

[LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1863.]

## ANTIQUITY OF MASONIC DEGREES.

(From a Correspondent.)

Like Delta, I had not intended again to trespass on your space, had not, as he well puts it, the interest attached to the discussion seemed to serve as an excuse for still further craving, on my part, your patient indulgence.

I am sorry to learn that Delta is reduced to the strait of "believing" Masonry to be "Templary," or that "our three first ceremonies are the invention of the eighteenth century."

Not being reduced to such a "forlorn hope" myself, and trusting that thousands of my brethren are equally far removed from so lamentable a state of mind, I propose to take once again Delta's remarks *seriatim*, and show once more, as I think I have already shown, that he is sacrificing the substance of true Masonry, in order to grasp a fantastic and disappointing shadow. Delta assumes what I have never yet conceded, though I thought it beside our immediate controversy, that modern and Masonic Templary, is indeed the same as ancient Templary, on that I express no deliberate opinion, though many good Masons doubt it, and to say the least, the historical evidence of it, nay, the Masonic evidence of it, is very scanty. But this by the way.

In his original letter, Delta denied that the three Craft degrees had any connection with operative Masonry, but asserted that they were a compilation not later than the beginning of the eighteenth century, and that Templary was, if not the source, at any rate, the more ancient preserver of true Masonry.

Though asked to give proof of such sweeping assertions, Delta travels from the record, leaves unnoticed the request for proof, but simply reiterates his firm conviction that the matter is as he first stated it. But now Delta brings forward a new theory, viz., that Mark Masonry is identical with operative Masonry.

Whatever be the importance of Mark Masonry to our general system, and that it has some importance I at once concede, yet it is impossible not to demur to so categorical a demand on our assent.

I cannot now recall to mind the poetical extract of the fifteenth century, given, as Delta says, by our Bro. Matthew Cooke, "and beautifully showing the system of the working Masons;" but of this I am quite confident, and this I again assert, that none of the ancient operative charges or constitutions, or rules, or catechisms, which are still extant, afford to Delta the slightest ground for attempting to sneer, as he does, at operative and speculative Masonry.

I have not the fourth volume of the *MAGAZINE* by

me, so am also unable to refer to the authority of Bro. Matthew Cooke, whom Delta quotes, in regard, as I understand him, to signs, &c., though naturally anything which Bro. Matthew Cooke puts forward deserves, at the hand of any Masonic student, respectful consideration. The Craft are greatly indebted to him for the publication, of the "constitutions," and I hope that he will continue to prosecute his valuable and unwearied researches.

But yet I am not aware of any such authority existing, as "Delta" seems to imply.

There is, in the Sloane MSS., a paper which professes to give the words and signs of a Freemason, together with a catechism, but that is in no wise confined to Operative Masonry. But is in truth fatal to Delta's theory, as it distinctly recognises the Master Mason and the Fellow Craft, and has, in fact, much to interest, perhaps more to amuse, every Speculative Mason.

Dr. Oliver in his last work, *The Masonic Treasury*, talks of a Sloane MS., 3848, which disproves the antiquity of the Masters's degree. I believe Dr. Oliver has been misinformed, as 3848 Sloane, is but another transcript of the *Masonic Constitutions*, written probably early in the 16th century, but having the endorsement of a Bro. Sanley, in 1646.

Dr. Oliver probably means the MS. 3228, fo. 137, but which, in itself, is decisive, as to the question of the Craft degrees.

Delta seems to derive Masonry from Mesouraneo. One should have thought, by this time, that such a derivation would have been exploded altogether. It is, as a derivation, too absurd, in truth, to give the slightest heed to.

We have evidence from the York fabric rolls, that in 1370, "*Le loge*," was in use in England, to express the operative lodge. *Maçon*, a Mason, and *maçonner*, to do Masons work, were in use at the same time in France. That the Norman French word, "*Lz loge*," is derived from the corrupt Latin, *logerium*, or *logeta*, while *maçon*, is equally derived, from the corrupt Latin *mausio*.

Roquepart shows, in his *Vocabulaire de la langue Romance*, that even in the 12th century, *maçonner* had yet the meaning, to form a secret conspiracy. The remark that Delta makes, about Aubrey's paragraph respecting Ashmole, is truly astounding, for if that proves anything, it proves incontestably this, that Ashmole, a purely speculative Mason, was admitted into an operative lodge and the regulations still exist in the British Museum, long anterior to 1717, which governed the first gradual, but at last general admission of the speculative element.

That Ashmole was a Rosicrucian may be the fact, but that he thereby learned the true speculative Masonry, is not proven in the remotest degree.

Delta, having begun himself with the eighteenth century, asks me to give him proof of the Craft degrees, in the 12th century, rather a wide jump.

It would be a very long and very tedious disquisition, and, to go into all the process I should seek to adduce, and hope one day to do so *in extenso*, of the lasting connection between the old operative and our present speculative Masonry. But this I will further add, that I trust the time is not far distant when, by a collection of historical authorities and undoubted facts, by the witness of coins and monuments, inscriptions and fabric rolls, marks and maralli, Masonic and unmasonic evidence, I shall be able to convince Delta himself of the truth of what I have thus sought imperfectly to uphold. I cannot conclude this letter without objecting to Delta's statement, "that the author of the MS. edited by Bro. Matthew Cooke, makes speculative Masonry or the ceremonies of the ancient priests and geometers, entirely distinct from those of the operatives." All that is said by him, as Bro. Matthew Cooke well puts it, in the notes, is "that the youngest son of Athelstan learned practical Masonry, in addition to speculative Masonry, and that he was a Master."

Not only was he a speculative Mason, but a practical Mason also, a working Mason, in fact, a skilful architect, as many great brothers before him and after him.

If "Delta" relies on the operative constitutions, they always combine Masonry and geometry, though I do not deny that, in the early time, operative Masonry was the rule, speculative the exception.

I think if "Delta" will read that ancient prose constitution carefully and then the poetic constitution edited by Mr. Halliwell, and then compare with them the constitutions as now existing in the British Museum, and remember what our present Craft Masonry is, and what it teaches and sets forth, he will be struck with the wonderful similarity, the extraordinary agreement, still existing between those older documents and our present ceremonies, ritual, and lectures. "Delta" adds, "that the operative Masons had not then commenced to trace their establishment from that city, as they did at a later period." It is true that in the published prose constitution, the name of York does not occur, but the mention of Athelstan's youngest son, (though historically incorrect,) connects that assembly with that Edwin, be he who he may, who held an assembly of Masons at York.

Neither in the poetic constitutions is the name York to be found, but Adelstonus or Athelstane, whose metropolis was York, connects that assembly also with York.

Indeed, Dr. Oliver maintains that those poetic

constitutions, are the very constitutions agreed to at that grand assembly at York. Whether he be correct or no, York has ever been the point to which all English Masonry has turned, as the "needle to the pole."

I can only then repeat what these remarks seek to convey to others, that I am perfectly convinced that the more we study the matter historically, carefully, critically, sifting hasty assertions, and rejecting unauthenticated authorities, we shall be able to prove incontestably, the real and superior antiquity of original Masonry in the three Craft degrees, and that our Speculative Grand Lodge now, and speculative Masonry, are the legitimate and direct successors of operative Masonry. EROR.

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CHRONOLOGY VIEWED THROUGH THE MEDIUM OF ASTRONOMY AND FREEMASONRY.—BY HENRY MELVILLE, rediscoverer of the Esoteric Keys and Laws of Ancient Knowledge.—*Nil Nisi Clavis Deest.*

[In laying the following essay on the properties of numbers as applied to chronology before our readers, we wish distinctly to guard ourselves against any supposed endorsement of the theory of Bro. Melville, or concurrence in his views.]

*"Thy Kingdom is an everlasting Kingdom, and thy dominion endureth throughout all ages."\**

The Easterns reverence certain mystic figures. With the Buddhists these sacred numbers are 4, 3, 2, and these people wishing to denote great numerical quantity, sometimes add upwards of sixty zeros thereto. The Hindoo, who it is recorded, pirated their knowledge from the Buddhists, add only four zeros, thus, 4,320,000. The Masonic reader will, perhaps, ask what has Masonry to do with these sacred numbers? And in replying to the question, it will be necessary to border very closely on some of the hidden mysteries. The Freemasons have among them certain symbols or tools; thus a compass is a token of the lowest grade, and the compass has two points; the next is a triangle, and it gives us three points, and under the seal on every Master Mason's certificate is, or ought to be, engraved the square or emblem in four points; thus combined they give in their order, 4, 3, 2.

And these are depicted in the heavens. Under Scorpio there is Circinus, Triangulum, and Ara. The compass and triangle are upon the square, which is pictured as an altar. "I will wash mine hands in innocency, so will I compass thine altar, O Lord."† "The fire shall ever be burning upon the altar; it shall never go out."‡ And on that altar has hitherto burnt an eternal fire of the Vestal Virgin Virgo, and it is to be hoped the enlightened brotherhood will never allow that fire to be extinguished.

It is known to astronomers that there is an annual tardy motion of the sun, or rather a somewhat gentle advancing motion of our earth on arriving at the equinox; some call this precession of the equinox, but let us avoid differing as to terms, suffice that "The

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\* Psalm cxlv, 13. † Psalm xxvi, 6. ‡ Lev. vi, 13

Egyptians were aware of the precessional cycle, and they made the total revolution consists of 25,920 years.\* The Egyptian priest calculated as we do the movement of precession, consequently they knew as much as we do this day. It would be singular if our being unacquainted with their mysteries should be considered as proof of their ignorance." These are the words of the celebrated Nouet: "According to these principles, which are those of all astronomers," he adds, "we see that the annual precession being about 50 sec., and a fraction of about a fourth or fifth, the consequence is, that an entire degree is lost or displaced in seventy-one years, eight or nine months, and an entire sign in 2152 or 3 years."† According to the Egyptian cycle of 25,920 years, a sign is passed in 2160 years, or a degree in 72 years.

The Hindoos have likewise certain sacred ages or yugs, as they are termed; how they obtained them appears to be involved in mystery; again we must seek Masonic knowledge to explain from whence these yugs came, and yet in doing so, we are not infringing the Masonic obligations, nor giving publicity to any Masonic mystery. The Hindoos and Budhists, or rather their most learned men of this age, know nothing of the Egyptians, either ancient or modern, nor do they admit they obtained their knowledge of astronomy from any other people than their own immediate ancestor. Their yugs are:—

Erota yug .....	1,728,000	years.
Treta yug .....	1,296,000	"
Dwapere yug...	864,000	"
Cali yug.....	432,000	"
Total	4,320,000	

The reader will perceive that there is a deduction of 432 from yug to yug. The zero seem to be unheeded; let us, then, from the denoters of the 4,320,000, or what they term *the eternal*, deduct the Egyptian cycle 25,920,

4320  
2592

1728

and here we have the denoters of the Creta yug.

The Treta yug 1,296,000 is equal to the second of the cycle.  
 „ Dwapere „ 864,000 „ „ two-third „  
 „ Cali „ 432,000 „ „ one-third „

2,592,000

And thus these three yugs give the denoters of the Egyptian Cycle.

The precession of the equinox being dependent on the same position as regards the earth's equator, or at the belt equi-distant from the earth's poles of motion, it follows that the whole recession might be traversed without the earth's poles being influenced by that motion. The easterns have, as we have seen, jumbled the precessional quantity with their eternal, and thus obtained the yugs; and, strange to say, that although modern astronomers set at nought the knowledge of the easterns, yet they have made an exactly similar confusion, and confounded precessional with the polar inclination. Now these are most unquestionably two distinct motions. Thus precessional requires the earth's equatorial poles should circle the sun yearly, or nearly so, and the annual difference is rectified by

renovating at the starting point after a lapse of 25,920 years. The ecliptic poles gyrate around the earth's poles of motion daily, so these two motions, it is clear, can have nothing to do with the polar inclination. But the relative positions on our earth are gradually changing from their fixed distances, from say, the polar star. Observations made by the ancients have led modern astronomers to believe the tropics are collapsing, or closing on the equator, whereas it is the land where these observations were made that has been making a southerly descent. As this polar inclination, or variation, is probably spiral, it will account for every atom of our globe's surface having been in succession a point of the diurnal motion. Thus every particle of land has been submerged and upheaved during periodical eternity. Thus that spot which is now polar, will in 1,080,000 years of the ancients, be on the equator and in 2,160,000 years, that same spot will reach the pole opposite.‡ Without reference to questionable authority, let us observe that in the time of Galileo some precise spot was under the tropic at twenty-three degrees thirty minutes from the equator; that same point was lately found to be only twenty-three degrees twenty-eight minutes, thus offering a difference of two minutes of a degree. Galileo has been dead about 200 years, so here is a variation of one minute of inclination in one hundred years. The true astronomical years are of six months, because at the equator there are two summers, and two winters during twelve months.§ According to this we should have one minute of a degree of inclination in 200 years, and 200 multiplied by the 21,600, the minutes of the circle, produces 4,320,000, the Budhists eternal.

#### NEW MATERIALS FOR THE LIFE OF JOHN FLAXMAN, R.A.

(Continued from page 123.)

I now give entire the valuable annotations of Flaxman's sister-in-law (Miss Maria Denman) on my father's *Life of Flaxman*. I need hardly add that Miss Maria's criticisms and additions appear in print for the first time:—

Page 275. Mr. Flaxman was of a quick and hasty temper when young, as well as of an enthusiastic mind; but corrected by good sense and sound judgment when grown to manhood.

Page 276. He never was under the direction of Mr. Roubiliac, or any one else.

Page 277. Mr. Flaxman befriended Blake, as well as many others, but without being assisted by any one, besides recommending him to many of his friends.

I believe the story about the crutches to be an entire fabrication: he was always reckoned a delicate and weak child, but not *infirm*.

Page 279. The noble lord, who lacks both sense and good feeling, shows the narrowness of his own mind by endeavouring to turn into ridicule this high-minded and talented man, who he found so much

‡ Macaulay's image of the New Zealander hence assumes extraordinary significance.

§ Pliny says, among the ancients some counted summer for one year, and winter for another, and Censorius tells us the six arians and accaranians had years of six months. The Budhish have fifteen days for one paske—two paskes a month—two months a vitoo—three vitooes one ayene—from whence probably Anneé (French) two ayenes one year.

\* Jamieson's *Atlas*, p. 42. † Nouet Volney, *New Hes.* 451.

his superior, and whose worth he could not understand. He has conjured up this story from some very trifling occurrence (having just wit enough for this), in order to gain that attention, when a draft on his own resources would not have been honoured. Mr. Flaxman was as free from *personal* vanity as any man living.

Page 279. *This story of Mortimer's is wrongly told.*

Young Flaxman was receiving lessons in drawing at school. One evening, a friend coming in, the lad showed him a copy of an eye he had been making from a drawing by his master, when this friend asked him "if it was a flat-fish?" This jest gave the youth so mean an opinion of his master's abilities, that he could not be prevailed upon to take any more lessons. Nor do I think *Mortimer* was the friend.

Page 281. Mr. Flaxman was a good Greek, as well as Latin and Italian scholar, and was not a bad French scholar, though he did not speak it well. He always made his designs from the original text, unless he had to compose subjects to accompany translations.

Page 282. It was the year after his death that the statue of Kemble was exhibited at the Royal Academy.

Note to page 282. The three small busts of Mr. Flaxman, sen., Mr. Howard, and Mr. Hayley, were modelled soon after Mr. Flaxman came from Italy.

Page 285. Conceit was never the characteristic part of his character. There seems but little knowledge, judgement, justice, or foresight in the Academy at this time in this affair.

Page 290. There was nothing like despondency in his composition,—quite the reverse. Courtship and matrimony rather doubled his diligence than retarded it. Mrs. Flaxman never called her husband "John" in her life; it was "Flaxman;" nor did he ever call her "Ann" (this mode of speaking of them totally changes their character); it was either "my love," or "my dear Nancy."

Page 292. *You must be careful how you quote (Nol-tekens) Smith*;—he had too coarse a mind to understand Mr. Flaxman's ways, and knew very, very little of Mr. Flaxman's affairs. Mr. Flaxman never was a collector of water-rates,—at least, I never heard it; but I do know that he scrupulously avoided all parish business throughout his life. The ink-bottle story, as well as many more that he and others have related, must belong to some one else.

Page 293. The monument to Collins was executed in 1795; consequently, not till after Mr. Flaxman's return from abroad.

The group of Venus and Cupid was not his favourite work: the Poet Collins and Miss Cromwell were.

Page 296. It is not true that he transcribed subjects from the Greek vases, for his Homeric works; this was done in part for what he did for Mr. Wedgwood.

Page 303. The *Group of Athamas\** was, by some unaccountable accident, lost sight of for many years. Nor did it come to England till within these few years, when it was purchased by the present Lord Bristol, and sent to Ickworth.

\* The *Fury of Athamas*, a group of four figures above the natural size, executed for the Bishop of Dery, at Rome, price £600.

The restoration of the group of *Hercules and Hebe* was an order from the late Mr. Thomas Hope. Mr. Flaxman never approved of it himself after it was finished; therefore he refused to work in marble, *though pressed to do so by Mr. Hope*; nevertheless it was a general and well deserved favourite of *all* who saw it; and it is greatly to be regretted that it was destroyed. This you would have said had you ever seen it.

Page 521. The basso relievo of "Christ raising the daughter of Jairus," was designed for a monument to the memory of a young lady in 1822.

Page 321. "Feed the hungry," and "Comfort and help the weak-hearted," were also of a much later date.

Page 322. It is not till after an artist has been elected an Academician that he is expected to present to the Royal Academy a specimen of his art.

I do not understand the drift of your tailor story in this place. It seems to me what the painters call "out of keeping."

