels were affixed amid entire acclamation. When silence was restored, Bros. John Banacloagh and David Salmond respectively acknowledged the tribute of respect paid to them, thanked the brethren, and sat down universally cheered. Afterwards, sundry arrears of business were completed, and the Chaplain read a portion from Holy Writ, then the lodge closed in solemn prayer, according to ancient custom, at 9 o'clock, p.m. In the order of things Masonic, the brethren then adjourned from labour to refreshment, and comforted the inner man by heartily partaking of an excellent supper, prepared by Bro. Jonas Hill, in the dining room of the lodge. The balance of the evening was agreeably and instructively occupied by listening to the "concord of sweet sounds," ably rendered by the musical brethren in song, duet, glee, &c., under the supervision of the indefatigable Bro. Jowett, and presided over at the pianoforte by Bro. Dr. Spark, Prov. G. Org. of Lodge Fidelity (No. 364), and Bro. Goldschmidt. The various Masonic toasts, including those for the prosperity and increased usefulness of the visiting lodges and Masonry throughout the world, were drunk heartily, and responded to with great ability by P.M., Bro. W. Garth, and the representatives from the visiting lodges. Finally the brethren departed in perfect harmony, mutually pleased with each other.

SCOTLAND.

GLASGOW.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

On Friday evening, the 5th inst., the second annual festival of the members and friends of all the Masonic lodges in the province, under the auspices of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Glasgow, was held in the City Hall. The hall was filled by a brilliant assemblage, and as on a similar occasion last year, presented a numerous and pleasing display of Masonic devices, flags, and bannerets, with the shields belonging to the Knights Templar of the Priory of Glasgow, there were present above 1100 brethren. Sir Archibald Alison, Bart., Prov. G.M., occupied the chair, supported on the platform by D. Campbell, P. Prov. G.M. Depute; James Cruikshanks, P. Prov. G.S.W.; John Davidson, Prov. G.S.W.; Alex. M' Lellan, Prov. G.J.W.; David Sutherland, Prov. G. Treasurer; H. Campbell, Prov. G.S.D.; Thomas M. Campbell, Prov. G.S.B. Deputations were also present from the following lodges:—St. John (No. 3½); Kilwinning (No. 4); St. Mungo (No. 27); Thistle and Rose (No. 73); Thistle (No. 87); St. Mark (No. 102); Union and Crown (No. 103); Patrick St. Mary's (No. 117); St. Patrick (No. 178); Star (No. 219); Shramrock and Thistle (275); Duntocher (No. 332); St. George (No. 333); Caledonian Railway (No. 354); Commercial (No. 360); St. Clair (No. 362); Clyde (No. 408); Athole (No. 413); Nep-

tune (No. 410); Dumbarton (No. 22); Athole (384); Kirkintilloch (No. 28); Paisley, Renfrew County, Kilwinning (No. 370.)

After a service of tea, coffee, &c., the PROV. G. MASTER addressed the meeting. After a few introductory sentences, he said he would endeavour to explain the principles of Freemasonry and show how the order had remained unshaken, through all the floods of time, and what were the present benefits which it conferred on society. The principles might be stated in one word as realising a spirit of universal benevolence. The Freemasons, as he would show, began their existence at the earliest period of society. At a time, it was now known from authentic evidence, when the waters of the Flood had hardly yet retired from the earth, the Freemasons formed their fraternity on the principles of universal benevolence, universal charity, and universal brotherhood. (Applause). It was to include all peoples, and the principle was that Freemasons should act as brothers one to another. The Order was independent of the distinction of nations, of race, of religion, of political institutions, or of climate; it was to unite together in one brotherhood the Tartar and the Chinese, the Hindostanee and the Persian, the Greek and the Roman, the Russian and the Englishman, the Frenchman, the Spaniard, and the American. All nations, from whatever part of the earth, if they were the creatures of God's creation, were to be admitted into the fraternity, and every Freemason was bound to see in every other human being a brother, and to relieve him in his necessities. (Cheers). These were the principles of Freemasonry, and it was in the fact of their association being formed on such principles that they recognised the cause of its long, its extraordinary, its unparalleled duration, as well as of the great benefits which in former times it had conferred, and at this moment was conferring, upon society. (Loud Cheers). Doubts had been expressed in regard to the reality of the antiquity of Freemasonry. The scoffers in the outer world—as there was scoffers of everything that was great and noble in human affairs—had held that it was a mere imposition—that they had no title to the antiquity which they claimed, and that a few centuries was the utmost that they could show as the span of their corporate existence. The Freemasons, however, needed not to go back to the temples of Rome, or the Temple of Jerusalem, nor did they need merely to bear date with the Pyramids. It was now known, upon authentic evidence, that they were more ancient than the Pyramids, or Rome, or Athens, or Moses, or Abraham. The first city raised when the waters of the flood were only beginning to dry up, upon the earth was Ninevah, which had been covered with the sands of succeeding ages. But through the researches of Mr. Layard, on the sides of many of the bricks in the earliest building of Ninevah were found the Freemason's marks; and if any one doubted this he might visit the British Museum, in which the brick was deposited, and compare the marks with those on every Freemason's edifice. (Cheers). An equally decisive evidence of the antiquity of the fraternity was contained in its ceremonies and forms. The secret marks of Freemasonry, which were never divulged, bore reference to the building of the Temple of Jerusalem by Solomon; the pouring out of oil and of wine upon foundation stones all bore reference to the sacrifices of the Romans; and to come down to later years what did we see in this immediate neighbourhood of the works of the Freemasons? He had no hesitation in saying that the works of the Freemasons in the middle ages were the most astonishing that the whole history of mankind exhibited. (Applause). Let them go to the cathedral of Glasgow to look at the crypt which was commenced in 1175, nearly 700 years ago, and they would there see a degree of perfection, of beauty, of solemnity, and magnificence of thought and decoration which the world, with all its subsequent improvements, and all the march of intellect, would seek in vain at this moment to parallel. Almost all of the stones of the magnificent building show, at the present day, the marks of those who hewed and carved the stone. If any one would see the difference between the conceptions of taste, and genius of Freemasons and masons of the outer world, let him go to the Cathedral of Glasgow, where he would see one of the noblest specimens of ecclesiastical architecture. In the neighbourhood of it, nearer the Barony Church, stood a cottage with a thatched roof, such as few carriers would like to put up at. And what was that Cottage? It was the hostelry at which Queen Mary and Darnley put up when they were on their marriage tour from Edinburgh to the Castle in the neighbourhood, where they were to pass the honeymoon. That was the place at which

Kings and Queens put up 400 years after the Freemasons had built the Cathedral. The Cathedral was the work of Freemasons—the cottage in the neighbourhood was the work of the masons of the outer world. (Applause.) He had said that Freemasonry had done great things, as exhibited in the noble architectural monuments and cathedrals, which he trusted would be as durable as the Pyramids of Egypt; but the work which it had accomplished, and was calculated to work out in the human heart was yet more important, as relating not only to the concerns of time, but to the interests and hopes of immortality. On both sides the Atlantic just now we saw the most extraordinary example of the effects of opposite principles which the history of modern Europe had ever afforded—in the absence of the principles of Freemasonry on the one side, and in their adoption on the other. America was a country gifted beyond all others that ever existed with all the richest and choicest gifts of nature—with a territory of boundless extent, with rivers and canals made by the hand of the Almighty, with every possible advantage, with coal, wood, harbours, with British knowledge, British spirit, and British freedom, yet they were just now cutting each other's throats, desolating their country, and attacking each other with a ferocity unexampled in the history of war since the siege of Troy—(cheers)—and all this because they had not adopted the principles of Freemasonry. He did not say that it was because they were not Freemasons, but because they had abandoned the principle of Freemasonry, who declared all mankind to be brothers, and enjoined that its members should bear and forbear with each other. (Loud Cheers.) Looking on this side of the Atlantic, what a different spectacle was exhibited. Great Britain was involved in great and extraordinary suffering in consequence of the cessation of the cotton supply—suffering which had this peculiar feature, that by it hundreds of thousands had been reduced to absolute starvation, while all others around them were comparatively flourishing—suffering and poverty which pressed on them in the most painful of all manners, that of standing forth in grim and gaunt contrast to the affluence with which they are surrounded. This suffering existed in our country without any fault on the part of the people, but solely in cause of the furious war on the other side of the Atlantic. And with that spirit had it been borne? With the spirit, he rejoiced to say of Freemasonry. (Applause.) The press of that day contained an example which he would venture to say was unprecedented in the history of mankind, when it was stated at one single meeting held at Manchester, where all the nobility and the landed and monied aristocracy of the County of Lancashire were assembled, and when the astonishing sum of £30,000 was subscribed in one day, and that in addition to £400,000 which the county had previously subscribed for the relief of that distress. That was the true spirit of Freemasonry; and he rejoiced to see that the Freemasons of England had subscribed no less than £1000 out of their common fund. They had no common fund in Scotland, but they all had it in their power to show the spirit of Freemasonry in their conduct, and to relieve the distress which surrounded them. The late chaplain of the Provincial Grand Lodge embodied in his own person the best and the noblest principles of Freemasonry. No one who had heard him advocating in that hall the cause of 300,000 Highlanders at a time when they were starving, could doubt that he was deeply impressed with the principles of Freemasonry—he referred to their late lamented Chaplain, Dr. McLeod. His whole energies were devoted to assuage the sufferings of his fellow-creatures, and to give to all mankind those advantages which he possessed in so high a degree. He (Sir Archibald) trusted that the example might not be lost, but that the actions of all Freemasons in cases of Christian charity would correspond to the spirit of their Order. £40,000 had been subscribed in Glasgow for the Patriotic Fund, at a time when the city was neither so populous nor so rich as now, and he trusted that no less a sum would in the end be raised to assuage the sufferings of our brethren in distress. (Applause).

At the conclusion a hearty vote of thanks was awarded to the learned chairman, which elicited rapturous applause.

A Concert then took place, supported by Bro. Ashford, and W. G. Ross, Misses Simpson, Smith, &c. Bro. Robert Adams presided at the piano. The fine band, from the Social Reform Concerts, performed choice selections of music during the Soiree.—Bro. Richard Adams, conductor.

A full dress assembly took place immediately after the Soiree and Concert, at which there were present between five and six hundred, members of the Craft and friends. Dancing was kept

up with great spirit to an advanced hour, when all betook themselves to their respective abodes, each pleased, as well as they might be with the evening's enjoyment, anxiously looking forward to another reunion of a similar character. The labours of the Prov. Grand Stewards were unceasing, and to them must be accorded the full credit for the success of both the meetings.

Bro. William P. Reid officiated as Dir. of Ceremonies.

CONSECRATION OF THE NEW HALL OF THE GLASGOW KILWINNING LODGE (No. 4).

On Wednesday evening, December 3rd, a brilliant gathering of the Masonic fraternity in the West of Scotland took place in the Glasgow Kilwinning Lodge, 170, Buchanan-street, an occasion of the consecration of their new hall.

About the year 1700 this ancient lodge is known to have been in existence. It has since then gradually advanced and increased and it has among its ranks a large number of the most influential members of this city. A new and larger hall for holding its meetings, was consequently required, and for many months past the various tradesmen have been busily engaged in fitting up and decorating suitable premises, which the lodge obtained at 170, Buchanan-street.

Freemasonry is full of symbols and emblems, and the new hall is well worthy of a careful perusal. Green being the colour of the lodge, it is therefore prominent in its decorations, and is the emblem of Charity. The hall is an oblong square, entering from the north by a large and massive door of oak styles and rails and walnut panels, and moulded and panelled white marble architraves on the inside—white being the emblem of Purity, thus indicating that, in the lodge, its internal strength and purity combine to exclude all inharmoniousness and impurity. The south wall has five windows fitted with yellow blinds, inside which are green Venetian blinds, supported by dark orange tapes and cords, symbolical of Faith (yellow), Hope (dark orange), and Charity (green); and the greatest of these is Charity (green). The ceiling is deeply coved, and is farther recessed upwards by three coved panels. These panels are coloured cobalt blue (Divine wisdom manifested), upon which are arranged with stars of gold (Faith) in proper positions and magnitudes, the twelve constellations—Libra, Virgo, Leo, Cancer, Gemini, Taurus, Aries, Pisces, Aquarius, Capricornus, Sagittarius, and Scorpio—thus representing the Ecliptic, and indicating that the sun always shines on Masonry. In the centre of each panel is an elegant gilt (Faith) centre flower, from which hangs a candelabrum; a crimson cord falling several feet supports a centre ornament finished orange (Hope) and white (Purity), with nine divisions, from between each of which descends a smaller crimson cord supporting a large circle of red (Divine Love), white (Divine Wisdom), and green (Charity), from which 27 candles rise, the total number in the three being 81. Faith should be placed on things above. Divine Love descends, and meeting Hope and Purity, spreads itself in every direction, until it again unites in a circle of Divine Love, and Wisdom, and Charity. The cove is covered with a light network (the Strength of Unity) of green (Charity), pointing out the strength of united charity, especially when largely extended. Lower down on the cove are moulded panels; the alternate panels are circular, and from them come gracefully forward the heads of a number of saints, finished white. Among them we observed St. Matthew, St. Mark, St. Luke, St. John, St. Cecilia, St. Mungo, St. George, &c. Immediately below, on the ceiling proper, is a moulding, on the centre of which is a prominent bead, round which a cable-tow winds spirally, and in each space is placed alternately one of the following seven masonic tools:—Square, compass, mallet, chisel, trowel, level, and plummet, finished white (Purity). The cornice is enriched by the Scotch thistle, also finished white, expressing that in nature all is pure, and true, and honest. The east and south walls are divided into five panels each, the west into three, and the north into seven. The styles are light green; the panels green flock, in diamond-shaped patterns, resting upon a red ground, on which is a network of gold colour. The panels, surrounded by a gilt bead, projecting out from the face of the wall, terminating in ornamental corners containing a circle, in the centre of which, on a blue ground, is raised in white the device, "G. K. L. 4." The painted woodwork is beautifully grained oak with walnut panels, the floor covered with green diamond or checked pattern oilcloth, and luxuriously cushioned seats surround the hall. The

hall is, we understand, the largest one in Glasgow, and probably is more emblematically and masonically decorated than any in Scotland. Its cost, which must be considerable, is expected to be entirely covered by the munificent contributions already obtained. From the ceiling to, and including the floor, all is literally covered with emblems, symbols, and signs, and the delighted eye revels in the mysterious languages of colour and form. To the Masonic antiquarian the decorations are a great treat, and show that the architect is not only quite at home in the pure and chaste treatment of the architecture, which is Italian, but that he is thoroughly familiar with the Masonic mysteries of form and colour.

As the observer looks around with the light of such an army of candles shedding forth their sparkling and brilliant lustre over the revived mysteries of the glorious past, and contemplates the thrilling languages of that sublime Order, that amidst the great and varied changes of the whole earth for so many centuries past has remained one and the same, he cannot but confess that if Masons are not good, the fault is not in Masonry.

The whole construction and decoration of this truly beautiful and elegant hall were done under the personal superintendence of Mr. H. K. Bromhead, the architect of the lodge, to whom the work does the highest credit.

Among those present were—Bros. Sir Alex. Penrose Gordon Cumming, *Bart.*, Acting D.G.M.; Sir Archibald Alison, *Bart.*, P.G.M.; John Binnie, R.W.M., G.K.L., No. 4; W. A. Laurie, G. Sec.; A. J. Stewart, G. Clerk; Dr. Pritchard, R.W.M. No. 102; Andrew Gemmel, James Craig, of Middleton; J. G. Houston, A. G. Gilmore, Rob. Dunlop, Wm. M. Bryce, G. Tyler; H. K. Bromhead, H. M. Sinclair, &c.

Bro. Sir A. P. G. Cumming having taken the chair, grace was said by the Rev. Bro. J. A. Stewart, of Paisley; after which the company sat down to a most *recherché* banquet, provided by Bro. Chas. Wilson, West Nile-street.

At the conclusion of the banquet, apologies for absence were read by Bro. W. A. Laurie from Bro. Lord Loughborough, and Bro. Whyte Melville, D.G.M., both expressing their regret that they could not be present, on account of other engagements.

The lodge was then called to order, and opened in due and ancient form. The Rev. Bro. J. A. Stewart, Acting Prov. G. Chap., having offered up a most appropriate prayer, and read Psalm cxxxiii.,

Bro. Sir A. ALISON, in the course of his oration on Freemasonry, the great precursor of Christianity, said that they would see in the American States a great nation engaged in a ruthless war, all which was owing to a want of Freemasonry both in principle and conduct, and because there was not Freemasonry in the hearts of the fratricidal combatants, whatever they might profess openly. On this side of the Atlantic many were seen in a state of great distress and want in consequence of the American commotion, yet they were relieved with a generosity which showed that the genuine principles of Masonry—charity and brotherly love—were not wanting in this country, and it was pleasing indeed to notice the fact that the Earl of Zetland, on behalf of the Grand Lodge of England, had contributed £1000 to the relief of the unemployed. He hoped that such a worthy example would not be disregarded in this province. The principles of Freemasonry were love to God and love to everything which God had made, and it was the true exercise of these principles which had kept the system alive from the foundation of Nineveh, and which he hoped would keep it still, ever fresh and ever living, until time should be no more.

The usual consecration ceremonies having been duly gone through, and the concluding anthem having been sung, the lodge was called from labour to refreshment, Bro. Sir A. Allison taking the chair.

The usual loyal and patriotic toasts having been given and cordially responded, a special bumper was dedicated to the "Army and Navy Volunteers," whom Sir Archd. Allison described in glowing terms as the only peace-keepers, since one could not act on a safer maxim than the ancient one of "to keep the peace be ready always for war."

Bro. PRITCHARD, in replying for the Navy, illustrated the moral and physical power of that arm of Her Majesty's service, by reference to the gallant rescue of Mr. G. Pritchard (Consul at Otaheite, formerly missionary), from prison in 1846, by Capt. Toup Nicholas, when a demand from the commander of a British frigate of 60 guns was acceded to by the French, though backed up by two frigates and their land forces.

Capt. DUNLOP replied for the Volunteers, and Sir A. CUMMING GORDON for the Army. The latter gentleman's reply especially

was received with enthusiasm, when he mentioned that his first twelve years of service were spent in the Glasgow Highland Regiment.