Mr. Flaxman did not desire to be employed on national works. He infinitely preferred the employ of private individuals, who had good sense enough to leave the artist to his own taste and judgment, which is not always the case with committee. But on this occasion, Mr. Flaxman, with other artists, both sculptors and architects, were called upon to make designs for a national monument. He not only made a model of *Britannia Triumphant*, but two other designs, one a triumphal arch, the other a naval pillar, besides writing the letter you speak of; but, at the request of the committee, in this act he was most singular. Other artists did the same, and when they were all brought together in one room, they formed a very interesting exhibition; and as a large subscription had been raised, it was thought something would be done. But as you say (p. 323), "*The Committee deliberated and dined, as committees generally do, and then as deliberately let the money as well as the matter drop*;" but whether into their own pockets or any other strong box, remains a secret to this day. On this subject history is silent!!! and there this matter ended. Nor did the failure of this plan grieve Mr. Flaxman, except in a national point of view, for it had taken up much of his valuable time from more important business, and the *remarks you have quoted* my brother might well smile at—they are such as envy flings at superior merit.

*Mr. Flaxman did not execute the monument to Walker and Beckett.*

The *Statue of Earl Howe* was purposely left unfinished, in order that it might be finished working in the light it was to remain in, which was very different to that in his own study.

And with respect to national monuments, we ought to take into consideration how artists are tied down by the commonplace notions of committee-men who are, on these occasions, lord and master.

Page 326. "It was the practice of this eminent artist to work in marbles from half-sized models." This was not altogether the case, and when he did it was from necessity, and not by choice. All his early works were modelled *full sized*, as well as many of his latter ones. The whole of *Lord Mansfield's monument*, for instance, and others of the same period, were modelled full sized; and only those that required a

greater height than he had in his own study were modelled half-size, and that on account of not getting false perspective by looking down on the work; nor did he do it to save expense: so much was he the other way given, that I have known him to add in one instance only marble and work to the amount of £200 when he thought it would improve the composition, and that at his own certain loss; and his mode of having his models put together was precisely the same as you recommend.

Page 353. Mr. Flaxman did not select from Pope or any other translator, but composed and designed his shield of Achilles *entirely* from the *original Greek text*. It is a very great error to say "he was not a Greek scholar." The subjects on the shield (which are seven in number) are continued without any visible division. The faint waving lines you speak of are only the seams, unavoidable in a cast from a piece-mould, and which on my cast I would not have removed.

Page 355. *Kemble* is in the character of Cato.

Page 356. *The statue of Burns* was to be a portrait of the man. Considering this, I think he is made as good-looking a youth as the subject would allow. The first sketch that was made for the statue I think was very preferable; so thought Mr. F.; but that was rejected as not being like the man.

Page 357. Mr. Flaxman had the highest regard and friendship for Mr. Howard, both as an artist and a man; but his old friend Stothard he could only admire as an artist.

Page 361. "Flaxman usually rose at eight o'clock, —breakfast at nine," &c. Mr. Flaxman was always a remarkable early riser. He usually rose at six or soon after, and frequently much sooner; he was mostly up first in the house, and generally first in his study; he mostly breakfasted at eight, and sometimes much sooner.

Page 358. The visitor, with his book, I received myself one morning, my brother being out.

Page 358. Mr. Flaxman had taken a most violent cold at a friend's house. He had medical assistance; he was a most dreadful sufferer for the last three days, which he endured with a saint-like fortitude to the latest moment of his earthly existence, which was terminated in my arms; nor did he ever wish or ever have other attendance than what he received from her, whom he and his wife had adopted as their daughter in her early life. His sister, Miss Flaxman, had lived comparatively but a short time with them, and that till latterly only as a visitor.

On his wife's sister only devolved all the duties and cares of his family, not only after, but long before the loss of this most inestimable wife, and between Miss Flaxman and myself subsisted the strongest and warmest friendship.—*From Miss Maria Denman.*

Flaxman made two standing statues (portrait-statues without accessories), and two only. Their influence upon Chantrey was immediate and lasting. I refer to the bronze Sir John Moore (of Corunna) in the open air in Glasgow, and to the marble Sir Joshua Reynolds in St. Paul's Cathedral. Careful casts of these fine statues should be added at once to once to the Flaxman Gallery in University College, London: they would add to Flaxman's reputation, and assist materially in explaining the scope and characteristics of his genius. PETER CUNNINGHAM.

## MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

THE REV. DR. THOMAS KNIPE'S BIOGRAPHY.

Our W. Bro. Hyde Clarke having enquired for particulars of the Dr. Thomas Knipe, mentioned by Elias Ashmole, I have the pleasure to afford him the following additional information. M. A. Oxon only gave his degrees to M.A. but by a reference to the *List of Oxford Graduates*, I find he proceeded to B.D., and D.D., on the 3rd of July 1695. On consulting Duffas Hardy's edition of Le Neve's *Fasti Ecclesie Anglicane*, vol. iii., p. 364, amongst the Prebendaries of Westminster, the following entry may be found:—"Thomas Knipe, S.T.P., was installed 17th Oct. 1707, on the death of Stephen Upman. He died Aug. 6th, 1711, ætat. 73, and was buried in the cloister adjoining the Abbey Church." From this clue I turned to Neale's *History of Westminster Abbey*, where, in vol. ii., p. 250, there is a description of his monument, situated in the south aisle of the choir, and Neale writes thus:—"The monument of the learned and Reverend Dr. Thomas Knipe, who was a prebendary of this church, and Head Master of Westminster School for sixteen years, consists of a long tablet between two Doric pilasters, fluted, supporting an entablature of the same Order, upon which is an urn. *Inscription*:—"THOMAS KNIPE, S.T.P., Hujusce Ecclesie Prebendarius, in Claustorum parte huic marmori opposita Reliquas suas jacere voluit, ubi Uxorem Annam, cum quinque ex eadem Liberis, tumulaverat. In Scholâ Regiâ Westmonasteriensi per quinquaginta annos promovendæ pietati bonisq! literis elaboravit; per sedecem eidem Archidascalus præfuit: quam Provinciam, et egregijs Doctrinæ subsidijs Instruitus, et indefessâ Industria Usus, et humanissimâ suavitate Conditus, Felicissimè administravit; et Juvenes optimis disciplinis institutos in utramq! Academiam emisit, multos, qui Ecclesie et Reipublice Ornamento jam sunt; plures, qui in eandem indies spem succrescunt. His insuper Laudibus cæteras, quæ virum bonum commendant, Virtutes, Sanctimoniam, Liberalitatem, Comitatem, Benevolentiam, Candorem, Fidem, et propensam in Egenos Benignitatem addiderat. Firman valetudinem provecamq? ætatem alienis omnio commodis impendit, donec ingruenti morbo paulatim cederat, quo pertinacius tandem urgente, Pauperibus, Discipulis, Amicis, Nepotibus, Conjugi desideratissimus: obiit 8°. Idus. Aug. Anno Domini 1711; Ætat. 73. Marito Charissimo Alicia, Lectissima Fæmina, Secundis illi Nuptijs conjuncta, hoc Monumentum mætissima Posuit, in eodem Tumulo et suos aliquando cineres, depositura." *Arms*: painted. *Knipe*, Imp. his two wives, viz., I. Gu. a Talbot pass. Arg. II. Gu. two Bars, and in chief three wolves' heads, coupéd, all Arg. An escutcheon of Pretence as I *Knipe*, III. Gu. three Bars, dancette, Or. *Crest*, a Talbot pass. Arg. Beneath the last monument is the more recent *Inscription*, for two individuals of the same family. In Memory of Two Brothers who both died in the Service of their Country. *Capt. John Knipe*, 90th Regt. at Gibraltar, October 25th, 1798, in the 22nd Year of his Age. *Capt. Robert Knipe*, 14th Lt. Dragoons, at Villa Formosa, May 17th, 1811, Aged 32. To the Former, as a small Tribute to his high Military character, and many amiable virtues, his brother Officers have long since at that Garrison, erected a Monument at their private expense. The Latter having most signally distinguished himself, and severely suffered in many preceding actions, was mortally wounded at the Battle of Fuentes de Mora, in Portugal, on the 5th of May, and to the deep regret of his brother Soldiers, his family, and many friends, expired on the 17th following." For Dr. Knipe's monumental inscription, only, *vide* also Ackerman's *History of the Colleges of Winchester, Eton, Westminster, &c.*, p. 15 of that portion devoted to the latter named foundation. We now come nearer to some definite Biography of Dr. Knipe. Dr. Phillimore has issued a new edition of Welch's *List of the Queen's Scholars of St. Peter's College, Westminster*, and the notes give a very good account of

the man we are seeking. We find him as a boy at Westminster, one of the King's scholars, and elected to proceed thence to Oxford, in 1657. The Editor adds—"T. Knipe, usher of Westminster School, 1661; second Master, 1663; head Master, 1695; Prebendary of Westminster, 1707; died 1711, aged 73. B.A., 1660; M.A., 1663, five of his terms being dispensed with during the time 'he did attend in his Majesty's School at Westminster.' He laboured in the school for fifty years. He accumulated the degrees of B.D. and D.D., July 3, 1695. It has been said that Dr. Busby did not duly appreciate Dr. Knipe's merits as second Master; but it is no small praise to the latter that he made a respectable successor to that eminent instructor of youth; he was much respected and beloved by his pupils, as is shown by the manner in which he is mentioned by Maittaire in his Greek Dialects, who talks of him as one 'cui se sua omnia debare fatetur,' and likewise by Dr. W. King, in his dedication to him of the *Historical Account of the Heathen Gods*. He died at Hampstead, on the 6th of August, &c. Knipe published *Απολλοδώρον τῶν Ἀθηναίων Γραμματικῶν βιβλιοθήκης ἢ περὶ Θεῶν Βιβλίων* &c. In usum Scholæ Westmonast. Lond. 1686; and *Hebraicæ Grammaticæ Rudimenta*, Oxon. 1708. There is a print of him from a picture by Dhall, 1696." There are several other mentions of him and his family in the same volume, which are not necessary to insert here, but to prove that he was something more than a myth, I append the matter, which the Editor, amongst other documents, gives a fac-simile of, it is dated "Febr. 7, 1663. Borrowd then of Dr. Richd. Busby the sume of thirty pownds to be paid againe to Him vpon demaund, by me, Tho. Knipe." Enough has been here advanced to give a clue to letters of his contemporaries and others in which, holding the position he did for many years, there must be frequent allusions to, and notices of him.—MATTHEW COOKE.

DR. KNIPE.

In answer to "M.A., Oxon," I beg to say that I used the appellation of "Dr. Thomas Knipe," just as the writer of the preface to the History of Berkshire uses it. Seemingly, like Bro. Hyde Clarke, my attention had been attracted to the professed extract then given, of a letter from Dr. Thomas Knipe, of Christchurch, which is to the effect that he, Dr. Knipe, had seen certain collections of Elias Ashmole towards a history of Masonry, which collections have hitherto evaded research. One of the present officers of the Bodleian, in answer to my queries, says, "we have no letters of Knipe's in the Bodleian. The man you allude to must be Mr. Richard Knipe, if he wrote his letter to Curl. Dr. Thomas Knipe died too early in 1711." I cannot indeed, inform "M.A., Oxon," when Thomas Knipe took his Doctor's degree, or in what faculty, if any; but I give him the authority on which I, not unnaturally, continued the appellation which Aubrey had given him, of "Dr. Thomas Knipe."—A. F. A. WOODFORD. Swillington, Leeds.

#### BROTHER WATSON'S CHARGE AT CLOSING A LODGE.

Bro. W. Watson frequently delivers a charge at closing a lodge, beginning, "You are now about to quit this sacred retreat." Is it part of our ceremony, and from whence is it derived?—A. LONDON W.M.—[It is no part of our ritual as promulgated by authority. It is the production of Bro. Thaddeus Mason Harris, and first printed by him in his edition of the *Book of Constitutions*, prepared for, and sanctioned by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, which was printed at Worcester in the United States, in 1792. The copy before us contains, in addition to the old charges, "A charge at the opening of a lodge," no author's name given. "A charge at the closing of a lodge. [By Brother T. M. H.]" "A charge at initiation into the first degree." Very similar to that in Preston. "A charge to a newly admitted Mason." "A charge at initiation into the second degree." "A charge at initiation into the third degree." "Charge to a

Master at his Installation." "Charge to a Grand Master at his Installation." "Addresses to be added to the usual charges:—'At Initiation of a Clergyman;' 'At Initiation of a Foreigner;' 'At Initiation of a Soldier.'" Then come various prayers on similar occasions, and different ceremonies.]

#### UNLAWFUL CEREMONIES.

"Delta" is not satisfied with my explanations at page 396 of "*Memoires Historiques sur les Templiers*," published at Paris in 1805. The 205th witness, Hugues de Narsac, Prior of Epanes, in Saintoage, declares "that an abuse added to an innocent ceremonial has given place to the demand to deny God, made to a new brother. This was a proof of unlimited obedience." The 171st witness, p. 392, declares "that these abuses had commenced after the death of the Grand Master, William de Beaujeu." The 124th witness, p. 388, William de Liege, Prior of Rochelle, aged 80 years, declares "that his reception (very ancient) had been irreproachable." "He has not denied, nor has ever seen any one deny God; but he admits that he has heard of these denials for about 50 years, but during that time he has avoided assistance at the receptions." Audebert, the 204th witness, p. 396, "looks upon the denial and the spitting as a practice then recognised by all the Order." Almost all say that there were abuses introduced by William of Beaujeu. "Delta" will find much the same evidence in Rymer's *Federo* as regards the English Templars.—EBOR.

#### KNIGHT TEMPLARS WARRANT.

Amongst the miscellaneous properties of my lodge, there is an old K.T. warrant, dated 10th October, 1786. On referring to the British, Irish, and Colonial Calendar, I find no earlier date of an existing warrant than 1791, and thinking the one in question may possess some interest for those who have taken the K.T. degree, I send you a transcript. The original is on a species of prepared linen, and all in manuscript; the seal appears to have been removed when the warrant was framed. Not having taken the K.T. degree, I do not know whether the copy enclosed is in the ordinary form, or whether it is worthy of preservation; at any rate, you are at liberty to make any use of it you may think fit.—H. B. WHITE, W.M. Lodge of Lights (No. 173).

"In the name of the Most Glorious Self-existing Lord God.

"EDWARD WOLLEY, G.G.C. No. 15.

"We, for the time being, the G.G.C. of the G.R.E. of Alf England, held at York, do, by the power and authority vested in us from the earliest ages of C.K., and derived to us from the successors of that worthy S.K.T., S.G.B. the first C.K. of Jerusalem, in our great love to the Order of S.K.T., and in compliance with the humble petition of Sir John Hassall, Sir Joseph Carter, and Sir James Ashton, and others, all S.K.T.'s, praying our authority, constitution, and warrant to hold a R.E. of S.K.T. in Manchester, in the County Palatine of Lancaster, or elsewhere, do grant this our warrant for holding such R.E. in any convenient place in Manchester aforesaid, or elsewhere, in the same county, according to the ancient usages and customs of all legal R.E.; and they and their successors, always observing due subordination and acknowledgment, are hereby authorised and empowered to hold a R.E. of S.K.T., and to continue it by succession to perpetual ages; and by the authority so vested in us, we do hereby nominate and constitute our T. and W.B.B., all S.K.T., John Hassall, Joseph Carter, and James Ashton, to be present G.C. thereof, each in order as named; and we do hereby invest them with full power to nominate and instal their succeeding G.C., and those their succeeding G.C., and so on in perpetual succession; and such G.C., from time to time, are hereby empowered and authorised by their known and secret methods to make and admit such worthy brethren S.K.T. as are regular and properly qualified to receive such order and dignity; and also to receive into their R.E. such as were worthy and regular S.K.T. before, and to expel from their R.E. such as, by their dishonourable behaviour, unknighth themselves, or merit expulsion; and also to convene the K. of the R.E. at their pleasure, and when right shall require it; and, likewise, to deliver certificates to all worthy S.K.T.; and we, the G.G.C.

aforesaid, by this our warrant and constitution, ratifying and confirming all your legal acts, do hereby reserve to ourselves and our successors of this G.R.E. full power and authority to abrogate and recall this constitution whenever, by indefensible actions or neglect, the R.E. to be held in pursuance hereof becomes irregular or obnoxious to the antient order of C.K.

"Given in our G.R.E., under our hands and the seal thereof, this tenth day of October, A.D. 1786, A.C.K. 1754, A.L. 5786.

"W. BLANCHARD, G.S.

"JOHN PARKER, S.G.A.C.

"GEORGE CATSON, J.G.A.C."

#### THE ORDER OF THE TEMPLE.

This Order differs from Freemasonry in one very important particular, that the modes of recognition and forms of initiation are all that require concealment. The vow of profession contains nothing that may not meet the eye of the public, and the meetings, except during initiation, may be attended by any one, although not of the Order, provided he be introduced by a Sir Knight, and the presiding officer for the time being do not object.—D. M. L.

#### KNIGHTS TEMPLAR AND ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.

There is nothing whatever preserved of the memory of St. John in the ceremonial of reception into the Order of the Temple through the various Priorities holding of the Grand Priory of Scotland. In the rituals for the degrees of Novice, Esquire, or Knight, the name of St. John the Evangelist never once occurs.—D. M. L.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

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

#### THE IRISH MASONIC INSTITUTION.

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

SIR,—I read with pleasure the account in a late number of the splendid meeting in the Rotunda, Dublin, on behalf of the Female Orphan School, supported by the Craft. As I know something of the Institution, will you permit me to say that it is one of the best conducted in the Empire. Dublin is famous for the charity of its inhabitants, the number of benevolent institutions which it contains, and the manner in which they are managed; yet among them all there is not one more entitled to confidence, respect, and support than the Female Orphan Asylum. The Secretary of the Institution, Bro. Oldham, is a man who unites in himself all the qualities desirable in such an official. With a clear judgment, ready resource, untiring industry, gentle kindness, and a favourite in the Craft, he is singularly adapted to his post. The matron, Mrs. Noble, is also a person of a rare combination of qualities, adapting her to her position. Possessing a vigorous and active mind, devotedly religious, zealous in any cause which she espouses, and espousing none that has not her convictions and her heart, she is the sort of person to give herself up thoroughly to a benevolent undertaking. She possesses the faculty rarely found in the same person, of gaining the confidence and affection of the young, and of attracting to her thoughtful and benevolent people in advanced life. The records of the School are full of encouragement to those who do good, and of triumphant proofs of the success of the Institution. It would afford gratification to our English brethren visiting Dublin to look in upon the little sisterhood of orphans in Burlington-place, sheltered and trained by the brethren. They will find the School a model of order, and be struck with the intelligent countenances and modest manners of the young persons who cluster around the benevolent woman who, as Matron, watches over them. From causes which require no explanation, the numbers and resources of our Irish brethren must long remain inferior to those of Britain; and generous and well bestowed would the boon be, should some among the wise and good here, be ranked among the supporters of the Irish Masonic Orphan School.