Sir A. ALISON, having spoken of Masonry being a system of universal benevolence, and congratulated the members upon the elegant hall they had founded, was the more pleased as, 25 years ago, or thereabouts, he was initiated into the mysteries of Freemasonry in this lodge, and hoped that this meeting would be the precursor of many more which would diffuse the valuable principles of the Order to countless generations. There was one toast which had been omitted on the list—an important one without doubt. There was now travelling in Italy a Scotchman, proud of his name and title—the Baron Renfrew. (Cheers.) He possessed qualities of heart and head which would make him worthy to be the head of any nation, even of the British. He hoped that time might be far distant. He had made happy choice of the Princess Alexandra, whose judicious conduct and happiness of manner had already gone a great way to assuage the grief of our Queen. He concluded by giving, as became a subject and a man, “The Health of the Princess Alexandra and the Prince of Wales.” The toast was received with all the honours.

Sir A. ALISON next proceeded to propose “Continued prosperity to the Glasgow Kilwinning Lodge (No. 4),” and, in doing so, said that many years ago he was initiated under the auspices of Dr. Rattray, then R.W.M., in a small room in the Trongate, about one-eighth part the size of this in which they were met. This lodge was one of the most ancient in the city, being established one hundred and fifty years ago, when a great many men of eminence were members of the lodge, among whom he might mention Sir D. K. Sandford and Professor Ramsay, and many others, whose names were yet revered. He hoped their place were supplied by champions who would extend the principles of Freemasonry. Indeed, he might say that he claimed for this lodge the invention of balls for the benefit of the distressed poor, which no less a person than the Duke of Athole had patronised and supported. He would here pay a tribute to the genius of the architect who had designed and carried out the happy and appropriately designed hall in which they now met, and trusted that, while the symbols of Freemasonry were so frequently brought before their eye, they would never forget the grand principles of the art.

Bro. JOHN BIXNIE, R.W.M., in replying, said that the G.K.L. had indeed witnessed many changes both of prosperity and adversity. Now, when he looked upon the scene before him, he might say that brighter and better days had come—the sun of Freemasonry had arisen and illumined their career with success. He was proud to say he had known that lodge for the fourth of a century, and had to congratulate the brethren on this august meeting. This hall and adjacents had been fitted up solely at the expense of the funds of this Lodge, and he was gratified in having to announce that it was launched on the ocean of Freemasonry clear from debt. (Cheers.) and was confident that the members would endeavour in future to keep it, as it should be, in the first position of a lodge.

Bro. BIXNIE, R.W.M., in proposing the memory of their late respected Chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Graham, said that it was with feelings of deep veneration that he attempted to speak of the great talents and Masonic worth of the departed brother. There were many present that evening who had felt the power of his eloquence and the noble lessons of love and charity he had so ably propounded from the platform of this and many lodges he was in the practice of addressing; his manly voice and form they would hear and see no more, he had gone from the lodge below to take his seat in the Grand Lodge above. Our deceased brother was not only known as a zealous labourer in the cause of Freemasonry, but was highly respected as a minister of the everlasting gospel. He was endeared to a large and respectable congregation, who mourned the loss of a worthy pastor, as they did that of an endeared friend and brother. He might say, that like the great master he so ably served, he went about continually doing good; it was his meat and drink to do the will of his Heavenly Father. He regretted much to be informed that their departed brother had left behind him a widow and family unprovided for. He trusted that the precepts and example set before them by their late Chaplain would have the effect of raising a fund to put that bereaved family beyond the reach of want; he, the R.W.M. had no doubt but that the brethren would imitate the lessons spoken and practised by the subject of these remarks, which were faith, hope, and charity, the greatest of which was charity. He would conclude by saying that Dr.

Graham's memory would be loved and revered by all Freemasons, as he was loved and admired by those who had the benefit of his pastorate; in fact, he might say they would not soon look upon his like again. He had lately read an inscription on a tomb in the High Church cemetery, which could well apply to his, and which he would take the liberty of quoting.

“He whose loved ashes moulder here below,
Was once the gentlest model of his kind.
He lived, nor made himself one single foe;
He died, nor left one enemy behind.”

The toast was responded to in solemn silence accompanied by sacred music.

Bro. Sir A. ALISON hoped that the subscription spoken of by the R.W.M. would be carried out with that noble Masonic and Christian spirit which was so faithfully practised by the late brother, and requested his name to be put down for £5 5s., the brethren assembled being unanimous in following the example so far as their means would afford.

The remaining toasts were “The Visiting Brethren,” “The Architect of the Lodge,” “Success to Freemasonry,” “The Masonic Press,” “THE FREEMASONS’ MAGAZINE, of London,” “The Chairman,” and the usual dismissive one of “Happy to meet.”

Various songs and recitations were given during the course of the evening, the proceedings of which were much enlivened by Bro. A. W. Banks's playing on the harmonium.

GLASGOW. — *Caledonian Railway Lodge* (No. 354).—This lodge held its usual bi-monthly meeting in the Masonic Hall, 213, Buchanan-street, on Wednesday evening, the 3rd inst. Bro. John Laurie, R.W.M.; Bro. Rob. Wallace, Acting S.W.; and Bro. Richard McNab, J.W. There was a numerous attendance of the members of the lodge as well as visiting brethren. The lodge having been opened in due form, the minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Bros. Alexander McDonald, Wm. M. Bryce, G. Tyler of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and Donald Stewart, were proposed, seconded, and unanimously accepted as honorary members of the lodge, and, having taken the customary obligation, received from the R.W.M. the right-hand of fellowship. Applications from two candidates were read, who, being duly recommended, were balloted for and approved. The R.W.M., Bro. Laurie, in his usual masterly style, initiated them to the E.A.P. Degree of our ancient and honourable fraternity. The R.W.M. stated that the brethren were aware they were about to lose the able services of Bro. William Gunn—who is leaving Glasgow to fulfil an important situation in the Sister Country of Ireland,—and who, since the resuscitation of the lodge, had acted as its Treasurer, and by his untiring and persevering energy had been the means of bringing it to its present prosperous state; the members of the lodge, therefore, could not permit him to leave Glasgow without some testimony of their appreciation of his worth and the value of his services. In the name of the brethren of the Caledonian Railway Lodge, he had the pleasant duty to perform—though with the pleasure feelings of regret at parting with Bro. Gunn must mingle—of presenting to him an illuminated parchment in a handsome frame, bearing a suitable inscription, expressive of their esteem and appreciation for the services he had rendered as Treasurer to the lodge; also a Master Mason's jewel, in gold; an apron and sash, in the colour of the Caledonian Railway Lodge; and two handsome ivory 24-inch gauges. Bro. Gunn, in a speech of much feeling, thanked the brethren for their munificent presents, and would be proud could he think he had merited them; he would ever preserve them as a token of their kindness, and cherish them as remembrances of many, many pleasant evenings he had spent with the brethren in lodge assembled, and also of associations and friendships he had there formed, and which, he trusted, would last till the Almighty Architect of the Universe called him to the Grand Lodge above. Again, sincerely, he would thank them. The lodge was then called from labour to refreshment, and the brethren under the sway of the baton of the J.W. enjoyed themselves as only the brethren of the mystic tie can do. When past high twelve, the lodge was recalled to labour, and, by command of the R.W.M., closed by the S.W. On the following Thursday evening, December 3rd, a number of Bro. Gunn's fellow employees connected with the Caledonian Railway Works met in the Bedford Hotel, George-place, where

Mr. Rankine presented him with a valuable gold watch and appendages. Bro. Gunn replied in very feeling terms. After enjoying themselves with toast, song, and sentiment, the meeting broke up before *Forbes McKenzie* could intrude his presence.

INDIA.

(From the *Indian Freemasons' Friend*.)

BENGAL.

The M.W. the Earl of Zetland has been pleased to appoint R.W. Bro. Hugh D. Sandeman to be Prov. G.M. of Bengal, in succession to the late R.W. Bro. A. H. E. Boileau.

CALCUTTA.

LODGE INDUSTRY AND PERSEVERANCE.—A regular meeting of this lodge was held on Friday, the 5th of September. There was no business on the paper. The subscription got up amongst the members on behalf of the distressed in Lancashire is progressing satisfactorily. The lodge was visited by brethren of the *Scotch Lodge*, of the several *Calcutta Lodges*, and of the *Dum-Dum Lodge*, Saint Luke (No. 1150). The evening passed off very agreeably.

LODGE HUMILITY WITH FORTITUDE.—A meeting of this lodge was held on the 15th of September, when Mr. John Mackintosh and Dr. John Davidson were initiated; Bros. Wilkinson, Hudson, Woodward, and Capt. Gaby were passed to the Second Degree; and Bro. Leonidas Glover was raised to the Third Degree. Bro. Jennings, P.M., alluded to the sad accident by which Bro. H. Mead had lost his life, and proposed a contribution of 100 rupees to the Mead Fund, to which the lodge agreed. A donation of 20 rupees was also given to a brother in distress, and the application of a Mason's widow at Agra was referred to the Permanent Committee. A letter was read from Bro. Bond Cabbell, acknowledging receipt of a bill for £12 12s. on behalf of the Royal Freemasons' School for Female Children. Of this amount, £10 10s. was the subscription of the lodge, which gave it the privileges of a subscribing lodge for fifteen years, and £2 2s. was the subscription of Bros. Jennings and Nelson.

LODGE COURAGE WITH HUMANITY.—A regular meeting of this lodge was held on Thursday, the 11th of September, Bro. J. H. Linton, W.M., presiding. Four gentlemen were initiated. Bro. John William Brown, Hon. P.M., had been specially invited to attend the meeting, for the purpose of raising Bros. Miller, Thomson, Bright, Moore, Jones, and Davidson. There was a full attendance, so that there was not a vacant chair in the lodge room. The lodge numerically is very strong, and every meeting adds to the number of subscribers. A proposition had been made at a former meeting to raise a mural tablet to the memory of the late Bro. G. T. Price, P.M. of the Worshipful Lodge, which has always been prompt to recognise the services of brethren who have laboured for its weal. Bro. Price was ever forward to take his part in the labour of the lodge. Another meeting of this lodge was held on the 25th September. Present—Bros. J. H. Linton, W.M.; F. C. Hoff, P.M.; I. L. Taylor, P.M.; J. K. Hamilton, P.M.; John William Brown, Hon. P.M.; Walter Beatson, S.W.; and Rennicks as J.W. As usual, a great deal of business was set down in the summons. Of the six gentlemen, candidates for initiation, five were present, and being accepted by the ordeal of the ballot, were duly initiated into the mysteries of Freemasonry, Bro. Gill, who had served his time as an Entered Apprentice, was, on proof of proficiency in the First Degree, passed to the Second Degree. In the Inner Hall, Bro. John William Brown (specially invited to be present by the Master of the lodge) raised Bros. Connolly and Hay to the Master Mason's Degree. Upwards of fifty brethren were present. The government of the lodge under Bro. Linton's hiram has been most successful.

LODGE SAINT JOHN.—A regular meeting of this lodge was held on the 19th September. Present: Bro. John William Brown, P.M., presiding, supported by Bros. C. T. Davis, P.M.; Dr. Frank Powell, S.W.; Captain G. R. Fenwick, as J.W.; L. Emanuel, as S.D.; Stephen Nation, as J.D.; Lumsdaine, I.G.;

Daniel, Tyler; besides members and visitors of the lodge. Bro. Newham was raised to the third degree by Bro. John William Brown. Bro. L. E. Rees, of Lucknow celebrity, who was raised in the lodge in 1858 by our late Bro. A. H. Ledlie, was elected a joining member. Bro. W. G. Baxter, Secretary to the lodge, was elected Treasurer. Bro. Brown spoke very warmly of the services rendered to the lodge by Bro. Baxter, and of the cheerful manner in which he had undertaken the duties of Treasurer during the illness of Bro. Manly. He is greatly esteemed as Master of lodge Saint Andrew, and as the Secretary of Lodge Industry and Perseverance (No. 126), and of the sister lodge Saint John. After refreshment, Bro. Chardon delighted the brethren with his skilful performance on the violin.

CHAPTER HOLY ZION.—A convocation of this chapter was held on Thursday, the 18th September. Present: J. M. Harris, M.E.C., P.Z.; J. H. Linton, V.E.C., (P.H.); W. B. Collins, V.E.C., P.J.; John William Brown, V.E.C., P.H. of Chapter Hope (No. 126), and an honorary member of this Chapter; F. Wyman, E.C., Scribe F. and Treasurer; J. Taylor, Scribe N.; C. J. Evans, P. Soj.; Walter Beatson, and A. B. Mitchell, Asst. Sojs.; D. J. Daniel, Janitor; and about ten E. companions. The under-mentioned Master Masons, members of the Lodge No. 551, were elected by ballot for exaltation; viz., Bros. George Bowser, M. Greenalsh, A. Smith, and F. Albert. Owing to indisposition, Bro. Albert was unable to attend. The other three were duly exalted to the Royal Arch Degree. The lectures were delivered by V.E.C. P. Collins, V.E.C. Honorary Principal Brown, and M.E.C. P.Z. Harris. E. Comp. McGregor, who was exalted in some up-country chapter, visited the chapter. He was examined, obligated, and welcomed. There being no further business, the chapter was closed.

DUM DUM.

LODGE ST. LUKE.—A regular meeting of this lodge was held at Dum-Dum, on Wednesday, the 1st October. Present: Bros. Captain Wilson Clark, W.M., presiding; John William Brown, Honorary P.M.; C. T. Davis, Member, (Master of Lodge Industry and Perseverance, No. 126); Pritchard, as S.W.; Captain Fenwick, P.J.W., as J.W.; Dr. Frank Powell, Sec. and Treas.; Mannors, as S.D.; Hobart, as J.D.; Rosamond, as I.G.; King, Tyler; besides members and visitors. There was no particular work before the worshipful lodge, excepting the reading of some papers. Messrs. Pritchard and Galbraith were proposed candidates for initiation. Bro. Mannors was appointed S.D., in succession to Bro. Wynn, gone up-country, and Bro. Rosamond was appointed I.G. The W.M. invested these brethren with the collar and moveable Jewel of office, and at the same time suitably admonished them. The absence of the worthy J.W., the Reverend Dr. Lindstedt, was noted with regret. The Reverend brother takes great interest in the lodge. He is one of the original members, and it is expected he will be Master during the coming year.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

GRAND CONCLAVE.

The bi-annual meeting of Grand Conclave was held in the Temple at Freemasons' Hall, on Friday, the 5th of December. Present: M.E.S.G.M. Sir Knight Stuart; V.H. and E.D.G.M. Colonel G. A. Vernon; Rev. Edward Moore, G. Prelate; Sir Knight the V.E. H. J. Hinxman, M.D.; the V.E. Sir Knight Major H. Burney; the V.E. Sir Knight G. Francis; and Sir Knights H. W. Spratt, First G. Capt.; J. H. Law, G. Chancellor; M. H. Shuttleworth, G.V. Chancellor; J. N. Tomkins, G. Treas.; S. E. Taylor, First G. Expert; J. Goodyear, First G. Standard Bearer; W. J. Meymott, G. Dir. of Cers.; W. Bristow, Second G. Capt. of Lines; T. Coombs, G. Sword Bearer; J. H. Thompson, Second G. Aid-de-Camp; J. P. S. C. Nicholson, First G. Herald; Matthew Cooke, G. Organist. Sir Knights A. Coombs, George Lambert, John Boyd, R. B. Walker, C. Swan, John Elliot, F. Binckes, J. Lyons. Colonel H. Clerk, J. Henderson, J. W. Figg, R. R. Nelson, W. E. Gumbleton, C.

Beaumont, C. J. Bannister, T. Joy, G. Worley, Brackstone Baker, J. H. Cox, H. Hollingsworth, and — Alpass.

Before the Grand Conclave was opened, Sir Knight Elliott, P.E.C. of the Mount Calvary Encampment, objected to the presence of Sir Knight Nicholson, First G. Herald, on the ground that although he was a Knight of the Scottish Chivalric Order, yet he was not a Masonic Knight Templar. At the request of the M.E.S.G.M., Sir Knight Nicholson retired, and the Grand Conclave was opened in due form. After some formal business and the confirmation of the minutes, Sir Knights Meymott and Spratt were deputed to examine Sir Knight Nicholson, and whilst they were absent the following report of the Committee was read and adopted:—

"Your Committee have again the satisfaction of congratulating Grand Conclave upon the continued extension and flourishing condition of the Order.

"Warrants have been granted since our last meeting for two new Encampments. The Union of Georgetown, Demerara, and the Celestial of Shanghai in the Empire of China.

"The Grand Master has considered it advisable to appoint a new Provincial Grand Commander for our West Indian Dependencies, and the well-known zeal and long services of Sir Knight P. H. Delamere, leaves no doubt that he will merit the confidence reposed in him by the Grand Master.

"There is a growing feeling, fully shared in, in the highest quarters, that the time has arrived, without in the slightest degree weakening the fraternal bond that has for so many ages connected us with ancient Freemasonry, to restore the old traditions of our Order; but any such movement must be approached with the greatest caution and deliberation, as recommended by the Report presented by the Sub-Committee appointed at the May meeting.

"It also appears to your Committee that the Commanders of private encampments have omitted to forward to the nearest Clerk of the Peace the master roll of their companions, according to the provisions of the Act of 39th George III. Proper forms for this purpose will be issued by the Grand Vice-Chancellor.

"(Signed) J. H. LAW, Grand Chancellor."

"The undermentioned being the Sub-Committee appointed for the purpose of revising the Book of Statutes of 1853, and draw up or approve of a ritual of the Knights of Malta, have to report that they have had several meetings, and have devoted much time and attention thereto:—

"With respect to the revision of the Book of Statutes, your Committee have made considerable progress, but they found it impossible to decide on many essential points, with reference to the future government of the Order.

"Your Committee have received most important and valuable suggestions from Knights of high standing in the Order founded on the best authorities, and evincing great knowledge and research, but as these suggestions, if adopted, would involve extensive changes in the nomenclature and costumes of the Order, they require the gravest and most mature consideration, and your Committee feel, that they cannot, at present, arrive at any safe conclusions or recommendations on the subject.

"With reference to the Standard Ritual of the Knights of Malta, your Committee have had submitted to them two Rituals, one by Sir Knt. Cooke, drawn up by the late Grand Chancellor Emly, but not promulgated during his life-time; the other originally arranged by Sir Knt. Shuttleworth, for the adoption of his Encampment, Mount Calvary, but they have not yet had sufficient time to decide upon their respective merits. They, therefore, recommend encampments now conferring the degree, to continue working by their present rituals; and the Committee hope to lay before the Order, in two or three months, a Standard Ritual, similar to the present one of the Order of the Temple, and therefore recommend Grand Conclave to send the report back to the Committee with powers to act.