Fraternally yours,

Kensington, Feb. 7, 1863.

E. H. N.

#### MR. HALLIWELL NO COWAN.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I should, *ex animo*, acquiesce in every remark of Bro. Matthew Cooke, in THE MAGAZINE of last week—nay, in a direct censure of my words—had I intended to convey by the term "Cowan" anything approaching the meaning assigned to it by so experienced a brother. I used it, as the context, I think, should have convinced him, in its first and more limited sense, that of non-Mason purely, though I do not deny, what perhaps I ought to have remembered, that a wider and more derivative meaning has been attached to the word by many Masonic writers. Nothing, however, could be further from my thoughts than, in any sense or any degree whatever, to reflect on Mr. Halliwell—who, though a non-Mason, as I have already gratefully recorded, has done such signal service to the great cause of Masonic investigation. No one, I make bold to say, not even our Bro. Matthew Cooke, has or can have a higher opinion than myself, however humble a student, of his great talents, his unwearied industry, and his literary standing; and I should most sincerely regret that even by implication any expression of mine should seem to convey a contrary opinion. I am not sorry to have received Bro. Matthew Cooke's monitory reminder, as we all of us need more watchfulness than we commonly exercise over careless statements and unguarded assertions.

I am, yours fraternally,

Feb. 14, 1863.

EBOR.

#### THE PRINCE OF WALES' WEDDING.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—As a comparative stranger in London, I am anxious to enquire whether it is proposed by the brethren to hold a grand ball on the Prince of Wales' wedding-day. I think such an event would be an additional mark of our well-known loyalty and sincere attachment to the throne, as well as doing honour to one whom we hope some day to see a member of the Craft.

Yours faithfully and fraternally,

A BROTHER.

THE MASONIC TEMPLE, JERSEY.—Our readers will remember that, through the kindness of a well-known correspondent, we were enabled to publish the most complete account of the proceedings connected with the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Masonic Temple on December 17th. The only omission in our report was that of what took place in Provincial Grand Lodge at the Hotel-de-Ville; this was subsequently supplied by the same gentleman to THE FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE, together with a more detailed account, but of which ours formed the basis. In THE MAGAZINE of the 31st January, we find some excellent woodcuts of the two elevations and the three ground plans of the buildings, from drawings by H. H. We have no doubt that there will be a large demand for copies among the brethren of this province. Recently Jersey has obtained an unenviable notoriety in England by the publication of many notices in London and provincial papers, of its want of progress, its antiquated laws, and its judicial deficiencies. It is consolatory to know that in one respect there is a disposition to advance, as shown by the energy displayed by the Masonic body, which, through THE FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE, must now be pretty well known in the mother country. We may mention further that a complete set of eight drawings of the Temple, including two elevations, two sections, three ground plans, and the roof, have been framed, and are now in the window of Mr. Moore, in Bath-street. They will, we understand, remain there till Thursday next, so that the public may have an opportunity of becoming aware, by inspection, of the extent and accommodation of the edifice, and of the nature of the addition which will thus be made to the public buildings of St. Helier. We copy the following inscription, which we find at the foot of each of the frames:—"Plans of the Masonic Temple at St. Helier's, Jersey, of which the Foundation Stone was laid December 17, 1862. Presented to 'Loge La Cesarée,' No. 860, with a report of the ceremony and the speeches at the banquet, by Brother Dr. Henry Hopkins, P.M. No. 51; Hon. Member of No. 51 and No. 378; Member of No. 860; Past Prov. G.S.W. for Warwickshire; Past First Principal of the Howe Royal Arch Chapter, No. 857.—*Jersey Morning Express.*"

## THE MASONIC MIRROR.

### METROPOLITAN.

**LODGE OF FIDELITY (No. 3).**—This lodge held its first meeting for the present year on Wednesday, the 11th of February, at the Freemasons' Tavern. The business of the evening was the installation of the new W.M. for the ensuing year. Bro. J. J. Hardey (No. 3, and Dalhousie Lodge, Hounslow) was installed into the chair in ancient form, the beautiful ceremony of installation being performed by Bro. Gillespie, P.M., in a most able and effective manner, who, with his usual eloquence, adverted to the fact that the brother whom he then had the honour of placing in the chair of King Solomon for the third time, had previously attained the high distinction of being unanimously voted to the chair of two other lodges, one of them being the Dalhousie Lodge of Hounslow. Bro. Hardey was the first W.M. of the Hounslow Lodge, and was mainly instrumental in forming that lodge, with the assistance of Bros. Giffard, Willett, Thomason, Pellatt, Hocknell, and Farrant, who together were the seven original founders of it. Many members of the Hounslow Lodge were present on this pleasing occasion to support and to testify their respect to their late W.M., and amongst others Bro. Colonel Murray, Thomason, Farrant, Lawler, Walmsley, and Donald King. There were also present as visitors, Bros. Isaac, P.M. No. 20, and Prov. J. G. W. of Kent; Harris, No. 20; Faithful, Dir. of Cers. No. 165; Cranhall, No. 253; Calscott, No. 750; and several other brethren. After the ceremony and business of the evening was disposed of, at about 8 p.m. the brethren, amounting to nearly fifty in number, adjourned to a splendid banquet. The usual loyal, Masonic, and appropriate toasts were given and drunk with enthusiasm in "sparkling" and "rosy" wine; and Bros. Donald King, Lawler, and Phillips, of the Hounslow Lodge, and several brethren of No. 3 Lodge "discoursed sweet music," to the great delight and satisfaction of the brethren present.

**ENOCH LODGE (No. 11).**—The usual monthly meeting of this lodge took place last Wednesday, at the Freemasons' Tavern, when the W.M., Bro. W. F. C. Moutrie, ably initiated Messrs. C. O. Hennell, William Jaquet, and Henry House; he afterwards passed Bros. Stear and Hasse, and raised Bro. Buxton, all of which ceremonies were gone through in a most perfect and gentlemanly manner. After other Masonic business, the brethren retired to a sumptuous and liberal banquet, supplied in Messrs. Elkington's usual unrivalled style. The W.M. presided, supported by Bros. Ruel, T. Bird, G. Sewell, W. Williams, Peter Matthews, C. Watson, and F. Ledger, all P.M.'s of the Enoch Lodge. The harmony of the evening was more than usually good and effective, with Bros. G. Perren, G. Tedder, Sig. Borrani, C. Watson, &c., Bro. Venables officiating with his usual ability at the piano. The visitors included Bros. T. K. Kent, 72; R. Little, 1073; J. Rutland 1097; W. H. Scott, 886; A. Howse, 219; Job Austin 1192; G. R. Ware, 12; T. H. P. Hartley, 211; C. G. Borrani, 32; George Nathan, Louisiana Lodge. The lodge sends two Stewards to the Boy's Festival next month—Bros. Moutrie, W.M., and Morgan.

**EASTERN STAR LODGE (No. 112).**—The first meeting of this ancient and highly respectable lodge since its removal from the Rose and Crown, Bromley, took place, on Tuesday, the 17th inst. at its new location, the Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street. The business of the evening consisted of the balloting for, and election into the mystic order of Messrs. Pettit, Harrison, and Grove, the ceremony of initiation being, on each occasion, most ably and creditably worked by E. W. Davis, a P.M. of the lodge, and of the installation, for the second time in this lodge, of P.M. E. W. Davis, the ceremony being impressively, faithfully, and in accordance with the ancient custom, performed by Bro. Emmens, P.M. and Sec. of the Old Concord Lodge, (No. 201). The W.M. then invested his officers, appointing Bros. F. L. Goode as S.W.; G. Griffiths as J.W.; Bro. R. P. Wilkinson as S.D.; F. Hammond as J.D.; G. Ayers as I.G.; F. Sharp, P.M. as Dir. of Cers.; G. Sharp as Steward; and P. Edinger as Secretary. Business being concluded, the brethren adjourned to the banquet, which was supplied in the acknowledged liberal style of Bro. Painter, leaving nothing to be desired on the score of enjoyment of this world's cheer. The usual complimentary toasts were fervently given by the W.M., and heartily responded to by the brethren present. The

health of the initiates, emanating from the W.M., was responded to by Bro. Pettit, in a manner expressive of his appreciation of the honour conferred upon him, by being admitted a member of the lodge, and anticipatory of future pleasures and delights to be derived from the higher degrees in Freemasonry, to which they were prospectively looking. In proposing the health of the P.M.'s, the W.M. highly eulogised the conduct of Bro. H. Grey, during his year of office, the W.M. remarking that the worthy brother, who had preceded him in the chair, had won for himself the good opinion of every brother of the lodge, by the kind manner in which he had conducted the affairs of the lodge during his year of mastership, by his generosity to the various charities and by his urbanity at all times of assembling; and he had the greatest pleasure in presenting him with a jewel, which had been unanimously awarded him in token of the appreciation, by the brethren of 112, of his gentlemanly bearing and Masonic consistence. Bro. Grey, P.M., briefly returned thanks for the great compliment paid him, and trusted that the past was but a reflex of the future, and that he should ever remember with pride his association with the Eastern Star Lodge, and their kindness to him that evening. The W.M., whilst giving the toast to the Masonic Charities, announced that Bro. Goode, S.W., had undertaken to become Steward for the Girl's School at the Festival in May next. They had for many years past sent Stewards to the different charities and he hoped the time was far distant when they should cease to do so. The toast of the visitors was responded to by Bro. T. Beard, W.M. of 118, on behalf of himself and Bros. Batty, P.M. 22; Graham, P.M. 66; Dalton, 14; Watson, 107; Emmens, P.M. and Sec. 201; Houlsten, 201; T. Davis, P.M. 812; E. Cox, P.M. and Treas. 955; and Paul, P.M. 318. The harmony of the evening was agreeably diversified by some excellent songs, volunteered by Bros. Petty, T. Davis, and Emmens. The brethren then separated at an early period of the evening, with gratitude to the G.A.O.T.U. for favours already received and sincere expressions of hope that they might be more and more enlightened in the paths of nature and science.

**CALEDONIAN LODGE (No. 156).**—This influential lodge assembled on Friday evening, February 13th, at the Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street. The lodge was opened by Bro. A. Brett, W.M. Bro. Halsey installed Bro. Joshua Nunn, P.M. No. 1122, who invested Bros. Rev. Dr. Richards, as S.W. and Chap.; Henry Collings, as J.W.; Alfred Brett, P.M.; R. C. Taylor, P.M., as Treas.; John Grant, P.M., as Sec.; Rev. Jordan Palmer, as Second Chap.; J. W. Halsey, P.M., as Dir. of Cers.; R. H. Edgell, as S.D.; J. Stewart, as J.D.; G. W. Porter, as I.G.; and Radford, as Tyler. The W.M. then initiated Mr. J. R. Glanvill and the Rev. W. J. Skilton into Masonry, and presented the P.M., Bro. Alfred Brett, with a very handsome P.M.'s jewel, the gift of the lodge. Bro. E. W. Mackney was elected an honorary member. The visitors present were—Bros. Godden, W.M. 21; Penney, W.M. 200; Adam, P.M. 109; Nolan LL.D., P.M. 219; Irvin, P.M. 861; Gurney, 30; Grant, 132; Minnis, 201; Alfred Guest, 1122. When the work of the evening terminated, the brethren partook of a banquet, served up in Bro. Painter's best style, and worthy of the high reputation of the old Ship and Turtle. The evening was enlivened by some good music and singing, Bro. Mackney contributing by his inimitable comic powers and good voice to the pleasure the company received from this part of the entertainment. The usual toasts were happily introduced by the W.M. That to the visitors was acknowledged by Bro. Dr. Nolan, with whose name the W.M. connected it. The toast to the officers was acknowledged by Bro. Rev. Dr. Richards, in a singularly happy and clever speech. The health of the lay members of the lodge having been drank, it called up Bro. Dr. Canton, who in very eloquent terms spoke on behalf of the unofficial brethren. It would be impossible for harmony and good fellowship to be better exemplified than in the Caledonian Lodge; and whoever has the good fortune to be a guest there will not only remember these virtues in connexion with it, but will also recollect the exuberant hospitality in which he is sure to participate. The Caledonian being a comparatively small lodge, not numbering more than about thirty members, the brethren are brought into closer and more fraternal intercourse than is practicable in larger lodges. The installation of our Worshipful Bro. Nunn will be referred to by all present as an occasion instructive and delightful.

**LODGE OF JUSTICE (No 172).**—The members of this excellent lodge assembled in great strength at the White Swan Tavern, High-street, Deptford, on Wednesday, February 11th. Bro.

J. A. Green very efficiently opened the lodge in the several degrees. Bro. J. Cavell, P.M., assisted by Bro. G. Bolton, P.M., raised two brethren to the third degree. The W.M. then resumed the chair, and initiated two gentlemen into Freemasonry, and passed one brother to the second degree; and he performed these ceremonies in a manner so masterly, as to command the admiration of a numerous body of visitors, and to reflect the greatest credit on the lodge. The most pleasing incident of the evening was the presentation of two P.M.'s jewels, which the W.M. did in his accustomed good taste. The first jewel, which was unanimously voted to our greatly esteemed Bro. S. Houghton, P.M., who was W.M. in 1858, was, in an appropriate speech, presented to him, and deep regret was expressed to know, that although it had been voted him some years since, it should have been allowed to remain so long before presented. Bro. S. Houghton, in a suitable reply, acknowledged the gift. The second jewel, which was on the previous lodge night unanimously voted to our much respected Bro. J. Cavell, P.M., was then presented to him. The W.M. alluded to the generous feeling expressed by Bro. Cavell, P.M., in refusing to accept his jewel, until Bro. S. Houghton, P.M., was invested with one. Bro. J. Cavell, in a brief reply, expressed his sincere thanks. The lodge was then closed. The visitors were Bros. F. Walters, W.M. 87; Wingfield, J.D. 198; C. Stahr, J.W. 1173, &c.

**DOMATIC LODGE (No. 206).**—The usual monthly meeting of this lodge was held on Monday, February 9th, at the Masonic Hall, Fetter-lane. Bros. Henry Wilson, W.M.; H. Thompson, S.W.; J. Osborne, J.W.; W. Simpson, J.D.; and F. Smith, I.G. The lodge was called at 4 o'clock, and at that hour all the officers were in their places. The lodge having been opened and the minutes read, the W.M. proceeded, in a very able manner, to raise Bros. Alfred Wolf, and Frederick Stephens to the sublime degrees. The lodge being resumed to the first degree, Mr. Bernard Large and Mr. Blaxton were, in a most impressive manner, duly initiated into the secrets and mysteries of ancient Freemasonry. Some routine business having been disposed of, the lodge was closed and the brethren sat down to a well furnished banquet. After the cloth had been removed, the W.M. gave the usual loyal and Masonic toasts. The W.M. gave "The Health of their Visiting Brethren," which was cordially received. Bro. F. Clasy, from India, returned thanks, and alluding to the universality of Freemasonry, said that there was not a place of any size throughout India but a Freemasons' lodge was found in it, and remarked that a high-caste Brahmin was initiated on the same evening and in the same lodge that he first saw the light of Freemasonry. The next toast was that of "The P.M. of the Lodge," for which Bro. Russen responded. The W.M. then gave "The Health of the Officers of the Lodge," and said it was most gratifying to him to find himself so well supported by such efficient officers. Bro. H. Thompson, S.W., returned thanks on behalf of the officers, and said it would not be less their duty than their pleasure to assist the W.M. in the performance of the ceremonies in a manner that should do honour to the Domatic Lodge. Some other toasts were given and the brethren separated before ten o'clock.

**EUPHRATES LODGE (No. 257).**—This lodge met at the White Hart Tavern, Bishopsgate, on Tuesday evening, the 3rd February. The lodge was opened in the first degree, the minutes of the last lodge night read and confirmed, after which six candidates for Freemasonry were ballotted for and unanimously elected, when the following were initiated into the mysteries of the Order, viz.:—Messrs. S. Le Vins, G. Cooper, T. Hooper, and C. W. Neale, the whole of the impressive ceremony being conducted in a most efficient manner by Bro. Sinclair, W.M., and his respective officers; after which the officers for conducting the Benevolent Fund attached to this lodge were elected for the ensuing year. The lodge then closed, and the members, with Bro. Lee, a visitor, adjourned to an excellent banquet, and the usual Masonic toasts having been given, the remainder of the evening was spent in a most cordial manner, and several very handsome donations were added to the Benevolent Fund.