(Signed) GEORGE VERNON, Deputy Grand Master.
M. H. SHUTTLEWORTH, Grand Vice-Chancellor.
D. H. STONE, Grand Registrar.

Sir Knight Shuttleworth explained to the G.M. the circumstances under which Sir Knight Nicholson was recommended for office. Sir Knights Meymott and Spratt having returned to Grand Conclave reported that Sir Knight Nicholson was willing to take any obligation required of him, and Sir Knights Meymott and Spratt were directed to oblige him in the ante-room, after which he was admitted to Conclave. The V.H.

and E.D.G.M. expressed his opinion that great irregularities had occurred in the Mount Calvary Encampment, and suggested that the E.C. and the officers of that encampment should be ordered to attend the Committee of General Purposes and produce their books and papers, which proposition was, by order of the M.E.S.G.M., confirmed and adopted.

The sums of £10 each were voted to the widow of the late W. R. many years G. Equerry, and Sir Knight P. I.

The M.E.S.G.M. proposed, and the V.H. and E.D.G.M. seconded, that the Grand Conclave subscribe the sum of £50 to the Lancashire Relief Fund, which was carried by acclamation.

The Alms, amounting to £5 9s. 6d., were then collected.

Upon the motion of Sir Knight Meymott, it was referred to the General Purposes Committee to ascertain what accommodation the Order could meet with elsewhere, owing to the great inconvenience and obstruction rendered by the Sir Knight William Gray Clarke, Grand Secretary, after which the conclave was closed.

The Sir Knights then adjourned to a very handsome banquet; after which the M.E. and S.G.M. gave the toast of "The Queen and the Order;" "Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, and may he soon be one of us."

The V.E. Sir Knight HINXMAN, M.D., Prov. G. Commander for Kent, said a pleasing duty had unexpectedly fallen to his lot, which was to propose the next toast. It was one that did not require any great power of language from its proposer, as it was sure to touch a chord in all their hearts, for the name of their M.E.S.G.M. was dear to them all. He concluded by proposing "The Health of their Grand Master, and long might he preside over them."

The M.E.S.G.M. Sir Knight W. STUART, apologised for having to leave very shortly; indeed, he was afraid that he could not have attended that evening; yet his health so far permitted that he had had the pleasure of being at his post, and thanked them warmly for the toast, expressing his fervent wish to do his duty at all times to the best of his ability and strength.

The M.E. and S.G.M. said that the V.H. and E.D.G.M. Colonel G. A. Vernon, could not remain on account of the decease of his stepmother, therefore they would drink his health with the accustomed honours.

The M.E. and S.G.M. then proposed "The Health of the V.E. Prov. G. Commanders," and coupled the toast with the name of Sir Knight G. Francis, Prov. G. Commander for Herts.

The V.E. Sir Knight FRANCIS begged to return thanks for the Prov. G. Commanders. Fortunately for himself time was pressing, and no long speeches would be endured. He felt warranted in saying he believed the Prov. G. Commanders were as sincere as any of the Sir Knights in wishing to see the Order extended, and maintained in its present high state of respectability.

The M.E.S.G.M. found he must hasten away, but he could not leave without proposing the health of the Grand Officers, with whose name he would couple that of the Grand Prelate.

The G. PRELATE (the Rev. E. Moore) was sure all the Grand Officers felt anxious to do their duty, and he was proud to find himself continued in the same position.

The M.E. and S.G.M. then left, and was loudly cheered as he passed out of the room.

The G. PRELATE, having taken the chair, proposed "The Health of Sir Knight J. N. Tomkins, G. Treas.," which was most warmly received, and the G. Treas. responded to it in the most happy style.

Several other toasts were drunk, and the Sir Knights separated shortly after nine o'clock.

LANCASHIRE.

MANCHESTER. — *Jerusalem Encampment of H.R.D.M., K.D.S.H. Templar, Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, Rhodes, Malta, &c.*—Owing to adverse circumstances, such as members residing away from town, this encampment has not been able to muster during the early part of the year, and a special summons was therefore issued, calling a conclave for the 27th inst., and a moderately well attended meeting was the result. The encampment was visited by the following Sir Knts.: Laurence Newall, D. Prov. G. Com., Lancashire; W. H. Wright, Prov. G. Chancellor, and John Bradley, P.E.C. The encampment was opened by Sir Knt. Stephen Smith, 30°, P.E. Chancellor; Sir Knts. John Yarker, 18°, Prelate and P. 1st C., &c.

B. St. John B. Joule, 30°, 1st C., &c.; Capt. Henry Anthony Bennett, 30°, P.E.C., &c. as 2nd Captain; Joseph Lancaster Hine, P.E.C., &c., Treas.; G. P. Leather, P.E.C., &c., Reg.; Capt. Henry Hargreaves, Liverpool, 1st S.B. Several apologies were read from absent Sir Knights, and a telegram from the E.C., Sir Knt. John Smith, who had missed the train at Macclesfield. The election resulted as follows:—Sir Knts. John Yarker, as E.C.; J. L. Hine, re-elected Treas.; Capt. Bennett and S. John B. Joule, Auditors; Roger Hogg, re-appointed Equerry. A resolution was also passed altering the days of meeting to the third Wednesdays in February, April, October, and December. The encampment was then duly closed and the Sir Knights adjourned to refreshment. Instead of the routine toasts, the evening was enlivened as is generally the case in this encampment, by interesting discussion on Masonic subjects, and much valuable information obtained from a very Eminent Sir Knight, installed under the old York system of Red Cross (or S. of B.), H.R.D.M., K.D.S.H., and Priestly degree. From certain references in the latter to ancient Templar customs, we are led to infer that it is intimately connected with the Templar K.D.S.H., and the latter, according to this rite, we are informed was little different to the revised Templar ritual. The brother possesses a ritual of 1735 of the before named degrees. It is evident that the rite originally had no *bonâ fide* connection with the Masonic Hospitaller Encampments, though it would be interesting to enquire whether such a connection did not exist at a recent period say, with the encampment at Bristol. We may add that the whole of the degrees above alluded to, were, until recently, given in some of the Yorkshire encampments, and the former are now removed to Rochdale, where we trust they may be perpetuated. And then there will be no interference with the Rose Croix Chapters.

SCOTLAND.

GLASGOW PRIORY OF THE RELIGIOUS AND MILITARY ORDER.—This Priory held its meeting for the election of office bearers for the ensuing year in the Priory, 213, Buchanan-street, on the 28th ult., when the following fraters were unanimously chosen, viz., Fraters William E. Gumbleton, Oxford, Prior; Donald Campbell, Ex-Prior; James Horne, Sub-Prior; John Laurie, Marshall; Hutcheson Campbell, Hospitaller; Irving Ferguson, Chancellor; Alexander McDonald, Treasurer; Robert Wallace, Registrar; David Sutherland, Chaplain; Farquhar Mc Rae, Beaucenniffer; James Campbell, Bearer of the Vexillum Belli; James Cowan, Chamberlain; Charles Brown, Warder; and James Pollock, Sentinel. The installation of the E. Prior and the other office-bearers was appointed to take place in the Priory on Tuesday, December 2, at half-past four o'clock p.m.—Frater James Horne moved, that a cordial vote of thanks be recorded to Frater Donald Campbell, the retiring E. Prior, for the efficient and valuable services he had rendered to this Priory during the period he had held that office, viz., five years. The motion was carried with acclamation. The Priory again met on the 2nd of December, at half-past four, p.m., when Frater Donald Campbell, Knight Commander of the Temple, installed the Prior elect, Frater William E. Gumbleton, into the Prior's stall, presenting him with the charter of the Priory, the Bible, and cross swords, and the statutes of the Order. The newly-installed Prior returned thanks to the brethren of the Glasgow Priory for the honour they had done him in placing him in the position he now occupied, and would say that, to the utmost of his power, he would forward the interests of Knight Templarism, and especially those of the Glasgow Priory; and he was assured that with the assistance of the office-bearers now elected and the brethren, the Glasgow Priory would not only maintain its former prestige, but, if possible, surpass anything it had yet attained. The several office-bearers of the Priory were duly installed into the offices into which they had been elected. Frater Donald Campbell gave the installation charges to the E. Prior and the rest of the office-bearers in a manner which we believe never was equalled, impressing on each the duties he had solemnly become bound to fulfil. The E. Prior appointed Fraters Albert H. Pearson and Edward W. Pritchard as his aides-de-camp. The Priory was closed in due form. The brethren adjourned to the refectory, where a most sumptuous repast had been prepared for them by order of the E. Prior. The brethren having done ample justice to the feast, and the cloth having been removed, the E. Prior, who occupied the chair, supported on the right

by Knight Grand Cross Frater Dr. Walker Arnott, and on the left by Knight Commander Donald Campbell, the Sub-Prior acting as Croupier, supported on the right by Frater John Laurie, Marshall, and Frater Hutcheson Campbell, Hospitaller, gave "The Queen, the Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family;" "The Army and Navy;" coupling the former with Frater Dr. Walker Arnott, and the latter with Frater Dr. C. W. Pritchard, both of whom returned thanks in appropriate terms. —The next toast which the E. Prior gave was "The Chapter General." In proposing it he alluded to the services it had rendered to the Order of Knights Templar, not only as having been the means of resuscitating it, but also the endeavours it had used to spread knowledge of the principles of the Order throughout Scotland and the world, and hoped the time would soon arrive when every Grand Priory would send its representative to the Chapter General. He called on Knt. Gr. Cross Fra. Dr. Walker Arnott to reply to the toast, a brother whose labours not only in this but in other Orders of Masonry were too well known to require any eulogy from him. The toast was drunk most enthusiastically.—Frater Dr. WALKER ARNOTT in reply, mentioned the fact that the Knights Templar had been suppressed in every kingdom throughout Christendom; Scotland excepted; there it found a refuge, and on the revival of the Order, the Chapter General had tried to get every Grand Priory to interest itself in making Knight Templarism one and indivisible. He was sorry to say that it—the Chapter General—had not been so energetic as he and many brethren could wish, but he doubted not that the time would soon come when it would be in that active operation which would tend to the general benefit of their Order.—Frater Alex. McDONALD proposed "Craft Masonry," coupled with Bro. Dingley, R.W.M. of the Lodge Commercial (No. 360). In proposing the toast he said, that, as all present were aware, the Craft was the foundation of all Masonry, and the brother with whom he had coupled the toast was one whom every Mason who knew him (Bro. Dingley) would respect for his untiring energy and perseverance in the cause of Masonry.—Bro. DINGLEY, in reply, thanked the brethren for their kindness, and was sure that the more the principles of Masonry were carried out, the better it would be, not only for the Craft but the neutral world, and hoped that all Freemasons would endeavour to act on and up to the obligations by which they were bound; thus they would exemplify the principle of our ancient and honourable fraternity.—The Croupier—Sub-Prior Fra. HORNE—proposed "The Grand Priory of Scotland," coupling the toast with the health of Knight Commander Frater Donald Campbell, who replied to it in suitable terms. "The Priory of Glasgow" was then given by Frater Dr. G. A. Walker Arnott, and replied to by the Prior, who again thanked the brethren for the honour they had done him, and would assure them that with the assistance of the office-bearers they had chosen, the Priory would maintain the position—second to none—which it has held during the sway of his predecessor. The E. Prior gave "The retiring Office-bearers;" Frater Donald Campbell returned thanks. Frater D. G. A. Walker Arnott proposed "The new Office-Bearers," coupling it with Frater Hutcheson Campbell, Hospitaller, who briefly thanked the brethren for the honour they had done the new office-bearers. "Absent members and Frater Albert H. Pearson" was then drunk. "Prosperity to the Universities of Oxford and Glasgow" was next proposed, with the names of the E. Prior and Frater Professor Walker Arnott and responded to by the brethren in a very hearty manner. The E. Prior gave the last toast, "Happy to meet, &c." The brethren then separated, having spent a most harmonious and pleasant evening.

MARK MASONRY.

SOUTHWARK LODGE S.C. (No. 11).—This well established and flourishing lodge of Mark Masters held the last meeting, for this year, at Bro. Stevens's, Royal Oak Tavern, High-street, Deptford, on Monday, December 1st. The R.W.M., Bro. John Thomas, assisted by his officers, Bros. Dr. Dixon, P. R.W.M.; Loewenstark, D.R.W.M.; Walters, Murr, Collington, Stahl, Weir, Spier, Laing, and Stevens opened the lodge. There was a very heavy business list, viz., eight candidates for advancement. Bros. F. Durrant, P.M. 182, A. D. Steel, 87 and Elliott, 87, being in attendance were properly introduced, and were duly advanced to the ancient and honourable degree of Mark Master

Freemason. Bro. Dr. Dixon, P.R.W.M., took the chair and went through the ceremony of advancement in his usual superior style, and to the entire satisfaction of all present. After the ceremony the R.W.M. resumed the chair and in a very impressive manner delivered the Legend to the newly advanced brothers. There being no banquet, the usual loyal toasts were not given. The R.W.M. only gave one or two, the first being "The Health of the Newly Advanced Brothers," which was duly honoured and received. Bro. A. D. Steel, in a suitable reply, responded to the toast on behalf of himself and the other candidates. The next toast was "The Health of the R.W.M., Bro. Thomas," wishing him every success, long life and prosperity which was given by Dr. Dixon, P.R.W.M., in a very neat speech. This toast was most enthusiastically received. The R.W.M. in a suitable effective speech returned his thanks. He then as a last toast proposed "The Health of the Founder, Father and P.R.W.M. of the Lodge, Bro. Dr. Dixon," to whose indefatigable exertions and labours the lodge owed everything. After enumerating a few of his most prominent acts for the welfare of this lodge he called upon them to wish our brother long life, happiness and prosperity. This toast was most enthusiastically received. Bro. Dr. Dixon, in reply, thanked the brethren for their kind reception of his name, and assured them of his wish still to see this lodge flourish and prosper. He also expressed his willingness to afford any instruction in this degree to any brother who might require it. After an hour or two's enjoyment, the brethren separated highly delighted with this social reunion. There were no visitors.

Poetry.

THE SYMBOLS AND VIRTUES.

When darkness veiled the hopes of man,
Then Light with radiant beams began,
To cheer his clouded way ;
In graceful form to sooth his woes,
Then beauty to his vision rose,
In bright and gentle ray.

Immortal order stood confessed,
From farthest east to distant west,
In column just and true ;
In faith ful plumb and level there,
Uniting with the mystic square,
The temple brought to view.

Descending then from Heaven Most High,
Came Charity with tearful eye,
To dwell with feeble man ;
Hope whispered peace in brighter skies,
On which a trusting Faith relies,
And earth's best joys began.

Abroad was seen the boom of Heaven,
Fraternal love was kindly given,
And touched each kindred heart ;
The sons of Light with transport then,
In kindness to their fellow men,
Unveiled the Mystic art.

Let grateful pœans loudly rise,
O'er earth's domains, to azure skies,
As time shall onward move ;
A Brother's joy and woe shall be,
Undying bonds to mark the free,
To wake a Brother's love.

—Bro. R. H. POWER.

THE OUTCAST MOTHER.

I've seen this dell in July's shine,
As lovely as an angel's dream ;
Above—Heaven's depth of blue divine,
Around—the evening's golden beam.

I've seen the purple heather-bell
Look out by many a storm-worm stone ;
And oh ! I've known such music swell—
Such wild notes wake these passes lone—

So soft, yet so intensely felt ;
So low, yet so distinctly heard ;
My breath would pause, my eyes would melt,
And tears would dew the green heath-sward.

I'd linger here a summer day,
Nor care how fast the hours flew by ;
Nor mark the sun's departing ray,
Smile sadly from the dark'ning sky.

Then, I might have laid me down,
And dreamed my sleep would gentle be,
I might have left thee, darling one,
And thought thy God was guarding thee

But now there is no wandering glow,
No gleam to say that God is nigh ;
And coldly spreads the couch of snow,
And harshly sounds thy lullaby.

Forests of heather, dark and long,
Wave their brown branching arms above ;
And they must soothe thee with their song,
And they must shield my child of love.

Alas ! the flakes are heavily falling,
They cover fast each guardian crest ;
And chilly white their shroud is palling
Thy frozen limbs and freezing breast.

Wake up the storm more madly wild,
The mountain drifts are tossed on high :
Farewell, unblessed, unfriended child,
I cannot bear to watch thee die !

THE WEEK.

THE COURT.—The marriage of the Prince of Wales with the Princess Alexandra of Denmark is to be celebrated at Windsor—in March next, it is said—with "the utmost magnificence." Lord Harris, one of the Queen's Lords in Waiting, will, it is stated, be the chief officer of the Princess's household.—The *Gazette* publishes a list of the officers of the Prince's household. The highest office—that of Groom of the Stole—has been conferred upon Lord Spencer, who was Groom of the Stole to the late Prince Consort. General Knollys will continue to hold the confidential post which he at present fills; and Mr. Herbert Fisher, who was the Prince's tutor at Oxford, will act as Private Secretary to His Royal Highness. Lord Mount Edgumbe and Lord Alfred Hervey are the Lords of the Bedchamber.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.—December brings a decrease from the high rate of mortality which prevailed through November, but it is still considerably above the average. The deaths last week were 1619; the week before they were 1745. The average for the last ten years would be 1393, showing an excess of 226 over the average rate of deaths. The causes of the increase are chiefly to be traced to diseases of the zymotic class—measles, scarlatina, and typhus. The births were 1822, being rather under the average, 1810.—A meeting was held at the London Tavern, on Wednesday, to express sympathy with the Greeks in respect of their late revolution. Mr. Crawford, M.P., presided. Mr. Baillie Cochrane, M.P., moved the first resolution, and Mr. H. Seymour, M.P., moved the second. The first declared the gratification of the meeting at the efforts being made by the Greeks for the political representation of their country. The second expressed the conviction that in the reorganisation of their political affairs the Greeks will most scrupulously respect the rights of other States. Interesting speeches were made in support of these resolutions which were carried.—The Smithfield Club Cattle Show opened on Saturday, when the prizes were awarded, and the members and friends of the society admitted to a private view. The show is of a full average as regards quality, and in point of quantity there is said to be quite one-fourth more of animals in the different classes exhibited than were ever brought together in the old hall in Baker-street. The new building is found to be more commodious in its area, and satisfactory in its arrangements for setting off the animals to the best advantage, while the thousands that now annually crowd to the show will find their comfort in going round in no way deteriorated. In the course of Saturday their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Prince Arthur, the Duke of Cambridge, the Princess Mary of Cambridge, and some other members of the Royal family, visited the Hall, and took much interest in the inspection of the stock. During the week the show has been very fully attended.—The Metropolitan Board of Works held a meeting last week, at which the report of a committee was brought up estimating the expenditure of the board for next year at £132,820. In this was included an item of £10,000 for local street improvements; but an amendment was made to raise that sum to £50,000. A smart debate ensued on the question; but in the end the original proposition was carried by a large majority. A report was read from Mr. Bazalgette detailing the progress made in the various sewage works.—Mr. Leatham, M.P. for Huddersfield, has addressed his constituents. Reviewing the last session, he treats it as miserably unproductive of good measures—an opinion from which few will dissent. The chief topic of his speech, however, was the American war, which he regards entirely from a Northern point of view, and labours hard to show that it is a war for and against slavery.—At the Westminster Police Court on Wednesday, a woman named Mary Ann Everett, and described as dirty-looking, was charged with being drunk and creating a disturbance about the house of a Mr. Craven of St. Michael's-terrace, Pimlico. Mr. Craven proved the facts, and mentioned that the woman had been in the habit of obtaining money by intimidating his wife. This led to an inquiry as to the ground of the intimidation, when it came out that the prisoner was the mother of Mrs. Craven, and that for fourteen years Mr. Craven had been ignorant of the fact. More than this: the person who had been acting as servant in Mr. Craven's house he had now discovered to be his wife's sister. The mother he had often seen at the house, but she had been described as a charwoman visiting the servant. The magistrate expressed disbelief in the story, but Mr. Craven declared that it was true, and the prisoner confirmed him.—A case of some importance