**LODGE OF UNITED STRENGTH (No. 276).**—The anniversary meeting of this lodge was held on Tuesday evening, Feb. 10, at the old Jerusalem Tavern, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell. Bro. Cowderoy, W.M., presiding, supported by his officers and a numerous body of visitors. The lodge having been opened in the proper degree, four brethren were raised by the W.M. to the sublime degree of M.M. The next business of the evening was the installation of a W.M. for the year ensuing. Bro. Terry, the S.W., having been unanimously elected to that important office at the previous meeting of the lodge, he was presented by

Bro. Frost, P.M., to receive from the W.M. the benefit of installation. Bro. Cowderoy then proceeded to install his successor in due form, and the manner in which that important rite was performed, as well as the impressive way in which the addresses were delivered, excited observations that spoke well for the Lodge of United Strength, when the retiring master was so perfect in the duties appertaining to the installation of his successor. Bro. Terry having been installed in the chair of K.S., appointed his officers as follows:—Bros. Waterhouse, S.W.; Dudley, J.W.; Stewart, S.D.; Colson, J.D.; Fisher, I.G.; Crump, Secretary; and Allen, Treasurer. The new W.M. then proceeded to initiate Messrs. Solomer, Chant, and Hunt into the mysteries of ancient Freemasonry, and afterwards delivered the charge of the E.A. degree, which is but seldom given on such occasions. This, with other matters, prolonged the business to a most inconveniently late hour, but before the closing of the lodge 10 guineas was voted from the benevolent fund, to be placed in the hands of Bro. Dickie, Assist. G. Purst., who is the Steward to represent this lodge at the coming festival, on behalf of the Boys' school. The lodge was then closed, and the brethren adjourned for refreshment. On the cloth being drawn, the usual Masonic toasts were given, Bro. Dickie, Assist. G. Purst. returning thanks for the toast of the D.G.M. and the rest of the Grand Officers. The W.M. then gave "The Health of their newly initiated brethren," a toast at all times most pleasing to any W.M. to propose, and strongly impressed upon them the necessity of attending Lodges of Instruction, in which they could acquire the ritual of Freemasonry, and by that means they could attain to the eminence of W.M. of their mother lodge. It was but three years ago since he was placed at the right of the W.M. in the chair, and if they took the trouble to qualify themselves for the duties, he had no doubt they would soon have the honour of occupying the position in which he was then placed. The newly initiated brethren severally returned thanks for the very cordial manner in which they had been received. Bro. Cowderoy, the immediate P.M., in very eulogistic terms, proposed "The Health of the W.M. The W.M. thanked the brethren for the very kind manner which they had responded to the toast proposed by Bro. Cowderoy, and said that he had taken some pains to acquire Masonic knowledge, and by receiving the ritual of Freemasonry pure and unpolluted, to render it in the best manner he was able, so that during the twelve months of his office he should perform the ceremonies with satisfaction to the brethren and credit to himself. It was only three years ago he had received the benefit of instruction, and since then only two P.M.'s had been added to the numbers of the lodge, and it was a matter of astonishment to find himself elevated to the position in which he was then placed. He thanked them again for the honour conferred upon him, and as he had seen their immediate P.M. able to install his successor, he should feel it his duty also to qualify himself in a similar manner. "The Health of the P.M.'s" was next given, which was responded to by Bros. Cowderoy and Winstone. Several toasts were given and responded to, diversified by some excellent vocal music, and the brethren adjourned at a somewhat advanced hour in the morning, but all delighted with the proceedings on the occasion for which they had met.

**CANONBURY LODGE (No. 955).**—The installation meeting of this lodge took place at Bro. Todd's, the Canonbury Tavern, St. Mary's Road, Islington, on Thursday, the 12th inst. The members present were P.M.'s Bros. Filer, Bohn, E. Cox, Molloy, Enson, Warman, and Todd, with Bros. Chancellor, Winn, Turner, J. L. King, Berry, Cover, Kirkman, Layton, jun., Laing, Rogers, Higgins, and Boyden. The visitors were Bros. Thurston, 211; Edinger, P.M. 112; Cottebrune, P.M. 1055; Bradbury, P.M. 594; Matthew Cooke, Sec. 23; Goodwin, P.M. 680; Rev. D. Shaboe, Chap. 812; Binckes, P.M. 10; Manin, P.M. 9; Merrill, 206; Newman, 1006; and Garman, 215. The other business disposed of, the ceremony of installation was performed by Bro. E. Cox, P.M.; after which, the newly installed W.M., Bro. Chancellor, was pleased to invest the following brethren, viz., T. Turner, S.W.; W. Winn, J.W.; E. Cox, Treas.; T. Bohn, reinvested Sec.; A. J. Berry, S.D.; John Langley King, J.D.; R. Cover, I.G.; Lang, Dir. of Cers.; and Longstaff, Tyler.—Bro. Bohn, P.M. and Sec., had to make a proposition respecting their worthy and excellent Treasurer, who had been a member of the lodge since its foundation. Bro. Filer had retired from office that night, and was now succeeded by Bro. E. Cox; but he thought they could not suffer such a retirement to pass by without notice, and he therefore had much pleasure in proposing that

a vote of thanks be entered on the minutes for Bro. Filer's great care and attention as their Treasurer, and of the regret of the lodge that he had relinquished that office.—This was seconded by some half-score of members, and carried unanimously.—Bro. FILER, P.M., and late Treas., had heard the unanimous vote with pleasure and satisfaction. He had given up that distinguished mark of their confidence, only that he might be quite at liberty, for the duties of the office required a regular attendance, and he also thought no one should monopolise any office for too long a period. He felt quite sure Bro. Cox would give satisfaction, as he had known him long before that brother had been initiated in their lodge. For the vote of thanks, and the way in which they had always received him, he tendered his best thanks. Before he sat down, he thought it was the proper moment to refer to the Festival of the Benevolent Institution, at which he was present, when Bro. Winn, their new J.W., had presented one hundred guineas to the Charity, which, coupled with what he had done on a former occasion, showed how handsomely he had come forward to support the lodge, and that he was entitled to their best thanks for so doing. Bro. Filer then proposed that the thanks of the lodge be presented to Bro. Winn, for his handsome manner in carrying out the stewardship of the lodge, and that the same be entered on the minutes.—This was also most numerous seconded, and carried by acclamation.—Bro. WINN, J.W., returned thanks for the compliment, and declined the whole of the merits of the lodge list. A lady, Mrs. E. Cox, had come to their assistance, and made their list amount to £150. and he hoped the lodge would allow that the vote they had just past, might be entered on the minutes to the ladies who had contributed instead of in his name. The lodge was afterwards closed and the brethren adjourned to Bro. Todd's drawing-room, where a banquet was served with that elegance, good taste, and profusion, which are the characteristic of the Canonbury Tavern under Bro. Todd's liberal management. Upon the removal of the cloth, Bro. FILER, P.M. and Treas., gave the regular toasts, and then came to that of the visitors. He said they had many there from a distance, and were highly honoured by their presence. The Canonbury Lodge had found great friendships from many brethren in the Craft. Bro. Binckes, P.M. of No. 10 had, when first he (Bro. Filer) knew him, belonged to the Enoch Lodge, but he had long since gone to another, and it gave them all great pleasure to see him there. He felt there was no need to tell them who and what he was, for they were known to be the upholders of the charities, and Bro. Binckes was connected with one of them. Here the W.M. went through the list of visitors, making kind and genial remarks upon each name, and concluded by greeting them all with a hearty welcome.—Bro. BINCKES said it was a great gratification to him to be present, for he had the happiness to know many members of the lodge, and was present at its consecration. The visitors were greatly pleased to see it so flourishing, and the good example it set was not without its advantage in other quarters. He thought their appointments, made that night, were good, and he need not do more than allude to one of the votes of thanks they had heard to support him in that view. With such munificence they not only prospered, but deserved to prosper. In the lodge their working was good, and at that table their hospitality was in no way neglected, so he, on behalf of the visitors, wish them a full measure of success, and expressed their satisfaction with the fraternal kindness they met with there.—Bro. FILER said their new W.M. was very unwell, and had been obliged to leave immediately on the conclusion of the ceremony. He had asked him (Bro. Filer), to preside for him and he did so with regret for the cause. Bro. Chancellor, their W.M., was a very excellent and worthy brother, an amiable man, and a credit to the lodge.—(Hear, hear.)—and he was sure they would all agree with him in the toast. He proposed "The better health of their W.M."—Bro. FILER remarked that if the duties of the P.M.'s of the Canonbury Lodge were light, they were none the less efficient. As young blood in a lodge was desirable, so was it amongst the P.M.'s, and he gladly hailed an accession to their numbers that evening. The lodge had voted Bro. Warman its jewel, and it gave him (Bro. Filer) much pleasure to present it to him.—Bro. WARMAN was very much obliged for the jewel he had just received, and hoped to wear it long in that lodge.—Bro. E. Cox, P.M. and Treas., said he was so old a P.M.—now two years—that he would sum up all he had to say with God speed them one and all.—Bro. ENSOM, P.M., was no long speaker, and contented himself by saying he thanked them all heartily.—Bro. BOHN, P.M. and Sec., could only indorse Bro. Cox's good wishes, and, as he hoped

to have many other opportunities to thank them, would no longer trespass on their time.—Bro. E. Cox, P.M. and Treas., rose to propose the next toast, which was one they all felt deeply interested in, it was "The Health of Bro. Filer, the first W.M. of the Canonbury Lodge." (Hear, hear.) No doubt it had been to him a matter of great solicitude both as W.M. and their Treasurer; the latter office he had held for some years, and he need scarcely say how excellently those duties had been done. The toast he gave them was long life and happiness to their first W.M., and, till that day, Treasurer, Bro. Filer.—Bro. FILER, who made a very humorous and effective reply, said the duties he had undertaken he had always performed with a great deal of pleasure, and he felt the compliment that had been paid him very sincerely.—The W.M. had to bring before their notice the new officers. The S.W., Bro. Turner, had risen a step, as well as Bro. Winn, the J.W.; from what he knew of them he was sure they would study their duties. He then went through the list, and concluded by adding that in Bro. Bohn, their P.M. and Sec., they had an invaluable aid. There never was, he said, such a Secretary. He was most minute in all he did. He put their minutes into excellent language, and afterwards wrote them in a hand as good as could be written. The W.M. then added their new Treasurer's name to the toast, and proposed "Long life and happiness to the present Officers of the Canonbury Lodge."—Bro. TURNER, S.W., for the kind manner in which he had been spoken of was very grateful, and would do his best to support the W.M.—Bro. WINN, J.W., in a very neat allegorical sea-faring speech, said he hoped to do his duty and navigate the vessel safely into port. The junior officers each spoke for themselves. Bro. E. COX, would promise but one thing that was to do his best, but, as he knew that the office of Treasurer was no sinecure, he should claim their indulgence for any shortcomings.—Bro. BOHN, P.M. and Sec., on his own behalf said if his past services had been of the slightest value to the lodge, he could assure them they should be continued with unabated zeal. (Hear, hear.)—Bro. BOHN, P.M. and Sec., found it his greatest pleasure to appeal to them so successfully on behalf of the charities. That seemed to be a toast that attached to him, personally, in that lodge. They had now regularly sent Stewards for some years, and Bro. Chancellor, their W.M., had kindly come forward to serve for the Boy's School. Their Bro. Winn took up a list of £150 at the Festival for the Benevolent Fund and he should like to see a similar amount at next festival in March. He believed if every lodge would send a Steward to each of the charities, and every brother would send a guinea by him, their charities would be more prosperous still. He concluded by proposing "Success to the Masonic Charities and Bro. Binckes."—Bro. BINCKES was afraid that he could not do justice to the toast in a lodge like No. 955, where the higher principles of relief were so well understood. He had to plead the cause of one who was ill, their W.M., and he feared less effectively than Bro. Chancellor would have done. It had been said that ingratitude was the sin of withcraft, but on account of the Boy's School, that could never be laid at his door for he was deeply grateful to Bro. Winn for the last Festival, and wished that every lodge could boast one or two such members. Bro. Winn had made a reference to a lady's assistance to his list, and he (Bro. Binckes) was glad to see a disposition on the part of the fair sex to come forward on such occasions. Novelty as it was, a lady had positively enrolled her name amongst the Stewards for the Boy's Festival, and he did not see any incongruity in it; for they, the sterner sex, took great interest in the Girl's School, and for his own part he had always been warmly attached to that Charity; so he thought if he could but win the ladies for the Boy's, the exchange was nothing but mutual. The ladies often declared that Freemasonry took their husbands from home; but he advocated the plan of giving them some share in the practical plan of doing good. He was happy to say the W.M.'s list had just been commenced in that room, and he found four members putting down their names as follows.—The W.M., twenty guineas; their Treasurer, twenty guineas; their J.W., twenty guineas; and Bro. Kirkham, ten guineas—a total of seventy guineas, in less than five minutes. He hoped to get a large surplus fund this year, for they had many wants. In three years he wanted accommodation for 100 boys, and now they could only admit 72. There would be seven vacancies in October, but there were many more applicants. He knew he had but to ask there, and have; for their lodge had been quoted as one of the most munificent. He was grateful to them for the past, and hopeful for the future; and in the name of those Charities for

which they did so much, he returned thanks.—Bro. FILER said a member of their lodge, made in the lodge, had discharged the duties of installing Master, and he did not know if any one could have done it better.—The W.M. proposed “The Health of Bro. E. Cox, P.M., Treas., and Installing Master that day.”—Bro. E. COX felt some nervousness in returning thanks for the toast, but their kindness would overlook it. He had used his best endeavours to please all, and those exertions should always be at the service of his mother lodge in particular, and Freemasonry in general.—The Tyler’s toast brought the meeting to an end.

ROYAL ALBERT LODGE (No. 1209).—This lodge held its annual meeting at the Freemasons’ Tavern, on Monday, the 16th inst., when the following brethren were present:—Joseph Smith, W.M.; C. J. Jefferys, S.W.; J. Downs, J.W.; Matthew Cooke, Sec.; J. A. Farnfield, S.D.; T. Peters, J.D.; W. H. Farnfield, I.G.; John Savage, W. Watson, R. W. Little, and Thomas Lewis. Visitors: W. Farnfield, Assist. G. Sec.; C. Bennett, P.M., 25. The business consisted in raising Bro. W. H. Farnfield, and the election of W.M., Treas., and Tyler, for the ensuing year, the choice of the brethren unanimously falling on Bro. Jefferys, Joseph Smith, and Daly. After the business the lodge adjourned to banquet, which was served in capital style by Messrs. Elkington and Shrewsbury, and an evening of great enjoyment was passed by every one present, the comicalities being most ably rendered by Bro. Peters, and the serious singing very prettily done by Bro. Lewis, P.M., 53, a newly elected member. The speeches were above the average, being warm and animated, the W.M., Bro. Watson, and Bro. Farnfield, Assist. G. Sec., having been very telling in their addresses.

## PROVINCIAL.

### BERKSHIRE.

WINDSOR.—*Castle Lodge* (No. 1073).—The installation of the W.M. of this flourishing lodge took place on Tuesday, the 10th inst., at the Castle Hotel, Bro. Devereux, P.M. 1073, Prov. G. Sec, Berks and Bucks, Installing Master, performing the ceremony in a most impressive and earnest manner, to the great delight and satisfaction of the numerous members and visitors present. The ceremony was embellished with appropriate music, performed by Bros. Dyson, Prov. G. Asst. Dir. of Cers.; Tolley, Org. 1073; Marriott, of the Royal Chapel of St. George, and Eton College; and Whitehouse, of the Royal Chapel of St. James and Westminster Abbey. The effect produced by this efficient quartette was very great, the words and music being admirably adapted for the purpose. The Rev. A. W. R. Quinlan, B.A., was initiated into the ancient order by the Rev. Bro. Sinson, P.M., Prov. G. Chap. Durham; and the impressive manner in which the rev. gentleman performed the ceremony commanded the admiration of all present. Bros. Morten and Lambert were raised to the sublime degree of M.M. by Bro. Devereux. The lodge being duly closed by the W.M., Bro. E. A. Layton, Prov. G. Sec., and an anthem sung by the musical brethren, nearly the whole of the brethren adjourned to the banquet-room, where a most elegant and substantial banquet was provided by Bro. Pyecroft, the worthy host, to which the brethren did ample justice. At its conclusion, the W.M. called for grace, which was sung by Bros. Marriott, Dyson, and Whitehouse. The toast of “The Queen and the Craft” was most warmly proposed by the W.M., and “God save the Queen” was sung, the solos by Bro. Dyson, and the brethren joining heartily in the chorus. The W.M. then gave “The Prince of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family,” alluding most gracefully to the Rose of Denmark who is to be the Royal bride of our young Prince, all hearts responding to the wish for long life, happiness, and prosperity so feelingly expressed by the W.M. Bro. Dyson then sang, in a manner worthy of the theme, a beautiful and appropriate song, part of which was written for him for this meeting, and which we inserted last week. The usual Masonic toasts were given with all due honour, which were followed by appropriate glees and songs by the various musical brethren, adding much to the enjoyment of the evening.

### CHANNEL ISLES.

JERSEY.—*Lodge la Césarée* (No. 860).—An emergency meeting was held on Tuesday, February 3rd, presided over by Bro. Durell, W.M., assisted by his Wardens. The lodge was

opened in the first degree at a quarter to seven. A ballot was taken for a joining brother, which resulted unfavourably. Another ballot was taken for a candidate for initiation, which was unanimous in his favour. The rest of the evening was devoted to the consideration of the new bye-laws, the remainder of which were adopted *serialim*, but so long a time was occupied over them, that it was again necessary to postpone the final decision on reading the whole together. The lodge was closed at ten o’clock, and but a small party remained for refreshment. A second emergency meeting was held on Thursday, February 12th, presided over by the W.M. and his Wardens. The lodge was opened in the first degree at a quarter past six. In conformity with a resolution passed at the last meeting, the new bye-laws were read over *en masse*. Bro. Binet proposed that they should be printed for circulation among the members before final adoption. A discussion ensued, in which Bros. Binet, Piscard, Bandains, Le Sueur, and Rondeaux, took part, and an amendment was proposed, that the adoption should precede the printing. Both were duly seconded and put to the meeting. The show of hands was in favour of the original motion. A committee of four brethren was appointed to revise the documents, with a view, however, only to the correction of verbal errors. The lodge was opened in the second degree. Bros. J. de Ste. Croix, Laurens, Renouf, and Desmoulins, were examined as to their proficiency; this having proved satisfactory they were raised to the rank of Master Masons by the W.M., assisted in the latter portion of the ceremony by Bro. Schmitt, P.M. Bro. Rondeaux, as Orator, then gave an address of half an hour’s duration, which was highly interesting, being of a philosophical nature, on the astronomical bearing of the allegory which holds so prominent a place in this degree. Unfortunately the subject is one which must necessarily be restricted to the precincts of the lodge, and therefore cannot be published in THE FREEMASON’S MAGAZINE. As may be supposed, the discourse was listened to with the utmost attention, and at its close received the applause of those present. The lodge was resumed in the first degree. Bro. Binet proposed a candidate for initiation at seven day’s notice, as he is shortly about to leave the country. Bros. the Rev. F. de la Mare, Ph. de Ste. Croix, Catley, and Aliier, were examined in the first degree, and their answers being approved, they were passed to the degree of Fellow-Craft with the usual ceremonies. The W.M. informed the lodge of the probability that the esteemed Bro. Schmitt might shortly leave Jersey. He reminded the members in appropriate terms of the value placed upon his services, which were ever ready in the cause of Freemasonry, and of the high regard in which he is held by all who are associated with him. Considering that he ought not to leave Jersey without some mark of distinction, and the retention of some memento of him, he proposed that Bro. Schmitt be requested to allow his portrait to be taken at the expense of the lodge. This having been seconded was carried unanimously, and a committee was appointed to make arrangements for its due execution. The lodge was closed soon after ten o’clock, and some of the brethren remained to partake of refreshment.