to dissenting congregations has been decided by Vice Chancellor Kindersley. It has been before his court on argument for some time past. The Baptist congregations in England are divided in opinion on this question—whether persons who have not submitted to the rite of immersion as converts ought to be admitted to the communion of the Lord's Supper with those who have? It appears that the trust deed of a Baptist chapel in Ramsgate required that the chapel should always be used as a place of worship for particular Baptists, and this was interpreted to mean that only Baptists should be admitted to the communion. As the present minister, the Rev. Mr. Etheridge, has departed from that practice, and, with the consent of a majority of his people, admitted to the communion persons baptised in infancy, this action was brought to eject him and his adherents from the building. The Vice Chancellor, however, decided that the exclusion of adherents to infant baptism never was an opinion generally prevailing among the Baptists, that it was a mere matter of church order, which the minister and congregation for the time being had a right to vary, and he therefore dismissed the application with costs.—In the Court of Common Pleas have been two important questions raised. In the first case the widow of a man who was killed by the fall of some flagstones that went over a deep chasm in the Waterlooad, sued the landlord of the property for damages, which was resisted on the plea that the man had no business there, and was in fact a trespasser. The jury found for the widow, and gave damages to the extent of £180, subject to the decision of the points of law that were raised. In the second case a tradesman, at Plymouth, who had been engaged by the superintendent of agents in the notorious Bank of Deposit to become local agent for the Bank of Deposit, sued Lord Keane and the other directors for the damages he had sustained in purse and character by the failure of the bank. The point raised was whether the superintendent of agents had the authority of the defendants to engage the plaintiff. A verdict was directed for the defendant, with leave to the plaintiff to tender a bill of exceptions or move the Court above.—Two actions for damages for false imprisonment have been tried in the Court of Exchequer, both arising out of the same affair. Ellen Ricketts, the daughter of a publican in Clerkenwell, accompanied by a young man named John Doughty, went to the Foresters' Fête at the Crystal Palace on the 19th of August last. In the evening, finding great crowding at the station, they walked to Anerly, and, while waiting for the train, a Mr. Stone, the defendant in the present actions, charged Doughty with stealing his watch, and both he and Ricketts were taken to the police-station at Norwood. Next morning they were brought up at Lambeth police-court, and Mr. Stone swore that he found Ricketts' hand in his pocket. Mr. Elliott remanded them both for a week, and they remained in prison during that time, bail not being admitted by Mr. Norton, to whom application was subsequently made. On the rehearing of the case the two were discharged, and now brought these actions. The defendant repeated his statements as to finding Ricketts' hand in his pocket, and also as to Doughty having said he believed he knew who had the watch. The jury, however, found for the plaintiffs in both actions, giving Miss Ricketts £25 damages, and Doughty £15.—An important lunacy case, *Hall v. Semple*, has been brought to a close in the Court of Queen's Bench, after a trial extending over four days. The plaintiff, a tradesman, had lived very unhappily with his wife, who appears to have come to the conclusion that her husband was insane, and ought to be placed under restraint. She consulted the defendant, who is a physician, and another medical man, named Guy, and relying upon her statements as to the violent conduct and

"delusions" of Hall, and upon an apparently very cursory "examination" of the alleged lunatic himself, they gave the necessary certificates. The plaintiff was therefore one day forced into a cab, and whisked off to an asylum; but his case was soon brought before the Commissioners, who at once ordered his release. The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff—damages, £150.—The Barnsley coal district has been the scene of another disastrous calamity. An explosion occurred at the Edmund's Main Colliery, causing a great loss of life. It is believed that 54 men and boys have perished, and 30 widows and 77 orphans have thus been thrown upon the benevolence of the country. Sixteen of the rescued colliers are stated to be suffering from the effects of the choke-damp and from burns and contusions.—At the Durham Assizes, a pitman, named Cox, and his wife were sentenced to death for the murder of an old woman at Broadmires, near Chester-le-Street, in August last. The condition of the female convict will, in all probability, however, save her from the full consequences of this sentence.—We are not surprised to learn that in the present excited state of the public, mythical garotte attacks should find their way into print. Several of the alleged deaths are declared to be mere fabrications, and there appears to have been no foundation for the alarming story that, at an early hour in the evening, a gentleman was knocked down under the shadow of St. Paul's, and was subsequently carried bleeding and insensible to one of the hospitals.—The Grand Jury at Nottingham, selecting the Speaker as their mouthpiece, made a representation to Mr. Baron Bramwell, on Saturday, on the ticket-of-leave system and the treatment of criminals in our convict establishments. In their opinion—an opinion confirmed by the evidence of the Chief Constable of the county and Governor of the House of Correction—the ticket-of-leave system, as carried out at present, is a failure, while our prison discipline is not effective. Punishment has been rendered uncertain, and hardened criminals are let loose to prey upon society and to become leaders in cases of the worst description of violence and outrage. They requested that their views might be submitted to the proper authorities—a request with which the learned Judge, who expressed no decided opinion upon the main question brought under his notice, promised to comply. Mr. Baron Bramwell has since given his opinions on the subject of crime and its punishment, with especial reference to the outrages which are now so rife. The learned judge maintains that penal servitude is in many cases scarcely any punishment, and he advocates more painful labour and greater privations than are now the rule in respect to our convicts. The men in custody on the charge of having been concerned in the Ribchester murder, have been re-examined at Blackburn. One of them, William Woods, was discharged, while another—Hartley, the approver—was committed for trial. The three other prisoners were remanded. Hartley's statement or confession is a startling narrative of crime.—The Rev. T. Cartwright, late curate of St. Mary's, Nottingham, and formerly a Dissenting preacher, was sentenced at the Nottingham assizes on Saturday to three years' penal servitude for forging a bill of exchange.—Mr. Norris Taylor, the registrar of the Rochdale Cemetery, who is accused of having illegally removed bodies from one part of the burial ground to another, was, on Saturday, committed for trial.—A woman of the name of Johns died on Tuesday in a police cell at the Southwark Police-court. She had been brought in in a state of insensible drunkenness, but it was stated that in about a quarter of an hour she had partially recovered, so as to be able to speak in a way to be understood. In this state she was left for an hour and then she was found dead. The circumstances of the case appear to demand an inquest.—