### DEVONSHIRE.

DEVONPORT.—*Lodge of Fidelity* (No. 280).—The brethren of this lodge celebrated their annual festival on Wednesday, the 2nd inst., at the Royal Hotel, Plymouth. The proceedings were of more than usual interest from the fact that it was the anniversary of the birthday of the late Reverend Prov. G.M. of this province, the Earl of Fortescue; and another feature inducing the large gathering that assembled was the promised attendance of the R.W. and Rev. D. Prov. G.M., John Hayshe, Grand Chaplain of England, and the V.W. W. Dennis Moore, Prov. G.S.W., both of whom were present. There were also the W.M. of Lodge Fidelity, T. Johns, and his various officers:—Bros. W. Derry, the Worshipful the Mayor of Plymouth; W.M. of Lodge Charity; the Rev. J. C. Carwithin, P. Prov. G. Chap.; the Rev. J. Erskine E. Risk, P. Prov. G. Chap.; Lorenzo Tripe, P.M., P. Prov. G.S.D.; Rodd, P.M., P. Prov. G. Reg.; James J. Clase, P.M., P. Prov. G. Dir. of Cers., Secretary of 280; James Rowe, P.M., Prov. G. Treas.; R. Rhodda, Prov. G. Sec.; Harfoot, P.M., Prov. G.S.; W. R. Phillips, P.M., P. Prov. G.S.; J. Mackay, P.M., Prov. G. Dir. of Cers.; John M. Mackay, P.M.; Ridgway, Prov. G.J.W.; William Hunt, P.M., P. Prov. G. G. P. Prov. G.S.D.; S. Chapple, Prov. G.

Assist. Dir. of Cers.; Hancock, P.M., Prov. G. Reg.; Gilbard, P.M.; Lient. Scott, *R.N.*; Heath, P.M. 280; Ellis, Chapman, E. Arnold, Honey, &c. The Rev. J. E. Risk said grace, and on the removal of the cloth, the W.M. proposed "The Queen, and H.R.H. Albert Edward, Prince of Wales." The W.M. again rose, and proposed "The Grand Master of England, the Earl of Zetland," whose name and character were too well known to require any eulogistic remarks. Bro. J. J. CLASE, P.M., P. Prov. G. Dir. of Cers., proposed the toast of "The R.W. the D. Prov. G.M. of Devon, Bro. J. Huyshe, *M.A.*" (Applause.) That gentleman he said was always present when his presence was required, no matter what difficulties might have been thrown in his way; and it did not require any flattering remarks from him in proposing his health, as his upright and honourable conduct, and his love of Masonry, endeared him to all who belonged to the Order. It was a great compliment to Lodge Fidelity that he should have honoured them with his presence that evening. He always condescended to enquire into all matters that were brought under his notice, and gave an impartial judgment. He was esteemed by every one who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, and without offering further remarks, he begged to propose that reverend gentleman's good health. Bro. HUXSHE, on rising to respond, was received with loud and long continued applause. He thanked them for the very handsome manner in which they had received the toasts, and said he scarcely knew how to make a suitable reply. He had the distinguished honour to be present at a meeting in London about a fortnight since, and on that occasion he sat on the left hand side of the chairman. The meeting to which he referred, was in behalf of that noble institution for the relief of decayed and aged masons, and widows of masons who were compelled to ask for relief. The chairman on that occasion made the most eloquent and impressive address he ever remembered to have heard, and the brother whom he referred to was John Havers. He wished they heard his eloquence in speaking of that noble institution, and that he could reply with greater feeling to the toast which they had so cordially drunk that night. He was most happy to bring before them a subject which was dear to every Freemason, and although he could not speak so eloquently as their worthy brother did in London, he trusted that they would not allow charity to be injured thereby. By the kindness of the W.M. he was permitted to propose the toast of "Success to the Fortescue Annuity Fund," which had been promoted to perpetuate the memory of that estimable and loved nobleman, the late Prov. G.M. of Devon, Lord Fortescue. (Loud applause.) He was proud to find that the lodges in these towns had so nobly responded to the wishes of the committee, that was formed at Exeter about 18 months ago; and he could not but help saying that the success of the project was mainly due to the energy and liberality of several members, who attended on the present occasion. He tendered his heartfelt and sincere thanks to those brethren present, who had assisted so benevolently the general committee. They had received £800 already as donations, the annual subscriptions £140, and in addition to this £30 was promised from the Grand Lodge. Some doubt had been expressed that the annual subscription might gradually diminish, but he might say for himself that he had no faith in it at all. (Hear, hear, and applause.) He did not think for a moment that the proverbial benevolence of the order would ever diminish, or that one Mason would ever be so ungrateful as not to assist a brother in distress. By the great endeavours that had been made in this neighbourhood, they would be enabled to grant themselves two annuities on the 8th of April next (hear, hear, and applause), and he hoped at no distant period they would be in a position to grant a third. After adverting to two or three other topics in connection with subject, the distinguished brother sat down amid great applause.—Bro. the Rev. J. C. CARWITHEN remarked that he had received a letter from the Dowager Countess of Fortescue, stating that she had great pleasure in becoming a life governor of the Institution, and also an annual subscriber. Bro. HEATH, P.M. of Lodge 280, then proposed, in an appropriate manner, "The Health of the W.M., Bro. T. Johns," which was suitably acknowledged.—This toast was followed by "The V.W. Provincial Senior Grand Warden, Bro. Denis Moore," most ably given by Bro. R. Rodda, Prov. G.S.—Bro. DENIS MOORE most eloquently responded, and observed that he had been acquainted with this province about thirty-four years, and it was with very great pleasure that he had witnessed the success which had arisen in the county since that period. Only one lodge had been extinguished during his connection with them, and that was at Dartmouth, and this lodge had been since revived. He

was always ready to give them counsel and advice, so far as his ability admitted, and he trusted that the different lodges in the Three Towns would still progress in prosperity.—"The Worshipful the Mayor of Plymouth, the Master of Charity," was next given, and his Worship, who made a most happy speech, announced his intention of giving £10 to the "Fortescue Annuity Fund." Other toast followed, and a most pleasant evening was spent.

#### DURHAM.

**SOUTH SHIELDS.**—*St. Hilda's Lodge* (No. 292).—On Monday evening, the 9th inst., the brethren of this prosperous lodge held their usual monthly meeting, in the new Freemasons Hall, Youle-street, for the first time, the W.M., Bro. Henry Hedley, presiding, supported by Bros. P.M.'s Roddam, Prov. G. Purst.; Feshach, P. Prov. S.G.W.; Ridley, P. Prov. J.G.W.; Barker, P. Prov. G. Reg.; Hewison, Foster, Hinde, Oliver, and Twizell, P. Prov. J.G.W. Northumberland; H. C. Hansen, W.M. St. George's Lodge (No. 624), North Shields; W. Wright, S.W.; Buchanan, J.W., and the full complement of officers, together with a number of visiting brethren. After a ballot had been taken for seven gentlemen for initiation and two joining; the W.M. initiated five gentlemen into the mysteries of Freemasonry. On the conclusion of the ceremony Bro. Ridley, P.M., congratulated the W.M. and brethren on their possessing so suitable a building for the purposes of Masonry; and expressed a hope that prosperity and harmony might attend their efforts in disseminating the principles of Masonry. The style of the building is Italian. The lower story is of polished freestone rusticated, and consists of two commodious shops, already let for business purposes. The upper story is of red brick and stone dressings round the windows, and finished with a bold stone cornice, surmounted by a balustrade, with pedestals and centre panels, the pedestals are enriched with the emblems of the Craft, and the panel bears the words "Freemasons Hall," and is appropriated as a lodge room, forty feet in length, twenty feet wide, and seventeen feet in height, and is brilliantly lighted by two sun lights of twenty-seven burners each; an ante-room adjoins, with other conveniences. The entrance to the hall is laid with mosaic pavement, and when the building is decorated and completed it will be one of the most elegant Masonic halls in the north of England. The structure reflects great credit on the builders, Messrs. Scott and Suddard, of South Shields, the gas fittings, &c., were executed by Bro. T. Rudd, the whole being under the personal superintendence of Bro. Forster, P.M., who furnished the designs. Arrangements are being made to celebrate the opening by a grand ball. Several propositions having been received, the lodge was closed in due form.

#### SURREY.

**CROYDON.**—*East Surrey Lodge of Concord* (No. 680), *Instruction*.—The annual banquet of the above lodge of instruction was held on Friday, the 13th inst., at Bro. Clemishaw's, Railway Hotel, Addiscombe Road, Croydon; when the following brethren were present:—Bros. C. H. Woodward, Locock Webb, W. S. Masterman, J. R. Warren, John Harris, E. H. Frances, Matthew Cooke, C. J. Smith, Hammond, Goodwin, Strong, and some 14 or 15 others whose names we could not learn. The lodge was opened by Bro. Woodward, as W.M., *pro forma*, for the purpose of reading the minutes, &c., and after being closed, the assembled brethren adjourned to a capital banquet, well served by Bro. Clemishaw. Supper concluded, the W.M., gave the routine loyal and Masonic toasts, and then, as he said, came nearer home by proposing "The Health of the Prov. G.M., Bro. Dobie." Bro. J. R. Warren next followed with that of Dr. Harcourt, D. Prov. G.M. Surrey, and the rest of the Prov. G. Officers.—Bro. MASTERMAN, in his reply, said it was a source of great pleasure to him to hear their D. Prov. G.M. so highly spoken of. The Prov. G. Officers were very happy in the county; they all endeavoured to attend to their duties and look after the prosperity of the province; he was sure they were all thankful for the compliment, and hoped as long as they lived it would be deserved. The W.M., in a very happy vein, punning on the names of the brethren, gave "The Health of the P.M.'s of No. 680, the mother lodge." One of them, Bro. Goodwin, had done the work of the lodge for two years, and such services demanded an acknowledgement which he, the W.M., was but too happy to offer in coupling Bro. Goodwin's name with the

toast.—Bro. GOODWIN, in rising to return thanks, observed that it was a pleasure to acknowledge the toast. They had been a little too hasty in the choice of their W.M., who, after having been installed, left them to do their work how they could, and if it had not been for J. R. Warren's ill-health, which brought him amongst them, he did not know what they would have done, for, owing to the want of a lodge of instruction in his time, he was not equal to the working. Owing to Bro. Woodward's indefatigable exertions they were, he hoped, likely to be more successful in future, for they now had a regular school, of which many of their lodge were members, and to which the P.M.'s were much indebted, as well for its teaching as the way their health had been proposed and accepted that night.—Bro. J. R. WARREN was glad to propose the next toast. The accomplishment of a cherished design was a great fact, and by the arduous exertions of Bro. Woodward, their Lodge of Instruction was now a great fact for the province of Surrey. Its fruits were to be seen in the almost perfect working of their W.M., Bro. Woodward; their S.W., Bro. Locock Webb; and the J.W., Bro. Strong; whose progress had been truly wonderful, and would confer honour on any lodge in the kingdom. He hoped they would do all they could to teach the young Masons around them, and use the knowledge they had gained to the advantage of the province of Surrey. He concluded by proposing "The Health of the W.M., S.W., and J.W." of the East Surrey Lodge of Concord Lodge of Instruction.—Bro. WOODWARD, W.M., was extremely obliged for the manner in which they had been spoken of. It had been a peculiar hobby of his to establish that lodge of instruction, and he had worked hard to keep it together. The Wardens and those who had helped him were entitled to as large a portion of thanks as himself, for without them he could not have carried it on. There were a large number of Masons in Croydon and Norwood, and to suit their convenience the night of meeting had been changed, but they still remained absentees. If they wanted to learn Masonry they must attend a lodge of instruction, for what did any initiate know of it who only attended his mother lodge? The beauties of the science was only to be found in the fifteen sections. Then, again, they would learn their duties in a lodge of instruction, for he thought it a dishonour for any brother to accept an office he could not discharge, and a disgrace to the lodge to give such a one office. A brother who was incompetent ought to say, let me stand back till I can do my part perfectly. He was much obliged for his health having been drunk, and should leave the Wardens to answer for themselves.—Bro. STRONG, S.W., had very little to say, for, instead of teaching, he had been taught, and had derived great benefit from the working, which he hoped to attend regularly in future. On his own behalf, he returned thanks for the toast. Bro. Locock Webb, J.W., concurred in all that had fallen from the W.M. and S.W., and although he could not say anything new on the subject, yet he would make a few remarks so as to obtain a wider audience than he could command on other occasions. Twelve months ago, they had a similar meeting to that evening's, and mustered some twenty-five or six brethren, but it was very clear to him that, only on such occasions were then numbers so large, which might be tested by turning to the books, where it would be seen that their average attendance was not eight per meeting. They had tried all means to induce the easy brethren to attend. They had changed their night because every one could come if it was on a Friday! But Friday came, and it was the old story, except when the Friday happened to be the annual banquet. He had attended every meeting of the lodge of instruction since its formation, with but one exception, and then he was ill. It was with difficulty they could, at times, make up five, and he considered it a disgrace for them, now in the third year of their existence, to have to go about to bring Masons in. They, the W.M., S.W., and himself, had been complimented by name, for their improvement, but out of thirty members, what were three; in a lodge mustering, as their parent lodge did, some forty brethren, he thought every one of them ought to have been there, but they, and others, either don't, won't, or can't come. Of the thirty members on their own books twelve lived in Croydon, and many at Norwood, only a mile or two distant; and what was that, in a clear night, but a healthy walk, improvement, and brotherly society? Masonry was not to be learned in the ceremonies; it could only be appreciated through the lectures; and who had taught them how to appreciate it, and been their greatest help? Their London brethren, Bros. John Harris, J. R. Warren, and E. H. Frances. He hoped

to see the brethren attend more numerously in the future, and not pay the bad compliment to their instructors by mustering only two or three pupils for their kindness in coming to them. With thanks for his portion of the toast, he resumed his seat.—Bro. WOODWARD, W.M., gave the next toast, "The Health of the Masonic Instructors of the East Surrey Lodge of Instruction, Bros. John Harris, of the Asylum, an old and much respected Mason, Bro. E. H. Frances, a very well-known and capable brother, whose regular attendance was beyond praise, and Bro. J. R. Warren, who was also as well-known, and had frequently come there suffering from such ill-health, that it has been painful to witness. These three brethren were the mainstay of the lodge, and he was proud to give the health of such excellent instructors.—Bro. JOHN HARRIS, who, notwithstanding his blindness, seems to be as well as ever, returned thanks for the honour they had done him. He was always delighted to be there, as to mix in Masonry was a pleasure to him, and he hoped he might long continue to be amongst them.—Bro. FRANCES was glad if he had rendered them any service, and he hoped that they would grow more numerous. He well remembered one very rainy night, when the W.M. and himself were the only two present; but he hoped that, from the publicity that would be given to that night's meeting, their average attendance would next year be rather over twenty than under eight.—Bro. J. R. WARREN, though labouring under ill-health, which had procured him six months leave of absence from the Percy Lodge of instruction, and though he ought not to have been there then, he could not resist devoting a little of his time to their service. He had been delighted to see Bro. Frances so regular in his attendance, as he could not be regular himself. It was a serious matter to him, for through bad health he was prevented being at his post in the Percy Lodge of Instruction, which was the most ancient lodge of the kind, and had been Peter Gilkes's own foundation. At all times he was happy to afford oral instruction to his brethren, that being the only method by which Masonry could be taught, and for their kindness to himself and his brother instructors he expressed himself very grateful. The toast of "THE FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE" having been given and replied to, the meeting broke up.

#### NORTHUMBERLAND.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—*Newcastle-on-Tyne* (No. 24).—This lodge was opened at the Freemasons' Hall, Blicke-strett, on February 5th, by Bro. Loades, P.M., in the absence of the W.M., assisted by the officers of the lodge. The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. Bro. John Hall Baird being duly elected, was initiated into the mysteries of the Order, by Bro. A. Chapman, P.M. and Treasurer of the lodge. One candidate was passed to the F.C. degree, by the acting W.M., and one raised to the sublime degree of M.M., by Bro. Chapham, P.M. The following P.M.s were also present. Bros. B. Thompson, P. Prov. G.S.W.; Hotham, P. Prov. G.J.W.; Clapham, P. Prov. G. Reg. of Durham; Banister, P. Prov. G.S.W., Durham, &c., Bryden, P.M. 56; Smalls, W.M. 193; Smalls, of Lodge 24, California, &c. Several propositions for the benefit of the lodge were proposed and carried unanimously; also applications for relief entertained, and general business over, the lodge was closed in form and with solemn prayer.

#### WESTMORELAND.

KENDAL.—*Union Lodge* (No. 151).—Friday, February 10th being the regular meeting, the lodge was opened by the W.M. Bro. Horne, Prov. G. Supt. of Works, assisted by the officers of the lodge. The minutes of last regular meeting were read and confirmed. Bros. Thompson and Hogg wishing to take the 3rd degree, were examined, and satisfactorily proved their proficiency in the former degrees. They were presented to Bro. Banister, Prov. G. Dir. of Cers. West Lancashire, and each separately raised to the sublime degree of W.M., in his usual earnest and impressive manner. Bro. Pettit acting as S.D. The lodge was closed to the 1st degree, and Mr. Chas. Briesley who had been unanimously elected, was properly prepared and presented to the W.M., who initiated him into the mysteries of the Order, with great care. The business of the lodge over, it was closed in due form and with prayer. This lodge, which has been dormant for several years, is now, under the superintendence of the W.M., being brought to life and vigour, and bids fair to be an excellent lodge.

## SCOTLAND.

(From our Scottish Correspondent.)

PRESENTATION TO THE R.W.M. AND ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

TROON.—*Lodge Navigation* (No. 86).—The elasticity of our C. T. permitting of our visiting Troon on Friday night to pay our respects to the Lodge Navigation on the occasion of its reaching the first stage in its second centennial journey upon the level of time, we were gratified to find the brethren in lodge assembled inaugurating, in a pleasing way, the sixth anniversary of their present R.W.M.'s assumption of the symbol of authority over the Craftsmen in a district which acquires a deep historical interest from having been once the domain and residence of several of our ancient Scottish kings, and contains within its bounds, besides the ruins of a baronial edifice, whose origin is said to be indebted to the Craftsmen of the twelfth or thirteenth century, numerous relics of those Roman or Scandinavian conquerors, whose swords, while dealing death and desolation to our ancient forefathers, were the precursors of that civilisation which has led to our enjoyment of civil and religious liberty in such measure as to make Britain the envy of the world. Troon is situated in the parish whence the Earl of Dundonald derives his title; but all that now remains to the family of their Ayrshire estates is merely the mouldering walls of Dundonald Castle, with the mount on which it stands, extending to about six or eight acres of land. This castle was originally the property of Robert Bruce, who succeeded in right of his mother, Marjory Bruce, to the throne of Scotland, under the title of Robert II. Here he wooed and married Elizabeth Murc, of Rowallan, one of the most beautiful and accomplished ladies of the age, and died in 1390. The arms of the Stewarts are still visible on different parts of the building. The Duke of Portland is the Superior of Troon, and draws a considerable revenue from its harbour, in the formation of which the late Duke is said to have expended about £100,000. Our report of the centenary meeting of No. No. 86 contained an extended sketch of its early history, drawn by the R.W.M., in his opening address upon that interesting occasion; it is, therefore, unnecessary further to advert to it. Recognising amid the foliage with which the dais was bedecked the quick eye and open countenance of Bro. Imrie, with a smile of welcome which seems ever to play upon the face of the presiding genius of Navigation, we were beckoned to a seat over against the A. Ere we proceed to note the convivialities of the night, we have to record an act of the lodge at once grateful and generous, calculated to show to Masons everywhere the estimation in which the present Master of No. 86 is held by its resident members, and to the N. W. how faithful services are appreciated within M. C. Previous to the formal reception of visitors, the lodge being, as already indicated, convened, the temporary dethronement of the eastern potentate effected, the Depute Master, Bro. Fergusson, addressed the brethren as follows:—"Of the many incidents in the history of Troon Navigation, that which will stand out in bold relief among the other proceedings of this evening may not be considered the least interesting or important. It affords me peculiar pleasure, as a member of the lodge and the private friend of your R.W.M., thus publicly to be the medium through which you desire to express the high sense you entertain of the benefits which have accrued to the lodge from the services rendered to it by Bro. Imrie in the capacity of its Master. For the fifth time has he been called, by the voice of the lodge, to occupy its principal chair, and this of itself was sufficient to distinguish him above many of his predecessors; but in order still farther to mark this event, and to confer upon Bro. Imrie some tangible memorial of this highly honourable connection with this lodge, you have ordered the purchase of this chain and that ring, and have deputed me to present them to our R.W.M." Turning to Bro. Imrie, the D.M. proceeded—"In the name, then, of my brethren of Lodge Navigation, I beg to tender for your acceptance this chaste and massive chain, fashioned from the purest gold. It is presented to you in appreciation of the Masonic ability, courtesy of manner, and judicious carefulness which you have for so long a time brought to bear upon the management of the lodge, and in hearty acknowledgment of the success which has hitherto attended your unosten-

tatious exertions in furtherance of its interests. May you be long spared to wear the chain with which I now invest you; may its links bind you more closely to Navigation Troon; and when, in the course of nature, you are called on to relinquish it to another, may the possession of it stimulate to Masonic action as worthy of public recognition as that which has led to its presentation to you, sir. The scrupulous attention you have ever given to the calls of the lodge has, perhaps, too often deprived your wife of the enjoyment of her husband's society in the privacy of domestic life. We cannot make up for the sacrifice which Mrs. Imrie has been called upon to make, but we pray you to present to her this diamond ring, in token of the esteem in which she is held by the members of Troon Navigation." Bro. Imrie's reply was short, but effective, and delivered with emotion. He had, in his desire to serve the Lodge Navigation, been actuated by a love of Masonry and admiration of its heaven-born principles, and not by any means with the view of having his humble labours acknowledged in the manner in which the brethren had that night seen it fit to do. He could have remained contented with the reward of an approving conscience; but the expression of the brethren's approbation of his services in the Masonic field must not, could not, be undervalued. He trusted that their great kindness would stimulate him to renewed and more zealous exertion in advancing the cause of Freemasonry, and that, with the invaluable aid and co-operation of the resident members, the prestige of the Lodge of Navigation would be sustained, and its sphere of usefulness greatly extended. He accepted their gift; he valued it much, because of the spirit in which it was given, and would wear it with pride. His wife, too, he was sure, would be equally gratified with the unlooked-for expression of the regard of such a respectable body of men as the Freemasons of Troon. This interesting business over, Beauty with her watchful eye and cheerful voice revived the spirits of the craftsmen by issuing her ever-welcome mandate; the loving cup was forthwith set in motion by the vigilant ministers of the southern satellite, and the Deacons prepared for the reception of visitors. When a salute from the guns of the lodge had announced the last deputation to have been conducted to its place, the large hall presented an animated appearance. It was filled to overflowing, and its walls bore artistically arranged floral designs, ensigns innumerable, and drafts of ships in every stage of progress, from the laying of the keel to the launch—the oriental canopy being overtopped by a beautiful model of a fully-rigged merchantman. We missed from its accustomed place, at the extreme right of the chair, the deputation from the Ancient or Mother Lodge, although its Junior Representative in Grand Lodge was there to do honour to the lodge whose first breath was drawn within a Sabbath day's journey of the ruined memorials of Mother Kilwinning's former greatness. Ayr Kilwinning, led by its R.W.M., Bro. Williamson, and the Ayr Operative, headed by Bro. Martin, by their presence in such unusual strength, dispelled the darkness usually floating over that part of the lodge which the rays of the sun fail to penetrate. The seats due east and west were held by Irvine St. Andrew, Ayr Royal Arch, Ayr and Renfrew Militia St. Paul, guided respectively by Bros. Dick, Watson, and Wood; the south by the members of the presiding lodge; while the cross benches in the west of the oblong were occupied by R.W.M. Shaw and a large deputation from Kilmarnock St. Andrew. For us to detail the complimentary and other toasts drunk to during the evening would be but a recapitulation of what has already been reported through the published reports of the various festive gatherings of the Craft which have preceded this, the last of the season in Ayr province. One thing we may mention, however, there were among the visitors brethren representing the three Grand Lodges of England, Ireland, and Scotland, all of whom responded in suitable terms—Bros. Capt. A. F. Troop of the barque *Sailor Prince*, a P.M. of the Lodge 1110, Salisbury, New Brunswick; Capt. Berry of the schooner *Bellona*, a M.M. of the Lodge No. 54, Belfast; and D. Murray Lyon, of Mother Kilwinning. In the first-named brother, whose general intelligence and refined conviviality of manner, rendered his presence most acceptable to the company, we discovered a Companion of the Royal Arch degree, and Sir Knight of the Order of the Temple, Greenock, No. 17, being his mother chapter, and the Scottish Priory of St. John, New Brunswick, that in which he was dubbed a Templar. From Bro. Troop we received much valuable information as to the condition of the different Orders of Masonry in British America, and only regret that the arrangements of the Lodge Navigation prevented our agreeable companion from addressing the meeting more

lengthily than he did. The brethren in Salisbury have, at a cost of several hundred pounds, erected a magnificent Masonic Temple, and some idea may be formed of the richness of its internal decoration, when we mention, on the authority of Bro. Troop, that about £80 was expended in the manufacture of the carpet covering the floor of the sanctum. When the Templars in New Brunswick appear in any public Masonic procession, they still do so as equestrians, wearing cocked hat, gauntlet, and black apron: the fees exacted for reception in the St. John Priory amount to £7—a sum sufficiently high, we think, to guard well its outposts from being passed by the profane. Of all the large meetings of the Craft we have attended, we never recollect finding such a paucity of aged brethren as that at Troon presented. The deputation accompanying the R.W.M. of No. 126 contained in the person of Bro. David Brown, the oldest Craftsman present. This venerable member of the Order, after having fought his country's battles in Egypt, America, and in other parts of the world, has in his retirement for many years continued to take an active interest in the affairs not only of Craft Masonry, but of those relating to the higher orders; he has, when in the army, sat in lodge with H.L.H. the late Duke of York and other Craftsmen of the highest distinction, has filled some of the most important offices in lodge, chapter, and encampment, and although he has now passed the three score years and ten of man's existence, in the cause of Freemasonry his spirit is as buoyant as ever, and his seat in the lodge seldom vacant. The "Army" was represented by Bro. Sergeant Calagan, Instructor of Musketry in the 29th Regiment, and Bro. Corporal Anderson, *R.A.*, Instructor in the Irvine Volunteer Artillery, and replied to by the former. Not further to prolong this report, we may conclude by saying that the arrangements reflected credit upon the active and obliging stewards, the music discoursed by the Kilwinning Instrumental Band, and the vocal efforts of Bros. Hamilton, Nimmo, Gemmell, Shaw, and Chambers, were delectable, and the *tout ensemble* such as fully to keep up the character which the Lodge Navigation has long sustained as one of the pleasantest lodges possible in which to spend an agreeable evening. The prostrate pillar in the S. having indicated that low twelve had been reached, the lodge was closed and the brethren dispersed, all seemingly gratified with the re-union.

#### AYRSHIRE.

**CUMNOCK.**—*Lodge St. Barnabas* (No. 230).—Bro. Sir James Fergusson, *Bart.*, Prov. G.M. of Ayrshire, has presented the above lodge with a folio Bible, and compass and square—a valuable present in a pecuniary point of view, but doubly so as being the free and unsolicited offering of the donor. The lodge was visited on Tuesday night by Bro. Sir James, accompanied by Bro. Willis, a member of one of the English lodges, who, by his affability, urbanity, and desire to please and instruct, gained for himself golden opinions; and his presence, should he ever again visit Cumnock, will be hailed with pleasure by every brother who had the good fortune to hear him. Previous to the Prov. G.M.'s arrival, the meeting unanimously elected him honorary member of the lodge.

### MARK MASONRY.

#### METROPOLITAN.

**THISTLE LODGE.**—On Friday evening, the 5th instant, this numerous and influential lodge of Mark Masters assembled at Bro. Quelch's (Dick's Coffee House), for the first time after the installation. Bro. Dr. Nolan, the newly installed W.M., and G. Overseer of Works, filled the chair; Bro. Figg, P.M. and Past G. Swordbearer, acted as S.W. Four brethren were advanced to the degree, among whom were Bro. Dr. Steel and Bro. Farrar. Bro. Moles was admitted a joining member. The devotional part of the service was repeated with much solemnity and effect by Bro. the Rev. Dr. Richards, and the musical service by Bro. Hart, Organist of the lodge. An elegant and sumptuous banquet, in Bro. Quelch's best style, was subsequently served up. Addresses were delivered by the W.M., by Bro. Cottebrune, the immediate P.M. and G.S.B., by Bro. Binckes, P.M., G. Sec., and by Bro. Figg, P.M. There are, we have reason to know, thirty candidates for admission, comprising Masters, Past Masters, and notable members of the Craft. This flourishing lodge enjoys great prosperity, not only by the constant accession of members, but by the harmony and co-operation which characterise it. A grant of £5 was given to the benevo-

lent fund, and a subscription of £2 10s. raised for the Boys' School, to be increased to £5.

**MALLET AND CHISEL LODGE** (No. 5).—This lodge, after experiencing many vicissitudes, may now be very fairly considered in a flourishing condition. After having been in abeyance for two or three years it resumed work, about twelve months back, with about five or six members only. It now numbers about twenty; and on Thursday, Jan. 29th, the lodge met at the Three Tuns, Borough, for the purpose of work, and for the installation of the W.M. Lodge was opened by the W.M., Bro. R. Harris, in the usual manner, the hymn being sung by the brethren, and Bro. Saqui presiding at the harmonium. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, a report was brought up from the Audit Committee, which was duly adopted, and ordered to be entered on the minutes. The ballot was then taken for Bros. E. S. Stillwell, Walter Lean, and I. M. Rowe; and the result being favourable, and the brethren present, they were regularly advanced to the honourable degree of Mark Masters, the ceremony being performed by Bro. Cottebrune, assisted by the officers of the lodge and Bro. Goring. This being the evening appointed for the installation of the W.M. elect, the chair was then taken by Bro. Binckes, G. Sec., who proceeded to install Bro. Thomas Pickering Assist. G. Dir. of Cers., in the chair of No. 5 Mark Lodge, the Board of Installed Masters consisting of Bros. Binckes, Ridgeway, P.G. Reg.; Harris, and others. It is needless to state here the impressive manner in which the most beautiful ceremony was conducted, under the Grand Secretary's direction it could not possibly be otherwise. Upon the re-entry of the brethren into the lodge, the new W.M. proceeded to the appointment and investment of his officers as follows:—Bros. F. Treback, S.W.; Hayworth, J.W.; A. Ridgeway, Treasurer; J. Turner, Hon. Sec.; Thompson, Reg.; Barratt, M.O.; Dr. Sleeman, S.O.; Haas, J.O.; Weissenburger, S.D.; Albesser, J.D.; G. Dyer I.G.; and Grant, Tyler. The dues having been received, and wages paid, the lodge was closed in ancient form with solemn prayer and music, and the brethren adjourned to banquet. During the banquet, the W.M. observed that, for once, he was about to break a rule, in this case more honoured in the breach than in the observance—the rule was, not to give any toasts before the removal of the cloth; but they had among them that evening a brother whom they would all wish to honour, and who, being indisposed, would be compelled to leave immediately. Therefore, not to permit him to depart without their good wishes, he, the W.M., would at once propose the health of Bro. Stephen Barton Wilson, who, although not so long a Mark Mason as some present, was so well known in Craft Masonry that encomium of the subject was superfluous. The W.M. remarked that it was one characteristic of Mark Masonry that it was entirely unsectarian, and recognised worth wherever found, and in whatever degree. Bro. S. B. Wilson replied. Upon the removal of the cloth, the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were drank with true Masonic *éclat*, Bro. Harris, P.M., on giving the health of the W.M., remarked that, during the past year, many causes had conspired to prevent the working of the lodge being all that was desired, but that much was expected from the W.M., T. Pickering, to whose exertions, in conjunction with Bro. Turner, the revival of this lodge was due. This toast was most enthusiastically received, and the W.M. thanked the brethren for their kindness, and hoped for as large an increase of numbers as during the past year, but hoped also that brethren in office would attend punctually and work conscientiously. In reply to the health of the visitors, Bro. Cottebrune, who had so ably assisted in the ceremony of the evening, Bros. Hayward, of Hull, Goring, Saqui, and others. Bro. Binckes congratulated the brethren upon the prosperity of the lodge and the zeal of its members, more especially their W.M., whom he had met on many occasions here and elsewhere, and who was a Mason—a thorough Mason—heart and soul. After giving an explanation of the rise and progress of the Boys' School, he pleaded for the charity, and urged the lodge to send a subscription to the festival through the W.M., who had consented to act as Steward for his Craft Lodge (No. 33). This appeal was responded to, and the amount will appear in Bro. Pickering's list. The healths of the Hon. Secretary and Officers were duly received and responded to. The harmony of the evening was much enhanced by an exquisite pianoforte solo by Bro. Alberser, and songs by Bro. Goring and other brethren, and the meeting separated at the small hours, having realised the "feast of reason and the flow of soul."

## ROYAL ARCH.

## YORKSHIRE (WEST).

WAKEFIELD.—*Wakefield Chapter* (No. 727).—This chapter was opened in the Masonic Hall, Zetland-street, Wakefield, on Tuesday last, at 3.30 p.m., Comp. Rev. A. F. A. Woodford, P.Z. 364 and Prov. G.H., being requested to take the chair, and perform the ceremony of installing the principals, Comp. Henry Smith, P.Z. of 543 and 379, Z.; Rev. Dr. Senior, P.Z. 251 and 727 and P. Prov. G.H., H.; Frederick Lumb, P.Z. 179 and 727, J.; also present, Joseph Olroyd Gill, P.Z. 251, &c., as S.E.; Thomas Hill, P.Z. 379, as S.N.; John T. Robinson, H. 379, as P. Soj.; John Gaunt, 379, as 1st Assist. Soj.; John Beckett, 179 and 727; Janitor, and others. The minutes of the last meeting being confirmed, the following companions were accepted as joining members—Captain Williams, 287, and T. W. Few, 251. The ballot was then taken for Bros. John Gill, W. W. Glover, Roland Childe, Thomas Senior, G. W. Bayldon, all P.M.'s of 727; Daniel Wilson, W.M. 727; Henry France and Francis Walker, M.M.'s 727, which proved unanimous; thereupon Bros. J. Gill, R. Childe, and F. Walker were duly exalted. At 6.30 o'clock the companions retired to the banquet room, where refreshments were served under the able superintendence of Comp. John Gill. The chapter having resumed, the ceremonies and lectures were further proceeded with, in which Comps. J. O. Gill, Woodford, H. Smith, Thos. Hill, J. T. Robinson, and John Gaunt took part, to the complete satisfaction of the members of the chapter. The chapter was closed in harmony at 8.15, it being decided to hold a chapter of emergency on Tuesday, the 24th inst., for the purpose of completing the arrears of business.

## INDIA.

CHAPTER OF ST. JOHN. (No. 628).—This Chapter has been re-opened after a lapse of nine years, owing to the sudden removal of nearly all the companions. The following companions opened the Chapter on the 24th December:—Comp. Col. Nott, P.Z.; Kellie, J.; Jennings, H.; Nolan, E.; Ali Mohamed Khan, N.; Cox, P.S.; Saville, A.S.; Monnet, J. The following brethren were afterwards duly exalted: Bros. Martin, Blumberg, Hadou, and Anderson. There being many other brethren on the list for exaltation, it is hoped the Chapter will ere long be in a flourishing condition.

## KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

## YORKSHIRE (WEST).

BRADFORD.—*Conclude of Faith* (No. 29).—A meeting of this conclave took place at the Masonic Hall, at which there were present Comps. Wm. Gath, P.E.C.; Thomas Hill, P.E.C.; G. M. Wand, P.E.C.; Henry Smith, E.C.; Horatio Butterworth, Reg.; John Gaunt, Expert; J. J. Holmes, J. H. Buckley, and B. Lawrence, &c. After the minutes had been disposed of, the Treasurer presented a very satisfactory report. The ballot was then taken for the E.C. for the ensuing year, and the choice fell upon Comp. Butterworth, who acknowledged the compliment in suitable terms. Sir Knt. Hill, P.E.C., was elected to the post of Treasurer. There being no further business, the encampment was closed; after the Almoner had performed his service, refreshments were served in the ante-room, at 8.30, and the Sir Knights spent an agreeable evening, their only regret being the unavoidable absence of several worthy companions.

## MASONIC FESTIVITIES.

## IRELAND.

CORK.—The annual grand full dress ball of the first Lodge of Munster took place at the Athenæum, on Wednesday evening, the 11th of February. The splendid hall was very beautifully and tastefully decorated for the occasion. The large orchestra at the western end was occupied by firs and other evergreens, from amidst the foliage of which shone out a myriad of variegated lamps, which produced an extremely pretty effect, and in the dome of the orchestra, beneath the organ, was a figure of a boy bearing a basket of many-coloured flowers, while above him rose an arch of roses and evergreens, with a second arch of variegated lamps above that again. From the roof were suspended a number of festoons formed of evergreens, and red and white roses, extending from the pitch of

the roof to the cornice, while from the centre of the roof depended two magnificent baskets of flowers. The cornice gas lights lit up the building with the usual pleasing effect, while in addition, the fronts of the galleries were decorated with variegated lamps, the colours blue, white, red, and yellow alternating; and on either side of the entrance to the rotunda shone out two brilliant stars of gaslight. Above the entrance to the rotunda, a very pretty Masonic device—the triple triangle, was formed of red, white, and blue lamps—each of the three triangles being composed of lamps of one of those colours, the appearance of which was very beautiful. The capitals of the pillars supporting the roof were occupied by the banners of Prince Masons, and the basis by the shields and swords of the Knights Templars. At the western end of the hall, below the orchestra, was placed the chair of the Grand Master, on either side of which stood two Masonic columns, with a variety of other devices. The pillars of the building were also entwined with garlands of evergreens and roses, and the general effect was extremely picturesque. The excellent band of her Majesty's 11th Regiment, and Mr. Howard's splendid string band, occupied the northern gallery, and supplied the music for the night. Supper was served in the rotunda by Mrs. Fitzgerald, in her customary *recherche* style. The entire arrangements were most perfect and convenient—the hall was agreeably heated, and all draughts cut off. The attendance was very large and fashionable, numbering about four hundred ladies and gentlemen. Altogether, the spectacle presented by the hall, when dancing had commenced, was brilliantly beautiful—a scene combining all the charms of beauty, grace, and colour judiciously blended. At ten o'clock, the Masonic brotherhood having assembled in the rotunda, passed in procession up the centre of the hall, headed by the Grand Master, who was accompanied by the other office bearers of the lodge. The chair having been taken, the proceedings were opened with the customary salute of three times three and three cheers, after which dancing immediately commenced, and was kept up to an advanced hour in the morning.

## WEST INDIES.

## TRINIDAD.

## PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

On Thursday, the 1st January, 1863, the R.W. the Prov. G.M., Bro. Daniel Hart, held a Masonic levée at Freemasons' Hall, Mount Zion. At twelve, high noon, the Provincial Grand Lodge was opened in due form and with prayer. Present: Bros. Hart, Prov. G.M.; John O'Brian, D. Prov. G.M.; G. W. W. Ingram, Prov. G.S.W.; R. J. Dunos, Prov. G.J.W.; E. Martin, Prov. G. Treas.; S. W. Gould, Prov. G. Sec.; J. P. Ramsay, Prov. G.S.D.; A. M. Cook, Prov. G.J.W.; H. Van Buren, Prov. G. Dir. of Cers.; A. G. Julin, Prov. G. Sword Bearer; J. Fraser, Prov. G. Bard.; L. Bath, Prov. G. Purst.; D. Hart, jun., Prov. G. Standard Bearer; W. T. Bureton, C. Sieuid, and C. Matthews, Prov. G. Stewards. After the Provincial Grand Lodge had been opened, the several lodges of the province in the island, and under the jurisdiction of the Prov. G.M., were, according to seniority, introduced, and the officers and members respectively presented to the Prov. G.M.

The Prov. G.M. complimented the several lodges for the manner in which they had all complied with their duties, and on the harmony and brotherly love that existed amongst them. At the same time he deeply regretted to find a blank amongst their numbers, and in the most feeling manner alluded to the death of Bro. Ross, P.M. of the Prince of Wales Lodge (No. 1169).

The Prov. G.M. then addressed the brethren in the following manner:—

BRETHREN,—Masonry is happily described by learned exponents of the art, and which definition is embodied in the lectures published for our use by authority, as a "beautiful system of morality, veiled in allegory and illustrated by symbols." Its end and its moral and purport, we are taught, is to subdue our passions, to make a daily progress in a laudable art, and to promote morality, charity, good fellowship, good nature, and humanity. To train its pupils into a full and perfect knowledge

of this end and purport, Masonry inculcates numerous moral virtues, which she illustrates by the most beautiful symbols in her initiations and ceremonies. To expatiate upon certain of these virtues is my present object, and that of no less of them than what she most appropriately terms the cardinal virtues—temperance, fortitude, prudence, justice. Temperance, in the language of the lecture, is that due restraint of our passions and affections which render the body tame and governable, and relieve the mind from the allurements of vice. The precepts of this virtue are not confined to the mere restraint of our carnal appetites, or those excesses which our bodies unrestrained are apt to run into, but it extends to the curbing of the mind—the prompter and originator of all our movements, from inordinate desires and lusts. The mind of man is described by the first Great Light in Masonry as being “evil from the beginning;” consequently, the dictates from thence, without the reason furnished from a spiritual source, will be evil also. The fostering of thoughts, therefore, which reason reprobates, the wish or desire for the accomplishment of inordinate objects, are as much intemperate acts of the mind, as drunkenness or gluttony are intemperate acts of the body. This virtue comprises, also, more than the prohibition of what are termed “venal” sins. It requires a suppression of the petty irritabilities to which the temper of man is prone—fretfulness, impetuosity, and jealousy, and the like, all come under the category of intemperate passions. The possession, then, of this virtue in its full extent is the accomplishment of a great end of Masonry; it constitutes a fitness and a facility for the receipt of every other virtue; it renders easy and familiar the practice of prudence, fortitude, and justice, and, in truth, presents a clear and open path to the perfection of a true Mason. Fortitude is that noble and steady purpose of the soul, equally distant from rashness or cowardice; it enables a man to undergo any labour, pain, danger, and difficulty, when thought necessary, or deemed prudentially expedient. This virtue is the first that is inculcated in Masonry; trials and approbations on it form the principles of our initiation ceremony, and it is formed the subject of a solemn obligation. As in the course of man’s life trials and difficulties present themselves wherever we turn, a probation in this virtue is indispensable. It is a sure shield and protection in the warfare of life, and it enables us to overcome, where, without it, we would sink and be trampled on. In Masonry it is still more particularly requisite, as towards the secrets of our Order there has always been directed, and, doubtless, ever will be, fierce opposition and violent oppression. This principle is possessed in a great degree by the savages of the East and the West, and has been the theme of many a poetic moral; and it would be well for us to learn, even from them, so admirable a lesson. Dr. Oliver tells us that they “attained such a mastery over their passions, under circumstances the most distressing, that, when the fortune of war placed them in the hands of their enemies, they despised torment and courted death, and, instead of trying to conciliate their persecutors, they taunted them with their own performances, and dared them to proceed to the utmost extremity of inflicting pain—dying at length with a song in their mouth, and joy and peacefulness in their hearts.” Let this, then, form the example of every Mason in every circumstance of distress, to bear up in full reliance on this virtue. Prudence teaches us to regulate our lives and actions by the dictates of right reason, and it is that habit of mind by which men wisely judge on all things relative to their temporal and eternal happiness. Possessed of this virtue, there is nothing good or desirable that may not be accomplished: it is the true philosopher’s stone of the mind, which converts into a treasure everything to which it is rightly applied. It is also the only means of arriving at that covetable state, contentment, which is a balm for every disease, a solace in every misfortune. In Masonry we are directed to use it both as a caution and as an example, never to let slip the least idea, by which our mysteries may be obtained; not only for the better regulation of our own lives and actions, but to set a more pious example to that part of the world who are not Masons. In this life it has been found the infallible means of acquiring distinction, honor, wealth, and happiness, and for the world to come it lays up in store treasures imperishable and inexhaustible. Need I then, my dear brethren, draw your attention to this virtue. Your own experience, in its invariable success, has taught you to esteem and admire it; let me, therefore, on this, the first day of a new year, advise a continual application of it in all your actions, and remind you of the time when you were placed before the W.M. in the E. Justice is that station or bound-

dary of right which teaches us to render to every man his just due, and that without distinction. There is no other virtue of such absolute importance and essential necessity to the welfare of society as Justice. Let every man be just to himself and to all others, let him endeavour by the exercise of industry and economy to provide for his own wants, and abstain in the pursuit of his own subsistence, from anything injurious to the interest of others. Justice is the divine attribute; it is also the scales in which the actions of mankind are weighed, it should then be the standard to regulate whatsoever measure we meet, and we will find it returned with equal exactitude in the world to come. Without justice the world would be one mass of confusion, brutal violence, and immorality, and Masonry destitute of order, beauty, and utility; it may, with truth, then, be termed most indispensable, and amongst Masons it is a virtue as requisite for the mind as the food is for our bodies; reflect then upon the time when you were placed at that part of the lodge in which you received that excellent injunction from the W.M., to be just and upright to all mankind. These virtues so estimable and valuable individually, when combined, constitute not only the full qualifications of a “perfect Mason,” but is the very consummation of all that is desirable in man—with these possessions all other minor virtues come unbidden to the mind. Religion opens wide and cheerfully her arms to embrace, and the cup of happiness is as full as mortal means can make it. In the advancement of such principles consists the true science of Masonry; our forms, our emblems, and our ornaments, though beautiful in themselves are but the index and illustrations of the great volume of morality, which contains the precepts of our Order so also our initiations and ceremonies, though solemn and impressive, they are but the abstracts of our great code of principles, and he who would arrive at a mastery of Masonic knowledge and eminence must search deep into the volumes of her virtues, and practice the precepts of her ordinances. To be a complete Mason, in the literal acceptation of term, I conceive it to be impossible. It is too ethereal and perfect a character for mortal attainment; but that very great attainment in the art has been accomplished, we have numerous and admirable instances; and it is the duty—nay the solemn obligation of every fellow of the Craft to make a daily progress in this laudable art. In proportion as he advances will he find all difficulty recede, and the more he studies the more beautiful will her subjects appear, and the more his satisfaction increase. A Masonic lodge is but the emblem of a perfect Mason. Wisdom, strength, and beauty support its frame, brotherly love, relief, and truth breathe through its vitals, and prudence and concord regulate its actions. To raise such a superstructure should be the aim of every Mason, and for the foundation no more appropriate virtues can be selected than temperance, fortitude, prudence, and justice. On so solid a basis it will rest secure against the winds of calumny, the seas of adversity, or any convulsions which the profanes may raise.

The D. Prov. G.M. stated he was perfectly sure that every brother who had heard the Prov. G.M.’s address, could not otherwise than feel a pleasure in listening to the same, and he had no doubt that the brethren would bear the same in mind. The Provincial Grand Lodge was then closed, and the brethren were entertained by the Prov. G.M. at a *dejeuner à la fourchette*, at which there was everything to satisfy the most fastidious epicure. The healths of the Queen; the M.W. the G.M., and Prov. G.M., were given in succession, and at 3 p.m. the brethren separated in love and harmony.

#### TURK’S ISLAND.

On Saturday, December 27 1862, a meeting of the brethren of Turks Islands’ Forth Lodge (No. 930), was held, for the purpose of installing Bro. Thomas Ockenden, W.M. of the lodge for the ensuing year. This ceremony and the appointment and investiture of officers having been performed, the lodge was closed and the brethren adjourned for refreshment. After the usual loyal and Masonic toasts had been drunk, the brethren separated at an early hour; in fact, the hilarity indulged in on such festive occasions was greatly marred by the evident gloom pervading the whole community of these islands on Saturday last, in consequence of the death of the Hon. James Misick, which mournful event took place on the morning of that day. The following brethren are the officers of the lodge for 1863:—Bros. T. Ockenden, W.M.; T. J. Godet, S.W.; H. J. Murray, J.W.; A. G. Wynns, P.M., Treas.; N. T. Godet, P.M., Sec.; T. Frith, S.D.; G. A. Wynns, J.D.; A. P. Darrell, Tyler.

## THE WEEK.

**THE COURT.**—Her Majesty and family are at Windsor. The Princesses Helena and Louise visited the Haymarket Theatre on Tuesday, the Prince Louis of Hesse visiting the Adelphi on the same evening. The Prince of Wales has been on a visit to the Marquis of Ailesbury at Sevenoaks Forest, where he has been enjoying the pleasures of the field. The Prince has been presented with the freedom of the Fishmongers' Company. His Royal Highness, in acknowledging the compliment paid him, referred to his future consort as one who "hoped to prove herself a comfort to the Queen in her affliction." The committee of the Corporation charged with the task of providing for the reception of the Prince and Princess in the City, on the 7th of March, are busily engaged in their duties. It is proposed that seats shall be erected inside the railings of St. Paul's Cathedral for the accommodation of 2000 of the citizens and their wives. The public buildings will be illuminated in the evening. The Lord Lieutenant of Kent has reconsidered his singular decision, declining to accept the offer of a battalion of volunteers to act as a guard of honour to the Princess Alexandra on her arrival at Gravesend. The ground of refusal was that there was a rule which prevented volunteers from doing such duty; but it is now announced that his Lordship has intimated that "there would be no objection to the attendance of the battalion on the occasion." It is further announced that during the progress of the Princess through the metropolis, the volunteers will be drawn up under arms in Hyde Park, and at various points within the precincts of the city. We hear with regret that a telegram from Naples on Tuesday night states that Prince Alfred is suffering from fever. We trust that news will speedily arrive that the illness is not at all of a serious character.

**IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.**—In the HOUSE OF LORDS on Thursday, February 12th, Lord Ravensworth strongly urged the erection of harbours of refuge, especially on the north-east coast; but the Duke of Somerset pointed out the difficulties attending the scheme proposed by the Royal Commission which had inquired into this subject. It had been suggested that the cost of erecting harbours of refuge at given points of the coast should be defrayed partly by a system of passing tolls, and partly by loans raised by the local authorities. But when the matter came to be inquired into, it was found that the localities for which this boon had been asked refused to bear a share of the expense, while many ship-owners, holding that casualties at sea chiefly befel old ill-found vessels, declared they would dispense with harbours of refuge rather than pay passing tolls, which, in their opinion, would be a tax imposed upon them for the benefit of those who sent their ships to sea in an unsafe condition. Under any circumstances, however, the noble Duke wished to see the Works at Alderney, Portland, and other places completed before embarking in any fresh enterprise of this kind.—In reply to the Duke of Marlborough, the Colonial Secretary stated that Redpath, the plunderer of the Great Northern Railway Company, had obtained a ticket of leave, on account of his good conduct: but, as he had been transported for life, he would not be permitted to return to England. He added that this magnificent criminal was now living in a house of his own, in Western Australia, on an allowance of £200 a year from his wife.—On Friday, no business of importance was transacted.—On Monday, the sitting of the House occupied only twenty-five minutes, and Lord Derby complained that their lordships were obliged to come down to the House when there was really nothing whatever to do. The noble Earl, however, demanded the speedy appearance of the papers relating to the Brazilian imbroglio, and expressed a hope that Lord Russell (who was not in his place), would be able to disprove the "charges of arbitrary and unjust conduct in this matter which now appeared to be only too well founded."—On Tuesday Lord Russell, in reply to the remarks made by Lord Derby, entered into a defence of the proceedings of the Government with reference to the Brazilian dispute. The noble Earl contended that, considering the nature of the outrages complained of, it was impossible to have acted otherwise with a due regard to the interests of this country. It was alleged that the Government had acted with undue haste, but he submitted that it was not until diplomacy had exhausted every means of obtaining redress that extreme measures were resorted to. Lord Derby followed the noble Earl, and expressed himself as not entirely satisfied with the foreign Secretary's explanation. The Lord Chancellor then read a message from the Queen, announcing the approaching marriage of the Prince of