An inquest has been held relative to the death of a poor little child, 15 months old, who died from starvation and neglect in the workhouse of St. George's-in-the-East. The result is that the cruel "mother" is committed for trial on a verdict of manslaughter.—An inquiry was made on Tuesday on the body of Madame Constance V. Allerle, who was found to have committed suicide with oil of almonds. The unfortunate deceased held a very equivocal position in a house where were several young ladies who each had a "friend," and who nominally obtained a livelihood by dressmaking. In the course of the enquiry Harding, a surgeon, and the coroner Dr. Lankester, announced that there was no necessity for oil of almonds (as an essence or a perfume) to contain prussic acid.—A wretched young man has been brought before the Southwark police magistrate charged with attempting to drown himself. He stated that he was starving and had no home, no friends, and no employment. A woman has also been rescued from drowning. When brought before the magistrate at Wandsworth, she appeared unable to give any reason for the attempted self-murder. It appears, however, to have been induced by nervous illness.—Mr. Jonah Andrew, of the Manchester City Bank, was on Wednesday put upon his trial at the Liverpool assizes, on a charge of misappropriating a sum of money which, as was alleged, had been entrusted to him for the purpose of advising a bill payable in London. After the counsel for the prosecution, however, had stated the case, Mr. Commissioner Gurney interposed and asked whether there was any more evidence than that referred to in the learned Counsel's address to show the prisoner's knowledge of the receipt of the money at the bank. Having received a reply in the negative, His lordship remarked that in his opinion it would be useless to proceed further with the case. No evidence was, therefore, offered, and the prisoner was acquitted.—Some time ago the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce rejected a memorial put forth by the directors, condemning the practice of blockading commercial ports in time of war. Afterwards a proposal was made to condemn the seizure of merchant ships of an enemy on the high seas, and this was also met by an opposition, which was headed by Mr. Spence a Liverpool merchant. The debate was adjourned till Wednesday last, when it was again, and after an animated debate of five hours, Mr. Spence's amendment was lost, and the motion in favour of unrestricted commerce in time of war was carried by a majority of 40 to 21 votes.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—The Emperor Napoleon and the Empress Eugenie formally opened the Boulevard Prince Eugene, one of the new streets with which Paris has been intersected, on Sunday. There had for some time been rumours that the police apprehended a hostile demonstration, or even an attempt to assassinate the Emperor; but we are informed that nothing of an unusual character took place during the ceremony, and that the Emperor and Empress were well received by the people. The Emperor made a speech, which is said to have been enthusiastically received, but which seems to have had no interest for foreigners.—In the Spanish senate a speech of some importance has just been made by General Prim, who it will be remembered withdrew from the Mexican expedition on his own responsibility, and published a remarkably frank letter, declaring that he had drawn back in consequence of the intrigues of France. General Prim defended before the Senate the course which he pursued with regard to the Mexican expedition. He contended that the conduct of France proved that she designed to inaugurate an exclusively French policy in Mexico, and that if he had continued to co-operate in the expedition he would have made himself and his Government the tools of a foreign nation's ambition. He complained warmly of attacks made upon him in the French Legislative Chamber by M. Billault, the mouthpiece of the Emperor, and declared that he had never been an enemy of France; but that his sole mission to Mexico being to vindicate certain claims of Spain, he could not continue to take part in an expedition which was being distorted to purposes entirely different from those for which it was originally arranged.—It is believed that the French Parliamentary session will open on the 12th of January; and we are already promised some very exciting debates. The policy of the Government with regard to Italy and Rome is to be vehemently attacked by the few Liberals whom both Chambers contain. In the Senate it is already stated that Prince Napoleon will lead the charge, and that important speeches are expected from Lavalette and from

Pietri.—The provisional government of Greece has ordered that the new King shall be chosen by universal suffrage, and that the voting, which commenced on Thursday, the 14th inst., shall continue during ten days. A despatch from Athens, dated Friday, says that up to that time 2500 votes had been received, and that all, without exception, were in favour of Prince Alfred, whose election was considered certain. England, France, and Russia have, according to an authoritative announcement in the *Morning Post*, come to an understanding respecting the succession to the Greek throne. Prince Alfred will not be permitted to accept the crown which the Greeks will no doubt tender to him; and the Duke of Leuchtenberg will be formally admitted to be a member of the Russian reigning family, and consequently excluded from election. The three powers have further agreed to recommend that the Greeks shall choose for their future Sovereign King Ferdinand, the reigning King of Portugal's father, who was Regent of Portugal during the period of nearly two years which elapsed between the death of Queen Dona Maria da Gloria and the majority of King Pedro V.—A treaty, terminating the long-standing dispute between France and Switzerland, concerning the Sovereignty of the Valley of Dappes, has been signed at Berne. The settlement is said to have been effected on the basis of a "mutual cessation of territory."—The new Italian Ministry has been formed under the presidency of Signor Farini, the department of Foreign Affairs being taken by Signor Pasolini; and the several appointments have been formally announced in the official journal of Turin.—Garibaldi has addressed a characteristic manifesto to the Hungarians. The Italian patriot professes to speak in the name of his country, and informs the Hungarians that Italy is ready to fight for them.—The official journal of Berlin announces some changes in the Prussian Cabinet, the ministers of Commerce and the Interior having retired, and having been replaced by President Selchow and Count Eulenburg; but these changes do not appear to possess much political significance.—The Emperor of Russia has received at Moscow several chiefs of the peasantry, and in addressing them urged them to effect in the promptest and most punctual manner their redemption from serfdom. The peasants promised full obedience.—The French government has, it is said, made contracts for the supply of its armies in Mexico for a term of two years; and the inference naturally drawn from this alleged fact is, that the Emperor Napoleon intends to maintain a large army in Mexico for a period, of which the termination is perhaps as uncertain as that of the French occupation of Rome.

AMERICA.—New York advices to the evening of the 28th ult. have been brought by the *Europa*. Fredericksburg persisted in its refusal to surrender, and the Confederate General Lee was determined to defend the town, and dispute the passage of the Rappahannock. The Federal Commander had prolonged to the 23rd ult. the period allowed for the removal of women and children from the town, but up to the date of the latest advices the threatened bombardment had not commenced. It was said that the badness of the roads and other impediments would render it impossible for the Federal army to advance on Richmond by way of Fredericksburg, and there were rumours that General Burnside's recent movements had been merely feints to cover the transportation of his army from Aquia Creek to the James River peninsula. There were various and conflicting reports respecting the position and intentions of General "Stonewall" Jackson, whom one rumour even asserted (probably without any truth) to be in the vicinity of Washington; but the Confederates patrolled the southern bank of the Potomac from Harper's Ferry to Williamsport, and at a lower point a small party of Confederate horse had crossed the river into Maryland, and had destroyed the telegraph station at Poolesville. The Federal expedition under the command of General Banks was, according to a new rumour, not to be sent to Texas, or to Charleston, or to Savannah, but was to proceed to the James River, and co-operate in an attack on Richmond. The Federal expedition, which was to undertake the task of opening the navigation of the Mississippi was to be composed of about 40 gunboats, with a land force of 40,000 men. The reduction of Vicksburg would not, it now appears, suffice to open the river to the Federals, as the Confederates were said to have constructed very extensive fortifications at a place called Port Hudson, some 25 miles above Baton Rouge, and to have commanded the stream by their works. The execution of ten Confederate prisoners in Missouri by the Federal General McNeill, had produced its natural consequences—a demand of reparation, coupled with a threat of retaliation. President Jefferson Davis

had required the surrender of General McNeill to the Confederates, and had ordered that a refusal should be followed by the execution of the next ten Federal officers who might be captured in Missouri. All the political prisoners had been released from their confinement in Fort Warren—the Federal Government having ordered the discharge of all persons confined for discouraging enlistment, or arrested in "rebel" states for supposed hostility to the Federal authority. The arrival of the *Etna* puts us in possession of news from New York to the 29th ult. The Confederates had made an attack on the Federals at Newbern, North Carolina, and had driven in their pickets. They had been repulsed in an endeavour to capture three companies of Federals. In the rest of the war news there is not much of importance, except that the Confederates are making great preparations to meet General Rosencranz in the south-west. The Democrats had been holding meetings at which England was denounced, and the unfaltering prosecution of the war urged. Hopes were entertained that the North and South would be again united in order to attack England. The *Tribune* asserts that the English Government has given orders to Admiral Milne to pursue the *Alabama*. A Nassau paper complains of the conduct of Commodore Wilkes, and expresses a fear that he may embroil America and England in war. The same paper says that the Federal steamer *Octorora* had captured a schooner in neutral waters.

INDIA.—There is little interest in the news from India brought by the Bombay mail. The health of Bombay and the country generally was good, but the cholera, which had appeared in one or two places, was unfortunately spreading. As an instance of the increase in the growth of cotton, we are told that the imports for 1862 into Kurrachee will exceed 54,000 bales, whereas two years ago not a single bale was exported thence. There was a grand levee on the 10th November at Government House, Bombay, in celebration of the Prince of Wales's birthday. Lord Elgin had expressed his intention to preside at a public meeting in promote subscriptions in aid of the distressed operatives in Lancashire. The Commander-in-Chief of India had left Simla on his tour through Central India. Advices from Cabul had been received at Bombay that terms had been agreed upon between Dost Mahomed and Sultan Jan at the instance of the Persian ambassador. Later telegrams have been received. Besides the announcement of the wreck of the mail steamer *Colombo*, whose crew and passengers were all saved, these despatches merely inform us that the ex-King of Delhi had died at Rangoon, and that his death had been regarded with great indifference by the Mahometan inhabitants of that town.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

K. T.—We have heard of the scene between Bro. Gray Clarke, G. Sec., and Bro. Meymott, but for the honour of Masonry decline to publish the statement forwarded to us. No brother, excepting the Grand Secretary, could suppose that a body of "fellows" (all of whom were Masons, including three or four Prov. Grand Masters,) passing through a library (?) could be a desecration of Grand Lodge property. His threat about dismissing the Grand Tyler (one of the most amiable men in the Order) if he opened a door, was pure bounce; he has no more power to dismiss any officer than we have. We pity the poor man for want of temper.

A YOUNG BROTHER.—The Boys School was dedicated in August, 1857.

J. M. W.—We can see no objection to Freemasons' sons being present at a banquet to which the wives and daughters are invited. We presume there will be no Masonic toasts, though no doubt great stress will be laid on the lines—

"We're true and sincere,

And just to the fair;

They'll trust us on any occasion:

No mortal can more

The ladies adore

Than a Free and Accepted Mason."

What do the ladies say when the brethren find their way home in the small hours of the morning.

JACK STRAW.—We have not the honour of the acquaintance of the gentlemen; and we are not aware that the original proprietor of Jack Straw's Castle, Hampstead, was a Mason. You might just as well ask us in what lodge little Jack Horner was initiated.

P. P.—1839.