Wales, and expressing a hope that their Lordships would concur in measures for making proper provision for the royal pair. It was, of course, at once agreed to present an address to the Queen, stating that their lordships would comply with Her Majesty's wishes. Lord Normanby made his promised speech on Italy. It consisted mainly of an attack on the new kingdom, and a denunciation of the Italian policy of Her Majesty's Government. Lord Russell, in reply, expressed his high admiration of the new order of things in Italy, and contended that the Papal government was so bad that it was hopeless to attempt to reconcile the Romans to it, or endeavour to assimilate it to the free state which hems it on every side. Lord Ellenborough expressed similar opinions, and after a few words from Lord Normanby in reply, the House adjourned.—In the HOUSE OF COMMONS on Thursday, 12th inst., a conversation took place on the subject of the enormous fees paid by the promoters of private bills, and Mr. Milner Gibson promised to bring in a bill with a view of reducing these charges.—In reply to Mr. Bentinck, the President of the Board of Trade said that during the past year, railway accidents had shown a decrease, and it was not his intention to bring in a bill this session on the subject of railway management.—Mr. Villiers moved for leave to bring in a bill to continue for another year the Union Relief Aid Act of last session. In his opinion, it was impossible to devise a measure more happily suited to meet the case of the cotton manufacturing districts, and he believed that, so far, its provisions had given general satisfaction.—Colonel Wilson Patten was in favour of continuing the act, but he thought the President of the Poor-law Board was labouring under a misapprehension in supposing that the measure had given entire satisfaction.—After some remarks from the Lord Mayor and Mr. Hibbert, Lord Stanley suggested that the act should be continued for six instead of twelve months, in order to afford Parliament an opportunity of re-considering the question before the close of the session.—Mr. Cobden concurred in this suggestion, and expressed his fear that, if the American war was not brought to a close, the condition of the suffering districts would become much worse than it had hitherto been. The hon. gentleman, while acknowledging the great liberality of the general public, quoted figures to show how nobly Lancashire herself had acted in this crisis, and how great were the sacrifices which the millowners had made, and were still making, in behalf of the unemployed operatives. After some further discussion, leave was given to bring in the bill.—On Friday, the first division of the session took place, and ominously enough the Government was defeated by a considerable majority.—Mr. Peacocke moved an address to the Queen, praying, that Her Majesty would give directions that no sales to facilitate inclosures be made of Crown lands, &c. within 15 miles of London. The motion was opposed by Government, but on a division it was carried by 113 votes against 73.—Mr. W. E. Forster, who so stoutly opposed the Night Poaching Bill, last session, gave notice of his intention to move, on the 3rd of March, for a Select Committee, to inquire into the operation of the game laws.—Sir Robert Peel, in reply to a question from Mr. Maguire, said, the Government had no intention of introducing a measure on the Irish tenure of land question, in point of fact, he thought the question was already settled.—Mr. Gladstone obtained leave to bring in a bill for amending the law relating to the Post-office and other Savings Banks, and also a measure for the reduction of the Customs duties on tobacco. He proposes to reduce the duty on foreign cigars from 9s 5½d. to 5s. per pound; and on snuff from 9s. 5½d. to 3s. 9d. per pound; while other manufactured tobacco imported into the country is to pay 4s. It is not intended to propose any drawback on stocks, but the right hon. gentleman stated that the Government were prepared carefully to consider any suggestion which might be made in Committee. He hoped to be able to carry the bill through in about a fortnight.—On Monday, Mr. Layard, in reply to Colonel Sykes, said that reports had reached the Government to the effect that the Russian diplomatic authorities in China had entered into arrangements with the Tartar government to aid in taking the cities of Nankin, Soochow, and Hangehow, on condition of having ceded to the Russian government Chusan and the adjacent islands in the mouth of the Yang-tse-Kiang; that the Tautai of Ningpo had issued a proclamation announcing that barracks were to be prepared for 2000 Russian troops at that place; that the French were appropriating land at Ningpo, and raising a body of Chinese troops under French officers; and that the

Customs duties at Ningpo were being collected by an officer of the French navy. But there was reason to doubt the accuracy of the most important of these rumours.—Several measures were advanced a stage, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer obtained leave to bring in a bill for the extension of the malt credits.—On Tuesday, the Liverpool Licensing Bill—a purely local measure, providing for several alterations in the mode of licensing public-houses—was thrown out on the second reading, although supported, amongst others, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.—In reply to Mr. Laird, Lord Clarence Paget said the iron-clad ship *Royal Oak* would be out of the hands of the dockyard authorities in a few weeks, while the *Royal Sovereign* was expected to be finished before the close of the year.—Lord Palmerston, in answer to a question from Mr. Bentinck, stated that the Government had received no information respecting the raising of the Charleston blockade beyond what had appeared in the newspapers, and for the present he declined to commit himself to any opinion as to the legality or illegality of the future blockade. A message from the Queen, relating to the marriage of the Prince of Wales, similar to that read in the House of Lords, was laid on the table, and a formal address in reply agreed to. The policy of the Government with regard to commercial treaties formed the subject of a long discussion, in which Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Milner Gibson, Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald, and other members took part.—On Wednesday, Mr. Hadfield moved the second reading of the Qualification for Offices Abolition Bill, which was opposed by Mr. Newdegate. On a division, however, the second reading was carried by 74 votes against 63.—Viscount Raynham moved the second reading of his Aggravated Assaults on Women and Children Bill, the object of which was to punish such offences generally with greater severity, and in some cases with flogging.—The bill was opposed by Mr. Alderman Sidney and the Attorney-General, and eventually thrown out by 153 votes to 43.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.—The Upper House of Convocation has determined, by a majority, to carry out the suggestion of the Lower House, that a Committee should be appointed to examine and report upon Bishop Colenso's work on the Pentateuch.—The Manchester Albert Memorial Committee have passed a resolution, by a majority of six to three, in favour of erecting the Memorial in Bancroft-street, on the vacant space of ground in front of the Police Yard.—The Navy Estimates, which have just been published, show that the Admiralty propose to carry on the service for the ensuing year at the reduced cost of £10,736,032. The House of Commons will be asked to vote the same number of seamen and marines as last year, but reductions have been effected under other heads to the considerable amount of £1,058,000.—At the meeting of the Central Relief Committee, at Manchester, Mr. Farnall reported a further diminution in the pauperism of the distressed districts, and made the gratifying announcement that, so far as his information went, the health of the suffering unions was in a favourable condition.—The hop-growers having succeeded by their agitation in obtaining the removal of the hop duties from off their peculiar shoulders, the farmers have been stimulated to follow in the same course, with a view to repeal the malt duties. As with the hop duties, too, the first summons to the work has come from Kent, and at the call a large and influential body of gentlemen interested in agriculture met on Tuesday at the Bridge House Hotel to consider the question. The chair was taken by Lord Holmesdale, M.P. for West Kent. There was great unanimity of purpose on the part of the meeting, and a vote having been passed that the malt tax was oppressive to the farmers and injurious to the public, and that steps should be taken to secure its immediate reduction with a view to its total repeal, the next resolution was the forming a central association, with a provisional committee to enlist all barley growers in the cause.—The proceedings against Mr. Jowett, one of the writers of *Essays and Reviews*, were commenced before the Assessor of the Vice-Chancellor's Court, at Oxford, on Friday; but the case was at once adjourned on the application of the defendant's proctor. It is urged, on behalf of Mr. Jowett, that the great Reformation period furnishes no parallel to this case, and the rev. gentleman's proctor intends, at the next hearing, to protest against the jurisdiction of the Court, and against the form of the citation, and at the same time to oppose the issuing of a fresh citation or the amendment of the present one.—The *Times* announces that Sir William Armstrong has resigned his official position as ordnance engineer, in order that he may attend more

closely to the extensive works at Elswick. Sir William Armstrong explains that the contract for the manufacture of ordnance, between the Government and the Elswick Company, is now to be terminated. He adds that, although he has resigned his official post as Ordnance Engineer, he "still desires to render the Government gratuitously any further assistance they may require."—The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce have presented an address to the captain of the ship *George Griswold*, which has brought over a quantity of provisions collected at New York for the relief of the Lancashire operatives. The presentation took place at St. George's Hall. The Central Relief Committee purpose to offer a similar compliment to Captain Lunt and his officers.—The steamship *Gibraltar*, better known as the *Sumter*, has again eluded the vigilance of the Federal officers. Some time ago, it is understood, the *Sumter* was sold to an English firm, and was rechristened the *Gibraltar*, but, notwithstanding this, she has for some months past been strictly blockaded at "the Rock" by a Northern cruiser, whose commander, is alleged to have declared that it was his intention to seize her if possible, no matter what change of ownership might have taken place. By a clever ruse, however, the *Gibraltar* got safely away a few days ago, and is now lying quietly moored in the Mersey.—The great Jones-Herbert case has been settled. Mr. Jones, of Clytha, is now officially recognised as Mr. Herbert, and his name on the commission of the peace has been altered accordingly. The royal licence, for which Lord Llanover stuck out so punctiliously, has been dispensed with; and Mr. Jones has become Mr. Herbert by a process as inexpensive as that by which Mr. Bugg transformed himself into Mr. Norfolk Howard.—Mr. Windham is once more before the public. This time he figures as a defendant in an action for debt. The name of Llewellyn, which figured so conspicuously in the lunacy inquiry, as the landlord and landlady of the lodgings which Mr. Windham occupied, will not have been forgotten, and the husband now sues him for the rent, alleging a claim for £109. Mr. Windham, on the other hand, paid £25 into court, and as a further defence, pleaded infancy. But before the case had proceeded far his counsel agreed to pay the whole money claimed.—The complaint against the British Columbia Overland Transit Company for deserting the passengers who had entrusted themselves to their care in the wilds of America, outside the pale of colonial civilisation, may be remembered. Mr. Collingwood, on behalf of himself and his fellow passengers, brought an action against the directors, which was commenced in the Court of Common Pleas. The defendants deny that they were directors of the company. Mr. Collingwood was examined, and Mr. Henson, who acted as secretary to the company, was under examination when the court adjourned.—After a two days hearing the jury decided against the directors, with a verdict of £160. The directors have raised several points of law, which they propose to have considered before the full Court. In the meantime execution has been stayed.—Mrs. Theresa Yelverton, who some time ago obtained substantial damages against a brother-in-law of Major Yelverton for defamation of character, has "raised an action" for libel in the Court of Session against Mrs. Forbes, the lady who contests with her the claim of being the Major's lawfully-wedded wife. The libel complained of is contained in a letter which was published in the *Examiner* about the commencement of the present year. Damages are laid at £2000.—Mr. James Allen, an extensive miller residing at Heyford, in Oxfordshire, was murdered while on his way home from the neighbouring town of Bicester, on Friday evening. A young man, named Austin, who left Bicester with the deceased, is in custody on suspicion. Austin, it appears, came into Heyford, and informed one of Mr. Allen's servants that the deceased wished to see him immediately, as two men had stopped the gig with the view of getting some accounts settled. The man went to the spot indicated by Austin, and there found his master's corpse lying in the road. Mr. Allen had been twice shot through the head.—It will be remembered that some time ago there was an encounter between some poachers and the gamekeepers on the estate of Mr. Musters, in Nottinghamshire, in which both parties were roughly handled, though the poachers at the time got clear off. Only one of them has since been taken, and he, having been brought before Lord Belper and the sitting magistrates at Nottingham, and a strong case being made out against him, was committed to take his trial.—At the Surrey Sessions the persons charged with taking forcible and unlawful possession of the dilapidated houses in Stamford-street, Blackfriars-road,

were brought to trial. They pleaded guilty, and asked, as they had only done what they were hired to do, they should be released on their own recognisances not to offend again. Miss Reid, the owner of the property, left the matter in the hands of the court, and the prayer of the defendants was complied with. They were discharged on entering into their own recognisances for future good behaviour.—A robbery of a most daring character has been committed at the Bank of Manchester. The thieves well armed with the usual instruments of housebreaking, appear to have secreted themselves in a building adjoining the bank, from which at the proper time they might make their way with comparative security to a vulnerable part of the premises they intended to plunder. They must have acted with great coolness and determination, and finally they succeeded in reaching a safe, from which they took upwards of £1000 in gold and silver. Two men have been apprehended on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—The most interesting news from Paris is the marriage of Earl Cowley's daughter, Lady Sophia Wellesley, to Lord Royston. The ceremony took place on Monday at the British Embassy. The Emperor and Empress honoured the interesting occasion by their presence, and after the marriage service was concluded signed the register. Among the numerous company were the Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clotilde, many of the members of the French Cabinet, and most of the *corps diplomatique*. The whole ceremony was very brilliant and imposing.—The Emperor Napoleon, in replying on Saturday to the address of the Legislative Body, expressed the pleasure afforded him by the Legislature's unanimity, "at a time when the truth is obscured by hostile passions in all parts of the globe." It was necessary that France should be calm and strong at home, in order that she might "exercise a legitimate influence in favour of justice and progress, whose progress is so often compromised by the exaggeration of extreme parties."—*La France* asserts that the Confederate Government of America has formally notified to the European Powers that the blockade of the Southern coast has never been effective, and that several ports on that coast for a long time were entirely open. Being raised *de facto*, the blockade, it is contended, is annulled *de jure*, and the European states are therefore at liberty to avail themselves of the important change in affairs.—The Minister of Finance informed the Italian Chamber of Deputies on Saturday, that the deficit at the end of 1862 amounted to nearly £15,000,000. He further declared that within four years he hoped to equalise income and expenditure by contracting a loan of £28,000,000, by selling crown lands and railways, by increasing the land tax, by imposing sundry new taxes, and by various fiscal measures. He said that the ministry deemed it "necessary to take advantage of the existing political lull to regulate the finances." His proposals were "favourably received" by the Chamber; and on the same day the Minister introduced a bill authorising a contraction of a loan of £28,000,000 by such instalments as the Treasury may think expedient.—A telegram from Vienna says, the leaders of the revolutionary committee have been discovered. They will be immediately prosecuted.—As alarming accounts of the health of King Leopold have been current for some weeks past, it is satisfactory to learn, from Brussels, that on Shrove Tuesday, His Majesty drove through several of the streets, and appeared to be in good health.—The revolution in Poland is assuming increased proportions. A convention is said to have been concluded between Russia and Prussia, relating to the reception of Russian soldiers who are driven into the Prussian territory, and also for the forwarding of Russian troops through Prussian territory. The semi-official *Kreuz Zeitung* states its belief that the convention extends to measures for suppressing the revolution, to which end the active co-operation of Prussia may become necessary. The insurgents have captured some dispatches of the Russian Government, amongst other matters accusing Austria of encouraging the rebellion.—The question of Prussian interference in Poland came before the Prussian Chambers on Tuesday. Herr Mismarck was asked if the Government had concluded a convention with Russia engaging to assist in the suppression of the Polish insurrection. The Minister declined to answer the question, but subsequently, in the course of the discussion which ensued, he declared that the Government followed a Prussian and not a Russian policy. He denied, however, most explicitly that there was any truth in the statement of the *Czas* that any foreign powers had made representations to Prussia on the Polish question. The Liberal party in the Chambers afterwards introduced

a resolution declaring that it is in the interest of Prussia not to side with any party in the Polish difficulty, and that, therefore, either of the contending parties entering Polish territory should be disarmed. A telegram from Cracow brings news that the Polish insurgents had attacked Minchow and been repulsed. It is added, however, that the town was subsequently fired. On Tuesday night a body of the insurgents entered Gema, in Austrian-Poland, without resistance from the inhabitants. It is surmised that they were pursued by Russian troops. The same telegram mentions a report that the Russians had been beaten by Langiewicz, who had in the engagement captured some cannon.

AMERICA.—The *Arabia* brings us news of considerable importance. On the 31st ult. a Confederate flotilla consisting of two iron-clads and three steamers, attacked the Federal blockading force, of 13 vessels with two first-class frigates, off Charlestown. After fighting from seven o'clock a.m. till four p.m., the Federal gunboat *Mercedita*, and another, name unknown, were wrecks, the *Quaker City* was damaged, four Federal vessels were set on fire, and "the rest ran away." The Confederates returned to port amidst great enthusiasm, and Beauregard at once declared that the blockade of Charlestown was finally raised. The foreign consuls at Charlestown, it is reported, were also unanimous in the decision that the blockade had been legally raised. If this be the case, it is a nice point whether the blockade at Charlestown is at this moment valid, and whether any fresh blockade can be established without sixty days' notification. Several other naval affairs are reported. The bombardment of Galveston by the Federals had commenced, but the *Harriet Lane*, the recapture of which was an important object of the expedition, had, it was said, managed to escape. The Federal gunboat P. Smith, carrying 11 guns, had surrendered unconditionally to the Confederates at Stone River. The Federals report she was captured by running ashore. The Federal iron-clad steamer, *Montauk* had been engaged for four hours with Fort M'Allister, on the Ogeechee River, according to the Federal accounts, without receiving any injury; but the Southern accounts assert that she was badly injured in her turret by the guns of the fort—at all events, the fort was not captured by her. There were reports of an engagement between the *Oreto* and three Federal gun-boats, and that the former when seen was on fire. General Banks's expedition had left New Orleans, it was supposed for the purpose of making an attack on Fort Hudson. The House of Representatives have passed the bill authorising the arming of negroes. The Washington Government had yielded to the remonstrances of the governor of Philadelphia, and ordered the release of the editor of the *Philadelphia Journal*. Gold was at 55 per cent. premium. The West India mail brings the intelligence that the noted Confederate cruiser *Alabama* arrived on the 20th ult. at Port Royal, Jamaica, and there landed the surviving officers and crew of the Federal steamer *Hatteras*, which, as we already knew, she had sunk after a short action off Galveston. It appears, however, that the *Hatteras* sank so quickly that no fewer than 43 of her unfortunate crew were drowned before the prisoners could be removed on board the *Alabama*. Captain Semmes had, we are told, been hard pressed by the Federal squadron sent in pursuit of him. Important news arrived on Thursday by the *Edinburgh* from New York, with dates to the 7th inst. A defeat has been inflicted on the Federals off Fort M'Allister, and another on the Blackwater River. Confederate Commander Watkins has also officially reported the engagement at Galveston, with a loss of a Federal ship and schooner of 12 guns, the capture of 100 prisoners, and the defeat of the enemy. 120 Federal vessels have taken their departure for the South, from Newburn. It is rumoured that an attack is contemplated on Richmond, and the Confederates are throwing up earthworks in every direction for its defence. Confirmation is given to the notification by the Confederates to the authorities at Nassau of the raising of the Charleston blockade. The Federal Colonel Stewart, chief of General McClelland's staff at Vicksburg, has been shot and deserted by his own soldiers (as we understand the passage) while on a reconnaissance, and his private memorandum, relating to public service, has fallen into the hands of the Confederates. A revolt of negroes has also taken place in the Federal garrisons. One hundred Confederates are said to have been captured, with their camp equipage, at Middletown. General Butler, the hero of New Orleans, is accused of plunder and peculation, and an explanation is demanded by the *New York World*. Strong exertions are being made by the Federal Government, and the attack on Charleston is said to have commenced.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A BROTHER.—A Master Mason cannot legally wear any decoration beyond the apron, excepting he be a Royal Arch Mason, when he may wear the jewel of that degree.

ERRATUM.—In an advertisement last week relative to the publication of the speech of Bro. Havers, at the Royal Benevolent Institution for Aged Masons and their Widows, he is described by the printer as the *Senior* instead of the *Junior* Grand Warden. The error is evident to all who know Bro. Havers.